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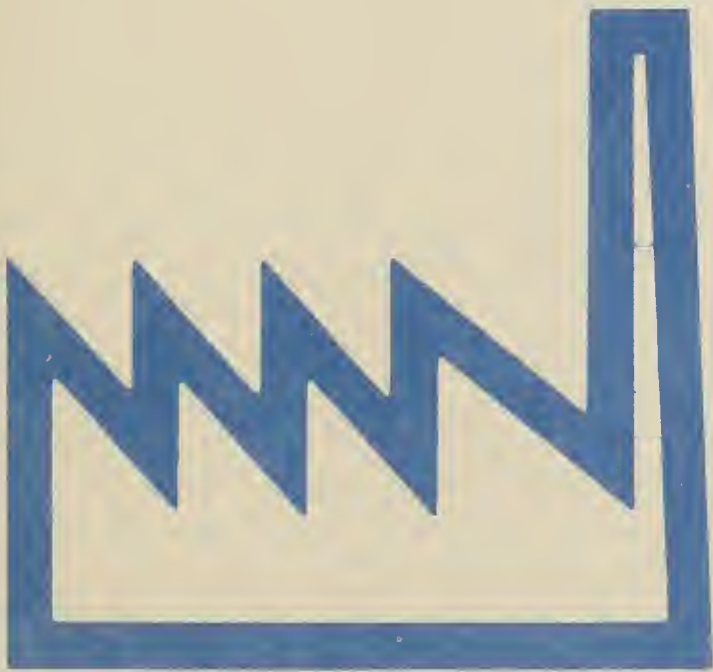
Census of
Manufactures

MC82-I-34A

INDUSTRY SERIES

Metal Cans, Cutlery,
Hand Tools, and
General Hardware

Industries 3411, 3412, 3421, 3423, 3425, and 3429



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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

1982 Census of Manufactures

MC82-I-34A

INDUSTRY SERIES

Metal Cans, Cutlery, Hand Tools, and General Hardware

3411	Metal Cans
3412	Metal Barrels, Drums, and Pails
3421	Cutlery
3423	Hand and Edge Tools, N.E.C.
3425	Hand Saws and Saw Blades
3429	Hardware, N.E.C.

Issued February 1985



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Economic and Agriculture Censuses**

INDUSTRY DIVISION
Gaylord E. Worden, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1982 Census of Manufactures. Primary direction of the program was performed by **Shirley Kallek**, Associate Director for Economic Fields (until May 1983), **Charles A. Waite**, his successor, and **Michael G. Farrell**, Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses (until August 1984), and **John H. Berry**, his successor.

This report was prepared in the Industry Division under the general direction of **Roger H. Bugenhagen**, Chief (until April 1983), and **Gaylord E. Worden**, his successor. **John P. Govoni**, Assistant Chief for Census/Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) Programs, was responsible for the overall management of the census of manufactures. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

Program responsibility was shared by the following individuals who participated importantly in the entire program: **John P. McNamee**, Chief, Minerals Branch; **Dale W. Gordon**, Chief, Census/ASM Durables Branch; **Michael J. Zampogna**, Chief, Census/ASM Nondurables Branch; **Bernard J. Fitzpatrick**, Chief, Census Special Reports Branch (until April 1983); and **Bruce M. Goldhirsch**, his successor; **Kenneth I. Hansen**, Chief, Annual Survey of Manufactures Branch; **Malcolm E. Bernhardt**, Chief, Current Durables Branch; and **Carole A. Ambler**, Chief, Current Nondurables Branch.

John H. Ambler, Chief, Rubber, Plastics, Glass, and Metals Section, assisted by **Sandra Ehl**, was directly responsible for the analysis of the data and preparation of this report.

Dr. Edward A. Robinson, Senior Industry Statistician, made significant contributions to the basic economic concepts and content of the census. The computer processing systems were developed and coordinated under the direction of **William E. Norfolk**, Assistant Chief for Operations. **Sarah A. Mathis**, Chief, Census Programming Branch, was responsible for implementation of the computer systems, and the computer programs were prepared under the supervision of **David Onions** and **Gerald S. Turnage**, assisted by **Barbara A. Lambert**. The mathematical techniques and quality control requirements were developed by **Preston J. Waite**, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, **Pamela McKee**, **Amelia M. Perego**, **Magdalena Ramos**, and **Ann M. Stephens**.

Industry classification was controlled by **Bruce M. Goldhirsch**; coordination activities with Data Preparation Division were carried out by **Eric Taylor**; and the various phases of the publication process were coordinated by **Little Mae Skinner**. Other persons made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems. They include **Richard J. Steiner**, **Robert A. Rosati**, **Richard Sweeney**, **Cyr F. Linonis**, **Leonard Pomeroy**, **Patricia L. Homing**, and **Dennis L. Wagner**.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative record

processing, and quality control, along with the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Surveys Division, **W. Joel Richardson**, Chief.

Planning, design, review, and composition of report forms were performed in the Administrative Services Division, **Robert L. Kirkland**, Chief.

Publication planning, design, editorial review, composition, and printing procurement were performed in the Publications Services Division, **Raymond J. Koski**, Chief.

Geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs were developed in the Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief.

Mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review were performed in the Data Preparation Division, **Don L. Adams**, Chief.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief (until February 1984), and **John E. Halterman**, his successor.

Photocomposition programs for the statistical tables were developed in the Systems Support Division, **Larry J. Patin**, Chief (until October 1983), and **Arnold E. Levin**, his successor.

Special-purpose computer programs for disclosure analysis were developed in the Business Division, **Gerald F. Cranford**, Chief (until December 1983), and **Howard N. Hamilton**, his successor.

The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the staff of the office of the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses.

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

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Census of manufactures (1982)
1982 census of manufactures.

Contents: [1] Geographic areas series — [2] Industry series.

Supt. of Docs. no.: C 3.24/8: MC82-1
1. United States—Manufactures—Statistics.

I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title.

HD9724.C4 1984 338.4'767'0973 83-600153

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

INTRODUCTION

ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was obtained first in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was taken first for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service industries was broadened from "selected services" to "all services, except religious organizations and private households." A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was introduced first in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the

Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are disseminated widely by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-00500176-0.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

General

The 1982 Census of Manufactures is the 31st census of manufactures of the United States. For 1982, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trades, service industries, selected transportation activities, and minority-owned and women-owned businesses.

This report, from the 1982 Census of Manufactures, is one of a series of 82 industry reports, each of which provides statistics for groups of related industries. Additional separate reports will be issued for each State and on special subjects, such as size of establishments, legal form of organization, and fuels and electric energy consumed.

These separate reports will subsequently be issued as portions of the final census volumes. Volume I, Subject Statistics, will show comparative statistics for industries, States, and standard metropolitan statistical areas. It also will show selected subjects, such as concentration ratios in manufacturing, selected materials consumed, manufacturing activity in government establishments, and water use in manufacturing. Volume II, Industry Statistics, will be a consolidation of reports for the 82 groups of industries showing the same information that is shown in this report. Volume III, Geographic Area Statistics, will contain establishment-based data (number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, and capital expenditures) for each State and its important standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and places, by industry groups and important individual industries. Totals for "all manufacturing" will be shown for counties and places with more than 450 manufacturing employees. The introduction to the final volumes will discuss, at greater length, many of the subjects described in this introduction. For example, the volume text will discuss 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 Industries

The 1982 Census of Manufactures covers all establishments employing one person or more primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 Supplement.¹ This is the system of industrial classification developed over a period of years by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget. This system of classification is in general use among government agencies as well as organizations outside the government.

The SIC manual defines manufacturing as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products. The assembly of component parts of products is also 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.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-00500176-0.

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 the 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 based on a scientifically selected sample of approximately 55,000 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 detailed information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, and costs of purchased services.

Establishment Basis of Reporting

The census of manufactures and the annual survey of manufactures are conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location. 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 1982, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for including 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 1982 Census of Manufactures universe includes approximately 345,000 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 this publication are described below.

1. Small Single-Unit Companies Not Sent a Report Form

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, approximately 140,000 small single-establishment companies were excluded 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 other 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 the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed report 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 to the four-digit SIC level. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes these administrative record cases were given only a two- or three-digit SIC group. For the 1982 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 misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of 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 205,000 establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

a. **ASM sample establishments**—This group consisted of approximately 55,000 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, 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. Results of the ASM inquiries are included in tables 3c and 3d of this report.

The census part of the report form is one of approximately 200 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the approximately 450 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 was also 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 materials 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 100,000 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 one 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-unit establishments (non-ASM)**—This group consisted of approximately 50,000 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 one 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 as well as the long form. However, detailed information on materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus its use would increase the values 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 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 10,000 separately operated auxiliaries are included in the paperbound geographic area series, the bound volumes of the census of manufactures, and in a report issued as part of the 1982 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 or more establishments. 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 (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, tax accounting, company sales and profit reports, and personnel accounting; (4) general engineering, including design of product machinery and equipment, and direction of engineering effort conducted at the individual operation locations; (5) direction of company personnel matters; and (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 one of approximately 450 manufacturing industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the SIC system. Under this system of classification, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing a single 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 plants must be significant in terms of its number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees. The system operates in such a way that the definitions progressively became narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. There are 20 major groups (two-digit SIC), 143 industry groups (three-digit SIC), and approximately 450

industries (four-digit SIC). The product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. There are about 1,500 classes of products, identified by a five-digit code, and 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 making those products. For example, establishments engaged in blast furnace 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 the change has occurred for two 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, Annual Survey of Manufactures). However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The result of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another is 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 true particularly for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of 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 tables 6a through 6c 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 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 transfer 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 industry report shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In tables 1a through 5a, 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). Product shipments shown in table 6a represent the total value of shipments of products classified as primary to an industry that were shipped by all manufacturing establishments regardless of their industry classification.

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 item may be given 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 has been suppressed. However, the suppressed data are included in higher level totals. Additional disclosure analysis is performed for new capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are publishable.

MICROFICHE AND COMPUTER TAPES

All the data in this report are available on microfiche. Selected data are also available on computer tape.

In addition to selected published data being on computer tape, one major data series, the location of manufacturing plants, will be available only on computer tape. This series presents the number of establishments by employment size class by four-digit SIC industry codes for States, counties, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. These data are available for both State and county by industry, and State and place by industry.

Microfiche reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Computer tapes are sold by the Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Manufactures may be obtained on computer tape 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, Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 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 on the basis of either the response rate or a consistency review.
- (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.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics

[For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	Item	Four-digit industry statistics		
		Historical	Operating ratios	By geographic area
1	Number of companies	1a		
2	Number of manufacturing establishments	1a		2
	Employment and payroll:			
3	Number of employees	1a	1b	2
4	Payroll	1a	1b	2
5	Supplemental labor costs			
6	Production workers	1a	1b	2
7	Production-worker hours	1a	1b	2
8	Production-worker wages	1a	1b	2
	Shipments, cost of materials, and value added:			
9	Value of shipments (four-digit)	1a	1b	2
10	Product class shipments (five-digit)			
11	Product shipments (seven-digit)			
12	Value added by manufacture	1a	1b	2
13	Cost of materials	1a	1b	2
14	Fuels and electric energy			
15	Materials consumed by kind			
	Inventories:			
16	Total, end of year	1a		
17	By method of valuation			
18	By stage of fabrication			
	Capital expenditures, assets, rental payments, and purchased services:			
19	New capital expenditures	1a		2
20	Used plant and equipment expenditures			
21	Gross assets			
22	Depreciation			
23	Retirements of buildings and machinery			
24	Rental payments			
25	Purchased services			
	Ratios:			
26	Specialization	1a		
27	Coverage	1a		

*Number of companies with shipments of over \$100 thousand.

**Detailed information shown.

In This Report by Table Number

Four-digit industry statistics—Con.				Five-digit product class and seven-digit product statistics				
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	
3a					*6a			1
**3a	4	5a						2
3a	4	5a						3
3a	4	5a						4
**3d								5
**3a	4	5a						6
**3a	4	5a						7
3a	4	5a						8
3a	4	5a		5b, 5c				9
				5b, 5c	6a	6b	6c	10
					6a			11
3a	4	5a						12
**3a	4	5a						13
3a, 3d			7					14
								15
3b, 3c	4							16
3b, 3c								17
3b								18
**3a, **3d	4	5a						19
**3a, **3d								20
**3d								21
**3d								22
**3d								23
**3d								24
**3d								25
3a				5b				26
3a				5b				27

The table consists of several columns and rows. The columns are separated by vertical lines, and the rows by horizontal lines. The content within the cells is mostly illegible but appears to be organized into a structured format, possibly for recording data or transactions.

Metal Cans, Cutlery, Hand Tools, and General Hardware

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DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIES AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

METAL CANS, CUTLERY, HAND TOOLS, AND GENERAL HARDWARE

This report shows 1982 Census of Manufactures statistics for establishments classified in each of the following industries:

SIC Code and Title

3411	Metal Cans
3412	Metal Barrels, Drums, and Pails
3421	Cutlery
3423	Hand and Edge Tools, N.E.C.
3425	Hand Saws and Saw Blades
3429	Hardware, N.E.C.

The industry statistics (employment, payroll, cost of materials, value of shipments, inventories, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole. Aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments but also their activities in the manufacture of secondary products as well as their miscellaneous activities (contract work on materials owned by others, repair work, etc.). This fact should be taken into account in comparing industry statistics (tables 1a-5a) with product statistics (table 6a) showing shipments by all industries of the primary products of the specified industry. The extent of the "product mix" is indicated in table 5b, which shows the value of primary and secondary products shipped by establishments classified in the specified industry and the value of primary products of the industry shipped as secondary products by establishments classified in other industries.

Small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were excluded from the mail portion of the census. For these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated), data on payrolls and receipts were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies. The remaining statistics were developed from industry averages.

Establishment data were tabulated based on industry definitions contained in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

INDUSTRY 3411, METAL CANS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of metal cans and lids, ends, and parts for metal cans. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of foil containers are classified in industry 3497.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3411, Metal Cans, recorded employment of 49.0 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$11,133 million.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 18 percent below the 59.8 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were California, Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin, accounting for approximately 42 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when California, Illinois, New Jersey, and Ohio accounted for approximately 40 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 3 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 3411 shipped \$10,467 million of products primary to the industry, \$262 million of secondary products, and had \$404 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 98 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 96 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 99 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 98 percent. The products primary to industry 3411, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$10,552 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the metal cans industry amounted to \$7,047 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 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 less than 1 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3412, METAL BARRELS, DRUMS, AND PAILS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of ferrous and nonferrous metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of metal cans are classified in industry 3411.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3412, Metal Barrels, Drums, and Pails, recorded employment of 9.9 thousand.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$1,039 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 20 percent below the 12.4 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, and Texas, accounting for approximately 49 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when Illinois, New Jersey, California, and Ohio accounted for approximately 56 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 18 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 3412 shipped \$880 million of products primary to the industry, \$71 million of secondary products, and had \$87 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 93 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 94 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 93 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 90 percent. The products primary to industry 3412, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$946 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the metal barrels, drums, and pails industry amounted to \$663 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 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 4 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3421, CUTLERY

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of cutlery. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of table cutlery made entirely of metal are classified in industry 3914; electric razors in industry 3634; and hair clippers for human use in industry 3999, and for animal use in industry 3523.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3421, Cutlery, recorded employment of 13.0 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$938 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for

changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 13 percent below the 14.9 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, accounting for approximately 55 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. Data for Massachusetts and Connecticut have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. These same States were the leaders in 1977, when they accounted for approximately 60 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment increased 2 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 3421 shipped \$861 million of products primary to the industry, \$37 million of secondary products, and had \$40 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 96 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 92 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 90 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 94 percent. The products primary to industry 3421, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$954 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the cutlery industry amounted to \$256 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 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 5 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3423, HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, N.E.C.

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of files and other hand and edge tools for metalworking, woodworking, and general maintenance. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of hand saws are classified in industry 3425.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3423, Hand and Edge Tools, N.E.C., recorded employment of 40.4 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2,898 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 14 percent below the 47.0 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Ohio, Illinois, New York, and South Carolina, accounting for approximately 33 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois accounted for approximately 40 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 15 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 3423 shipped \$2,362 million of products primary to the industry, \$262 million of secondary products, and had \$274 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 90 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 91 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 91 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 90 percent. The products primary to industry 3423, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$2,598 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the hand and edge tools, n.e.c., industry amounted to \$1,104 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 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 total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3425, HAND SAWS AND SAW BLADES

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of hand saws and saw blades for hand and power-driven saws. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of power-driven sawing machines are classified in major group 35.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3425, Hand Saws and Saw Blades, recorded employment of 7.5 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$498 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 2 percent below the 7.6 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Massachusetts, Oregon, North Carolina, and Kentucky, accounting for approximately 50 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. Data for Oregon, North Carolina, and Kentucky have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for

individual companies. This represents a shift from 1977 when Massachusetts, Oregon, Kentucky, and Connecticut accounted for approximately 45 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 22 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 3425 shipped \$381 million of products primary to the industry, \$79 million of secondary products, and had \$38 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 83 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 86 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 86 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 77 percent. The products primary to industry 3425, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$441 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the hand saws and saw blades industry amounted to \$228 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 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 4 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3429, HARDWARE, N.E.C.

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of miscellaneous metal products usually termed "hardware", not elsewhere classified. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of bolts and nuts are classified in industry 3452, nails and spikes in major group 33, cutlery in industry 3421, hand tools in industry 3423, and pole line and transmission hardware in major group 36.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3429, Hardware, N.E.C., recorded employment of 80.3 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$5,741 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 19 percent below the 99.2 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were California, Michigan, Illinois, and Connecticut, accounting for approximately 45 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when Michigan, California, Illinois, and Ohio accounted for approximately 50 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 16 percent. The 1981 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 3429 shipped \$5,355 million of products primary to the industry, \$206 million of secondary products, and had \$180 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 96 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 94 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 94 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the

coverage ratio also was 94 percent. The products primary to industry 3429, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$5,677 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the hardware, n.e.c., industry amounted to \$2,371 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 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 total value of shipments.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years

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

Year ¹	Companies ² (no.)	All establishments ³		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories ⁴ (million dollars)	Ratios	
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Specialization (percent)	Coverage (percent)
INDUSTRY 3411, METAL CANS															
1982 Census	168	397	294	49.0	1 334.5	40.8	81.5	1 066.4	4 071.7	7 046.8	11 132.8	247.0	1 338.8	98	99
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	50.3	1 297.2	41.3	86.3	1 038.7	3 828.6	6 577.1	10 448.0	352.8	1 284.3	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	53.6	1 255.0	44.4	93.7	1 011.8	3 978.1	6 188.1	10 087.0	205.2	1 357.5	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	57.6	1 216.7	48.2	101.7	989.3	3 905.2	6 091.9	9 892.3	215.1	1 292.3	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58.9	1 141.6	49.4	103.0	928.0	3 351.1	5 652.5	8 972.3	205.3	1 110.0	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	153	403	300	59.8	1 066.3	50.2	106.4	870.8	3 154.3	5 068.7	8 142.8	176.9	1 032.9	96	98
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	61.1	982.1	51.2	107.0	798.8	2 764.2	4 509.6	7 230.8	131.0	882.9	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	62.7	909.9	52.2	109.8	732.4	2 547.7	4 164.5	6 738.7	232.2	848.0	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	69.1	893.1	58.7	123.2	730.3	2 649.6	3 505.1	6 024.6	192.4	1 001.3	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	69.8	811.3	60.2	128.0	672.4	2 083.7	2 867.0	4 952.6	144.9	652.2	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	133	396	309	68.5	740.7	58.7	123.7	611.3	1 815.8	2 711.9	4 510.8	138.1	610.2	96	99
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	68.7	691.1	58.8	121.7	565.3	1 688.1	2 429.4	4 159.4	129.5	643.2	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	70.1	647.0	60.5	128.0	532.9	1 618.2	2 368.5	3 898.3	144.5	657.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	65.1	573.7	56.4	118.8	476.4	1 410.4	2 144.1	3 548.4	137.9	492.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	63.7	542.3	55.1	119.4	450.5	1 337.7	2 020.8	3 345.4	119.1	533.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census	96	299	241	60.3	474.4	52.3	112.7	393.3	1 141.5	1 786.2	2 890.6	99.2	449.6	90	98
INDUSTRY 3412, METAL BARRELS, DRUMS, AND PAILS															
1982 Census	115	169	109	9.9	198.6	7.6	14.8	136.3	371.7	663.0	1 038.7	22.7	165.5	93	93
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	233.0	9.6	19.5	164.8	461.8	810.6	1 267.8	54.4	202.5	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	225.5	10.3	20.8	162.3	479.2	776.6	1 258.6	39.0	166.6	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.1	218.2	10.6	21.9	161.3	497.5	748.4	1 236.9	31.4	195.6	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	198.0	9.9	20.3	142.8	406.6	621.6	1 031.7	27.8	147.8	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	120	184	113	12.4	180.3	9.8	20.1	128.8	389.6	551.2	937.1	31.8	135.0	94	90
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.3	149.3	8.8	17.7	105.0	320.6	433.6	752.6	19.2	125.4	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.0	130.5	8.6	17.0	90.6	278.3	391.7	670.6	17.3	106.6	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.3	137.9	9.7	20.2	98.0	336.4	423.1	751.9	11.4	145.9	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.6	111.0	8.8	18.1	81.5	228.6	305.2	538.2	8.0	75.5	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	99	157	99	10.2	98.9	8.1	16.7	71.2	188.8	273.5	461.3	8.4	65.9	97	86
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.6	94.2	8.3	17.3	65.2	183.1	244.7	427.8	10.0	77.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	91.9	8.8	18.6	64.9	173.8	234.4	405.0	10.9	78.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	89.0	8.9	18.8	64.3	167.1	232.1	399.3	10.9	65.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.0	84.6	8.8	18.9	61.1	156.9	231.2	388.9	14.8	63.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census	91	149	96	11.6	83.5	9.1	19.4	59.9	150.6	221.5	370.7	15.0	57.1	92	88
INDUSTRY 3421, CUTLERY															
1982 Census	123	132	69	13.0	223.7	10.5	20.1	161.2	683.6	256.3	938.0	44.0	185.4	96	90
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.8	200.8	10.8	20.4	147.1	613.1	251.5	854.6	21.3	167.8	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.8	187.8	10.9	20.6	141.9	561.6	233.1	782.6	33.3	155.2	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.6	184.3	12.4	22.9	139.4	553.7	223.4	771.4	31.2	151.0	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.7	187.0	12.9	24.8	138.3	547.3	253.8	790.0	37.9	147.4	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	119	130	62	14.9	159.6	12.1	23.5	118.3	492.0	219.1	711.4	23.3	132.1	92	94
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.3	149.8	12.2	23.5	109.0	471.3	214.0	677.0	19.5	132.0	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.0	130.5	11.3	21.7	93.3	405.3	190.2	590.5	17.9	120.5	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.0	128.1	12.4	24.9	93.9	406.4	157.6	544.8	22.7	115.3	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.6	108.4	11.2	22.6	77.3	338.2	122.7	461.8	18.0	84.6	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	123	134	69	13.4	102.6	10.9	22.3	73.0	322.3	112.9	427.5	11.7	81.5	91	94
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.2	87.3	9.7	18.8	60.6	277.7	91.6	370.3	10.1	66.0	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	91.8	10.0	20.2	61.4	275.1	91.7	360.0	13.3	68.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	76.4	8.9	17.7	52.9	242.8	80.3	332.7	12.3	54.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.6	70.9	9.5	18.8	50.7	232.7	75.5	307.5	4.3	65.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census	138	146	69	13.0	80.2	10.4	20.5	54.5	276.3	104.9	378.5	11.5	62.8	79	95
INDUSTRY 3423, HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, N.E.C.															
1982 Census	703	786	322	40.4	706.5	29.8	55.4	448.8	1 766.2	1 103.5	2 898.3	93.2	718.1	90	91
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	47.3	778.6	36.4	71.0	513.3	2 011.0	1 285.4	3 261.1	81.7	636.2	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	47.2	702.2	36.1	67.6	463.5	1 799.7	1 143.9	2 947.2	85.7	579.0	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	51.1	721.9	39.9	77.6	493.3	1 887.8	1 206.0	3 038.1	87.5	579.5	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	50.2	648.4	40.1	79.4	464.3	1 636.0	1 058.2	2 648.7	82.0	538.4	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	662	724	296	47.0	566.4	36.9	72.8	394.7	1 421.4	898.7	2 279.2	72.0	487.4	91	90
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	41.2	466.4	32.3	63.0	321.2	1 147.8	680.9	1 817.2	61.0	379.1	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	38.0	412.3	29.8	58.4	284.4	925.5	615.7	1 542.6	61.1	365.4	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	42.0	424.1	33.4	65.9	301.2	906.8	619.3	1 478.6	52.8	364.3	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	42.2	389.8	33.3	66.2	274.5	838.8	549.2	1 387.4	47.8	303.9	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	582	626	255	39.3	343.0	31.1	62.0	240.7	780.0	473.3	1 233.1	33.5	268.1	89	88
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35.6	285.9	28.3	56.6	200.5	637.7	393.3	1 015.0	30.2	231.0	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	37.7	287.7	30.0	59.9	203.5	617.1	378.5	975.9	25.4	221.9	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	38.1	279.6	30.3	60.8	198.3	616.3	369.0	981.7	22.8	199.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36.0	246.9	28.6	57.5	172.0	540.6	326.4	875.2	24.7	183.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census	630	667	252	35.9	232.9	28.7	57.9	165.8	509.4	311.9	813.5	23.3	177.5	93	85

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

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

Year ¹	All establishments ³			All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories ⁴ (million dollars)	Ratios	
	Companies ² (no.)	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Specialization (percent)	Coverage (percent)
INDUSTRY 3425, HAND SAWS AND SAW BLADES															
1982 Census	120	136	63	7.5	135.5	5.3	10.6	84.3	255.0	227.8	498.2	24.2	117.9	83	86
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	161.8	6.9	14.2	107.1	329.7	252.1	579.2	46.1	129.9	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	153.2	7.3	15.3	100.0	339.7	255.4	578.9	34.5	120.0	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.1	130.7	6.8	14.1	86.9	296.2	211.9	511.9	27.0	101.3	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.6	110.9	6.6	13.1	73.4	269.2	159.5	426.1	19.2	86.4	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	105	115	55	7.6	94.3	5.7	11.4	62.7	230.6	137.6	363.3	13.4	75.5	86	77
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	79.8	5.0	10.1	52.8	187.2	123.6	307.0	10.0	67.7	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.2	69.4	4.3	8.5	43.5	161.3	92.9	253.7	12.4	62.8	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	69.8	5.2	10.2	43.6	174.0	93.4	263.8	11.2	57.2	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	64.2	5.4	11.4	45.6	143.3	84.8	222.7	11.1	47.7	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	82	91	52	6.6	56.7	4.9	9.9	37.5	127.5	70.7	194.4	6.4	46.4	85	77
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	57.2	5.1	10.2	33.8	123.3	63.1	183.2	5.9	49.6	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.3	60.1	6.8	14.0	37.4	114.7	63.2	177.8	5.4	46.8	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	49.5	5.2	10.6	34.5	115.2	62.9	174.2	5.1	42.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.3	44.2	4.7	9.9	30.9	100.4	58.9	158.3	4.7	36.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census	74	85	49	6.3	43.4	4.8	10.1	29.5	97.1	58.3	154.3	3.9	35.0	80	82
INDUSTRY 3429, HARDWARE, N.E.C.															
1982 Census	1 085	1 185	487	80.3	1 520.9	61.0	114.1	1 030.2	3 320.1	2 370.6	5 740.9	174.3	1 064.5	96	94
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	95.9	1 720.1	74.7	143.2	1 215.2	3 666.7	2 635.9	6 259.6	301.2	1 075.8	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	97.1	1 584.0	74.6	142.7	1 106.4	3 317.3	2 399.9	5 707.3	261.5	1 053.0	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	107.3	1 632.6	84.9	163.5	1 163.0	3 622.8	2 689.2	6 231.4	158.6	1 072.5	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	105.2	1 510.4	82.3	159.8	1 076.2	3 334.8	2 472.1	5 734.5	179.0	968.2	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	1 063	1 168	464	99.2	1 359.0	77.9	156.8	977.7	3 032.6	2 239.0	5 202.6	190.2	849.7	94	94
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	95.1	1 203.6	73.6	146.8	844.2	2 679.8	1 960.5	4 591.4	152.6	783.4	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	88.8	1 006.9	67.3	129.8	683.2	2 109.5	1 621.2	3 773.3	113.3	725.3	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	98.1	1 008.1	72.9	148.5	692.7	2 129.4	1 595.1	3 637.5	109.3	797.2	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	103.7	1 006.8	81.8	165.4	723.6	2 147.8	1 489.3	3 577.6	149.8	628.2	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	965	1 053	482	99.9	902.6	78.8	159.9	633.2	2 023.6	1 263.8	3 239.4	91.4	536.6	94	95
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	96.6	821.2	74.3	156.5	567.6	1 743.6	1 161.6	2 916.8	76.5	490.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	96.6	760.9	72.9	155.1	513.5	1 505.7	1 044.4	2 538.3	66.0	486.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	102.9	777.0	81.1	163.4	551.0	1 618.4	1 104.0	2 689.9	76.2	440.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	102.1	745.6	81.1	175.4	535.6	1 512.8	1 077.4	2 579.8	73.5	409.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census	979	1 041	484	100.8	686.7	80.0	171.4	492.4	1 435.5	954.5	2 368.3	81.3	389.5	91	95

¹In annual survey of manufactures (ASM) years, data are estimates based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed annually and may differ from results of a complete canvass of all establishments. ASM publication shows percentage standard errors. Unless otherwise noted, for data prior to 1967, see 1967 Census of Manufactures, vol. II, table 1 of the Industry chapter.

²For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

³Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

⁴Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, uniform instructions for reporting inventories were introduced for all sector reports. Up 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.

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown above and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications. Inventories and value added data estimated on a basis comparable to the historical data, using the reported information for 1982, are shown below:

Industries	End-of-1981 inventories (million dollars)	End-of-1982 inventories (million dollars)	1982 value added by manufacture (million dollars)
Industry 3411, Metal cans	1 270.5	1 220.2	4 084.9
Industry 3412, Metal barrels, drums, and pails	154.1	138.2	371.3
Industry 3421, Cutlery	175.3	173.5	683.9
Industry 3423, Hand and edge tools, n.e.c.	648.0	606.6	1 768.2
Industry 3425, Hand saws and saw blades	133.1	112.4	255.9
Industry 3429, Hardware, n.e.c.	1 028.1	972.8	3 336.5

See Inventories in appendixes for explanation of the difference between end-of-1981 inventory figure shown in table and corresponding figure shown in footnote.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years

[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 3411, METAL CANS									
1982 Census	27 235	83	1 998	13.08	63	75	83 096	33	49.96
1981 ASM	25 789	82	2 090	12.04	63	75	76 115	34	44.36
1980 ASM	23 414	83	2 110	10.80	61	74	74 218	32	42.46
1979 ASM	21 123	84	2 110	9.73	62	74	67 799	31	38.40
1978 ASM	19 382	84	2 085	9.01	63	76	56 895	34	32.53
1977 Census	17 831	84	2 120	8.18	62	75	52 747	34	29.65
1976 ASM	16 074	84	2 090	7.47	62	76	45 241	36	25.83
1975 ASM	14 512	83	2 103	6.67	62	75	40 633	36	23.20
1974 ASM	12 925	85	2 099	5.93	58	73	38 344	34	21.51
1973 ASM	11 623	86	2 126	5.25	58	74	29 852	39	16.28
1972 Census	10 813	86	2 107	4.94	60	77	26 508	41	14.68
1971 ASM	10 060	86	2 070	4.65	58	75	24 572	41	13.87
1970 ASM	9 230	86	2 116	4.16	61	77	23 084	40	12.64
1969 ASM	8 813	87	2 106	4.01	60	77	21 665	41	11.87
1968 ASM	8 513	86	2 167	3.77	60	77	21 000	41	11.20
1967 Census	7 867	87	2 155	3.49	62	78	18 930	42	10.13
INDUSTRY 3412, METAL BARRELS, DRUMS, AND PAILS									
1982 Census	20 061	77	1 947	9.21	64	83	37 545	53	25.11
1981 ASM	19 417	80	2 031	8.45	64	82	38 483	50	23.68
1980 ASM	17 756	81	2 019	7.80	62	80	37 732	47	23.04
1979 ASM	16 656	81	2 066	7.37	61	78	37 977	44	22.72
1978 ASM	15 591	78	2 051	7.03	60	79	32 016	49	20.03
1977 Census	14 540	79	2 051	6.41	59	78	31 419	46	19.38
1976 ASM	13 212	78	2 011	5.93	58	77	28 372	47	18.11
1975 ASM	11 864	78	1 977	5.33	58	78	25 300	47	16.37
1974 ASM	11 211	79	2 082	4.85	56	75	27 350	41	16.65
1973 ASM	10 472	83	2 057	4.50	57	77	21 566	49	12.63
1972 Census	9 696	79	2 062	4.26	59	81	18 510	52	11.31
1971 ASM	8 887	78	2 084	3.77	57	79	17 274	51	10.58
1970 ASM	8 279	79	2 114	3.49	58	81	15 658	53	9.34
1969 ASM	8 018	80	2 112	3.42	58	80	15 054	53	8.89
1968 ASM	7 691	80	2 148	3.23	59	81	14 264	54	8.30
1967 Census	7 198	78	2 132	3.09	60	82	12 983	55	7.76
INDUSTRY 3421, CUTLERY									
1982 Census	17 208	81	1 914	8.02	27	51	52 585	33	34.01
1981 ASM	15 688	84	1 889	7.21	29	53	47 898	33	30.05
1980 ASM	14 672	85	1 890	6.89	30	54	43 875	33	27.26
1979 ASM	12 623	85	1 847	6.09	29	53	37 925	33	24.18
1978 ASM	11 911	82	1 922	5.58	32	56	34 860	34	22.07
1977 Census	10 711	81	1 942	5.03	31	53	33 020	32	20.94
1976 ASM	9 791	80	1 926	4.64	32	54	30 804	32	20.06
1975 ASM	9 321	81	1 920	4.30	32	54	28 950	32	18.68
1974 ASM	8 540	83	2 008	3.77	29	52	27 093	32	16.32
1973 ASM	7 971	82	2 018	3.42	27	50	24 868	32	14.96
1972 Census	7 657	81	2 046	3.27	26	50	24 052	32	14.45
1971 ASM	7 156	80	1 938	3.22	25	48	22 762	31	14.77
1970 ASM	7 228	79	2 020	3.04	25	51	21 661	33	13.62
1969 ASM	6 821	79	1 989	2.99	24	47	21 679	31	13.72
1968 ASM	6 112	82	1 979	2.70	25	48	20 060	30	12.38
1967 Census	6 169	80	1 971	2.66	28	49	21 254	29	13.48
INDUSTRY 3423, HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, N.E.C.									
1982 Census	17 488	74	1 859	8.10	38	62	43 718	40	31.88
1981 ASM	16 461	77	1 951	7.23	39	63	42 516	39	28.32
1980 ASM	14 877	76	1 873	6.86	39	63	38 129	39	26.62
1979 ASM	14 127	78	1 945	6.36	40	63	36 943	38	24.33
1978 ASM	12 916	80	1 980	5.85	40	64	32 590	40	20.60
1977 Census	12 051	79	1 973	5.42	39	64	30 243	40	19.52
1976 ASM	11 320	78	1 950	5.10	37	63	27 859	41	18.22
1975 ASM	10 850	78	1 960	4.87	40	67	24 355	45	15.85
1974 ASM	10 098	80	1 973	4.57	42	71	21 590	47	13.76
1973 ASM	9 237	79	1 988	4.15	40	68	19 877	46	12.67
1972 Census	8 728	79	1 994	3.88	38	66	19 847	44	12.58
1971 ASM	8 031	79	2 000	3.54	39	67	17 913	45	11.27
1970 ASM	7 631	80	1 997	3.40	39	68	16 369	47	10.30
1969 ASM	7 339	80	2 007	3.26	38	66	16 176	45	10.14
1968 ASM	6 858	79	2 010	2.99	37	66	15 017	46	9.40
1967 Census	6 487	80	2 017	2.86	38	67	14 189	46	8.80
INDUSTRY 3425, HAND SAWS AND SAW BLADES									
1982 Census	18 067	71	2 000	7.95	46	73	34 000	53	24.06
1981 ASM	17 213	73	2 058	7.54	44	71	35 074	49	23.22
1980 ASM	15 794	75	2 096	6.54	44	71	35 021	45	22.20
1979 ASM	14 363	75	2 074	6.16	41	67	32 549	44	21.01
1978 ASM	12 895	77	1 985	5.60	37	63	31 302	41	20.55
1977 Census	12 408	75	2 000	5.50	38	64	30 342	41	20.23
1976 ASM	11 735	74	2 020	5.23	40	66	27 529	43	18.53
1975 ASM	11 194	69	1 977	5.12	37	64	26 016	43	18.98
1974 ASM	9 694	72	1 962	4.27	35	62	24 167	40	17.06
1973 ASM	9 171	77	2 111	4.00	38	67	20 471	45	12.57

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

[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 3425, HAND SAWS AND SAW BLADES—Con.									
1972 Census	8 591	74	2 020	3.79	36	66	19 318	44	12.88
1971 ASM	8 171	73	2 000	3.31	34	66	17 614	46	12.09
1970 ASM	6 462	73	2 059	2.67	36	69	12 333	52	8.19
1969 ASM	7 388	78	2 038	3.25	36	65	17 194	43	10.87
1968 ASM	7 016	75	2 106	3.12	37	65	15 937	44	10.14
1967 Census	6 889	76	2 104	2.92	38	66	15 413	45	9.61
INDUSTRY 3429, HARDWARE, N.E.C.									
1982 Census	18 940	76	1 870	9.03	41	68	41 346	46	29.10
1981 ASM	17 936	78	1 917	8.49	42	70	38 235	47	25.61
1980 ASM	16 313	77	1 913	7.75	42	70	34 164	48	23.25
1979 ASM	15 215	79	1 926	7.11	43	69	33 763	45	22.16
1978 ASM	14 357	78	1 942	6.73	43	69	31 700	45	20.87
1977 Census	13 700	79	2 013	6.24	43	69	30 571	45	19.34
1976 ASM	12 656	77	1 995	5.75	43	69	28 179	45	18.25
1975 ASM	11 339	76	1 929	5.26	43	70	23 756	48	16.25
1974 ASM	10 276	74	2 037	4.66	44	72	21 706	47	14.34
1973 ASM	9 709	79	2 022	4.37	42	70	20 712	47	12.99
1972 Census	9 035	79	2 029	3.96	39	67	20 256	45	12.66
1971 ASM	8 501	77	2 106	3.63	40	68	18 050	47	11.14
1970 ASM	7 877	75	2 128	3.31	41	71	15 587	51	9.71
1969 ASM	7 551	79	2 015	3.37	41	70	15 728	48	9.90
1968 ASM	7 303	79	2 163	3.05	42	71	14 817	49	8.62
1967 Census	6 813	79	2 142	2.87	40	69	14 241	48	8.38

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

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	E ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employ-ees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 3411, METAL CANS														
United States	-	397	294	49.0	1 334.5	40.8	81.5	1 066.4	4 071.7	7 046.8	11 132.8	247.0	59.8	3 154.3
Alabama	-	4	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
California	-	69	49	8.5	244.7	7.0	14.2	201.0	633.0	1 171.9	1 801.9	31.0	9.1	513.2
Colorado	-	4	3	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Florida	-	16	12	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Georgia	-	10	9	1.9	46.6	1.7	3.5	36.8	145.7	220.9	365.1	8.2	1.7	59.1
Hawaii	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	11.2
Illinois	-	35	27	5.1	131.7	4.2	8.2	105.5	356.8	442.3	807.7	19.2	6.8	325.5
Indiana	-	11	11	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Iowa	-	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Maryland	-	14	12	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	FF	(D)
Massachusetts	-	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.5	23.3
Minnesota	-	8	7	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Mississippi	-	4	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	22.4
Missouri	-	10	9	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	FF	(D)
Nebraska	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
New Jersey	-	26	21	2.9	74.2	2.4	4.5	58.0	204.9	348.8	558.2	15.8	4.2	223.9
New York	-	21	10	1.4	34.3	1.1	2.1	27.6	85.5	150.4	236.1	(D)	1.5	67.9
North Carolina	-	8	6	1.2	39.4	1.0	1.8	30.9	111.1	232.1	344.1	19.9	CC	(D)
Ohio	-	23	19	3.8	99.5	3.1	6.3	78.7	385.3	544.5	932.0	16.6	4.4	221.5
Oklahoma	-	3	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon	-	5	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Pennsylvania	-	19	15	2.2	56.2	1.9	3.9	46.1	173.4	245.5	416.0	14.3	3.5	161.1
South Carolina	-	6	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Tennessee	-	8	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.5	34.6
Texas	-	20	18	2.7	80.6	2.2	4.4	64.7	298.5	483.2	781.6	11.1	3.6	207.0
Virginia	-	4	3	1.4	38.9	1.2	2.6	33.5	97.1	289.2	386.8	2.3	EE	(D)
Washington	-	7	6	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Wisconsin	-	16	15	3.1	84.0	2.6	5.0	67.2	268.7	472.3	754.0	8.1	FF	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	E ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 3412, METAL BARRELS, DRUMS, AND PAILS														
United States	-	169	109	9.9	198.6	7.6	14.8	136.3	371.7	663.0	1 038.7	22.7	12.4	389.6
Alabama	-	5	5	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
California	-	17	9	.8	19.2	.6	1.1	13.2	37.1	59.0	96.4	1.8	1.1	38.3
Illinois	-	16	12	1.8	39.4	1.3	2.7	25.6	62.5	129.0	191.8	3.4	2.7	78.1
Louisiana	-	6	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Michigan	E2	7	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	-	19	15	1.2	25.1	1.0	1.8	17.5	46.0	77.8	124.2	1.8	2.0	60.9
New York	E1	5	4	.2	4.4	.2	.3	2.6	5.1	9.3	14.5	(D)	.3	7.6
Ohio	E1	21	14	.9	18.0	.8	1.4	13.4	38.4	71.8	110.0	1.6	1.1	35.5
Pennsylvania	-	9	6	.4	9.2	.3	.5	5.3	15.3	23.7	39.4	.7	.7	23.3
South Carolina	-	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	-	4	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	3.6
Texas	-	13	9	.9	16.6	.7	1.3	11.9	34.1	63.1	97.5	1.5	1.0	34.8
INDUSTRY 3421, CUTLERY														
United States	-	132	69	13.0	223.7	10.5	20.1	161.2	683.6	256.3	938.0	44.0	14.9	492.0
California	-	6	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Connecticut	-	9	7	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Florida	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Georgia	-	4	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Iowa	E1	10	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts	-	8	7	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	FF	(D)
Missouri	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	-	10	5	.9	13.4	.7	1.4	10.3	42.1	20.0	62.3	(D)	1.8	40.9
New York	E2	18	12	2.0	27.0	1.7	3.4	20.4	69.2	39.5	110.5	5.0	2.6	47.7
Ohio	-	13	5	.7	10.7	.5	1.0	7.3	21.4	18.4	39.0	1.7	.6	17.4
Oregon	E1	4	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Pennsylvania	-	6	4	.7	9.6	.6	1.0	7.5	15.9	9.6	24.4	(D)	CC	(D)
Rhode Island	-	4	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Virginia	-	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Wisconsin	-	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
INDUSTRY 3423, HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, N.E.C.														
United States	-	786	322	40.4	706.5	29.8	55.4	448.8	1 766.2	1 103.5	2 898.3	93.2	47.0	1 421.4
Alabama	-	2	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Arkansas	-	4	3	.7	9.8	.6	1.1	7.8	27.8	9.9	33.2	(D)	EE	(D)
California	E1	108	29	2.1	36.4	1.5	3.0	20.5	76.8	61.3	138.7	4.4	2.7	74.8
Colorado	-	10	5	.9	15.6	.7	1.3	9.9	32.8	13.0	48.7	(D)	CC	(D)
Connecticut	-	28	15	2.1	38.7	1.3	2.3	19.7	125.9	53.1	185.0	(D)	2.4	91.6
Illinois	-	64	27	3.5	64.9	2.7	4.7	42.8	160.6	88.5	253.1	(D)	3.7	143.3
Indiana	E2	23	9	.9	15.8	.7	1.4	11.2	33.9	27.2	62.3	(D)	EE	(D)
Iowa	-	10	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	10.9
Kansas	-	11	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.5	13.1
Kentucky	-	4	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Massachusetts	-	44	18	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4.0	102.3
Michigan	-	56	18	1.5	31.1	1.0	2.1	17.6	69.0	51.4	119.9	7.5	1.3	37.3
Minnesota	-	23	7	2.1	40.1	1.4	2.8	27.3	73.8	53.7	128.2	2.4	1.9	49.2
Missouri	E2	20	11	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Nebraska	-	3	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
New Hampshire	E1	9	4	.2	2.8	.2	.3	2.1	4.7	1.0	5.7	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	E3	31	19	2.0	27.8	1.7	2.7	17.7	71.9	35.2	109.0	(D)	2.1	65.3
New York	-	55	22	2.7	48.2	2.0	3.6	30.9	87.2	88.3	181.8	3.1	4.3	110.0
North Carolina	-	14	10	1.6	27.7	1.1	2.4	16.7	59.1	36.5	91.7	11.9	.2	3.9
Ohio	-	66	39	4.7	96.1	3.4	6.3	58.3	270.8	144.2	417.1	9.2	5.7	209.4
Oregon	-	9	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Pennsylvania	-	50	22	1.9	33.0	1.5	2.7	22.7	70.1	53.8	127.0	(D)	3.1	74.0
Rhode Island	-	10	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina	-	9	7	2.3	32.2	1.8	3.2	22.5	99.1	38.7	139.7	(D)	2.8	73.6
Tennessee	-	12	8	1.0	13.9	.8	1.4	9.9	35.3	18.5	53.9	(D)	CC	(D)
Texas	-	19	8	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.8	18.4
Vermont	-	8	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
West Virginia	-	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Wisconsin	-	26	11	1.8	37.8	1.1	1.9	20.2	109.7	147.8	257.1	6.7	1.9	71.7
INDUSTRY 3425, HAND SAWS AND SAW BLADES														
United States	-	138	63	7.5	135.5	5.3	10.6	84.3	255.0	227.8	498.2	24.2	7.6	230.6
California	-	12	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Connecticut	-	6	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Illinois	-	9	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	18.6
Kentucky	-	7	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Massachusetts	-	8	1.3	29.0	1.0	2.1	18.4	63.9	42.0	106.6	(D)	1.3	53.4	
Mississippi	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
New York	E1	11	6	.5	7.0	.3	.6	4.1	14.9	11.0	25.2	2.4	.5	9.5
North Carolina	-	8	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Ohio	-	13	5	.3	5.2	.2	.5	3.6	10.5	9.5	21.3	.3	.4	10.3
Oregon	-	10	5	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Pennsylvania	-	8	5	.3	4.7	.2	.4	3.3	10.0	5.5	16.0	(D)	AA	(D)
South Carolina	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Virginia	-	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	E ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 3429, HARDWARE, N.E.C.														
United States	-	1 185	487	80.3	1 520.9	61.0	114.1	1 030.2	3 320.1	2 370.6	5 740.9	174.3	99.2	3 032.6
Alabama	-	8	4	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Arkansas	-	9	4	.5	6.8	.4	.7	4.1	20.6	19.8	41.3	(D)	BB	(D)
California	-	228	79	10.2	193.6	7.5	14.6	123.6	419.6	240.7	673.6	20.7	12.3	342.8
Colorado	-	10	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Connecticut	-	53	28	6.7	114.2	4.8	9.2	72.4	260.2	127.0	399.1	9.8	8.3	218.3
Florida	E3	44	12	1.2	16.4	1.0	1.8	11.6	32.1	17.4	49.8	7.4	1.5	36.4
Georgia	E1	16	3	.6	8.8	.4	.8	6.2	19.6	12.1	31.4	1.8	.2	4.2
Illinois	-	99	46	9.0	166.9	6.3	11.4	96.7	321.6	239.2	565.7	30.1	11.2	308.6
Indiana	-	43	22	3.3	54.3	2.3	4.5	33.4	109.4	91.6	204.5	6.5	4.0	110.3
Iowa	-	10	2	.2	3.0	.2	.3	2.0	10.0	7.9	19.4	(D)	.3	7.9
Kentucky	-	9	7	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Massachusetts	E1	37	16	2.1	29.4	1.7	3.3	19.4	61.1	42.8	104.6	4.4	EE	(D)
Michigan	-	85	40	10.1	239.0	8.1	15.2	178.5	515.9	502.9	1 033.7	14.9	16.2	603.3
Minnesota	-	23	6	.8	13.6	.6	1.0	7.5	33.7	23.8	58.2	1.6	1.1	31.1
Mississippi	-	9	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Missouri	E1	22	8	.6	8.5	.5	.9	5.9	26.3	18.2	46.0	1.4	.9	26.3
New Hampshire	E3	6	4	.2	4.1	.2	.3	2.5	7.2	3.4	10.6	.4	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	-	39	16	4.3	97.2	3.6	6.2	75.0	169.3	145.7	317.7	4.2	5.4	201.9
New York	-	94	39	5.8	116.0	4.2	7.7	74.9	226.6	170.3	395.8	11.2	6.1	203.2
North Carolina	-	26	16	2.4	31.2	1.9	3.5	22.4	104.3	67.3	172.6	4.6	2.3	50.4
Ohio	-	58	26	5.7	157.0	4.5	8.5	116.4	353.0	239.2	595.6	11.1	9.3	388.2
Oklahoma	-	11	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon	-	12	6	.5	8.1	.3	.6	4.6	18.8	14.6	36.4	2.3	1.5	30.6
Pennsylvania	E1	55	31	3.3	53.5	2.6	5.2	36.0	107.6	71.5	174.8	8.3	3.1	77.5
South Dakota	-	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Tennessee	-	16	12	2.8	47.4	2.0	3.8	28.2	135.7	91.0	209.7	4.6	2.9	68.2
Texas	E4	51	15	1.1	14.5	.9	1.7	9.7	31.1	27.0	58.6	2.8	.8	15.7
Virginia	-	8	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Washington	E4	18	1	.2	3.8	.2	.3	3.0	8.2	4.3	12.6	1.0	.3	7.1
West Virginia	-	4	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Wisconsin	-	30	17	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4.3	137.9

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

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-unit 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 time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated data based on administrative records 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.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

³Statistics for some producing States have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for States with 150 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—150 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

⁴Beginning in 1982, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from prior years in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. Consequently, data for inventories and value added by manufacture are not comparable to prior-year data.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1982

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

Item	Metal cans (SIC 3411)	Metal barrels, drums, and pails (SIC 3412)	Cutlery (SIC 3421)	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c. (SIC 3423)	Hand saws and saw blades (SIC 3425)	Hardware, n.e.c. (SIC 3429)
Companies ¹	168	115	123	703	120	1 085
All establishments ²	397	169	132	786	136	1 185
With 1 to 19 employees	103	60	63	464	73	698
With 20 to 99 employees	117	83	33	226	44	321
With 100 employees or more	177	26	36	96	19	166
All employees:						
Average for year	49.0	9.9	13.0	40.4	7.5	80.3
Annual payroll ³	1 334.5	198.6	223.7	706.5	135.5	1 520.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1982—Con.

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

Item	Metal cans (SIC 3411)		Metal barrels, drums, and pails (SIC 3412)		Cutlery (SIC 3421)		Hand and edge tools, n.e.c. (SIC 3423)		Hand saws and saw blades (SIC 3425)		Hardware, n.e.c. (SIC 3429)	
Production workers:												
Average for year.....1,000...	40.8		7.6		10.5		29.8		5.3		61.0	
March.....do.....	41.3		7.9		10.9		32.3		5.7		61.0	
May.....do.....	41.4		7.8		10.4		30.4		5.2		62.2	
August.....do.....	41.8		7.5		10.3		28.6		5.1		61.9	
November.....do.....	38.8		7.3		10.3		27.9		5.3		58.9	
Hours.....millions..	81.5		14.8		20.1		55.4		10.6		114.1	
January to March.....do.....	20.5		3.8		5.2		15.4		2.9		28.6	
April to June.....do.....	20.9		3.8		5.0		14.3		2.6		29.5	
July to September.....do.....	21.3		3.7		4.8		12.7		2.5		28.0	
October to December.....do.....	18.8		3.5		5.2		13.0		2.6		27.8	
Wages.....mil. dol..	1 066.4		136.3		161.2		448.8		84.3		1 030.2	
Value added by manufacture⁴.....do..	4 071.7		371.7		683.6		1 766.2		255.0		3 320.1	
Cost of materials, etc.⁵.....do..	7 046.8		663.0		256.3		1 103.5		227.8		2 370.6	
Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed.....do..	6 675.7		629.8		200.9		843.1		185.4		2 107.4	
Resales.....do.....	164.6		2.8		24.6		167.9		25.3		95.7	
Fuels consumed ⁶.....do.....	82.0		14.0		9.4		22.7		2.9		39.6	
Purchased electric energy ⁷.....do.....	106.7		12.1		14.4		34.7		9.0		66.5	
Contract work.....do.....	17.8		4.3		7.0		35.1		5.2		61.3	
Value of shipments, including resales.....do..	11 132.8		1 038.7		938.0		2 898.3		498.2		5 740.9	
Value of resales.....do.....	167.3		3.0		34.3		232.6		28.7		135.9	
Manufacturers' inventories (see tables 3b and 3c)												
Capital expenditures for plant and equipment⁸.....do..	279.9		26.0		45.5		107.4		25.9		189.4	
New capital expenditures.....do.....	247.0		22.7		44.0		93.2		24.2		174.3	
New buildings and other structures.....do.....	35.9		2.6		11.9		18.7		6.2		36.0	
New machinery and equipment.....do.....	211.1		20.1		32.1		74.5		18.0		138.3	
Used capital expenditures.....do.....	33.0		3.3		1.6		14.3		1.7		15.2	
Primary product specialization ratio⁹.....percent..	98		93		96		90		83		96	
Coverage ratio ¹⁰.....do.....	99		93		90		91		86		94	

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

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

³Data on supplemental labor costs are not included in annual payroll, but are shown in table 3d.

⁴Value added by manufacture is computed using inventory data reported on a cost or market basis prior to any adjustment to LIFO cost. See table 3b, footnote 1 for further explanation.

⁵Data 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 3d.

⁶Data on purchased fuels by type were not collected for 1982. See MC82-S-4, Fuels and Electric Energy Consumed, for 1981 data on purchased fuels by type.

⁷Data on quantity of electric energy used for heat and power are included in table 3d.

⁸Data on capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment by type, depreciable assets, retirements, rental payments, and depreciation are included in table 3d.

⁹Represents ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for establishments classified in industry.

¹⁰Represents ratio of primary products shipped by establishments classified in industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments, wherever classified.

Table 3b. Value of Inventories for the Industry: End of 1981 and 1982

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

Item	Metal cans (SIC 3411)		Metal barrels, drums, and pails (SIC 3412)		Cutlery (SIC 3421)		Hand and edge tools, n.e.c. (SIC 3423)		Hand saws and saw blades (SIC 3425)		Hardware, n.e.c. (SIC 3429)	
	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982
	Total inventories¹.....	1 414.7	1 338.8	181.5	165.5	187.5	185.4	760.8	718.1	140.1	117.9	1 139.7	1 064.5
Detail by method of valuation:												
Subject to LIFO costing ²	531.6	474.0	91.8	84.4	46.2	53.3	489.1	457.0	59.9	50.7	434.7	388.5
LIFO reserve.....	210.2	175.2	29.7	29.5	15.1	15.4	155.4	152.9	19.7	17.1	158.8	142.8
LIFO value.....	321.4	298.8	62.1	54.9	31.1	37.9	333.7	304.1	40.2	33.6	275.9	245.7
Not subject to LIFO costing.....	861.2	837.2	39.6	33.1	122.2	122.9	185.5	194.5	58.7	52.7	565.3	555.2
Valuation method not reported ³	-3	8.3	39.5	36.8	19.1	9.1	83.9	64.8	20.7	13.8	137.4	120.1
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value ⁴	22.2	19.4	10.6	11.2	-	-	2.4	1.8	.7	.7	2.3	.7
Detail by stage of fabrication:												
Finished goods.....	627.6	577.7	18.2	15.7	72.1	73.2	257.1	259.4	49.7	40.7	280.8	280.3
Work in process.....	198.4	233.9	18.1	16.6	59.7	60.5	338.1	307.1	46.3	40.0	530.3	480.6
Materials and supplies.....	588.8	527.2	145.1	133.1	55.7	51.7	165.6	151.6	44.1	37.3	328.6	303.5

¹Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, uniform instructions for reporting inventories were introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (LIFO, FIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, all respondents were requested to report inventories at cost or market. 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. For further explanation, see inventories in appendixes.

²Only includes data reported by respondents who (a) indicated amount of inventories subject to LIFO cost, and (b) provided sufficient information to determine associated LIFO reserve and value figures.

³Includes data estimated for nonresponse and nonmail administrative records and data reported by respondents who provided total inventory figures without other information.

⁴Includes data reported by respondents who indicated their inventories were subject to LIFO cost, but did not provide associated LIFO reserve and value figures.

Table 3c. Inventories by Specific Method of Valuation for the Industry: End of 1982

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

Item	Metal cans (SIC 3411)		Metal barrels, drums, and pails (SIC 3412)		Cutlery (SIC 3421)		Hand and edge tools, n.e.c. (SIC 3423)		Hand saws and saw blades (SIC 3425)		Hardware, n.e.c. (SIC 3429)	
	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)
Total inventories	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) methods	35.4	(X)	51.0	(X)	28.8	(X)	63.6	(X)	43.0	(X)	36.5	(X)
Non-LIFO methods	62.5	(X)	20.0	(X)	66.3	(X)	27.1	(X)	44.7	(X)	52.2	(X)
Cost basis:												
First-In, First-Out (FIFO)	12.9	.1	14.1	2.8	31.1	3.4	9.9	.9	25.4	5.5	30.5	1.0
Average cost	7.7	.1	4.6	2.7	5.6	.6	2.2	.2	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.0
Specific or actual cost	3.3	(Z)	.2	.1	.1	(Z)	3.0	.5	6.6	5.2	3.3	.7
Standard cost	38.6	.2	1.2	.7	24.4	4.1	11.0	.8	11.5	4.8	14.7	.6
Other	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	5.0	3.8	.9	.2	(Z)	(Z)	1.3	.2
Market basis:												
Market lower than cost	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	.1	.1
Market always used .....	.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Valuation method not reported .....	.6	(X)	22.2	(X)	4.9	(X)	9.0	(X)	11.7	(X)	11.3	(X)
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value	1.4	(X)	6.7	(X)	(Z)	(X)	.2	(X)	.6	(X)	.1	(X)

Note: The percentages shown for the LIFO and non-LIFO totals and the categories "valuation method not reported" and "amount subject to LIFO reported..." are based on the census universe estimates included in table 3b. The percentages shown for the specific non-LIFO methods of valuation (e.g., FIFO, etc.) are based on a representative sample of establishments included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) panel for 1982 (see appendixes for description of ASM). The absolute standard error of each of the ASM estimates is shown above.

Table 3d. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1982

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

Item	Metal cans (SIC 3411)		Metal barrels, drums, and pails (SIC 3412)		Cutlery (SIC 3421)		Hand and edge tools, n.e.c. (SIC 3423)		Hand saws and saw blades (SIC 3425)		Hardware, n.e.c. (SIC 3429)	
	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)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Supplemental labor costs:												
Total	389.0	1	45.2	7	56.3	2	165.8	3	33.6	15	407.9	1
Legal costs	126.8	1	16.0	6	22.7	2	69.8	3	13.1	9	139.1	1
Voluntary costs	262.2	1	29.2	10	33.6	3	96.0	4	20.6	19	268.7	1
Purchased services:												
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—												
Buildings and other structures	9.3	1	.3	27	2.3	4	3.0	21	1.1	17	213.0	1
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	83.9	(X)	59.5	(X)	74.4	(X)	70.5	(X)	79.4	(X)	81.9	(X)
Machinery	68.6	2	9.9	40	5.0	9	13.9	11	7.0	28	308.2	1
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	77.8	(X)	62.8	(X)	78.6	(X)	74.4	(X)	88.5	(X)	84.9	(X)
Cost of purchased communication services	10.8	1	8.2	52	2.6	16	39.3	2	2.7	26	266.9	1
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	82.3	(X)	67.6	(X)	88.2	(X)	78.5	(X)	90.2	(X)	84.7	(X)
Electric energy used for heat and power:												
Purchased:												
Quantity (million kWh)	2 199.4	2	204.6	7	189.2	1	638.6	2	162.4	2	1 115.6	1
Cost	106.7	(X)	12.1	(X)	14.4	(X)	34.7	(X)	9.0	(X)	66.5	(X)
Generated less sold (million kWh)	(S)	1	-	-	49.2	1	-	-	-	-	(S)	(S)
Gross book value of depreciable assets:												
Total:												
Beginning of year	3 083.6	1	325.6	19	325.8	4	984.7	4	234.3	12	1 935.0	2
New capital expenditures	211.1	1	22.4	23	39.4	3	86.7	4	44.1	47	139.5	5
Used capital expenditures	31.5	1	8.7	56	1.3	1	10.6	5	2.2	39	14.0	17
Retirements	202.5	1	16.6	7	7.8	1	44.9	9	2.6	23	71.8	17
End of year	3 123.7	1	340.2	19	358.8	3	1 037.1	4	278.0	14	2 016.7	2
Buildings and other structures:												
Beginning of year	562.1	2	61.4	31	90.0	4	266.4	6	57.3	19	552.3	3
New capital expenditures	28.8	1	3.0	51	11.0	1	17.7	10	11.5	50	24.9	5
Used capital expenditures	1.3	1	(Z)	1	(Z)	1	1.6	10	.6	79	2.7	39
Retirements	35.5	1	3.4	3	.6	1	12.3	13	.1	1	11.8	26
End of year	556.7	2	61.0	32	100.4	4	273.4	6	69.2	20	568.2	3
Machinery and equipment:												
Beginning of year	2 521.5	2	264.3	18	235.8	3	718.3	4	177.0	13	1 382.7	2
New capital expenditures	182.3	1	19.4	25	28.5	4	68.9	5	32.7	48	114.5	5
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	4.8	1	1.7	43	.1	22	2.1	35	.3	20	8.9	9
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	1.2	1	.4	44	.6	5	1.7	26	.5	14	5.3	19
All other	153.6	1	16.0	27	22.9	4	58.0	4	31.2	49	84.1	6
New machinery and equipment, n.s.k. ³	22.6	(S)	1.3	(S)	4.9	(S)	7.0	(S)	.6	(S)	16.3	(S)
Used capital expenditures	30.3	1	8.7	56	1.3	1	9.2	5	1.6	25	11.3	19
Retirements	167.0	1	13.2	8	7.1	1	32.6	8	2.5	24	60.0	15
End of year	2 567.0	2	279.1	18	258.4	3	763.7	4	208.9	14	1 448.5	2
Rental payments:												
Total	38.5	2	4.1	80	2.5	8	16.3	5	4.0	28	30.8	7
Buildings and other structures	23.9	3	2.1	90	1.5	15	5.3	11	2.3	58	13.2	12
Machinery and equipment	14.6	2	2.0	72	1.0	5	10.9	5	1.8	29	17.7	6
Depreciation charges during 1982:												
Total	190.0	1	21.3	23	28.7	3	73.2	4	19.0	13	135.7	3
Buildings and other structures	18.6	2	3.1	46	4.7	4	10.6	8	3.0	23	20.3	5
Machinery and equipment	171.4	2	18.2	22	24.0	3	62.6	5	16.0	12	115.4	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3d. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1982—Con.

Note: Data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, new machinery expenditures, and total used expenditures are also shown in table 3a. Data in table 3a are census universe totals and may differ from annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample estimates shown in this table. Data in this table represent best estimates of year-to-year change as measured by the continuing ASM sample. However, they are subject to sampling error and, hence, as estimates of level, are not as reliable as universe figures shown in table 3a.

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

²Measure of extent to which respondents reported each item. Derived for each item by calculating the ratio of weighted employment for those sample establishments that reported the specific inquiry to weighted total employment for all sample establishments classified in industry. (See appendixes for explanation of sample weight.)

³Represents total machinery and equipment expenditures for establishments that did not break down their expenditures by specific type.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982

[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 3411, METAL CANS												
Total	-	397	49.0	1 334.5	40.8	81.5	1 066.4	4 071.7	7 046.8	11 132.8	247.0	1 338.8
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E8	40	.1	1.2	.1	.1	1.1	4.2	5.9	9.9	.2	1.6
5 to 9 employees	E3	31	.2	3.0	.2	.3	2.4	8.5	20.5	30.1	.3	4.0
10 to 19 employees	E1	32	.5	7.6	.4	.8	5.6	31.9	58.2	90.9	1.2	11.3
20 to 49 employees	-	61	2.0	41.9	1.6	3.3	32.3	169.2	288.0	457.1	28.5	55.1
50 to 99 employees	-	56	4.2	109.3	3.5	7.0	86.3	429.1	636.1	1 072.3	24.6	119.2
100 to 249 employees	-	116	18.8	514.0	15.6	31.4	409.2	1 484.8	2 802.8	4 277.6	83.5	526.4
250 to 499 employees	-	52	17.0	493.6	14.0	27.6	392.6	1 479.0	2 428.6	3 916.9	93.2	490.3
500 to 999 employees	-	8	6.3	163.9	5.5	11.0	137.0	464.9	806.8	1 278.1	15.7	130.9
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	64	.5	4.7	.4	.8	3.9	9.7	16.7	26.7	.5	3.5
INDUSTRY 3412, METAL BARRELS, DRUMS, AND PAILS												
Total	-	169	9.9	198.6	7.6	14.8	136.3	371.7	663.0	1 038.7	22.7	165.5
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E5	26	.1	.9	(Z)	.1	.8	4.2	6.0	10.2	.1	1.2
5 to 9 employees	E9	10	.1	.8	.1	.1	.6	1.5	2.8	4.4	.1	.6
10 to 19 employees	E4	24	.3	5.2	.3	.5	3.5	11.2	18.5	29.7	.4	4.2
20 to 49 employees	-	40	1.4	22.6	1.1	2.1	15.4	49.2	76.7	126.5	4.7	21.1
50 to 99 employees	-	43	3.0	60.9	2.3	4.4	40.0	113.1	230.5	344.9	5.0	61.1
100 to 249 employees	-	21	2.9	64.3	2.4	4.6	47.6	111.9	198.3	311.7	8.2	52.2
250 to 499 employees	-	4	2.1	43.9	1.5	3.0	28.4	80.6	130.2	211.3	4.2	25.1
500 to 999 employees	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	26	.2	3.0	.2	.4	2.2	5.6	11.1	16.7	.4	2.9
INDUSTRY 3421, CUTLERY												
Total	-	132	13.0	223.7	10.5	20.1	161.2	683.6	256.3	938.0	44.0	185.4
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E8	29	.1	.7	.1	.1	.6	2.3	1.0	3.3	.1	.6
5 to 9 employees	E8	19	.1	2.0	.1	.2	1.4	5.5	2.0	7.7	.2	1.3
10 to 19 employees	E6	15	.2	2.7	.2	.3	1.7	7.4	2.7	10.0	.3	2.0
20 to 49 employees	E2	17	.5	7.6	.4	.9	5.1	19.3	14.4	33.5	1.2	7.1
50 to 99 employees	-	16	1.2	18.3	.9	1.7	12.2	38.6	21.2	60.9	.7	13.8
100 to 249 employees	E1	22	3.5	52.2	2.8	5.3	35.3	129.7	82.0	212.2	7.2	50.4
250 to 499 employees	-	10	3.5	53.6	2.9	6.0	41.5	122.1	60.4	181.0	12.5	46.5
500 to 999 employees	-	3	3.8	86.6	3.1	5.6	63.4	358.7	72.6	429.3	21.8	63.6
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	52	.4	4.5	.4	.7	3.5	13.9	5.2	19.5	.5	3.7
INDUSTRY 3423, HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, N.E.C.												
Total	-	786	40.4	706.5	29.8	55.4	448.8	1 766.2	1 103.5	2 898.3	93.2	718.1
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	208	.4	5.2	.3	.6	4.2	14.1	9.1	23.8	.4	6.0
5 to 9 employees	E8	121	.8	11.0	.6	1.2	7.6	26.0	16.7	43.6	1.0	10.6
10 to 19 employees	E3	135	1.9	32.0	1.4	2.7	20.3	69.9	45.0	115.0	2.9	22.9
20 to 49 employees	-	154	4.6	78.0	3.5	6.8	49.3	154.0	95.8	250.0	5.9	47.7
50 to 99 employees	-	72	4.9	79.5	3.8	7.1	51.6	202.0	119.4	330.0	8.6	69.9
100 to 249 employees	-	61	9.5	165.7	6.9	13.2	105.6	434.9	267.2	716.4	23.1	184.5
250 to 499 employees	-	20	7.0	115.4	5.3	9.6	74.1	268.7	167.3	440.2	21.7	137.6
500 to 999 employees	-	11	7.1	128.9	5.3	9.1	85.8	335.6	232.8	571.7	14.4	133.6
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	4	4.2	90.8	2.6	5.0	50.5	261.0	150.3	407.5	15.3	105.3
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	295	1.5	19.4	1.2	2.4	13.5	47.4	30.6	80.1	1.6	21.0
INDUSTRY 3425, HAND SAWS AND SAW BLADES												
Total	-	136	7.5	135.5	5.3	10.6	84.3	255.0	227.8	498.2	24.2	117.9
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E7	23	(Z)	.8	(Z)	.1	.6	2.0	1.8	3.9	.1	.9
5 to 9 employees	E8	25	.2	2.1	.1	.3	1.4	3.8	2.9	6.9	.3	1.6
10 to 19 employees	E5	25	.3	4.4	.2	.4	2.8	8.4	6.8	15.1	.7	3.7
20 to 49 employees	-	33	1.1	18.0	.7	1.5	10.9	33.7	19.5	55.1	1.5	12.9
50 to 99 employees	-	11	.8	13.0	.6	1.2	8.3	25.9	25.0	52.1	2.8	12.2
100 to 249 employees	-	12	2.0	35.8	1.5	3.0	23.1	66.1	66.3	137.3	10.4	30.4
250 to 499 employees	-	5	3.0	61.4	2.2	4.2	37.3	115.1	105.5	227.8	8.3	56.2
500 to 999 employees	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	52	.3	4.2	.2	.5	2.8	7.9	6.4	14.6	.7	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982—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 3429, HARDWARE, N.E.C.												
Total.....	-	1 185	80.3	1 520.9	61.0	114.1	1 030.2	3 320.1	2 370.6	5 740.9	174.3	1 064.5
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E8	320	.6	8.7	.5	1.0	6.9	20.5	16.0	37.7	1.3	7.2
5 to 9 employees.....	E8	183	1.2	17.8	1.0	1.8	12.3	39.0	31.4	71.5	2.9	11.5
10 to 19 employees.....	E5	196	2.8	41.4	2.2	4.1	27.1	91.0	68.1	161.5	5.8	28.2
20 to 49 employees.....	E1	206	6.6	105.3	5.0	9.6	64.1	235.6	198.5	436.8	16.7	83.2
50 to 99 employees.....	-	115	8.2	126.9	6.2	11.8	81.2	282.3	252.3	542.5	26.3	119.4
100 to 249 employees.....	-	101	16.3	266.0	12.2	22.3	166.4	611.5	451.2	1 076.0	32.0	239.2
250 to 499 employees.....	-	38	13.1	219.2	9.8	18.3	141.3	486.0	255.4	749.5	30.9	158.0
500 to 999 employees.....	-	12	7.9	148.4	6.0	11.3	102.1	317.3	185.8	506.1	27.1	122.1
1,000 to 2,499 employees.....	-	11	23.6	587.2	18.2	33.9	428.9	1 237.0	911.7	2 159.3	31.3	295.6
2,500 employees or more.....	-	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	516	3.3	42.4	2.7	5.1	30.1	93.1	66.1	161.8	6.8	27.2

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

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-unit 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 time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated data based on administrative records 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-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry). Payroll and sales data for 1982 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 size classes shown.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1982

[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. Statistics for establishments with specialization ratios of less than 75 percent are included in total lines but are not shown as a separate class. In addition, data may not be shown for various reasons; e.g., to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry or product class code	Industry or product class by percent of specialization	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)				
3411	Metal cans:										
	Entire industry.....	397	49.0	1 334.5	40.8	81.5	1 066.4	4 071.7	7 046.8	11 132.8	247.0
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	375	46.1	1 273.4	38.3	76.6	1 017.1	3 940.5	6 635.4	10 592.6	240.1
34111	Steel cans and tinware:										
	Establishments with this product class primary.....	231	29.4	736.8	24.8	50.0	579.5	2 222.9	3 732.9	5 976.1	133.1
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class.....	208	25.6	647.5	21.5	43.3	510.5	2 008.1	3 212.5	5 246.3	124.2
34112	Aluminum cans:										
	Establishments with this product class primary.....	90	19.0	592.0	15.5	30.6	482.3	1 837.2	3 295.7	5 126.6	113.3
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class.....	85	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3412	Metal barrels, drums, and pails:										
	Entire industry.....	169	9.9	198.6	7.6	14.8	136.3	371.7	663.0	1 038.7	22.7
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	146	7.4	153.4	5.6	10.9	104.0	286.6	541.8	831.3	19.3
34121	Steel pails:										
	Establishments with this product class primary.....	16	1.6	34.4	1.2	2.4	22.2	65.6	101.5	167.3	3.5
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class.....	12	.9	18.5	.7	1.3	11.7	36.6	55.1	91.5	2.0
34122	Steel shipping barrels and drums (more than 12-gallon capacity)										
	Establishments with this product class primary.....	76	5.7	124.3	4.3	8.2	84.3	231.0	438.4	669.6	13.3
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class.....	62	3.9	82.1	2.9	5.5	53.9	159.4	305.5	465.9	9.0
34123	All other metal barrels:										
	Establishments with this product class primary.....	16	1.4	23.2	1.2	2.3	17.7	44.1	80.8	128.6	3.8
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class.....	11	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3421	Cutlery:										
	Entire industry.....	132	13.0	223.7	10.5	20.1	161.2	683.6	256.3	938.0	44.0
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	123	12.2	210.9	9.8	18.8	151.9	656.0	231.1	886.4	41.5
34211	Cutlery, scissors, shears, trimmers, and snips:										
	Establishments with this product class primary.....	71	9.1	138.0	7.3	14.4	98.7	314.7	180.7	493.9	21.7
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class.....	63	8.3	125.2	6.7	13.1	89.4	287.2	155.4	442.3	19.2
34212	Razor blades and razors, except electric:										
	Establishments with this product class primary.....	5	3.5	81.1	2.8	5.1	59.0	354.9	70.4	424.5	21.7
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class.....	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3423	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c.:										
	Entire industry.....	786	40.4	706.5	29.8	55.4	448.8	1 766.2	1 103.5	2 898.3	93.2
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	717	33.5	575.0	24.8	46.6	371.2	1 397.1	862.6	2 282.8	80.1
34231	Mechanics' hand service tools:										
	Establishments with this product class primary.....	152	21.8	394.8	15.8	29.0	249.9	972.1	652.4	1 629.7	58.4
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class.....	123	17.4	303.5	12.7	23.4	195.6	714.6	497.0	1 215.1	49.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1982—
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. Statistics for establishments with specialization ratios of less than 75 percent are included in total lines but are not shown as a separate class. In addition, data may not be shown for various reasons; e.g., to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry or product class code	Industry or product class by percent of specialization	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)				
34232	Edge tools, hand operated:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	156	6.6	119.8	5.0	9.8	79.3	243.6	118.2	369.7	9.3
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	127	4.9	89.8	3.7	7.3	60.2	173.6	81.5	255.9	7.2
34233	Other hand tools, n.e.c.:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	99	9.6	160.0	7.1	13.0	98.2	481.7	291.5	785.8	23.0
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	80	6.1	100.2	4.6	8.8	65.8	262.2	156.3	425.3	13.7
3425	Hand saws and saw blades:										
	Entire industry -----	136	7.5	135.5	5.3	10.6	84.3	255.0	227.8	498.2	24.2
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	125	4.8	85.7	3.4	7.0	54.7	169.0	128.7	303.6	19.0
3429	Hardware, n.e.c.:										
	Entire industry -----	1 185	80.3	1 520.9	61.0	114.1	1 030.2	3 320.1	2 370.6	5 740.9	174.3
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	1 122	76.2	1 451.6	57.8	108.2	985.7	3 174.7	2 250.3	5 474.1	165.2
34292	Furniture hardware, excluding cabinet hardware:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	43	4.9	80.7	3.9	7.5	58.1	156.2	118.7	278.4	10.1
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	33	2.9	42.7	2.3	4.1	29.9	86.5	78.0	166.8	5.6
34293	Vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs, and chests:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	5	1.5	28.4	.9	1.8	14.4	89.8	60.9	132.7	(D)
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
34294	Builders' hardware:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	210	32.7	569.3	24.1	45.5	357.0	1 306.8	753.7	2 092.2	90.0
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	176	30.8	539.3	22.7	42.8	337.5	1 240.6	704.5	1 973.5	87.0
34296	Motor vehicle hardware:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	61	21.2	526.8	17.2	31.6	403.9	1 080.6	933.3	2 027.2	30.7
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	53	18.9	478.7	15.1	27.6	365.9	1 004.9	870.2	1 883.5	27.0
34297	Other transportation equipment hardware:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	66	3.8	76.8	2.6	4.8	41.5	172.9	97.3	273.0	7.5
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	54	3.0	59.5	2.0	3.8	32.6	126.6	66.6	194.6	5.4
34298	Other hardware, n.e.c.:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	137	10.3	162.8	7.5	13.9	101.4	347.4	289.1	648.7	20.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	110	7.7	119.2	5.7	10.4	74.9	269.1	220.2	502.9	15.6

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

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Shipments and Primary Product Shipments, Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[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. Columns A-D show this product pattern for an industry, and column E shows primary product specialization ratio. The extent to which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified in and out of an industry is shown in columns F-H and coverage ratio is shown in column I. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and product group code	Industry and census year	Value of shipments					Value of primary product shipments			
		Total (million dollars)	Primary products (million dollars)	Secondary products (million dollars)	Miscellaneous receipts (million dollars)	Primary product specialization ratio Col. B ÷ Col. B + C (percent)	Total made in all industries (million dollars)	Made in this industry (million dollars)	Made in other industries (million dollars)	Coverage ratio Col. B ÷ Col. F (percent)
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
3411	Metal cans ----- 1982 ..	11 132.8	10 467.2	262.1	403.5	98	10 551.9	10 467.2	84.7	99
	1977 ..	8 142.8	7 276.7	285.5	580.6	96	7 414.7	7 276.7	138.0	98
	1972 ..	4 510.8	4 181.3	151.7	177.8	96	4 224.4	4 181.3	43.1	99
3412	Metal barrels, drums, and pails ----- 1982 ..	1 038.7	880.2	71.1	87.3	93	945.8	880.2	65.6	93
	1977 ..	937.1	855.5	55.2	26.5	94	948.2	855.5	92.7	90
	1972 ..	461.3	438.2	13.3	9.8	97	509.4	438.2	71.2	86
3421	Cutlery ----- 1982 ..	938.0	861.3	36.5	40.2	96	953.8	861.3	92.5	90
	1977 ..	711.4	629.3	55.5	26.5	92	666.9	629.3	37.6	94
	1972 ..	427.5	379.0	35.5	13.0	91	403.9	379.0	24.9	94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Shipments and Primary Product Shipments, Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years—Con.

[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. Columns A-D show this product pattern for an industry, and column E shows primary product specialization ratio. The extent to which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified in and out of an industry is shown in columns F-H and coverage ratio is shown in column I. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and product group code	Industry and census year	Value of shipments					Value of primary product shipments			
		Total (million dollars)	Primary products (million dollars)	Secondary products (million dollars)	Miscellaneous receipts (million dollars)	Primary product specialization ratio Col. B ÷ Col. B+C (percent)	Total made in all industries (million dollars)	Made in this industry (million dollars)	Made in other industries (million dollars)	Coverage ratio Col. B ÷ Col. F (percent)
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
3423	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c. 1982..	2 898.3	2 362.0	262.1	274.2	90	2 598.4	2 362.0	236.4	91
	..... 1977..	2 279.2	1 851.2	175.8	252.2	91	2 066.1	1 851.2	214.9	90
	..... 1972..	1 233.1	979.4	118.6	135.1	89	1 114.0	979.4	134.6	88
3425	Hand saws and saw blades..... 1982..	498.2	380.9	79.5	37.8	83	440.9	380.9	60.1	86
	..... 1977..	363.3	284.6	47.1	31.6	86	369.3	284.6	84.7	77
	..... 1972..	194.4	154.5	26.8	13.0	85	201.8	154.5	47.3	77
3429	Hardware, n.e.c. 1982..	5 740.9	5 354.7	206.0	180.2	96	5 676.9	5 354.7	322.2	94
	..... 1977..	5 202.6	4 766.4	295.9	140.3	94	5 082.5	4 766.4	316.1	94
	..... 1972..	3 239.4	2 923.0	190.3	126.1	94	3 089.5	2 923.0	166.5	95

Table 5c-1. Industry-Product Analysis—Shipments by Product Class and Industry: 1982

[Million dollars. Table shows where products of an industry (referred to as primary and listed in table 6a) are made and what products are made by establishments classified in an industry. Read down an industry column to find what products are produced in an industry. Only those product groups that have at least \$2 million in shipments from establishments classified in one of industries included in this chapter are shown. Read across to determine where products of industries in this chapter are produced. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column. Specified "Other industries" are listed in table 5c-2 if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see explanatory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Product group, product class, and miscellaneous receipts	All industries	Metal cans (SIC 3411)	Metal barrels, drums, and pails (SIC 3412)	Cutlery (SIC 3421)	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c. (SIC 3423)	Hand saws and saw blades (SIC 3425)	Hardware, n.e.c. (SIC 3429)	Other industries
	Total	(X) 11 132.8	1 038.7	938.0	2 898.3	498.2	5 740.9	(X)	
	Primary products.....	(X) 10 467.2	880.2	861.3	2 362.0	380.9	5 354.7	(X)	
	Secondary products.....	(X) 262.1	71.1	36.5	262.1	79.5	206.0	(X)	
	Miscellaneous receipts.....	(X) 403.5	87.3	40.2	274.2	37.8	180.2	(X)	
3411-	Metal cans	10 551.9	10 467.2	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	
34111	Steel cans and tinware.....	5 643.7	5 599.9	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	
34112	Aluminum cans.....	4 878.7	(D)	-	-	-	-	(D)	
34110	Metal cans, n.s.k.....	29.5	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	
3412-	Metal barrels, drums, and pails	945.8	(D)	880.2	-	-	(D)	44.2	
34121	Steel pails.....	207.8	(D)	179.3	-	-	-	(D)	
34122	Steel shipping barrels and drums (more than 12-gallon capacity).....	563.2	(D)	541.5	-	-	-	(D)	
34123	All other metal barrels.....	139.9	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)	
34120	Metal barrels, drums, and pails, n.s.k.....	34.9	-	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	
3421-	Cutlery	953.8	(D)	-	861.3	43.2	(D)	(D)	
34211	Cutlery, scissors, shears, trimmers, and snips.....	503.5	-	-	(D)	43.2	(D)	(D)	
34212	Razor blades and razors, except electric.....	431.2	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	
34210	Cutlery, n.s.k.....	19.2	-	-	19.2	-	-	-	
3423-	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c.	2 598.4	-	-	15.4	2 362.0	34.5	12.8	
34231	Mechanics' hand service tools.....	1 330.6	-	-	(D)	1 263.8	(D)	(D)	
34232	Edge tools, hand operated.....	470.7	-	-	(D)	381.6	20.4	(D)	
34233	Other hand tools, n.e.c.....	690.5	-	-	(D)	613.4	(D)	5.8	
34230	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c., n.s.k.....	106.6	-	-	(D)	103.2	-	(D)	
34250	Hand saws, saw blades, and saw accessories	440.9	-	-	(D)	(D)	380.9	-	
3429-	Hardware, n.e.c.	5 676.9	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)	5 354.7	
34292	Furniture hardware, excluding cabinet hardware.....	272.0	-	-	-	-	(D)	260.6	
34293	Vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs, and chests.....	120.4	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	
34294	Builders' hardware.....	2 057.2	-	-	-	(D)	-	1 944.1	
34296	Motor vehicle hardware.....	1 999.4	-	-	-	-	-	1 943.4	
34297	Other transportation equipment hardware.....	274.2	-	-	-	-	-	243.5	
34298	Other hardware, n.e.c.....	667.5	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)	604.3	
34290	Hardware, n.e.c., n.s.k.....	286.2	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5c-1. Industry-Product Analysis—Shipments by Product Class and Industry: 1982—Con.

[Million dollars. Table shows where products of an industry (referred to as primary and listed in table 6a) are made and what products are made by establishments classified in an industry. Read down an industry column to find what products are produced in an industry. Only those product groups that have at least \$2 million in shipments from establishments classified in one of industries included in this chapter are shown. Read across to determine where products of industries in this chapter are produced. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column. Specified "Other industries" are listed in table 5c-2 if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see explanatory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Product group, product class, and miscellaneous receipts	All industries	Metal cans (SIC 3411)	Metal barrels, drums, and pails (SIC 3412)	Cutlery (SIC 3421)	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c. (SIC 3423)	Hand saws and saw blades (SIC 3425)	Hardware, n.e.c. (SIC 3429)	Other industries
OTHER SHIPMENTS BY FOUR-DIGIT PRODUCT GROUP									
2431-	Millwork	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
2499-	Wood products, n.e.c.	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
2514-	Metal household furniture	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
2542-	Metal partitions and fixtures	(X)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	-	-	(X)
2641-	Coated and glazed paper	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
2655-	Fiber cans, drums, and similar products	(X)	79.5	13.2	-	-	-	-	(X)
2752-	Commercial printing, lithographic	(X)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	(X)
2753-	Engraving and plate printing	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
2869-	Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.c.	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
3079-	Miscellaneous plastics products	(X)	23.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
3316-	Cold finishing of steel shapes	(X)	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	(X)
3432-	Plumbing fittings and brass goods	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	(X)
3442-	Metal doors, sash, and trim	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	2.9	(X)
3443-	Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	(X)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
3444-	Sheet metal work	(X)	(D)	-	-	-	-	2.3	(X)
3449-	Miscellaneous metal work	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
3452-	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	(X)	(D)	-	-	12.1	(D)	(D)	(X)
3462-	Iron and steel forgings	(X)	-	-	-	3.9	-	(D)	(X)
3465-	Automotive stampings	(X)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
3466-	Crowns and closures	(X)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
3469-	Metal stampings, n.e.c.	(X)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.0	-	14.6	(X)
3471-	Plating and polishing	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
3482-	Small arms ammunition	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
3494-	Valves and pipe fittings	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	5.4	(X)
3496-	Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	18.3	(X)
3497-	Metal foil and leaf	(X)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
3499-	Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.	(X)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	-	17.0	(X)
3523-	Farm machinery and equipment	(X)	(D)	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
3524-	Lawn and garden equipment	(X)	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	(X)
3532-	Mining machinery	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	(X)
3537-	Industrial trucks and tractors	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	(X)
3541-	Machine tools, metal cutting types	(X)	-	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(X)
3542-	Machine tools, metal forming types	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
3544-	Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	(X)	-	(D)	(D)	5.5	-	(D)	(X)
3545-	Machine tool accessories	(X)	-	-	-	28.4	5.8	(D)	(X)
3546-	Power driven hand tools	(X)	-	-	-	17.7	(D)	(D)	(X)
3549-	Metalworking machinery, n.e.c.	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
3554-	Paper industries machinery	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	-	(X)
3559-	Special industry machinery, n.e.c.	(X)	-	-	-	2.8	-	1.4	(X)
3563-	Air and gas compressors	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
3566-	Speed changers, drives, and gears	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
3569-	General industrial machinery, n.e.c.	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
3599-	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c.	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	1.6	(X)
3643-	Current-carrying wiring devices	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
3678-	Electronic connectors	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
3714-	Motor vehicle parts and accessories	(X)	-	-	-	3.2	-	5.7	(X)
3724-	Aircraft engines and engine parts	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
3914-	Silverware and plated ware	(X)	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	(X)
3931-	Musical instruments	(X)	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
3944-	Games, toys, and children's vehicles	(X)	-	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	(X)
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS									
93000 00	Receipts for work done for others on their materials	(X)	10.3	5.0	(D)	11.2	2.5	12.5	(X)
99980 13	Sales of scrap and refuse	(X)	211.9	2.6	.3	(D)	.3	16.5	(X)
99980 61	Receipts for repair work	(X)	(X)	(X)	(D)	1.6	5.4	1.3	(X)
99980 91	Reconditioned barrels, drums, and pails	(X)	-	69.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
99980 98	Other miscellaneous receipts, including receipts for repair work, etc.	(X)	14.0	7.1	(D)	(D)	.9	14.0	(X)
99989 00	Sales of products bought and resold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly at establishment	(X)	167.3	3.0	34.3	232.6	28.7	135.9	(X)

Table 5c-2. Industry-Product Analysis—Other Industries With Shipments of Primary Products: 1982

[Million dollars. Table is a continuation of table 5c-1 and shows where products of industries in this chapter (referred to as primary products and listed in table 6a) are made. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column of table 5c-1. Specified "Other industries" are listed in this table if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Other industries	Value	1982 product code	Other industries	Value
3411-	METAL CANS		3423-	HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, N.E.C.—Con.	
	2655 Fiber cans, drums, and similar products	(D)		3544 Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	6.5
	3079 Miscellaneous plastics products	(D)		3545 Machine tool accessories	6.0
	3466 Crowns and closures	(D)		3563 Air and gas compressors	(D)
				3579 Office machines, n.e.c., and typewriters	(D)
3412-	METAL BARRELS, DRUMS, AND PAILS			3589 Service industry machinery, n.e.c.	(D)
	2655 Fiber cans, drums, and similar products	(D)		3644 Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	(D)
	3079 Miscellaneous plastics products	(D)	3425-	HAND SAWS AND SAW BLADES	
	3639 Household appliances, n.e.c.	(D)		3545 Machine tool accessories	(D)
				3546 Power driven hand tools	23.4
3421-	CUTLERY		3429-	HARDWARE, N.E.C.	
	3999 Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.	(D)		3079 Miscellaneous plastics products	19.8
				3315 Steel wire and related products	(D)
3423-	HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, N.E.C.			3442 Metal doors, sash, and trim	51.4
	3079 Miscellaneous plastics products	5.2		3449 Miscellaneous metal work	(D)
	3452 Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	13.3		3469 Metal stampings, n.e.c.	20.1
	3469 Metal stampings, n.e.c.	7.5		3523 Farm machinery and equipment	(D)
	3494 Valves and pipe fittings	(D)		3533 Oil field machinery	(D)
	3499 Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.	8.2		3535 Conveyors and conveying equipment	(D)
	3542 Machine tools, metal forming types	(D)		3585 Refrigeration and heating equipment	(D)
				3647 Vehicular lighting equipment	(D)
				3691 Storage batteries	(D)

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977

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

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		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)
	METAL CANS						
3411- --	Total	(NA)	(X)	10 551.9	(NA)	(X)	7 414.7
34111 --	Steel cans and tinware products	(NA)	(X)	5 643.7	}	(NA)	(X)
34111 20	Steel, tinplate (including lids, ends, and parts shipped separately)	78	(X)	5 371.6			
34111 91	Tinware end products, including ice cream cans, but excluding cooking and kitchen utensils	24	(X)	271.7			
34112 --	Aluminum cans:						
34112 00	Aluminum (including lids, ends, and parts shipped separately)	(NA)	(X)	4 878.7			
34110 00	Metal cans, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	2.8	(NA)	(X)	21.6
34110 02	Metal cans, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	26.7	(NA)	(X)	24.6
	METAL BARRELS, DRUMS, AND PAILS						
3412- --	Total	(NA)	(X)	945.8	(NA)	(X)	948.2
34121 --	Steel pails:						
34121 00	Steel pails (12 gallon capacity or less) ³ :						
	As reported in the census of manufactures	25	(X)	207.8	32	(X)	272.9
	As reported in the Current Industrial Report MQ-34K, Steel Shipping Drums and Pails	(NA)	(X)	251.0	(NA)	(X)	257.9
	11 1/4 in. diameter:						
34121 01	Full removable head	(NA)	(X)	50.6	(NA)	589.7	147.3
	Tight head:						
34121 03	Standard	(NA)	(X)	20.0	(NA)	530.7	565.1
34121 05	Dome top (stacking or nonstacking)	(NA)	(X)	1.0	(NA)	4.6	11.4
34121 11	14 in. diameter	(NA)	(X)	5.5	(NA)	610.0	620.7
34121 13	All other diameters	(NA)	(X)	2.2	(NA)	62.8	613.6
34121 0A	Steel shipping drums and pails, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	49.6	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—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 appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		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)
METAL BARRELS, DRUMS, AND PAILS—Con.							
34122 —	Steel shipping barrels and drums (more than 12 gallon capacity):						
34122 00	Steel shipping barrels and drums, excluding beer barrels (more than 12 gallon capacity):						
	As reported in the census of manufactures	48	(X)	563.2	52	(X)	548.4
	As reported in the Current Industrial Report MQ-34K, Steel Shipping Drums and Pails	(NA)	(X)	598.1	(NA)	(X)	551.2
	14 in. diameter, all gauges:						
34122 01	Tight head	(NA)	.5	6.0	(NA)	.9	7.0
34122 03	Open head, full or partial	(NA)	2.5	18.5	(NA)	4.1	22.7
	All other, except 14 in. diameter:						
	20 gauge and heavier:						
	50 gallon or more, 18 gauge and heavier:						
34122 05	Tight head	(NA)	6.9	143.7	(NA)	10.9	169.1
34122 07	Open head	(NA)	2.2	50.2	(NA)	2.7	48.7
	50 gallon or more, 19 and 20 gauge (including 20/18):						
34122 09	Tight head	(NA)	9.7	172.7	(NA)	712.3	7177.3
34122 11	Open head	(NA)	2.7	52.1	(NA)	2.8	38.4
34122 13	30 to 49 gallon	(NA)	1.5	23.4	(NA)	72.2	725.1
34122 15	Less than 30 gallon	(NA)	.5	13.8	(NA)	5.7	715.2
	Lighter than 20 gauge:						
34122 17	30 gallon or more	(NA)	3.4	41.3	(NA)	4.8	39.6
34122 19	Less than 30 gallon	(NA)	.9	6.8	(NA)	1.3	8.1
34122 0A	Steel shipping barrels and drums, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	69.6	-	-	-
34123 —	All other metal barrels	(NA)	(X)	139.9	(NA)	(X)	84.0
34123 13	Metal fluid milk shipping and delivery containers (except crates)	3	(S)	139.5	3	(D)	78.6
34123 19	All other metal barrels, including beer barrels and parts for metal barrels and pails	16	(X)	.4	15	(X)	5.4
34123 00	All other metal barrels, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	18.2	(NA)	(X)	23.8
34120 00	Metal barrels, drums, and pails, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	16.7	(NA)	(X)	19.2
34120 02	Metal barrels, drums, and pails, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)		(NA)	(X)	

1982 product code	Product	1982		1977	
		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)
CUTLERY					
3421- —	Total	(NA)	953.8	(NA)	666.9
34211 —	Cutlery, scissors, shears, trimmers, and snips	(NA)	503.5	(NA)	344.7
34211 11	Table cutlery (knives, forks, spoons, etc., for the serving and eating of food, with handles of materials other than metal, including carving sets with handles of materials other than metal, excluding blades sold separately)	13	40.9	12	44.1
34211 21	Kitchen cutlery, including knives, forks, and cleavers, including carving sets with metal handles	15	77.5	14	43.8
34211 42	Other knives, including pocket, pen, and replacement blade knives	29	134.8	19	85.1
34211 53	Scissors and shears, including household types, barber shears, pinking and tailoring shears, etc., but excluding manicure, pedicure, surgical, and types reported in "all other scissors and shears"	15	48.7	8	36.7
34211 57	Metal cutting shears, including aviation and tanners' snips, BX and wire filament cutters	13	41.1	10	25.5
34211 59	All other scissors and shears, including hedge and grass shears and pruners	14	35.8	14	31.6
34211 61	Manicure and pedicure scissors and implements (including tweezers)	6	59.3	9	40.1
34211 98	Other cutlery, including butchers' and meat packing cutlery and knife blades sold separately	19	64.7	23	37.3
34211 00	Cutlery, scissors, shears, trimmers, and snips, n.s.k.	(NA)	.7	(NA)	.5
34212 —	Razor blades and razors, except electric	7	431.2	7	307.4
34212 00	Razors and razor blades, excluding electric	(NA)	(Z)	(NA)	.2
34210 00	Cutlery, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 20 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	19.1	(NA)	14.6
34210 02	Cutlery, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note)	(NA)		(NA)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—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 appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		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)
HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, N.E.C.							
3423--	Total	(NA)	(X)	2 598.4	(NA)	(X)	2 066.1
34231 --	Mechanics' hand service tools	(NA)	(X)	1 330.6	(NA)	(X)	1 070.2
	Pliers:						
34231 12	Slip joint	13	(S)	39.4	14	(S)	17.6
34231 13	Solid joint	14	**13.1	60.5	13	**14.4	45.9
34231 21	Ball peen hammers	8	*1.2	7.7	12	2.7	9.6
	Wrenches:						
34231 31	Socket, including sockets, drives (ratchet and other), extensions, etc., for hand-operated socket wrenches	30	(X)	309.1	22	(X)	212.6
34231 32	Open-end wrenches	16	(S)	72.2	15	*4.9	20.2
34231 34	Box wrenches	12	(S)	28.5	15	(S)	24.2
34231 36	Torque wrenches	15	(S)	35.2	10	1.4	18.9
34231 37	Adjustable, including pipe wrenches	13	*19.9	114.3	12	9.8	51.2
34231 38	Combination open-end and box	14	(S)	79.9	12	(S)	36.6
34231 39	All other wrenches	14	(S)	46.8	16	9.8	29.0
34231 41	Screwdrivers	32	(S)	117.1	28	*168.0	87.3
34231 51	Automobile jacks, mechanical, excluding hydraulic and pneumatic	12		38.2	8	11.0	69.1
34231 55	Tools for automotive use, excluding jacks, but including wheel and gear pullers, valve tools, body and fender tools, etc.	35	(X)	136.8	18	(X)	201.2
34231 61	Blow torches	-	(X)	-	4	(X)	(e)
34231 98	Other mechanics' hand service tools	73	(X)	239.1	67	(X)	*220.5
34231 00	Mechanics' hand service tools, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	5.7	(NA)	(X)	26.3
34232 --	Edge tools, hand-operated	(NA)	(X)	470.7	(NA)	(X)	327.6
34232 31	Axes, adzes, and hatchets	11	(X)	32.1	9	(X)	19.2
	Dies, except metal cutting:						
34232 53	Steel rule dies	41	(X)	61.0			
34232 54	Cutting dies, for use in cutting cloth, paper, leathers, etc.	78	(X)	103.6	41	(X)	46.5
	Machine knives, except metal cutting:						
34232 56	Veneer knives and chipper knives	6	(X)	15.2	6	(X)	15.9
34232 58	All other machines knives	19	(X)	35.9	15	(X)	28.6
34232 83	Chisels	17	(S)	26.2	16	(S)	20.9
34232 85	Professional and craftsmen's edge hand tools, including knives (palette, mixing, paperhanger, potter, putty, etc.), scrapers, trimmers, etc.	36	(X)	118.2	23	(X)	89.5
34232 99	Other edge tools, including agricultural and forestry edge hand tools, auger bits, planes, and nonelectric can openers and other kitchen tools (i.e., vegetable peelers, egg slicers, etc.)	38	(X)	77.1	(NA)	(X)	104.7
34232 00	Edge tools, hand-operated, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	1.2	(NA)	(X)	2.3
34233 --	Other hand tools, n.e.c.	(NA)	(X)	690.5	(NA)	(X)	524.3
34233 11	Shovels, spades, scoops, telegraph spoons, and scrapers	7		39.0	7	15.0	62.9
34233 21	Light forged hammers, less than 4 lb, excluding ball peen hammers	18	*6.8	47.7	9	*8.4	35.3
34233 31	Heavy forged tools, sledges (4 lb or more), picks, pick mattocks, and mauls	13	(S)	13.6	10	2.5	16.6
34233 41	Steel goods (forks, hoes, rakes, weeders, etc.)	10	(S)	102.4	10	21.1	58.1
34233 81	Soldering irons (electric)	13	7.7	59.0	12	8.6	47.7
34233 99	Other hand tools, including woodworking and metalworking files and rasps except edge tools	114	(X)	425.2	73	(X)	290.7
34233 00	Files, rasps, and file accessories and other hand tools, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	3.8	(NA)	(X)	13.0
34230 00	Hand and edge tools, except machine tools and hand saws, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with 20 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	26.5	(NA)	(X)	55.9
34230 02	Hand and edge tools, except machine tools and hand saws, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	80.1	(NA)	(X)	88.1
HAND SAWS AND SAW BLADES							
3425--	Total	(NA)	(X)	440.9	(NA)	(X)	369.3
34250 --	Hand saws, saw blades (hand and power), and saw accessories:						
	Power saw blades:						
	Woodworking (including chain saw blades):						
	Circular:						
34250 11	Solid tooth	20	(X)	37.8	24	(X)	48.6
34250 13	Inserted tooth	9	(X)	26.9	15	(X)	19.7
34250 16	Band	12	(S)	8.9	12	(X)	16.5
34250 18	Teeth for inserted saws, sold separately	7	(X)	16.1	4	(X)	9.9
34250 19	All other woodworking power saw blades (scroll, jig, etc.)	14	*45.7	72.7	8	28.2	48.6
	Metalworking:						
34250 31	Circular, including metal teeth and cutting segments sold separately	19	(S)	36.1	13	(S)	14.2
34250 35	Hack (power only)	11	**1.1	9.6	10	(S)	10.1
34250 36	Band (flexible back, spring temper metal cutting, and high-speed metal cutting)	18	*114.5	110.1	15	(S)	92.3
34250 39	Other metalworking saw blades (saber, reciprocating, etc.)	17	(X)	32.2	7	(X)	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—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 appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		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)
HAND SAWS AND SAW BLADES—Con.							
34250 --	Hand saws, saw blades (hand and power), and saw accessories—Con.						
	Hand operated saws:						
34250 43	Hacksaw blades (hand only) ----- millions-----	13	49.1	18.3	13	(S)	25.1
34250 45	Carpenter crosscuts and ripsaws ----- do-----	4	.7	8.3	2	(NA)	54.9
34250 49	Other hand saws (heavy hand saws, including crosscut, buck, miter, coping, pruning, compass, etc., including hand saw frames and hand saw blades sold together, or hand saw blades sold separately) ----- do-----	16	(X)	40.0	17		
34250 00	Hand saws, saw blades, and accessories, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	9.3	(NA)	(X)	8.7
34250 02	Hand saws, saw blades, and accessories, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	14.6	(NA)	(X)	11.6
HARDWARE, N.E.C.							
3429--	Total -----	(NA)	5 676.9		(NA)		5 082.5
34292 --	Furniture hardware (excluding cabinet hardware) -----	(NA)	272.0		(NA)		279.9
34292 13	Rotating and tilting fixtures and bases -----	10	48.8		10		78.9
34292 14	Furniture hardware, including drawer pulls and handles, etc. (excluding furniture and drawer slides) -----	25	97.3		23		81.5
34292 16	Furniture and drawer slides -----	9	51.2		13		28.5
34292 53	Furniture casters -----	8	65.3		13		65.6
34292 55	Other floor protective devices, including slides, glides, furniture rests, and desk leg cups -----	9	6.1		17		17.7
34292 00	Furniture hardware, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	3.3		6		7.7
34293 --	Vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs, and chests -----	(NA)	120.4		(NA)		107.0
34293 15	Vacuum (air-evacuated) bottles, pitchers, servers, etc. -----	3			6		
34293 17	Insulated (portable and other than air-evacuated) picnic jugs, picnic chests, coolers, etc. (except those made principally of plastics) -----	6	120.4		6		107.0
34293 00	Vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs, and chests, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	-		-		-
34294 --	Builders' hardware -----	(NA)	2 057.2		(NA)		1 418.9
	Padlocks:						
34294 12	Pin tumbler -----	17	73.9		14		52.4
34294 13	Nonpin tumbler -----	9	36.9		7		24.3
34294 14	Combination -----	9	35.3		9		22.7
	Doorlocks, locksets, and lock trim, except architectural trim sold separately:						
34294 16	Cylindrical and tubular, except deadlocks and latches -----	21	333.9		18		269.1
34294 17	Mortise, except mortise deadlocks and latches -----	16	94.7		11		37.1
34294 18	Tubular and mortise deadlocks and latches -----	23	74.5		17		42.8
34294 19	Electronically or electrically operated locks -----	8	14.6		5		5.2
34294 22	All other types -----	20	90.3		18		32.0
34294 23	Architectural trim (sold separately), including protection plates, push plates, pulls, push-pull bars, and lock trim, n.e.c. -----	26	46.1		18		31.3
34294 24	Key blanks -----	16	30.0		14		21.0
34294 27	Exit devices (antipanic devices) -----	11	61.6		12		39.4
34294 33	Screen and storm door hardware, including pneumatic and hydraulic closers -----	10	42.5		11		49.8
34294 36	Window hardware (including window locks) -----	23	77.9		21		50.6
34294 37	Miscellaneous closet hardware, including shelving other than decorative shelving -----	15	27.2		12		25.2
	Door controls, closers, and checking devices:						
34294 42	Surface applied -----	9	84.2		14		52.8
34294 43	Concealed (overhead, in the door, or on the floor) -----	9	18.9		9		21.3
34294 44	Electromechanical-pneumatic (with hold-open mechanism released by integral or remote smoke detector) -----	11	25.8		10		11.1
	Hinges, excluding cabinet hinges, but including spring hinges:						
	Butt hinges:						
34294 52	3 1/2 in. x 3 1/2 in. or less -----	13	44.5		11		37.8
34294 53	More than 3 1/2 in. x 3 1/2 in., either dimension -----	14	90.4		10		66.2
34294 54	Other -----	20	54.5		15		36.5
	Cabinet hardware:						
34294 61	Cabinet hinges -----	17	46.8		16		49.9
34294 62	Cabinet locks -----	12	27.1		8		19.9
34294 64	Cabinet knobs, pulls, and catches -----	24	57.0		14		43.0
34294 66	Other cabinet hardware, including drawer slides, etc. -----	19	81.2		10		35.4
34294 71	Hangers, tracks, and related items (except sliding and folding door hardware, residential and commercial) -----	24	104.2		17		52.3
34294 73	Sliding and folding door hardware (residential and commercial) -----	26	60.8		20		42.5
34294 81	Door holders and stops (overhead, surface, and concealed, floor and wall mounted) -----	11	19.0		9		14.3
34294 91	Rim locks and other locking devices, n.e.c. -----	18	97.2		8		16.7
34294 98	Other builders' hardware -----	75	185.2		59		171.8
34294 00	Builders' hardware, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	20.9		21		44.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—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 appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982		1977	
		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)
HARDWARE, N.E.C.—Con.					
34296 — 34296 00	Motor vehicle hardware: Motor vehicle hardware, including lock units, door and window handles, window regulators, hinges, license plate brackets, instrument panel knobs, etc. -----	73	1 999.4	77	2 220.0
34297 — 34297 11	Other transportation equipment hardware, except motor vehicle hardware -- Manne hardware, including shackles, rope sockets, tackle blocks, wire rope, clips, clamps, and joiners' hardware -----	(NA)	274.2	(NA)	155.4
34297 31	Aircraft hardware -----	50	126.5	46	85.7
34297 98	Other transportation equipment hardware, including railroad car hardware. -----	29	71.1	23	40.2
34297 00	Other transportation equipment hardware, except motor vehicle hardware, n.s.k. -----	24	73.8	18	22.9
		(NA)	2.8	8	6.6
34298 —	Other hardware, n.e.c. -----	(NA)	667.5	(NA)	648.5
34298 12	Casket and casket shell hardware -----	12	25.4	12	19.5
34298 22	Casters and wheels, for dollies and industrial hand trucks -----	25	137.4	27	95.9
34298 32	Trunk and luggage hardware, including locks -----	11	33.3	10	30.1
34298 52	Fireplace fixtures and equipment, andirons, screens, tongs, and other fire tools -----	28	106.3	28	172.0
34298 62	Hose fittings and couplings, including garden hose, beverage hose, etc. (excluding fittings and couplings used in fluid power and fluid transfer systems) -----	36	110.6	31	145.6
34298 65	Refrigerator and stove hardware -----	8	16.9	9	14.9
34298 98	Other hardware, including saddlery and harness hardware, but excluding drapery hardware -----	86	235.4	87	167.5
34298 00	Other hardware, n.e.c., n.s.k. -----	(NA)	2.2	3	3.0
34290 00	Hardware, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with 20 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)	124.4	(NA)	104.4
34290 02	Hardware, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	161.8	(NA)	148.5

Note: In 1982 Census of Manufactures, data for establishments of small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees were estimated from administrative-record data rather than data actually collected from respondents. Employment cutoff used for administrative records for each industry and shipments figures are included in code ending with "002". In both 1982 and 1977 Censuses of Manufactures, products not completely identified on standard forms were coded in appropriate product class (five-digit) followed by "00" or to appropriate product group code (four-digit) followed by "000".

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).

³Steel shipping packages, kegs, and pails are defined as single-walled shipping containers with a range of capacity from 1 to 12 gallons inclusive, constructed of steel sheet of 29 gauge or heavier. This definition does not include tin cans (packers' cans, general line cans, and beer cans), template oil containers, fluid milk shipping containers, ice cream cans, gas cylinders, beer barrels, reconditioned barrels and drums, or containers not commercially usable in transportation of commodities.

⁴Steel shipping barrels are defined as single-walled cylindrical or bilged shipping containers, constructed of steel, with a range of capacity from 12 to 132 gallons. This definition does not include tin cans (packers' cans, general line cans, and beer cans), template oil containers, high and low pressure gas steel cylinders, fluid milk shipping containers, ice cream cans, or containers not commercially usable in transportation of commodities.

⁵For 1977, 15 to 25 percent of quantity was estimated.

⁶For 1977, more than 50 percent of quantity was estimated.

⁷For 1977, 26 to 50 percent of quantity was estimated.

⁸For 1977, product code 34231 61 was included with product code 34231 98.

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is 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 type" 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 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
34111, STEEL CANS AND TINWARE			34111, STEEL CANS AND TINWARE—Con.		
United States -----	5 643.7	(NA)			
California -----	1 075.4	(NA)	New Jersey -----	339.8	(NA)
Florida -----	164.0	(NA)	New York -----	123.6	(NA)
Georgia -----	87.7	(NA)	Ohio -----	532.2	(NA)
Idaho -----	23.7	(NA)	Oregon -----	106.2	(NA)
Illinois -----	735.5	(NA)	Pennsylvania -----	336.6	(NA)
Indiana -----	230.4	(NA)			
Maryland -----	268.1	(NA)	Tennessee -----	48.0	(NA)
Minnesota -----	185.5	(NA)	Texas -----	220.0	(NA)
Mississippi -----	34.5	(NA)	Washington -----	59.0	(NA)
Missouri -----	179.7	(NA)	Wisconsin -----	421.3	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. **Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977—Con.**

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is 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 type" 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 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
34112, ALUMINUM CANS			34232, EDGE TOOLS, HAND OPERATED		
United States	4 878.7	(NA)	United States	470.7	327.6
California	639.0	(NA)	California	23.5	27.1
Florida	220.9	(NA)	Connecticut	13.3	(EE)
Georgia	241.7	(NA)	Georgia	4.0	(AA)
Missouri	178.5	(NA)	Illinois	48.0	27.4
New Jersey	241.3	(NA)	Indiana	21.4	(AA)
New York	99.4	(NA)	Maine	3.4	(AA)
North Carolina	306.3	(NA)	Massachusetts	44.2	52.1
Ohio	364.8	(NA)	Michigan	32.5	4.3
Texas	499.8	(NA)	Minnesota	9.8	(BB)
Virginia	346.3	(NA)	Missouri	28.6	7.5
Washington	167.2	(NA)	New Hampshire	4.2	2.5
Wisconsin	296.7	(NA)	New Jersey	21.6	30.8
			New York	19.8	20.6
			North Carolina	23.1	6.4
			Ohio	81.0	51.7
34121, STEEL PAILS			Pennsylvania	22.1	19.9
United States	207.8	272.9	Tennessee	16.9	2.4
California	28.5	24.6	Wisconsin	2.3	(NA)
Illinois	57.0	72.4			
New Jersey	27.9	52.0	34233, OTHER HAND TOOLS, N.E.C.		
Ohio	23.9	19.1	United States	690.5	524.3
			California	51.4	28.4
34122, STEEL SHIPPING BARRELS AND DRUMS (MORE THAN 12-GALLON CAPACITY)			Illinois	35.3	35.0
United States	563.2	548.4	Indiana	3.4	(EE)
Alabama	20.7	13.5	Massachusetts	9.0	2.8
California	57.8	51.3	Michigan	18.2	4.7
Georgia	6.7	(CC)	Minnesota	13.1	3.9
Illinois	81.9	83.8	New Jersey	50.5	50.7
Louisiana	56.9	48.2	New York	46.8	36.2
New Jersey	74.3	75.4	North Carolina	12.4	(BB)
North Carolina	12.1	(CC)	Ohio	95.6	86.5
Ohio	59.0	58.7	Pennsylvania	26.1	29.2
Pennsylvania	23.4	33.7	South Carolina	47.0	(FF)
Texas	68.5	62.3	Texas	2.2	(AA)
			Wisconsin	12.4	6.0
34123, ALL OTHER METAL BARRELS			34292, FURNITURE HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CABINET HARDWARE		
United States	139.9	84.0	United States	272.0	279.9
California	3.5	(CC)	California	27.6	18.4
Georgia	2.0	(AA)	Illinois	28.1	38.7
Nebraska	2.3	(BB)	Massachusetts	24.3	14.8
New York	3.6	(AA)	Michigan	67.7	54.0
Ohio	5.4	8.0	New York	26.6	27.3
			North Carolina	34.7	25.7
			Pennsylvania	7.1	5.2
34211, CUTLERY, SCISSORS, SHEARS, TRIMMERS, AND SNIPS			34293, VACUUM AND INSULATED BOTTLES, JUGS, AND CHESTS		
United States	503.5	344.7	United States	120.4	107.0
California	27.5	(EE)	Tennessee	62.7	(FF)
Connecticut	58.1	40.7			
Illinois	13.4	(CC)	34294, BUILDERS' HARDWARE		
Iowa	12.7	(BB)	United States	2 057.2	1 418.9
Massachusetts	41.7	21.4	California	417.6	348.7
Minnesota	4.8	2.2	Connecticut	258.3	176.1
New Jersey	58.8	47.5	Florida	9.0	(FF)
New York	96.3	70.7	Illinois	320.7	256.7
Ohio	19.6	28.2	Indiana	78.9	49.0
			Iowa	2.1	18.6
34231, MECHANICS' HAND SERVICE TOOLS			Kentucky	28.2	(EE)
United States	1 330.6	1 070.2	Massachusetts	20.7	19.2
California	32.6	45.7	Michigan	55.9	65.4
Connecticut	33.0	49.4	Minnesota	46.7	42.0
Illinois	152.1	160.6	Mississippi	29.1	(EE)
Indiana	30.3	31.9	Missouri	24.7	38.0
Kansas	9.1	(BB)	New Jersey	29.3	21.4
Massachusetts	51.9	78.5	New York	91.1	44.7
Michigan	53.9	48.1	North Carolina	120.4	40.8
Minnesota	79.4	55.5	Ohio	49.2	31.4
New Jersey	9.5	11.5	Pennsylvania	94.2	57.0
New York	74.2	77.6	Texas	33.3	11.6
Ohio	128.2	116.5	Wisconsin	124.0	79.4
Pennsylvania	71.8	66.0			
South Carolina	76.4	58.0			
Texas	53.6	(FF)			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is 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 type" 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 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
34296, MOTOR VEHICLE HARDWARE			34298, OTHER HARDWARE, N.E.C.		
United States	1 999.4	2 220.0	United States	667.5	648.5
California	28.1	26.7	Arkansas	39.0	(EE)
Connecticut	8.3	(CC)	California	53.6	60.2
Florida	3.3	(BB)	Connecticut	57.7	49.1
Illinois	114.6	(GG)	Georgia	15.8	(BB)
Michigan	767.6	896.9	Illinois	64.7	69.8
Tennessee	24.0	(NA)	Indiana	61.8	85.9
			Iowa	2.9	9.9
34297, OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT HARDWARE			Massachusetts	25.3	17.0
United States	274.2	155.4	Michigan	59.3	52.6
California	73.4	29.4	Minnesota	5.6	(BB)
Connecticut	10.1	15.3	Missouri	10.8	10.1
Florida	23.9	12.9	New Jersey	37.2	25.3
Indiana	6.1	2.0	New York	42.4	36.8
Michigan	35.5	19.5	Ohio	25.5	32.9
New York	22.6	19.6	Oregon	18.0	40.5
Ohio	16.6	10.7	Pennsylvania	43.4	18.0
Pennsylvania	31.8	13.6	Tennessee	28.1	(EE)
Washington	2.1	(AA)	Texas	10.7	(CC)
			Virginia	3.7	(BB)
			Wisconsin	15.7	(FF)

Note: For 1977, the following value ranges (in million dollars) substitute for actual figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies: AA—less than \$2.0 but not 0; BB—\$2.0 to \$4.9; CC—\$5.0 to \$9.9; EE—\$10.0 to \$19.9; FF—\$20.0 to \$49.9; GG—\$50.0 or more.

Table 6c. Product Classes—Value Shipped by All Producers: 1982 and Earlier Years

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

1982 product code	Product class	1982	1981 ¹	1980 ¹	1979 ¹	1978 ¹	1977	1972	1967
3411-	Metal cans	10 551.9	9 755.6	9 374.1	9 082.5	8 393.0	7 414.7	4 224.4	2 585.7
34111	Steel cans and tinware	5 643.7	9 703.4	9 335.7	9 037.1	8 362.1	7 368.5	4 202.2	2 585.7
34112	Aluminum cans	4 878.7		38.4	45.4	(S)	46.2	22.2	(NA)
34110	Metal cans, n.s.k.	29.5	52.2	38.4	45.4	(S)	46.2	22.2	(NA)
3412-	Metal barrels, drums, and pails	945.8	1 262.6	1 228.0	1 166.7	1 083.7	948.2	509.4	378.2
34121	Steel pails	207.8	305.3	292.3	267.8	296.8	272.9	153.0	111.6
34122	Steel shipping barrels and drums (more than 12-gallon capacity)	563.2	709.8	741.9	748.4	639.2	548.4	292.1	212.6
34123	All other metal barrels	139.9	211.9	159.2	109.1	96.0	84.0	52.1	45.5
34120	Metal barrels, drums, and pails, n.s.k.	34.9	35.6	34.5	41.4	(S)	43.0	12.2	8.5
3421-	Cutlery	953.8	941.4	867.4	817.8	742.6	666.9	403.9	308.9
34211	Cutlery, scissors, shears, trimmers, and snips	503.5	504.7	469.2	444.7	381.8	344.7	183.3	121.0
34212	Razor blades and razors, except electric	431.2	423.6	386.3	360.2	342.1	307.4	207.2	177.1
34210	Cutlery, n.s.k.	19.1	13.2	11.9	12.9	(S)	14.8	13.4	10.8
3423-	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c.	2 598.4	2 949.7	2 701.6	2 689.6	2 347.6	2 066.1	1 114.0	775.1
34231	Mechanics' hand service tools	1 330.6	1 527.1	1 410.2	1 418.7	1 182.8	1 070.2	601.2	391.5
34232	Edge tools, hand operated	470.7	456.1	392.0	399.8	384.4	327.6	160.1	127.8
34233	Other hand tools, n.e.c.	690.5	833.1	799.9	775.8	652.6	524.3	274.7	190.5
34230	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c., n.s.k.	106.6	133.3	99.5	95.4	(S)	144.0	78.0	65.3
34250	Hand saws, saw blades, and saw accessories	440.9	561.2	573.0	523.8	408.1	369.3	201.8	138.0
3429-	Hardware, n.e.c.	5 676.9	6 045.8	5 485.1	5 971.1	5 681.2	5 082.5	3 089.5	2 188.2
34292	Furniture hardware, excluding cabinet hardware	272.0	423.8	417.3	370.2	330.0	279.9	205.0	120.9
34293	Vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs, and chests	120.4	116.5	134.4	135.6	118.0	107.0	85.4	55.9
34294	Builders' hardware	2 057.2	1 951.6	1 810.8	1 806.4	1 682.4	1 418.9	934.0	593.4
34296	Motor vehicle hardware	1 999.4	2 195.9	1 948.7	2 440.2	2 369.6	2 220.0	1 200.7	(NA)
34297	Other transportation equipment hardware	274.2	280.6	263.8	245.7	(S)	155.4	133.7	(NA)
34298	Other hardware, n.e.c.	667.5	853.0	726.8	788.1	771.7	648.5	399.3	335.7
34290	Hardware, n.e.c., n.s.k.	286.2	224.5	183.3	184.8	(S)	252.9	131.4	120.9

¹Figures are estimates derived from a representative sample of manufacturing establishments canvassed in annual survey of manufactures and, therefore, may differ from results that would be obtained from a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. Standard errors associated with estimates are published in annual survey of manufactures volumes for this period.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977

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

1982 material code	Material	1982		1977	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 3411, METAL CANS					
Materials, parts, containers, and supplies -----		(X)	6 675.7	(X)	4 643.4
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:					
Carbon steel:					
331018	Tinplate, tin free steel, terneplate, and blackplate ----- 1,000 s tons..	**3 048.8	2 374.7	*4 667.0	2 373.8
331012	Sheet and strip ----- do..	76.4	59.3	(S)	84.6
331017	Wire and wire products ----- do..	67.6	85.3	(D)	(⁹)
331069	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..			(S)	31.7
331020	Alloy steel, except stainless ----- do..	145.8	106.3	(D)	(⁴)
Stainless steel mill shapes and forms:					
331033	Sheet and strip ----- do..		.9	(D)	(⁴)
331050	All other stainless steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	(S)		(S)	*1.1
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:					
335301	Sheet, plate, and foil ----- mil lb..	1 920.0	1 976.5	**1 486.2	924.8
335006	All other aluminum mill shapes and forms (wire, rolled rod and bar, powder, welded tubing, extruded shapes, etc.) ----- mil lb..	1 225.4	647.4	411.8	286.8
341105	Lids, ends, and parts for metal cans ----- do..	(X)	729.2	(X)	331.6
285101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, shellacs, japans, and enamels ----- 1,000 gallons..	*32 129.3	234.6	**40 677.0	181.9
265001	Paperboard boxes, containers, and corrugated paperboard ----- do..	(X)	35.2	(X)	28.6
334130	Lead-base and tin-base solder ----- 1,000 s tons..	(S)	20.5	**39.1	30.8
346901	Metal stampings, excluding can lids, ends, and parts ----- do..	(X)	1.8	(X)	3.2
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes ----- do..	(X)	2.0	(X)	7.0
282104	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc., but excluding sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes ----- million lb..	*30.5	13.9	(S)	11.1
289300	Printing ink ----- do..	(S)	35.4	(X)	(⁶)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies ----- do..	(X)	314.1	(X)	*553.7
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ² ----- do..	(X)	38.6	(X)	22.7
INDUSTRY 3412, METAL BARRELS, DRUMS, AND PAILS					
Materials, parts, containers, and supplies -----		(X)	629.6	(X)	528.6
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:					
Carbon steel:					
331018	Tinplate, tin free steel, terneplate, and blackplate ----- 1,000 s tons..	*66.6	36.4	*92.1	36.2
331012	Sheet and strip ----- do..	**646.0	315.3	*743.9	272.6
331017	Wire and wire products ----- do..	*3.6	2.0	*4.7	1.7
331069	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	(D)	(D)	(S)	15.0
331020	Alloy steel, except stainless ----- do..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Stainless steel mill shapes and forms:					
331033	Sheet and strip ----- do..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
331050	All other stainless steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:					
335301	Sheet, plate, and foil ----- mil lb..	(D)	(D)	1.8	1.5
335008	All other aluminum mill shapes and forms (wire, rolled rod and bar, powder, welded tubing, extruded shapes, etc.) ----- do..	(D)	(D)	(S)	1.7
341151	Lids, ends, and parts for metal cans ----- do..	(X)	-	(X)	15.4
285101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, shellacs, japans, and enamels ----- 1,000 gallons..	**3 193.5	28.2	*3 256.3	19.9
265001	Paperboard boxes, containers, and corrugated paperboard ----- do..	(X)	3.3	(X)	2.4
334130	Lead-base and tin-base solder ----- 1,000 s tons..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
346901	Metal stampings, excluding can lids, ends, and parts ----- do..	(X)	4.2	(X)	2.7
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes ----- do..	(X)	.7	(X)	(D)
282104	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc., but excluding sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes ----- million lb..	(S)	12.2	(D)	(D)
289300	Printing ink ----- do..	.1	.4	(X)	(⁶)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies ----- do..	(X)	109.5	(X)	*61.1
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ² ----- do..	(X)	54.9	(X)	86.5
INDUSTRY 3421, CUTLERY					
Materials, parts, containers, and supplies -----		(X)	200.9	(X)	172.8
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:					
Carbon steel:					
331011	Bars and bar shapes ----- 1,000 s tons..	**8.3	3.9	(S)	5.8
331012	Sheet and strip ----- do..	**18.6	14.0	**15.4	9.3
331013	Plates ----- do..	-	-	-	-
331017	Wire and wire products ----- do..	.5	.6	2.3	2.2
331058	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..				
Alloy steel, except stainless:					
331021	Bars and bar shapes ----- do..			2.4	1.1
331029	All other alloy steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	15.3	7.4	.4	.7
Stainless steel:					
331033	Sheet and strip ----- do..	(S)	31.6	5.4	13.1
331050	All other stainless steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	(S)	1.0	1.1	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977—Con.

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

1982 material code	Material	1982		1977	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 3421, CUTLERY—Con.					
Mill shapes and forms, except castings—Con.					
Copper and copper-base alloy mill shapes and forms:					
335102	Rod, bar, and mechanical wire, including extruded and/or drawn shapes ----- mil lb..	(S)	8.5	.9	1.0
335143	Plate, sheet, and strip, including military cups and discs ----- do..			⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁶⁾
335152	Pipe and tube ----- do..	-	-	⁶ 2.0	⁶ 3.8
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy mill shapes and forms:					
335301	Sheet, plate, and foil ----- do..				
335006	All other aluminum and aluminum-base alloy mill shapes and forms (wire, rolled rod and bar, powder, welded tubing, and extruded shape, etc.) ----- do..	3.0	5.4	3.7	3.8
Castings (rough and semifinished):					
Iron (gray and malleable):					
332011	Purchased ----- 1,000 s tons..	.1	.3	⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	-	(X)	(NA)	(X)
332045	Steel:				
	Purchased ----- do..	-	-	⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	-	(X)	(NA)	(X)
336100	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:				
	Purchased ----- mil lb..	.2	.1	7.4	72.4
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	-	(X)	(NA)	(X)
Iron and steel forgings:					
346201	Cold ----- 1,000 s tons..				
346209	Other ----- do..	1.4	5.6	1.0	2.4
260091	Paper and paperboard containers including shipping sacks and other packaging supplies -----	(X)	23.5	(X)	12.3
249991	Wood parts, including handles -----	(X)	6.0	(X)	⁽⁶⁾
354501	Cutting tools for machine tools -----	(X)	.6	(X)	⁽⁶⁾
282104	Plastic resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, but excluding sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes ----- mil lb..	(S)	19.1	(X)	⁽⁶⁾
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes -----	(X)	5.6	(X)	⁽⁶⁾
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	48.4	(X)	⁶ 88.1
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)	19.3	(X)	24.6
INDUSTRY 3423, HAND AND EDGE TOOLS, N.E.C.					
	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	843.1	(X)	642.0
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:					
Carbon steel:					
331011	Bars and bar shapes ----- 1,000 s tons..	(S)	184.2	^{**} 162.7	69.4
331012	Sheet and strip ----- do..	^{**} 77.4	58.6	^{**} 128.2	50.3
331013	Plates ----- do..	(S)	3.9	1.8	1.7
331017	Wire and wire products ----- do..	^{**} 14.1	7.1	(S)	5.9
331058	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	(S)	9.6	^{**} 26.6	9.8
Alloy steel, except stainless:					
331021	Bars and bar shapes ----- do..	(S)	41.2	(S)	42.1
331029	All other alloy steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	(S)	11.3	^{**} 10.8	7.5
Stainless steel:					
331033	Sheet and strip ----- do..	.7	6.7	(S)	3.0
331050	All other stainless steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	(S)	1.5	(S)	1.8
Copper and copper-base alloy mill shapes and forms:					
335102	Rod, bar, and mechanical wire, including extruded and/or drawn shapes ----- mil lb..	(S)	2.6	1.6	2.1
335143	Plate, sheet, and strip, including military cups and discs ----- do..	(S)	.2	.7	.9
335152	Pipe and tube ----- do..	[*] 1.3	1.1	(D)	⁽⁶⁾
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy mill shapes and forms:					
335301	Sheet, plate, and foil ----- do..	[*] 5.8	6.5	^{**} 4.2	3.7
335008	All other wire, rolled rod and bar, powder, welded tubing, etc. ----- do..	(X)	.1	(S)	⁶ 4.7
Castings (rough and semifinished):					
Iron (gray and malleable):					
332011	Purchased ----- 1,000 s tons..	[*] 13.4	23.0	20.0	21.5
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
332045	Steel:				
	Purchased ----- do..	(S)	15.8	(S)	6.5
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
336100	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:				
	Purchased ----- mil lb..	^{**} 5.5	12.3	(S)	10.1
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Iron and steel forgings:					
346201	Cold ----- 1,000 s tons..	(S)	9.8	^{**} 6.8	7.9
346209	Other ----- do..	(S)	19.5	10.6	13.0
260091	Paper and paperboard containers and other paper packaging supplies -----	(X)	34.2	(X)	16.8
249991	Wood parts, including handles -----	(X)	20.8	(X)	⁽⁶⁾
354501	Cutting tools for machine tools -----	(X)	6.4	(X)	⁽⁶⁾
282104	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, but excluding sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes ----- mil lb..	(S)	11.8	(X)	⁽⁶⁾
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes -----	(X)	18.1	(X)	⁽⁶⁾
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	221.9	(X)	⁶ 238.7
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)	114.9	(X)	124.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977—Con.

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

1982 material code	Material	1982		1977	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 3425, HAND SAWS AND SAW BLADES					
Materials, parts, containers, and supplies -----		(X)	185.4	(X)	116.1
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:					
Carbon steel:					
331011	Bars and bar shapes ----- 1,000 s tons..	**5.5	3.9	(S)	1.8
331012	Sheet and strip ----- do..	*20.9	36.8	*17.8	21.5
331013	Plates ----- do..	11.1	8.6	*.8	.9
331017	Wire and wire products ----- do..	.7	2.6	**1.2	1.3
331058	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	(S)	2.1	(Z)	8.7
Alloy steel, except stainless:					
331021	Bars and bar shapes ----- do..	1.3	2.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
331029	All other alloy steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	*9.8	26.6	¹⁰ 12.4	¹⁰ 18.7
Stainless steel:					
331033	Sheet and strip ----- do..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
331050	All other stainless steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Copper and copper-base alloy mill shapes and forms:					
335102	Rod, bar, and mechanical wire, including extruded and/or drawn shapes ----- mil lb..	(D)	(D)	-	-
335143	Plate, sheet, and strip, including military cups and discs ----- do..	-	-	-	-
335152	Pipe and tube ----- do..	-	-	-	-
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy mill shapes and forms:					
335301	Sheet, plate, and foil ----- do..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
335008	All other wire, rolled rod and bar, powder, welded tubing, extruded shapes, etc. ----- do..	-	-	(D)	(D)
Castings (rough and semifinished):					
Iron (gray and malleable):					
332011	Purchased ----- 1,000 s tons..	(D)	(D)	(S)	(¹¹)
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
332045	Steel:				
	Purchased ----- do..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(¹¹)
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
336100	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:				
	Purchased ----- mil lb..	(D)	(D)	(¹¹)	¹¹ 2.0
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	-	(X)	(X)	(X)
Iron and steel forgings:					
346201	Cold ----- 1,000 s tons..	-	-	(D)	(D)
346209	Other ----- do..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
260091	Paper and paperboard containers and other paper packaging supplies -----	(X)	4.4	(X)	3.2
249991	Wood parts, including handles -----	(X)	1.4	(X)	(⁹)
354501	Cutting tools for machine tools -----	(X)	1.2	(X)	(⁹)
282104	Plastic resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, but excluding sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes. ----- mil lb..	*.1	.1	(X)	(⁹)
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes -----	(X)	1.0	(X)	(⁹)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	76.7	(X)	*31.1
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)	12.0	(X)	23.7
INDUSTRY 3429, HARDWARE, N.E.C.					
Materials, parts, containers, and supplies -----		(X)	2 107.4	(X)	2 059.8
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:					
Carbon steel:					
331011	Bars and bar shapes ----- 1,000 s tons..	(S)	54.9	(S)	49.8
331012	Sheet and strip ----- do..	**589.2	339.3	*991.2	384.5
331013	Plates ----- do..	(S)	4.8	(S)	3.5
331017	Wire and wire products ----- do..	(S)	28.7	**79.1	37.2
331058	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	18.9	10.8	(S)	23.3
331020	Alloy steel, except stainless ----- do..	(S)	11.9	(S)	6.8
Stainless steel:					
331033	Sheet and strip ----- do..	(S)	43.4	*30.2	56.7
331050	All other stainless steel mill shapes and forms ----- do..	**8.3	26.2	*6.9	18.9
Copper and copper-base alloy:					
335728	Bare wire (for electrical conduction only) ----- mil lb..	**5	.5	.3	.5
335102	Rod, bar, and mechanical wire, including extruded and/or drawn shapes ----- do..	**27.7	37.1	26.5	26.1
335143	Plate, sheet, and strip, including military cups and discs ----- do..	*27.0	37.2	45.0	42.8
335152	Pipe and tube ----- do..	(S)	4.5	**4.1	3.7
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:					
335301	Sheet, plate, and foil ----- do..	*41.8	56.9	59.5	60.4
335405	Extruded shapes ----- do..	(S)	22.1	**21.8	20.0
335008	All other aluminum mill shapes and forms ----- do..	1.9	3.2	**1.9	2.1
Primary metals:					
333122	Copper and copper-base alloy refinery shapes ----- 1,000 s tons..	(S)	32.4	(S)	12.4
333348	Zinc and zinc-base alloy refinery shapes ----- do..	*44.1	36.5	*79.1	59.8
333401	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy refinery shapes ----- do..	**8	1.3	(S)	1.9
339915	Metal powders ----- mil lb..	(S)	8.2	(S)	3.7
Castings (rough and semifinished):					
Iron (gray and malleable):					
332011	Purchased ----- 1,000 s tons..	(S)	33.7	*47.1	40.7
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	24.9	(X)	(X)	(X)
332045	Steel:				
	Purchased ----- do..	(S)	16.1	(S)	11.5
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	.3	(X)	(X)	(X)
336100	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:				
	Purchased ----- mil lb..	(S)	20.6	**6.6	7.1
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	16.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
336200	Copper and copper-base alloy:				
	Purchased ----- do..	(S)	18.0	(S)	11.6
	Produced and consumed ----- do..	56.8	(X)	(X)	(X)
265001	Paperboard boxes, containers, and corrugated paperboard -----	(X)	49.1	(X)	43.2
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes -----	(X)	27.0	(X)	57.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977—Con.

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

1982 material code	Material	1982		1977	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 3429, HARDWARE, N.E.C.—Con.					
282104	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc., but excluding sheets, rods, tubes, and shapes .....mil lb..	102.2	88.9	133.4	72.2
320100	Glass and glass products	(X)	13.8	(X)	(¹²)
342903	Metal hardware, including hinges, locks, casters, etc.	(X)	92.7	(X)	(¹²)
346901	Metal stampings 1,000 s tons..	(S)	29.5	(X)	(¹²)
345001	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and screw machine products	(X)	57.2	(X)	76.2
362101	Electric motors, generators, and parts	(X)	69.4	(X)	77.5
306902	Fabricated rubber products, except tires, tubes, hose, belting, and gaskets	(X)	12.7	(X)	10.8
349012	Fabricated wire products	(X)	10.7	(X)	7.6
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	591.2	(X)	¹² 658.7
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ²	(X)	216.9	(X)	171.0

¹For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-cost 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).

²Total cost of materials of establishments that did not report detailed materials data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

³For 1977, material code 331017 was included with material code 331069.

⁴For 1977, material codes 331020 and 331033 were combined with material code 331050.

⁵For 1977, material code 289300 was included with material code 970099.

⁶For 1977, material code 335143 was included with material code 335152.

⁷For 1977, material codes 332011 and 332045 were combined with material code 336100.

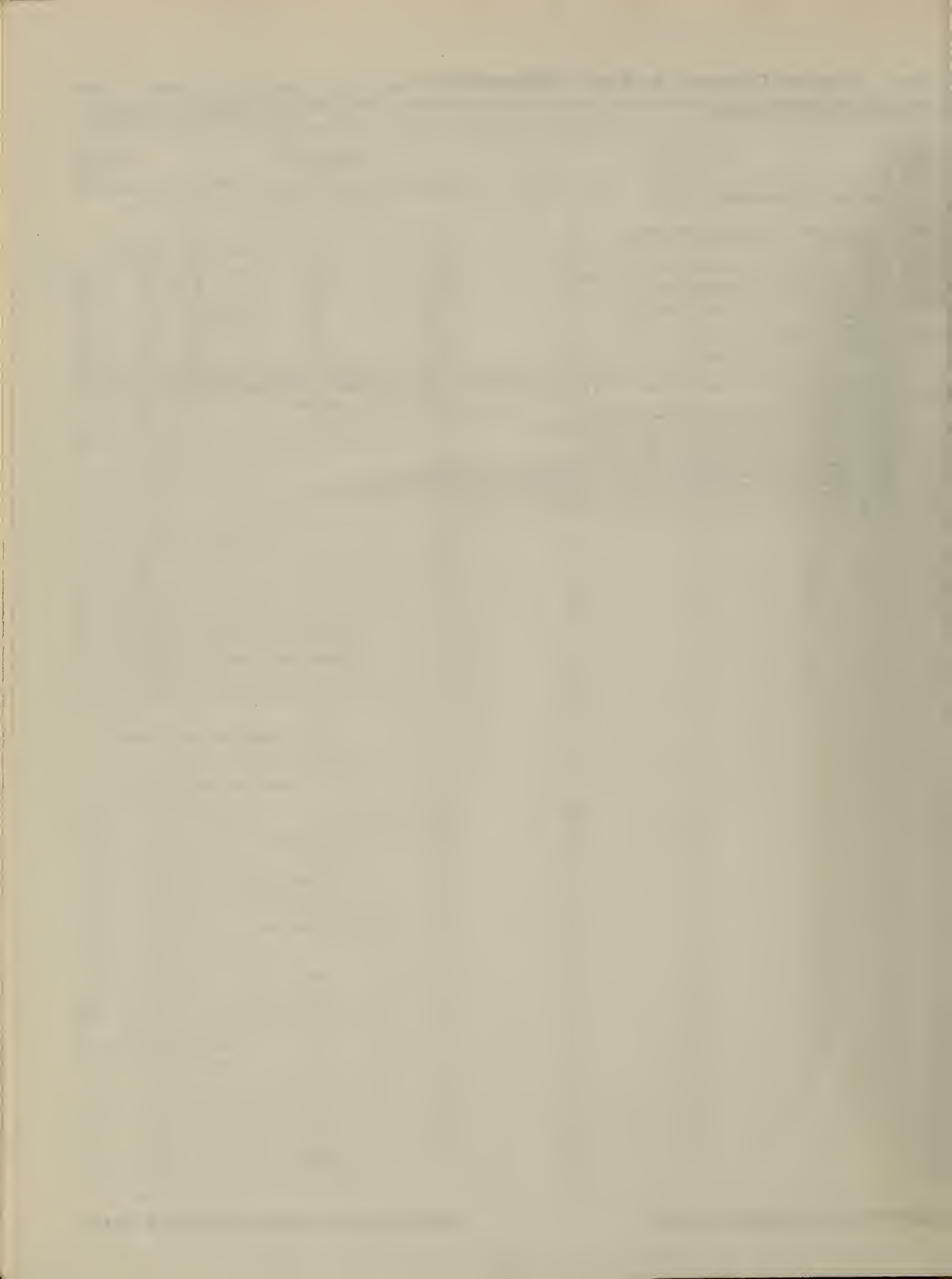
⁸For 1977, material codes 249991, 354501, 282104, and 307903 were combined with material code 970099.

⁹For 1977, material code 335152 was combined with material code 335008 to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹⁰For 1977, material code 331021 was combined with material code 331029 to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹¹For 1977, material codes 332011 and 336100 were combined with material code 332045 to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹²For 1977, material codes 320100, 342903, and 346901 were included with material code 970099.



APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

This appendix is in two sections. Section 1 includes items which were requested of all establishments that were 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) that were not included on the report forms but were derived from information collected on the forms. Section 2 covers supplementary items that were requested only from establishments included in the ASM sample. Results of the supplementary ASM inquiries are included in tables 3c and 3d of this report.

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

Number of establishments and companies—As discussed in the Introduction, 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 operates at different physical locations, even if the individual locations are producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operates 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 the number of custodial employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or any shipments from inventories during the portion of the year the plant was in operation.

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 to Part 1 of the General Summary subject report.

Employment and related items—The regular report forms requested separate information on production workers as of a payroll period for 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 ending nearest 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 truck drivers 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 who are engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and who are 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 was also 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 and in the final bound volumes as a separate category.

Payrolls—This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year 1982. 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, all 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, but excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payroll 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, components, 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 was also 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 specific materials consumed is shown in table 7 if appropriate to the industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$10,000) 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 the Introduction 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 almost all industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1982 census program, information was collected on the output of approximately 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 items; whereas, "motor gasoline" was reported as a single item.

Approximately 6,000 of the product items were listed separately on the 1982 census report forms. Data for about 5,000 products were obtained in the monthly, quarterly, or annual surveys comprising the Current Industrial Reports series of the Census Bureau. Totals for the year 1982 for these items, as derived from the commodity surveys, are shown in the "products shipped" table (table 6a) together with the tieline total value collected in the census for reconciliation purposes.

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 1977 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information was 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 was also 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 was also 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 Introduction, Industry Classification of Establishments, for application of the coding structure to the assignment of SIC codes for establishments.)

In the 1982 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, and the like. 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. With some important exceptions, such as for motor vehicles and parts, this duplication is not significant at the four-digit industry level. However, it is significant at the two-digit and three-digit industry group level because these totals often include industries that represent 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 census of manufactures.

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.

Because of the change in instructions for reporting inventories for 1982, the 1982 figure for value added is not strictly comparable to prior-year data. This is explained more fully in the inventories section below.

"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 establishments under construction but not yet in operation, 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 exclude that portion of expenditures leased from nonmanufacturing concerns, 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. 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 were also 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 to 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; i.e., 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 and is subject to sampling error (see table 3d). 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 both tables 3a and 3d. The figure in table 3a is a census universe total and may differ from the results of the ASM sample shown in table 3d. Since the figures in table 3d are subject to sampling error, they are not considered as reliable as the universe figures.

End-of-year inventories—Respondents were asked to report their 1981 and 1982 end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, 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.

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 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. Inventories and value added data estimated on a basis comparable to the historical data, using the reported information for 1982, are shown in footnote 4 of table 1a. However, the end-of-1981 figure shown in this footnote may differ from the corresponding value published as part of the 1981 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

This difference at the four-digit SIC level is due primarily to the effects of industry shifts. As described in the Industry Classification of Establishments section of the Introduction, ASM noncertainty plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another in a census year; whereas, they are "frozen" in a particular industry in ASM years. Other explanations for this difference include the effects of sampling and processing errors and revisions to end-of-1981 data reported by respondents.

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.

As noted in the Introduction, 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.

SECTION 2. ITEMS COLLECTED ONLY ON ASM REPORT FORMS

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 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 do not generally provide reliable figures on net employee benefits of these types.

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, and communication 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 are also 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 are also excluded.

The response coverage ratio shown in table 3d for each of the three types of purchased services listed above is a measure of the extent to which respondents reported for each item. It is derived for each item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight; see section 3) for those ASM establishments that reported the

specific inquiry to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in the industry.

Electric energy used for heat and power—Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy and quantity of generated-less-sold electric energy were collected only on the ASM forms. The cost and quantity of purchased electric energy represent the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was 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.

Beginning- and end-of-year depreciable assets—The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments at the beginning and at the 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 non-depreciable capital assets, including inventories and intangible assets, such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable 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.)

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.

The "not specified by kind" or n.s.k. item for expenditures for new machinery and buildings, shown in table 3d, represents the total machinery and equipment expenditures for establishments that did not break down their expenditures for the three specific categories. This means that for most industries the specific categories are understated.

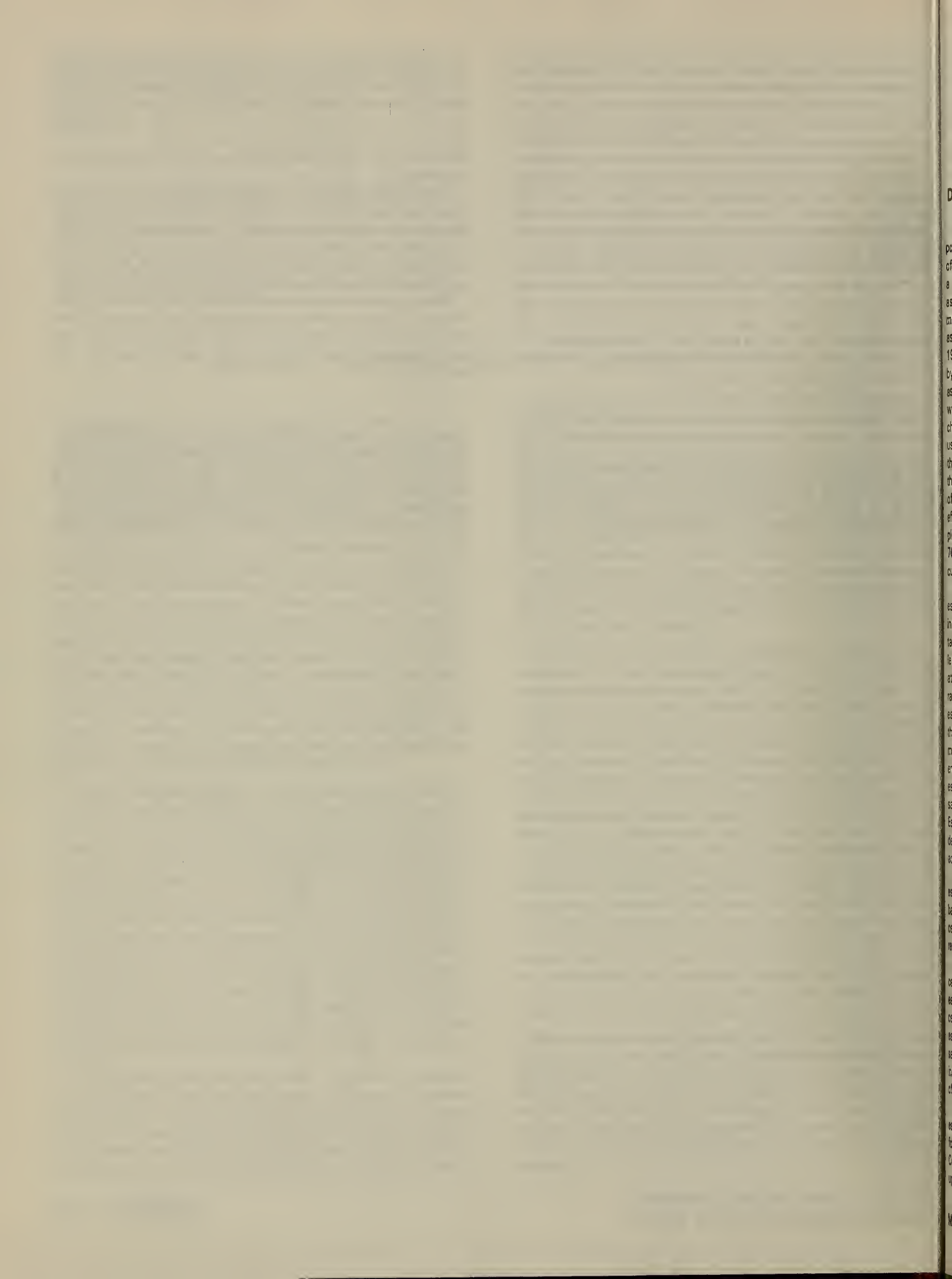
Retirements—Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent was also requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

Rental payments—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.

Depreciation charges—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.



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APPENDIX B.

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) 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 55,000 manufacturing establishments selected from a total of about 225,000 establishments. These 225,000 establishments represent all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies and all single-unit manufacturing establishments with five employees or more tabulated in the 1977 Census of Manufactures. This mail portion is supplemented by a Social Security Administration list of new manufacturing establishments opened after 1977. The individual establishments were defined as the sampling unit for this sample. This is a change from the previous ASM sample when companies were used as the sampling unit. The implication of this change is that the probability of selection of any establishment relates only to the size of the establishment itself and is independent of the size of the company with which the establishment is affiliated. The efficiencies associated with the change to an establishment sample have made it possible to reduce the mail sample panel from 70,000 establishments in 1978 to 55,000 establishments in the current panel.

The nonmail portion of the survey includes all single-unit establishments that were tabulated with less than five employees in the 1977 Census of Manufactures. Although this portion contained approximately 125,000 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 other Federal agencies. This administrative record information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location of the establishment, was obtained under special conditions, which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records. Estimates for data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information.

The corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments were added together, along with the adjusted base-year differences as defined in Description of Estimating Procedures below. The remaining description of the survey sample relates only to the mail portion of the ASM sample.

All establishments with 250 employees or more in the 1977 census were included in the survey panel with certainty. These establishments collectively account for approximately 65 percent of the total value of shipments for manufacturing establishments in the 1977 census. Smaller establishments were sampled with probabilities ranging from 1.000 down 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. For establishments included in the 1977 Census of Manufactures, the measure of size depended directly upon each establishment's 1977 product class values and the

historic variability of the year-to-year shipments of each product class. Roughly equivalent measures of size were assigned to postcensus birth establishments based on their industry codes and anticipated payroll and employment.

The 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 to differences in employment, value added, and other general statistics, for 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 establishments into and out of a given sample panel without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Most of the ASM estimates for the years 1978-1981 were computed using a modified "difference estimate" formula. For each item, a base-year difference was developed. This base-year difference is equal to the difference between the 1977 census published number for an item total and the linear ASM estimate of the total for 1977. 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.

This base-year difference was then adjusted to reflect the estimated growth at the four-digit or, in the case of product classes, five-digit based Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level from 1977 to the year of the survey; for example, 1981. It should be noted that due to processing constraints, the growth factors lagged one year; i.e., if 1981 is the survey year, they were not based on the estimated growth from 1977 to 1981 but rather the growth from 1977 to 1980. This one-year lag had negligible effect on the estimates, particularly at the total manufacturing level where the adjusted base-year difference accounted for less than 1 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments.

These adjusted 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 1978-1981. Estimates developed by this procedure usually are far more reliable than comparable linear estimates developed from the current sample data alone.

The 1982 sample data included in table 3d were also developed using difference estimates. However, since the universe totals for the census year (1977 or 1982) were not known, a modification of the procedure described above was necessary. For each item in table 3d, except purchased services and breakdown of expenditures for new machinery and equipment (see further description in appendix A, section 2), linear

estimates of the publication totals from the ASM mail sample were adjusted by the difference between imputed census totals and the corresponding ASM mail sample estimates of these imputed totals. These imputed totals are obtained by applying industry average ratios to control item values at the establishment level. For example, an imputed total beginning assets figure is obtained by multiplying each establishment's total value of shipments by the industry (four-digit SIC) average for the ratio of beginning assets to shipments.

Separate estimates for the nonmail establishments were not developed. However, their contribution to the publication estimates is reflected in the difference adjustment.

The method of inventory valuation percentages included in table 3c was developed using both complete census information and ASM estimates. The percentages for the four major categories (LIFO, non-LIFO, valuation method not reported, and LIFO reported without associated value and reserve) were derived from the complete census and correspond to the values included in table 3d. The percentages for the specific non-LIFO methods of valuations (FIFO, average cost, specific costs, etc.) are ratio estimates developed from the ASM in conjunction with the census universe estimate for the total of the non-LIFO methods.

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. Except for table 3c, they are presented in the form of relative standard errors, the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer. In table 3c, "absolute" standard errors of the estimates are presented.

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 out 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 and about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 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 would also 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 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.

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Washington, D.C. 20233**

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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Manufactures, containing preliminary and final data on manufacturing establishments in the United States, are described below. Publication order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary industry data are issued in 443 separate reports covering 452 industries (or combinations of industries). Preliminary data for States are grouped and released in reports for each of the nine census geographic divisions.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—82 reports (MC82-I-20A to -39D)

Each of the 82 reports provides information for a group of related industries (e.g., "dairy products" includes industries for butter, cheese, milk, etc.). Final figures for the United States are shown for each of the 452 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 and degree of primary product specialization. Statistics are given on production of specific products and consumption of energy and various materials by industry.

Geographic area series—51 reports (MC82-A-1 to -51)

A separate report for each State and the District of Columbia 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, SMSA's, and large industrial counties and places. Comparative statistics for earlier census years are shown for the State and large SMSA'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—10 reports (MC82-S-1 to -10)

Each of the 10 reports contains detailed statistics for an individual subject, such as: selected materials consumed, selected metalworking

operations, manufacturing activity in government establishments, concentration ratios in manufacturing, type of organization, water use in manufacturing, fuels and electric energy consumed (separate publications for industry statistics, and State and SMSA statistics), textile machinery in place, production indexes, and a general National-level summary.

Final Report Volumes

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in clothbound volumes.

- Volume I. Summary and Subject Statistics—data previously issued in series MC82-S.
 - Volume II. Industry Statistics—data previously issued in series MC82-I.
 - Part 1. Major Groups 20 to 26
 - Part 2. Major Groups 27 to 34
 - Part 3. Major Groups 35 to 39
 - Volume III. Geographic Area Statistics—data previously issued in series MC82-A.
 - Part 1. Alabama to Montana
 - Part 2. Nebraska to Wyoming

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

Computer Tapes

Selected data—generally detailed information by industry and/or geographic area—also are available on public-use computer tapes. For the selected data, these tapes will provide the same information found in the final reports. Public-use computer tapes are available for users who wish to summarize, rearrange, or process large amounts of data. These tapes, with corresponding technical documentation, are sold by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, construction industries, mineral industries, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

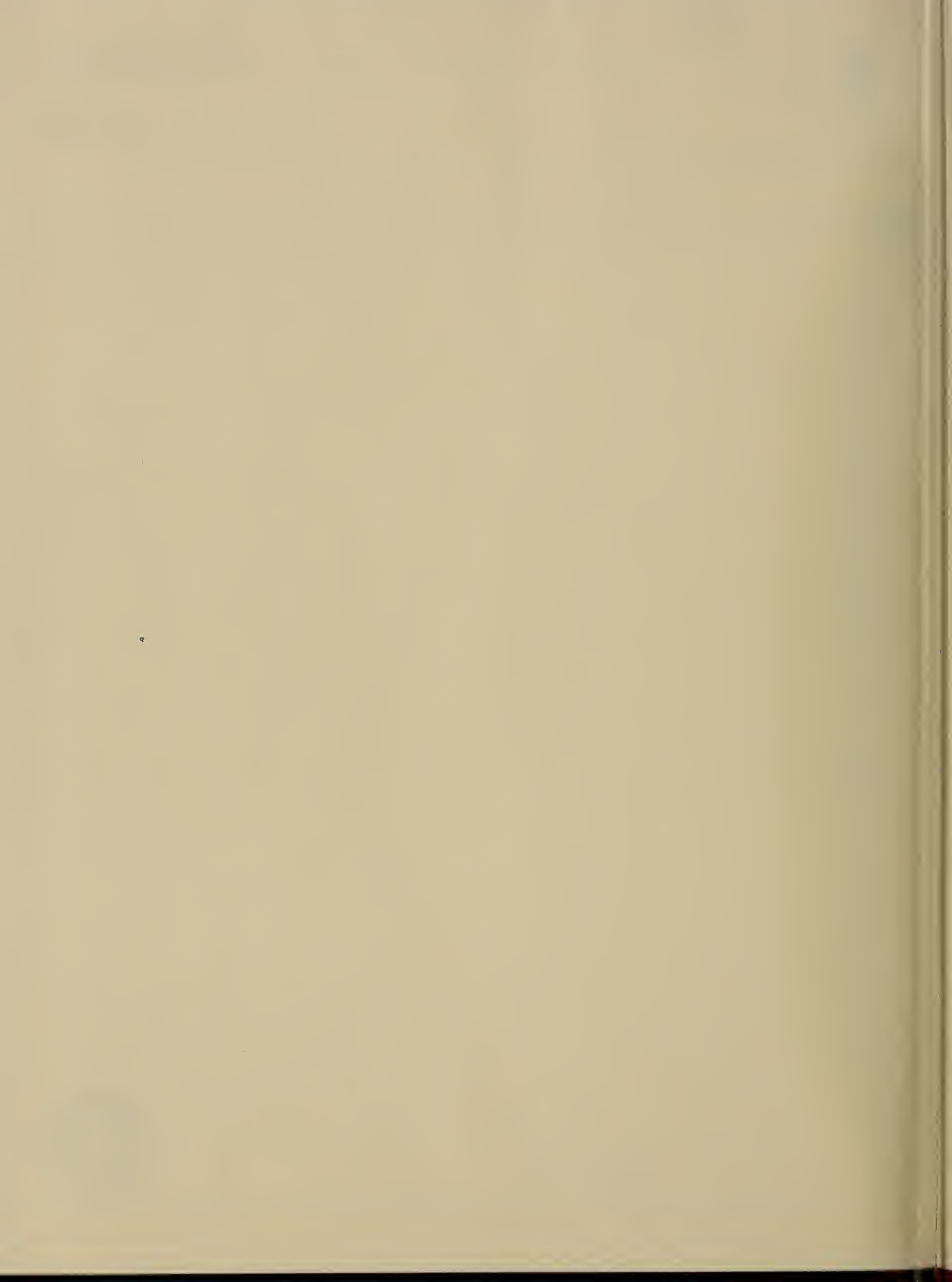


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