

Miscellaneous Subjects: 2002

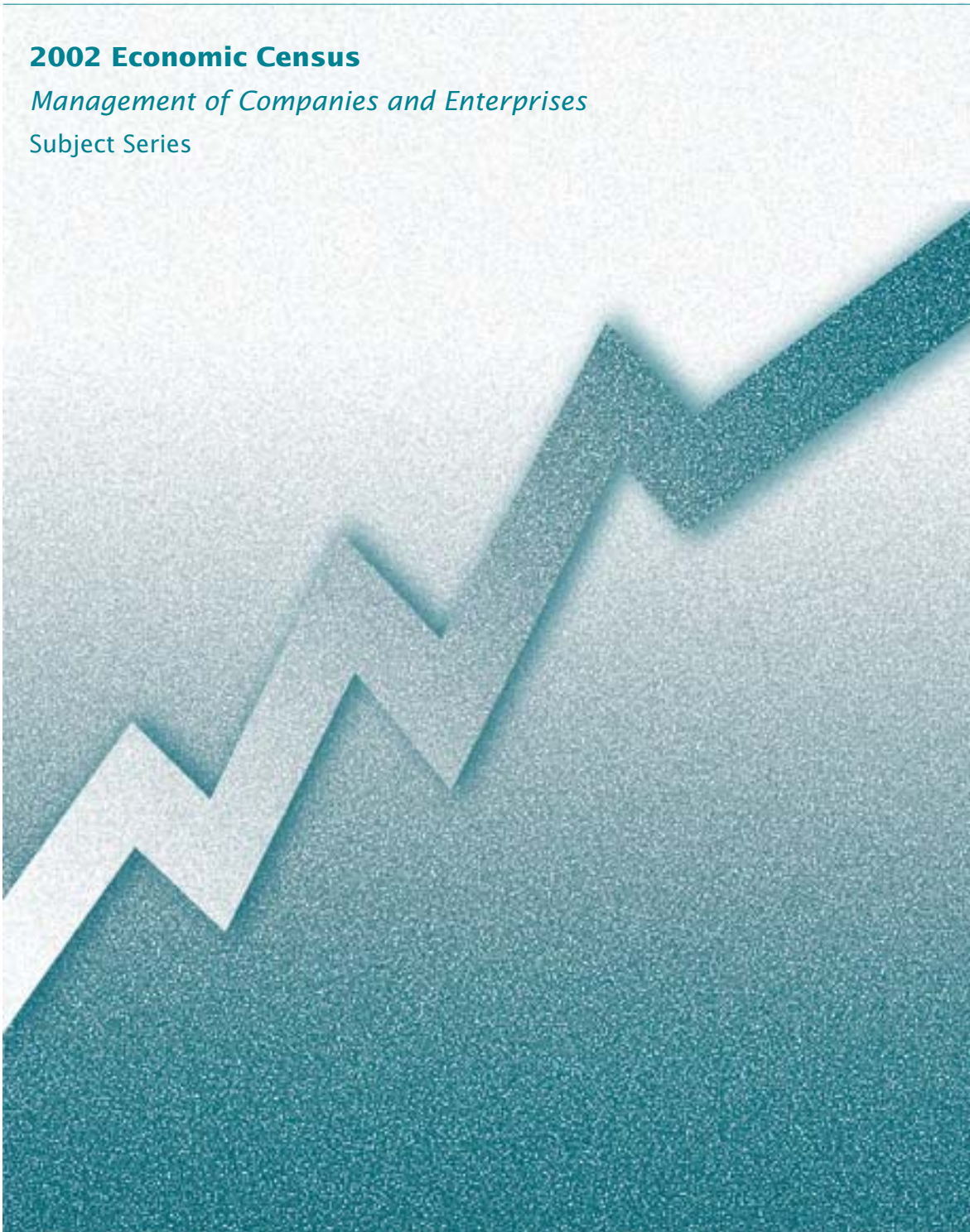
Issued March 2006

EC02-55SX-SB

2002 Economic Census

Management of Companies and Enterprises

Subject Series



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared in the Service Sector Statistics Division under the direction of **Bobby E. Russell**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs. Planning, management, and coordination of this report were under the supervision of **Jack B. Moody**, Chief, Service Census Branch, assisted by **Jack R. Drago**, **Kirk K. Degler**, **Susan G. Baker**, **John P. Kern**, **Joyce Kiessling**, **Maria A. Poschinger**, and **Vannah L. Beatty**. Primary staff assistance was provided by **Kari M. Behrend**, **Scherrie L. Butler**, **Laurie E. Davis**, **Tara S. Dryden**, **Michael Dunfee**, **Sara Eddie**, **Holly C. Higgins**, **Julian T. Hunt**, **Misty I. Jensen**, **Christine M. Joseph**, **Robin A. Justice**, **Jason T. Lambert**, **John J. Manning**, **Patrice C. Norman**, **Karen K. Ruane**, **Jill L. Smith**, **Theresa L. Steele**, and **Brent M. Williams**.

Mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations were provided by **Ruth E. Detlefsen**, Assistant Division Chief for Research and Methodology, assisted by **Scot A. Dahl**, Leader, Census/Current Integration Group with staff assistance from **Samson A. Adeshiyan** and **Anthony G. Tersine Jr.**

Eddie J. Salyers, Assistant Division Chief of Economic Planning and Coordination Division, was responsible for overseeing the editing and tabulation procedures and the interactive analytical software. **Dennis Shoemaker** and **Kim Wortman**, Special Assistants, **John D. Ward**, Chief, Analytical Branch, and **Brandy L. Yarbrough**, Chief, Edit Branch, were responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, and correction. **Donna L. Hambric**, Chief of the Economic Planning Staff, was responsible for overseeing the systems and information for dissemination. **Douglas J. Miller**, Chief, Tables and Dissemination Branch, assisted by **Lisa Aispuro**, **Jamie Fleming**, **Keith Fuller**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Kathy G. Padgett** were responsible for developing the data dissemination systems and procedures. The Geography Division staff, **Robert LaMacchia**, Chief, developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Howard R. Hogan**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Barry F. Sessamen**, Assistant Division Chief for Post Collection, was responsible for design and implementation of the processing systems and computer programs. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Macro Analytical Branch, assisted by **Apparao V. Katikineni** and **Edward F. Johnson**, provided computer programming and implementation.

The Systems Support Division provided the table composition system. **Robert Joseph Brown**, Table Image Processing System (TIPS) Senior Software Engineer, was responsible for the design and development of the TIPS, under the supervision of **Robert J. Bateman**, Assistant Division Chief, Information Systems.

The staff of the National Processing Center performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, and data entry.

Margaret A. Smith, **Bernadette J. Beasley**, and **Michael T. Browne** of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided publication and printing management, graphics design and composition, and editorial review for print and electronic media. General direction and production management were provided by **James R. Clark**, Assistant Division Chief, and **Susan L. Rappa**, Chief, Publications Services Branch.

Special acknowledgment is also due the many businesses whose cooperation contributed to the publication of these data.

Miscellaneous Subjects: 2002

Issued March 2006

EC02-55SX-SB

2002 Economic Census *Management of Companies and Enterprises* Subject Series



U.S. Department of Commerce
Carlos M. Gutierrez,
Secretary

David A. Sampson,
Deputy Secretary

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

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Charles Louis Kincannon,
Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Kathleen B. Cooper,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Charles Louis Kincannon,
Director

Hermann Habermann,
Deputy Director and
Chief Operating Officer

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

C. Harvey Monk, Jr.,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

Mark E. Wallace,
Chief, Service Sector
Statistics Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	v
Management of Companies and Enterprises	ix
Tables	
1. Exported Services for Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices for the United States: 2002	1
2. Research and Development for Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices for the United States: 2002	2
3. Inventories with LIFO Valuation for the United States: 2002 and 2001	3
4. Employment by Function for the United States: 2002	4
5. Summary Statistics for Enterprise Support Establishments by Industry Served for the United States: 2002	5
Appendixes	
A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Methodology	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas	--

-- Not applicable for this report.

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

- Policymaking agencies of the federal government use the data to monitor economic activity and to assess the effectiveness of policies.
- 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, which allows them to 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.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 2002 Economic Census are published primarily according to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS was first adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico in 1997. The 2002 Economic Census covers the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information
52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), largely covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 100 subsectors (three-digit codes), 317 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1,179 industries (six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO HISTORICAL INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Prior to the 1997 Economic Census, data were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The 1997 Economic Census *Bridge Between NAICS and SIC* demonstrates the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it may not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

Most industry classifications remained unchanged between 1997 and 2002, but NAICS 2002 includes substantial revisions within the construction and wholesale trade sectors, and a number of revisions for the retail trade and information sectors. These changes are noted in industry definitions and will be demonstrated in the *Bridge Between NAICS 2002 and NAICS 1997*.

For 2002, data for enterprise support establishments (those functioning primarily to support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a warehouse or a research and development laboratory) are included in the industry that reflects their activities (such as warehousing). For 1997, such establishments were termed auxiliaries and were excluded from industry totals.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company. (For selected industries, only payroll, employment, and classification are collected for individual establishments, while other data are collected on a consolidated basis.)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for states, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, counties, and corporate municipalities (places) including cities, towns, townships, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from administrative sources is used as a basis for coding.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

All results of the 2002 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on digital versatile discs (DVD-ROMs) for sale by the Census Bureau. The American FactFinder system at the Internet site allows selective retrieval and downloading of the data. For more information, including a description of reports being issued, see the Internet site, write to the U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-6100, or call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components 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 the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart

from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated, providing comparable census data across economic sectors and 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 report forms.

The range of industries covered in the economic census expanded between 1967 and 2002. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity. New for 2002 is coverage of four industries classified in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector under the SIC system: landscape architectural services, landscaping services, veterinary services, and pet care services.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. Reports for 1997 were published primarily on the Internet and copies of 1992 reports are also available there. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987, 1992, and 1997 Economic Censuses contain databases that include all or nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for the 2002 Economic Census and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 2002 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/census02/guide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the census will be published in the *History of the 2002 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

This page is intentionally blank.

Management of Companies and Enterprises

SCOPE

The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector (sector 55) comprises (1) establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions, and (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

Establishments in this sector perform essential activities that are often undertaken, in-house, by establishments in many sectors of the economy. By consolidating the performance of these activities of the enterprise at one establishment, economies of scale are achieved.

Government establishments primarily engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration. Establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and recordkeeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics are classified in Industry 56111, Office Administrative Services.

Many of the “kinds of business” included in this sector are not thought of as commercial businesses and the terms (such as “business,” “establishment,” and “firm”) used to describe them may not be descriptive of such services. However, these terms are applied to all “kinds of business” in order to maintain conformity in the measures of the production and delivery of goods and services and in the presentation of data.

Exclusions. The reports described below exclude establishments of firms with no paid employees. These “nonemployers,” typically self-employed individuals or partnerships operating businesses that they have not chosen to incorporate, are reported separately in *Nonemployer Statistics*. The contribution of nonemployers, relatively large for this sector, may be examined at www.census.gov/nonemployerimpact.

Definitions. Industry categories are defined in Appendix B, NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions. Other terms are defined in Appendix A, Explanation of Terms.

REPORTS

The following reports provide statistics on this sector.

Industry Series. There is one report for all covered industries in this sector. The report presents, by kind of business for the United States, general statistics for establishments of firms with payroll on number of establishments, revenue, payroll, and employment; comparative statistics for 2002 and 1997; product lines; and concentration of business activity in the largest firms. The data in industry reports are preliminary and subject to change in the following reports.

Geographic Area Series. There is one report for all covered states, the District of Columbia, and the United States. This report presents, for establishments of firms with payroll, general statistics on number of establishments, revenue, payroll, and employment by kind of business.

Subject Series:

- **Product Lines.** This report presents product lines data for establishments of firms with payroll by kind of business. Data are presented for the United States and states. Establishments may report negative revenue for selected product lines. Because of this, percentages for product lines may be in excess of 100 or less than 0.

-
- **Miscellaneous Subjects.** This report presents data for a variety of industry-specific topics for establishments of firms with payroll. Presentation of data varies by kind of business.

ZIP Code Statistics. This report presents data for establishments of firms with payroll by United States ZIP Code.

Other reports. Data for this sector are also included in reports with multisector coverage, including *Nonemployer Statistics*, *Comparative Statistics*, *Bridge Between 2002 NAICS and 1997 NAICS*, *Business Expenses*, and the Survey of Business Owners reports.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 2002 data are expressed in 2002 dollars, and 1997 data, in 1997 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1997 AND 2002 ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Both the 2002 Economic Census and the 1997 Economic Census present data based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). While there were revisions to some industries for 2002, none of those affect this sector.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data compiled for this sector are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to identify all cases in the actual universe; definition and classification difficulties; differences in the interpretation of questions; errors in recording or coding the data obtained; and other errors of collection, response, coverage, processing, and estimation for missing or misreported data. Data presented in the Miscellaneous Subjects and Product Lines reports for this sector are subject to sampling errors, as well as nonsampling errors.

The accuracy of these tabulated data is determined by the joint effects of the various nonsampling errors or by the joint effects of sampling and nonsampling errors. No direct measurement of these effects has been obtained except for estimation for missing or misreported data, as by the percentages shown in the tables. Precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize the effects of nonsampling errors. More information on the reliability of the data is included in Appendix C, Methodology.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business. However, the number of establishments in a kind-of-business classification is not considered a disclosure; therefore, this information may be released even though other information is withheld. Techniques employed to limit disclosure are discussed at www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/disclosure.htm.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county, and Statistics of U.S. Businesses program provides annual statistics classified by the employment size of the enterprise, further classified by industry for the United States, and by broader categories for states and metropolitan areas.

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Questions about these data may be directed to the U.S. Census Bureau, Service Sector Statistics Division, Service Census Branch, 1-800-541-8345 or scb@census.gov.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with these data:

D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals
N	Not available or not comparable
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards
X	Not applicable
Z	Less than half the unit shown
a	0 to 19 employees
b	20 to 99 employees
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
r	Revised
–	Represents zero (page image/print only)
(CC)	Consolidated city
(IC)	Independent city
CDP	Census designated place

Table 1. Exported Services for Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices for the United States: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at end of table]

Kind of business and establishment type	Establishments (number)	Revenue (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Revenue from exported services ¹ (\$1,000)
551114, Corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices				
All establishments	36 833	29 821 976	2 453 991	X
Establishments responding to exported services inquiry	18 829	25 912 722	1 386 810	X
Establishments with receipts/revenue from exported services	236	6 999 972	38 131	2 148 145
Establishments with no receipts/revenue from exported services	18 360	18 551 635	1 311 152	X

¹Data are presented for establishments that respond to the inquiry. No estimation was made for nonrespondents.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. See also explanation of terms. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 2. Research and Development for Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices for the United States: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at end of table]

Kind of business and establishment type	All establishments			Federal governmental contracts and subcontracts (\$1,000)	Nonfederal sources (\$1,000)	Other establishments of enterprise (\$1,000)
	Establishments (number)	Employees (number)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)			
551114, Corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices						
All establishments	36 833	2 453 991	169 274 377	X	X	X
Establishments responding to research and development funding inquiry.....	18 143	1 337 481	95 586 512	X	X	X
Establishments reporting source of funds from research and development	110	51 089	4 555 375	105 658	120 199	2 345 650
Establishments reporting no source of funds from research and development.....	18 001	1 283 292	90 850 027	X	X	X

¹Data are presented for establishments that respond to the inquiry. No estimation was made for nonrespondents.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. See also explanation of terms. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 3. Inventories with LIFO Valuation for the United States: 2002 and 2001

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at end of table]

Kind of business and year	Establishments (number)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Total end of year inventories (\$1,000)	Total LIFO (\$1,000)	LIFO reserve (\$1,000)	LIFO value (\$1,000)
551114, Corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices							
All establishments	2002.. 36 833	169 274 377	2 453 991	X	X	X	X
	2001.. X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Establishments responding to inventories inquiry	2002.. 19 103	97 327 841	1 364 302	X	X	X	X
	2001.. X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Establishments reporting inventories	2002.. 2 629	18 385 883	308 221	22 559 725	9 884 612	1 645 339	8 239 273
	2001.. X	X	X	22 301 161	10 096 282	1 817 465	8 278 817
Establishments reporting no inventories	2002.. 16 474	78 941 958	1 056 081	X	X	X	X
	2001.. X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Establishments not responding to inventories inquiry	2002.. 17 730	71 946 536	1 089 689	X	X	X	X
	2001.. X	X	X	X	X	X	X

¹Data are presented for establishments that respond to the inquiry. No estimation was made for nonrespondents.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. See also explanation of terms. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 4. Employment by Function for the United States: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at end of table]

Kind of business and employees by function	Establishments (number)	Employees (number)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	Response coverage ¹ (percent)
551114, Corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices				
Total	36 833	2 453 991	169 274 377	47.2
Total administrative and management employees	X	X	X	X
Executive and general management employees	X	394 813	X	X
Accounting, billing, tax preparation, and bookkeeping employees	X	377 848	X	X
Personnel/human relations employees	X	114 032	X	X
Advertising employees	X	26 556	X	X
Marketing/marketing research-except direct sales employees	X	122 089	X	X
Legal employees	X	31 740	X	X
Computer systems design and custom computer programming employees	X	196 528	X	X
Electronic data processing employees	X	56 791	X	X
Other administrative and management employees	X	262 811	X	X
Sales employees and support staff	X	221 204	X	X
Procurement/purchasing staff	X	84 499	X	X
Research and development employees	X	114 437	X	X
Security employees	X	17 639	X	X
Building services employees	X	47 391	X	X
Repair and maintenance employees	X	29 251	X	X
Trucking employees	X	15 894	X	X
Warehousing employees	X	63 758	X	X
Manufacturing employees	X	53 984	X	X
All other employees	X	222 726	X	X

¹Employment of establishments responding to employment by function inquiry as a percent of total employment.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. See also explanation of terms. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 5. Summary Statistics for Enterprise Support Establishments by Industry Served for the United States: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at end of table.]

NAICS industry served code	Kind of business and industry served description	Establishments (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
551114	Corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices					
	All establishments	36 860	30 363 691	169 432 582	44 580 433	2 456 570
21	Mining	948	936 369	5 113 002	1 412 602	54 961
211	Oil and gas extraction	313	627 139	3 156 368	866 284	30 993
212	Mining (except oil and gas)	399	183 589	1 125 746	303 317	13 780
213	Support activities for mining	236	125 641	830 888	243 001	10 188
23	Construction	425	180 618	1 771 154	468 470	20 797
236	Construction of buildings	138	49 508	829 215	233 108	7 563
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	120	74 913	405 532	103 793	5 823
238	Specialty trade contractors	167	56 197	536 407	131 569	7 411
31-33	Manufacturing	6 128	12 912 919	68 781 313	18 442 787	808 658
311	Food manufacturing	615	1 422 904	7 491 579	1 923 257	89 952
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	47	19 764	1 117 643	360 970	11 779
313	Textile mills	159	131 288	1 001 649	268 983	15 262
314	Textile product mills	28	D	D	D	g
315	Apparel manufacturing	160	219 658	784 252	220 781	13 700
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing	20	D	D	D	g
321	Wood product manufacturing	286	100 007	1 129 740	320 436	17 130
322	Paper manufacturing	227	538 221	2 692 041	686 026	31 877
323	Printing and related support activities	268	239 345	1 437 860	392 366	19 880
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	249	109 240	2 483 430	691 890	25 221
325	Chemical manufacturing	772	3 597 841	14 862 622	4 202 300	158 227
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	359	319 804	2 309 808	582 092	30 237
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	408	527 557	1 851 313	489 879	24 521
331	Primary metal manufacturing	229	458 797	1 254 980	369 356	18 599
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	487	706 131	3 039 818	804 964	37 510
333	Machinery manufacturing	402	693 857	4 708 522	1 232 281	53 062
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	561	521 571	10 298 305	2 755 980	119 124
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	159	1 137 054	1 941 514	516 666	26 651
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	431	847 612	8 226 329	2 037 860	85 878
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	101	37 534	605 089	154 334	10 449
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	160	1 237 109	1 375 185	386 397	16 672
42	Wholesale trade	3 316	3 057 049	20 020 872	5 364 298	263 736
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	1 925	2 305 922	11 266 026	3 049 245	153 726
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	1 382	D	D	D	m
425	Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	9	D	D	D	f
44-45	Retail trade	7 633	4 296 450	27 045 746	6 980 359	500 075
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	338	140 104	818 089	190 894	12 597
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	614	185 162	1 225 039	318 717	22 550
443	Electronics and appliance stores	216	166 553	1 343 201	317 846	21 169
444	Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	431	108 533	1 667 868	435 293	26 344
445	Food and beverage stores	1 350	424 265	5 310 640	1 384 880	116 002
446	Health and personal care stores	547	159 446	1 579 140	385 726	29 250
447	Gasoline stations	757	911 383	1 022 842	252 049	22 191
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	948	685 199	4 948 723	1 231 932	79 548
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	127	144 421	934 942	235 416	17 152
452	General merchandise stores	997	140 780	5 849 129	1 607 065	106 077
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	1 201	355 293	1 463 698	372 305	31 378
454	Nonstore retailers	107	875 311	282 435	248 236	15 817
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	1 015	350 161	4 752 201	1 109 410	74 986
481	Air transportation	59	26 473	360 797	85 885	8 400
483	Water transportation	79	28 703	242 017	66 171	4 339
484	Truck transportation	291	112 327	1 748 282	394 893	26 565
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	81	D	D	D	i
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	9	D	D	D	f
488	Support activities for transportation	229	35 557	483 877	116 942	6 756
492	Couriers and messengers	163	36 070	1 210 430	247 169	18 394
493	Warehousing and storage	104	56 378	327 916	83 339	4 933
51	Information	413	545 004	2 570 470	701 387	32 680
511	Publishing industries (except internet)	155	182 494	1 574 158	439 996	18 997
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	123	22 311	229 540	57 806	3 142
515	Broadcasting (except internet)	70	D	D	D	g
516	Internet publishing and broadcasting	6	D	D	D	f
517	Telecommunications	21	D	D	D	g
518	Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services	35	23 501	285 047	80 773	4 861
519	Other information services	3	D	D	D	e
52	Finance and insurance	816	273 638	3 665 354	1 146 130	38 210
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	394	154 683	1 158 665	284 743	16 123
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	282	52 583	1 771 465	640 404	14 360
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	118	35 054	653 214	182 089	7 083
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	22	31 318	82 010	38 894	644
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	1 293	510 639	3 274 677	879 394	50 636
531	Real estate	493	350 640	1 699 655	444 788	23 674
532	Rental and leasing services	796	D	D	D	k
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	4	D	D	D	c
54	Professional, Scientific, and technical Services	872	761 381	5 153 109	1 332 323	73 932
56	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1 521	397 332	3 212 632	793 798	62 075
561	Administrative and support services	1 387	339 329	2 804 826	693 663	57 328
562	Waste management and remediation services	134	58 003	407 806	100 135	4 747
61	Educational services	98	67 992	213 634	51 086	3 060
611	Educational services	98	67 992	213 634	51 086	3 060
62	Health care and social assistance	4 567	2 853 061	11 955 300	2 911 461	235 189
621	Ambulatory health care services	2 246	1 533 920	8 402 136	2 040 949	150 311
622	Hospitals	122	161 194	1 384 853	340 187	23 494
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	821	400 825	1 088 919	265 653	27 447
624	Social assistance	1 378	757 122	1 079 392	264 672	33 937
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	304	507 636	1 368 782	339 607	32 155
72	Accommodation and food services	6 049	2 283 070	9 051 393	2 290 271	172 426
721	Accommodation	679	540 714	2 327 135	615 391	41 214
722	Food services and drinking places	5 370	1 742 356	6 724 258	1 674 880	131 212
81	Other services (except public administration)	1 462	430 372	1 482 943	357 550	32 994
811	Repair and maintenance	753	212 079	817 610	195 110	18 479

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. **Summary Statistics for Enterprise Support Establishments by Industry Served for the United States: 2002—Con.**

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at end of table]

NAICS industry served code	Kind of business and industry served description	Establishments (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
551114	Corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices—Con.					
	All establishments—Con.					
81	Other services (except public administration)—Con.					
812	Personal and laundry services	709	218 293	665 333	161 940	14 515

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. See also explanation of terms. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

ANNUAL PAYROLL

Payroll includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and employee contributions to qualified pension plans paid during the year to all employees and reported on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 941 as taxable Medicare Wages and tips (even if not subject to income or FICA tax). Also included are tips and gratuities received by employees from patrons and reported to employers. If an employee works at more than one location, the payroll is included in the one location where they spend most of their time. Also included are salaries of members of professional service organizations or associations that operate under state professional corporation statutes and file a corporate federal income tax return. Excluded are payrolls of departments or concessions operated by other companies at the establishment; payments to or withdrawals by proprietors or partners of an unincorporated company; and annuities or supplemental unemployment compensation benefits, even if income tax was withheld. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. This definition of payroll is the same as that used by the IRS on Form 941.

ESTABLISHMENTS

An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted and/or services are provided. It is not necessarily identical to a company or enterprise, which may consist of one establishment or more. Economic census figures represent a summary of reports for individual establishments rather than companies. For cases where a census report was received, separate information was obtained for each location where business was conducted. When administrative records of other federal agencies were used instead of a census report, no information was available on the number of locations operated. Each economic census establishment was tabulated according to the physical location at which the business was conducted. The count of establishments represents those in business at any time during 2002.

When two activities or more were carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally were grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment was classified on the basis of its major activity and all data for it were included in that classification. However, when distinct and separate economic activities (for which different industry classification codes were appropriate) were conducted at a single location under a single ownership, separate establishment reports for each of the different activities were obtained in the census.

Leased service departments (separately owned businesses operated as departments or concessions of other service establishments or of retail businesses, such as a separately owned shoe-shine parlor in a barber shop, or a beauty shop in a department store) are treated as separate service establishments for census purposes. Leased retail departments located in service establishments (e.g., a gift shop located in a hotel) are considered separate retail establishments.

FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL

Represents payroll paid to persons employed at any time during the quarter January to March 2002.

PAID EMPLOYEES FOR PAY PERIOD INCLUDING MARCH 12

Paid employees consists of full- and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll during the pay period including March 12. Included are employees on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations, and salaried members of professional service organizations or associations that operate under state professional corporation

statutes and file corporate federal income tax returns. Not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses; employees of departments or concessions operated by other companies at the establishment; full- and part-time leased employees whose payroll was filed under an employee leasing company's Employer Identification Number (EIN); and temporary staffing obtained from a staffing service. The definition of paid employees is the same as that used by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on Form 941.

REVENUE

Includes gross receipts from services provided, from the use of facilities, and from merchandise sold in 2002, whether or not payment was received in 2002. Revenue also includes income from interest, rental of real estate, or dividends; contributions, gifts, and grants of not-for-profit organizations exempt from federal income tax; receipts from services performed for FOREIGN parent firms, subsidiaries, branches, etc; the establishments share of receipts from departments, concessions, and vending and amusement machines operated by others; receipts from the rental and leasing of vehicles, equipment, instruments, and tools; the total value of service contracts; market value of compensation received in lieu of cash; amounts received for work subcontracted to others; franchise sales and fees, license fees, and royalties; and gains and losses from the sale of real estate (land and bulidings), investments, or other assets (except inventory held for resale).

Revenue does not include sales and other taxes (including Hawaii's General Excise Tax) collected directly from customers and paid directly to a local, state, or federal tax agency. Also excluded are gross receipts from departments and concessions operated by others; domestic intracompany transfers; and revenue of foreign parent firms and subsidiaries.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

55 MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector comprises (1) establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

Establishments in this sector perform essential activities that are often undertaken, in-house, by establishments in many sectors of the economy. By consolidating the performance of these activities of the enterprise at one establishment, economies of scale are achieved.

Government establishments primarily engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration. Establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and record keeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics are classified in Industry 56111, Office Administrative Services.

551 MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

Industries in the Management of Companies and Enterprises subsector include three main types of establishments: (1) those that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises; (2) those (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise but do not hold the securities of these establishments; and (3) those that both administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise and hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) these establishments. Those establishments that administer, oversee, and manage normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise.

5511 MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily engaged in holding the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing the management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

55111 MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily engaged in holding the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing the management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

551111 OFFICES OF BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

This industry comprises legal entities known as bank holding companies primarily engaged in holding the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing the management decisions of these firms. The holding companies in this industry do not administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise whose securities they hold.

551112 OFFICES OF OTHER HOLDING COMPANIES

This industry comprises legal entities known as holding companies (except bank holding) primarily engaged in holding the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing the management decisions of these firms. The holding companies in this industry do not administer, oversee, and manage other establishments of the company or enterprise whose securities they hold.

551114 CORPORATE, SUBSIDIARY, AND REGIONAL MANAGING OFFICES

This industry comprises establishments (except government establishments) primarily engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing other establishments of the company or enterprise. These establishments normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments in this industry may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

Appendix C.

Methodology

SOURCES OF THE DATA

For this sector, large- and medium-size firms, plus all firms known to operate more than one establishment, were sent report forms to be completed for each of their establishments and returned to the Census Bureau. For most very small firms, data from existing administrative records of other federal agencies were used instead. These records provide basic information on location, kind of business, revenue, payroll, number of employees, and legal form of organization.

Firms in the 2002 Economic Census are divided into those sent report forms and those not sent report forms. The coverage of and the method of obtaining census information from each are described below:

1. Establishments sent a report form:
 - a. Large employers, i.e., all multiestablishment firms, and all employer firms with payroll above a specified cutoff. (The term “employers” refers to firms with one or more paid employees at any time during 2002 as shown in the active administrative records of other federal agencies.)
 - b. A sample of small employers, i.e., single-establishment firms with payroll below a specified cutoff in classifications for which specialized data precludes reliance solely on administrative records sources. The sample was stratified by industry and geography.
2. Establishments not sent a report form:
 - a. Small employers, i.e., single-establishment firms with payroll below a specified cutoff, not selected into the small employer sample. Although the payroll cutoff varies by kind of business, small employers not sent a report form generally include firms with less than 10 employees and represent about 10 percent of total revenue of establishments covered in the census. Data on revenue, payroll, and employment for these small employers were derived or estimated from administrative records of other federal agencies.
 - b. All nonemployers, i.e., all firms with no paid employees during 2002. Receipts information for these firms was obtained from administrative records of other federal agencies. Although consisting of many firms, nonemployers account for less than 10 percent of total receipts of all establishments covered in the census. Data for nonemployers are not included in this report, but are released in the annual *Nonemployer Statistics* series.

The report forms used to collect information for establishments in this sector are available at help.econ.census.gov/econhelp/resources/.

A more detailed examination of census methodology is presented in the *History of the Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The classifications for all establishments are based on the *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002* manual. There were no changes between the 2002 edition and the 1997 edition affecting this sector. Tables at www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/ identify all industries that changed between the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and 2002 NAICS.

The method of assigning classifications and the level of detail at which establishments were classified depends on whether a report form was obtained for the establishment.

-
1. Establishments that returned a report form were classified on the basis of their self-designation, product line revenue, and responses to other industry-specific inquiries.
 2. Establishments without a report form:
 - a. Small employers not sent a form were, where possible, classified on the basis of the most current kind-of-business classification available from one of the Census Bureau's current sample surveys or the 1997 Economic Census. Otherwise, the classification was obtained from administrative records of other federal agencies. If the census or administrative record classifications proved inadequate (none corresponded to a 2002 Economic Census classification in the detail required for employers), the firm was sent a brief inquiry requesting information necessary to assign a kind-of-business code.
 - b. Nonemployers were classified on the basis of information obtained from administrative records of other federal agencies.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data compiled in the economic census are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources during the development or execution of the census:

- inability to identify all cases in the actual universe;
- definition and classification difficulties;
- differences in the interpretation of questions;
- errors in recording or coding the data obtained; and
- other errors of collection, response, coverage, processing, and estimation for missing or misreported data.

Data presented in the Miscellaneous Subjects and the Product Lines reports for this sector are subject to sampling errors, as well as nonsampling errors. Specifically, these data are estimated based on information obtained from census report forms mailed to all large employers and to a sample of small employers in the universe. Sampling errors affect these estimates, insofar, as they may differ from results that would be obtained from a complete enumeration.

The accuracy of these tabulated data is determined by the joint effects of the various nonsampling errors or by the joint effects of sampling and nonsampling errors. No direct measurement of these effects has been obtained except for estimation for missing or misreported data; however, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize the effects of nonsampling errors.

The Census Bureau recommends that data users incorporate this information into their analyses, as nonsampling error and sampling error could impact the conclusions drawn from economic census data.

TREATMENT OF NONRESPONSE

Census report forms included two different types of inquiries, "basic" and "industry-specific." Data for the basic inquiries, which include location, kind of business or operation, revenue, payroll, and number of employees, were available from a combination of sources for all establishments. Data for industry-specific inquiries, tailored to the particular kinds of business or operation covered by the report form, were available only from establishments responding to those inquiries.

Data for industry-specific inquiries in this sector were expanded in most cases to account for establishments that did not respond to the particular inquiry for which data are presented. Unless otherwise noted in specific reports, data for industry-specific inquiries were expanded in direct relationship to total revenue of all establishments included in the category. In a few cases, expansion on the basis of the revenue was not appropriate, and another basic data item was used as the basis for expansion of reported data to account for nonrespondents.

All reports in which industry-specific data were expanded include a coverage indicator for each publication category, which shows the revenue of establishments responding to the industry-specific inquiry as a percent of total revenue for all establishments for which data are shown. For some inquiries, coverage is determined by the ratio of total payroll or employment of establishments responding to the inquiry to total payroll or employment of all establishments in the category.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business. However, the number of establishments in a kind-of-business classification is not considered a disclosure; therefore, this information may be released even though other information is withheld. Techniques employed to limit disclosure are discussed at www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/disclosure.htm.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

Not applicable for this report.

