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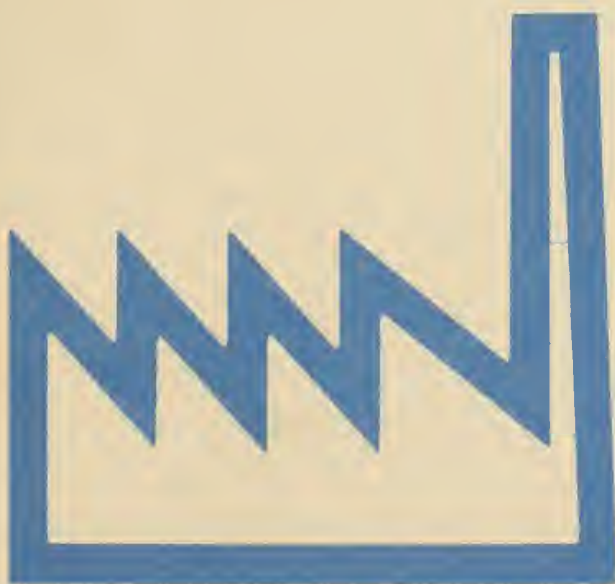
Census of Manufactures

MC82-I-24B

INDUSTRY SERIES

Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Wood Members, N.E.C.

Industries 2431, 2434, 2435, 2436, and 2439



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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

MC82-1-24B

INDUSTRY SERIES

Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Wood Members, N.E.C.

2431	Millwork
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
2435	Hardwood Veneer and Plywood
2436	Softwood Veneer and Plywood
2439	Structural Wood Members, N.E.C.

Issued March 1985



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Economic and Agriculture Censuses**

INDUSTRY DIVISION
Gaylord E. Worden, Chief

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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 excused from filing reports. Selection of these small

establishments was done on an industry-by-industry basis and was based on annual payroll and total shipments data as well as on the industry classification codes contained in the administrative records of 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]

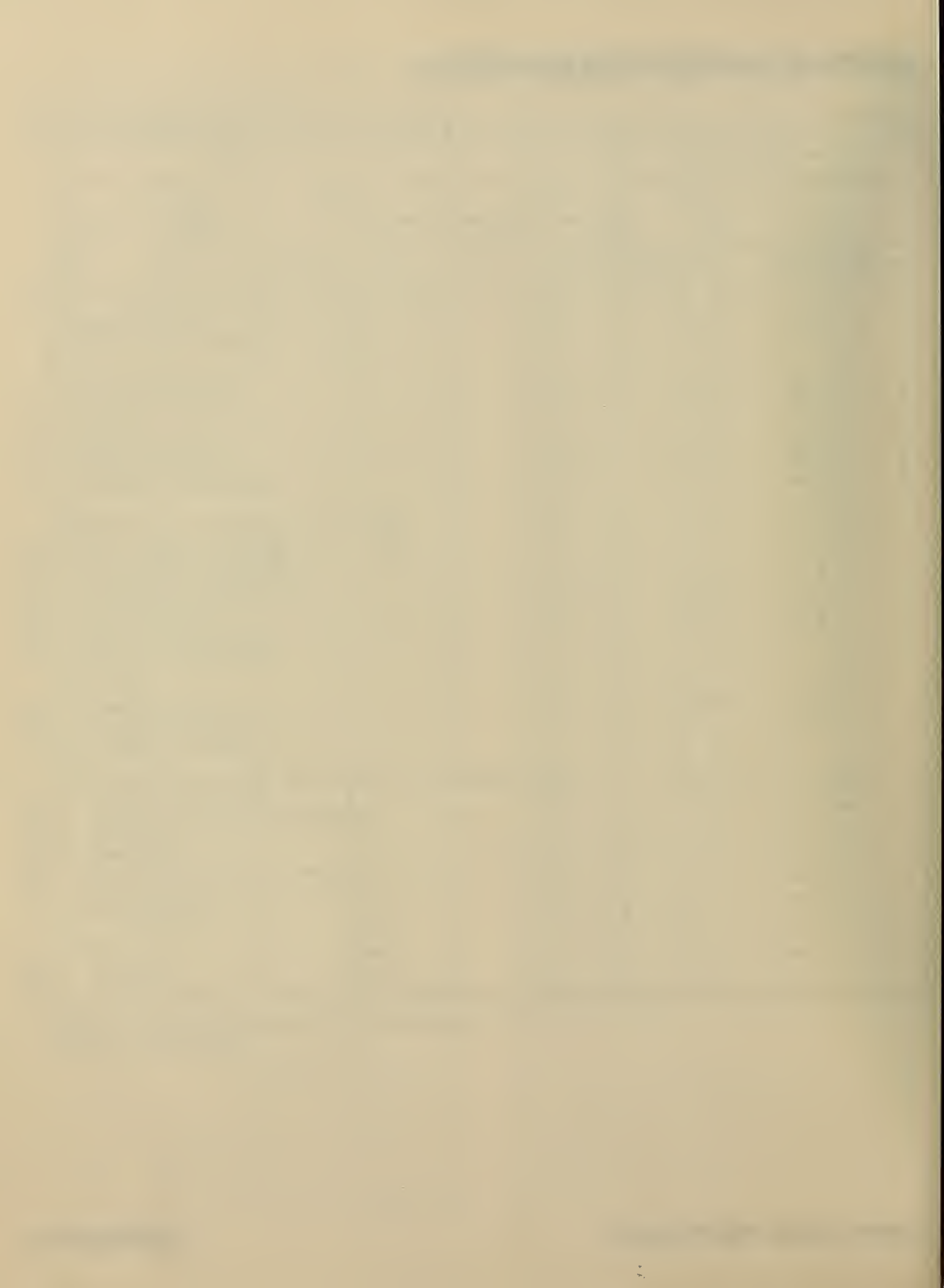
	Item	Four-digit industry statistics		
		Historical	Operating ratios	By geographic area
1	Number of companies	1a		
2	Number of manufacturing establishments	1a		2
	Employment and payroll:			
3	Number of employees	1a	1b	2
4	Payroll	1a	1b	2
5	Supplemental labor costs			
6	Production workers	1a	1b	2
7	Production-worker 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



Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Wood Members, N.E.C.

CONTENTS

[Page numbers listed here omit the prefix that
appears as part of the number of each page]

Introduction	Page III
Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number	VIII
Description of Industries and Summary of Findings	2

TABLES

INDUSTRY STATISTICS

1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years	5
1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years	6
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977	7
3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1982	10
3b. Value of Inventories for the Industry: End of 1981 and 1982	10
3c. Inventories by Specific Method of Valuation for the Industry: End of 1982	11
3d. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1982	11
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982	12
5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1982	13

PRODUCT STATISTICS

5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Shipments and Primary Product Shipments, Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	14
5c-1. Industry-Product Analysis—Shipments by Product Class and Industry: 1982	15
5c-2. Industry-Product Analysis—Other Industries With Shipments of Primary Products: 1982	16
6a. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977	16
6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977	20
6c. Product Classes—Value Shipped by All Producers: 1982 and Earlier Years	22

MATERIAL STATISTICS

7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977	23
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APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. Annual Survey of Manufactures Sampling and Estimating Methodologies	B-1

Publication Program	Inside back cover
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DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIES AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

MILLWORK, PLYWOOD, AND STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, N.E.C.

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

SIC Code and Title

2431	Millwork
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
2435	Hardwood Veneer and Plywood
2436	Softwood Veneer and Plywood
2439	Structural Wood Members, 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 2431, MILLWORK

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of fabricated millwork. Planing mills primarily engaged in producing millwork are included in this industry, but planing mills primarily producing standard workings or patterns of lumber are classified in industry 2421. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of wood kitchen cabinets and bathroom vanities are classified in industry 2434.

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.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2431, Millwork, recorded employment of 56.8 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$4.2 billion.

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 17 percent below the 68.6 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were California, Wisconsin, Texas, and Minnesota, accounting for 38 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. These same States were the leaders in 1977, when they accounted for 37 percent of the industry's employment, although there has been some shift in the relative importance of individual States.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 13 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 2431 shipped \$3.8 billion of products primary to the industry, \$265 million of secondary products, and had \$221 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 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 2431, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$4.0 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the millwork industry amounted to \$2.5 billion 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 25 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2434, WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of wood kitchen cabinets and wood bathroom

vanities. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of wood household furniture are classified in industry 2511.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2434, Wood Kitchen Cabinets, recorded employment of 43.6 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.1 billion.

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 6 percent below the 46.2 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were California, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Florida, accounting for 35 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when California, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Florida accounted for 36 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 13 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 2434 shipped \$1.9 billion of products primary to the industry, \$77 million of secondary products, and had \$41 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 also was 96 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 97 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 96 percent. The products primary to industry 2434, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$2.0 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the wood kitchen cabinets industry amounted to \$907 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 30 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2435, HARDWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of commercial hardwood veneer, either face or technical, and those primarily engaged in the manufacture of commercial plywood or prefinished hardwood plywood. This includes nonwood backed or faced veneer and nonwood faced plywood, from veneer produced in the same establishment or from purchased veneer. Establishments primarily engaged in the

production of veneer used in the same establishment for the manufacture of end products, such as fruit and vegetable baskets and wood boxes, are classified in industries 2441 and 2449.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2435, Hardwood Veneer and Plywood, recorded employment of 17.8 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$1.3 billion.

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 22.3 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were North Carolina, Indiana, Wisconsin, and South Carolina, accounting for 47 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when North Carolina, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Oregon accounted for 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 2435 shipped \$1.2 billion of products primary to the industry, \$94 million of secondary products, and had \$48 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 91 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 was 93 percent. The products primary to industry 2435, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$1.2 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the hardwood veneer and plywood industry amounted to \$845 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 11 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2436, SOFTWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of commercial softwood veneer and plywood, from veneer produced in the same establishment or from purchased veneer. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of commercial hardwood veneer and plywood are classified in industry 2435. Establishments primarily engaged in the

production of veneer used in the same establishment for the manufacture of end products, such as fruit and vegetable baskets and wood boxes, are classified in industries 2441 and 2449.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2436, Softwood Veneer and Plywood, recorded employment of 34.9 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$3.2 billion.

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 24 percent below the 46.2 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Arkansas, accounting for 63 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when Oregon, Washington, Texas, and Louisiana accounted for 67 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 11 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 2436 shipped \$2.6 billion of products primary to the industry, \$495 million of secondary products, and had \$104 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 84 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 88 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 was 91 percent. The products primary to industry 2436, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to 2.8 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the softwood veneer and plywood industry amounted to \$2.4 billion 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 6 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2439, STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, N.E.C.

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of laminated or fabricated trusses, arches, and

other structural members of lumber. Establishments primarily engaged in fabrication on the site of construction are classified in Division C, Construction, of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ Establishments primarily engaged in producing prefabricated wooden buildings, sections, and panels are classified in industry 2452.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2439, Structural Wood Members, N.E.C., recorded employment of 12.2 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$848 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 12 percent below the 13.8 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Florida, Texas, California, and Oregon, accounting for approximately 35 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. Data for Texas have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. This represents a shift from 1977 when California, Florida, Oregon, and Michigan accounted for approximately 35 percent of the industry's employment.

Compared with 1981, employment decreased 8 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 2439 shipped \$757 million of products primary to the industry, \$35 million of secondary products, and had \$56 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 95 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 93 percent. The products primary to industry 2439, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$800 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the structural wood members, n.e.c., industry amounted to \$517 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 19 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	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 (per cent)	Coverage (per cent)
INDUSTRY 2431, MILLWORK⁵															
1982 Census	2 192	2 321	643	56.8	895.4	44.7	83.5	645.6	1 712.5	2 502.0	4 248.3	79.9	731.0	93	94
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	65.2	944.8	52.2	99.5	672.1	1 924.5	2 951.0	4 859.7	105.0	775.1	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	65.5	876.7	51.9	98.8	620.4	1 770.6	2 787.6	4 569.0	99.0	777.5	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	73.0	893.1	59.4	113.5	650.2	1 960.2	2 971.6	4 898.0	103.5	758.6	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	72.0	835.7	59.5	114.4	608.9	1 797.8	2 872.2	4 617.1	82.5	726.1	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	2 209	2 333	692	68.6	742.2	56.6	108.4	542.0	1 497.9	2 460.4	3 928.1	81.0	605.0	94	94
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	60.5	633.0	49.8	97.7	459.2	1 276.0	1 946.0	3 185.7	66.0	490.5	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	54.8	538.1	44.3	85.7	375.2	1 028.6	1 486.7	2 499.5	45.0	419.3	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	59.1	517.3	48.1	93.9	367.9	923.1	1 544.1	2 471.3	61.7	397.1	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	72.0	567.6	51.5	111.3	418.0	1 087.9	1 715.6	2 756.6	51.5	443.2	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	2 340	2 434	720	70.5	524.5	58.4	110.8	383.6	962.7	1 485.4	2 426.8	57.2	365.2	94	94
INDUSTRY 2434, WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS⁵															
1982 Census	2 902	2 964	489	43.6	606.9	34.6	67.1	442.5	1 144.3	906.8	2 060.7	43.8	287.3	96	97
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	49.9	637.5	39.7	77.8	444.9	1 290.6	901.6	2 195.8	649.1	241.4	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	55.1	646.3	43.3	83.0	468.3	1 209.6	974.6	2 183.6	42.6	239.7	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	56.7	633.1	46.5	88.8	450.7	1 161.6	989.4	2 145.3	670.1	233.6	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	54.2	587.4	45.2	85.5	424.3	1 062.2	926.2	1 976.3	60.1	253.9	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	2 541	2 583	510	46.2	481.1	38.7	72.3	352.3	868.8	730.6	1 590.8	36.7	212.3	96	96
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	32.8	309.9	27.0	48.0	229.5	555.5	478.7	1 020.9	23.1	143.6	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31.3	282.1	25.6	46.0	206.3	469.1	428.0	906.1	19.4	127.6	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35.4	292.1	29.3	54.0	216.9	494.0	467.3	962.4	23.0	137.8	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	43.1	326.8	36.5	72.1	240.7	531.1	497.8	1 031.7	27.8	149.3	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	1 761	1 796	396	38.8	286.6	32.2	62.0	208.1	486.7	420.1	897.2	28.3	119.7	95	96
INDUSTRY 2435, HARDWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD⁵															
1982 Census	268	306	213	17.8	241.0	15.1	28.5	177.0	441.3	844.9	1 304.4	22.2	194.0	93	94
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22.7	279.2	19.6	37.5	218.4	526.1	1 016.5	1 534.7	33.4	235.3	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23.6	265.4	20.4	38.3	205.0	466.3	1 014.1	1 493.5	41.9	231.8	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24.2	258.9	21.2	41.5	202.6	475.9	1 091.3	1 554.3	32.5	239.2	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22.7	228.5	19.7	38.4	176.0	452.4	933.4	1 381.2	27.6	198.9	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	274	321	227	22.3	211.5	19.1	37.9	162.0	420.4	860.4	1 272.3	29.6	197.7	91	93
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21.9	180.4	19.1	37.4	137.7	328.9	642.3	970.1	17.9	147.3	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20.6	159.3	17.8	34.3	118.3	268.2	569.9	847.1	21.4	132.1	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	25.4	183.3	22.1	43.6	141.0	297.7	664.7	956.0	23.3	160.7	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	25.0	165.9	21.9	44.4	129.8	341.8	602.9	945.4	14.6	159.1	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	326	366	254	25.1	165.2	22.1	46.1	129.1	340.8	582.4	911.8	32.1	142.0	91	92
INDUSTRY 2436, SOFTWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD⁵															
1982 Census	135	250	199	34.9	667.3	31.1	63.7	568.6	831.5	2 363.9	3 221.5	99.7	263.3	84	94
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39.4	721.5	35.3	69.6	614.6	997.7	2 681.2	3 687.8	187.1	321.7	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	41.9	711.1	37.5	73.3	608.4	1 179.9	2 556.8	3 731.0	201.0	321.1	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	47.6	775.3	43.3	87.8	679.9	1 483.3	2 791.9	4 295.3	144.0	301.6	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	47.5	731.0	42.7	91.2	641.2	1 830.9	2 647.3	4 463.8	192.8	281.4	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	129	256	224	46.2	634.6	41.9	89.4	556.9	1 583.7	2 231.1	3 804.8	105.6	242.6	88	91
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	45.0	537.8	40.5	84.5	468.0	1 304.2	1 880.5	3 164.1	85.0	220.0	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	41.1	438.6	36.7	75.0	377.5	850.3	1 386.5	2 243.5	84.7	176.9	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	42.8	421.1	38.5	78.1	363.3	832.0	1 299.8	2 123.8	85.1	170.6	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	45.5	442.2	41.3	87.7	388.7	1 097.2	1 283.5	2 365.1	80.8	153.9	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	121	232	225	43.7	403.6	39.9	85.3	356.5	935.4	1 071.3	2 011.5	65.4	113.6	88	89
INDUSTRY 2439, STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, N.E.C.⁵															
1982 Census	649	704	190	12.2	185.5	9.3	17.8	126.0	330.5	516.8	847.9	16.1	99.3	96	95
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.2	184.4	10.0	19.1	113.6	363.8	502.7	873.8	23.7	84.0	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.9	200.6	12.2	22.3	127.0	398.0	564.6	970.9	25.5	96.9	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	18.1	210.3	14.1	26.8	137.5	452.0	676.8	1 132.1	34.1	102.7	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16.4	188.3	13.2	24.3	127.9	436.0	638.6	1 076.1	40.7	108.9	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	620	656	225	13.8	147.0	11.0	20.8	101.6	330.0	484.4	807.7	19.7	87.3	94	93
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.3	130.3	9.6	18.8	86.3	291.2	363.5	654.7	20.5	65.0	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.9	107.4	8.6	16.9	70.8	220.3	287.6	510.1	16.0	54.1	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.3	97.9	8.8	17.7	65.1	217.2	292.2	509.4	17.6	55.7	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.1	111.5	10.7	19.8	75.3	220.6	368.4	584.6	17.4	63.5	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	642	678	196	12.6	94.4	9.8	18.6	62.6	182.8	276.0	456.0	11.8	48.5	95	90

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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 date 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 date, 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 2431, Millwork.....	710.8	675.5	1 715.0
Industry 2434, Wood kitchen cabinets.....	294.1	269.9	1 145.4
Industry 2435, Hardwood veneer and plywood.....	221.0	187.4	442.0
Industry 2436, Softwood veneer and plywood.....	322.9	257.1	832.5
Industry 2439, Structural wood members, n.e.c.....	95.0	93.0	330.7

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

⁵Industry was defined or redefined for 1972 Census of Manufactures, so data are available only for years shown.

⁶Estimate for new capital expenditures has associated standard error of 15 percent or more and may be of limited reliability. Estimates for other data items are of acceptable reliability.

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 2431, MILLWORK									
1982 Census.....	15 764	79	1 868	7.73	59	80	30 150	52	20.51
1981 ASM.....	14 491	80	1 906	6.75	61	80	29 517	49	19.34
1980 ASM.....	13 385	79	1 904	6.28	61	80	27 032	50	17.92
1979 ASM.....	12 234	81	1 911	5.73	61	79	26 852	46	17.27
1978 ASM.....	11 607	83	1 923	5.32	62	80	24 969	46	15.72
1977 Census.....	10 824	82	1 913	5.00	62	81	21 847	49	13.81
1976 ASM.....	10 463	82	1 962	4.70	61	81	21 091	50	13.06
1975 ASM.....	9 819	81	1 935	4.38	59	81	18 770	52	12.00
1974 ASM.....	8 753	81	1 952	3.92	62	83	15 619	56	9.83
1973 ASM.....	7 883	71	2 161	3.75	62	82	15 109	52	9.77
1972 Census.....	7 439	83	1 897	3.46	61	83	13 655	54	8.69
INDUSTRY 2434, WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS									
1982 Census.....	13 920	79	1 939	6.59	44	73	26 245	53	17.05
1981 ASM.....	12 776	80	1 960	5.72	41	70	25 864	49	16.59
1980 ASM.....	11 730	79	1 917	5.64	45	74	21 953	53	14.57
1979 ASM.....	11 166	82	1 910	5.08	46	76	20 487	55	13.08
1978 ASM.....	10 838	83	1 892	4.96	47	77	19 598	55	12.42
1977 Census.....	10 421	83	1 869	4.87	45	76	18 818	55	12.01
1976 ASM.....	9 448	82	1 778	4.78	47	77	16 936	56	11.57
1975 ASM.....	9 013	82	1 797	4.48	47	78	14 987	60	10.20
1974 ASM.....	8 251	83	1 843	4.02	49	79	13 955	59	9.15
1973 ASM.....	7 582	85	1 975	3.34	48	80	12 323	62	7.37
1972 Census.....	7 387	83	1 925	3.36	47	79	12 544	59	7.85
INDUSTRY 2435, HARDWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD									
1982 Census.....	13 539	85	1 887	6.21	65	83	24 792	55	15.48
1981 ASM.....	12 300	86	1 913	5.77	66	84	23 176	53	14.03
1980 ASM.....	11 246	86	1 877	5.35	68	86	19 758	57	12.17
1979 ASM.....	10 698	88	1 958	4.88	70	87	19 665	54	11.47
1978 ASM.....	10 066	87	1 949	4.58	68	84	19 930	51	11.78
1977 Census.....	9 463	85	1 982	4.27	67	84	18 811	50	11.08
1976 ASM.....	8 237	87	1 958	3.68	66	85	15 018	55	8.79
1975 ASM.....	7 733	86	1 927	3.45	67	86	13 019	59	7.82
1974 ASM.....	7 217	87	1 973	3.23	70	89	11 720	62	6.83
1973 ASM.....	6 636	88	2 027	2.92	64	81	13 672	49	7.70
1972 Census.....	6 582	88	2 086	2.80	64	82	13 578	48	7.39
INDUSTRY 2436, SOFTWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD									
1982 Census.....	19 120	89	2 048	8.93	73	94	23 825	80	13.05
1981 ASM.....	18 312	90	1 972	8.83	73	92	25 322	72	14.33
1980 ASM.....	16 971	89	1 955	8.30	69	88	28 160	60	16.10
1979 ASM.....	16 288	91	2 028	7.74	65	83	31 162	52	16.89
1978 ASM.....	15 389	90	2 136	7.03	59	76	38 545	40	20.08
1977 Census.....	13 730	90	2 131	6.22	58	75	34 264	40	17.70
1976 ASM.....	11 951	90	2 086	5.54	59	76	28 982	41	15.43
1975 ASM.....	10 672	89	2 044	5.03	62	81	20 689	52	11.34
1974 ASM.....	9 839	90	2 029	4.65	61	81	19 439	51	10.65
1973 ASM.....	9 719	91	2 123	4.43	54	73	24 114	40	12.51
1972 Census.....	9 236	91	2 138	4.18	53	73	21 405	43	10.97

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 2439, STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, N.E.C.									
1982 Census	15 205	76	1 914	7.08	61	83	27 090	56	18.57
1981 ASM	13 970	76	1 910	5.95	58	79	27 561	51	19.05
1980 ASM	12 616	77	1 828	5.70	58	79	25 031	50	17.85
1979 ASM	11 619	78	1 901	5.13	60	78	24 972	47	16.87
1978 ASM	11 482	80	1 841	5.26	59	77	26 585	43	17.94
1977 Census	10 679	79	1 894	4.88	59	78	23 975	44	15.86
1976 ASM	10 593	78	1 958	4.59	56	75	23 675	45	15.49
1975 ASM	9 853	79	1 965	4.19	56	77	20 211	49	13.04
1974 ASM	8 664	78	2 011	3.68	57	77	19 221	45	12.27
1973 ASM	7 908	76	1 850	3.80	63	82	15 645	51	11.14
1972 Census	7 492	78	1 898	3.37	61	81	14 508	52	9.83

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	E ¹	1982										1977		
		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 2431, MILLWORK														
United States	E2	2 321	643	56.8	895.4	44.7	83.5	645.6	1 712.5	2 502.0	4 248.3	79.9	68.6	1 497.9
Alabama	E2	40	15	1.1	13.8	.8	1.5	8.7	29.6	55.8	84.0	1.1	1.3	25.4
Arizona	E2	42	12	.8	12.0	.6	1.1	7.8	23.5	34.8	57.5	.6	.6	13.8
Arkansas	E4	15	5	.3	3.5	.3	.5	2.8	7.5	11.9	19.5	.3	.3	3.9
California	E3	354	91	6.6	109.7	5.2	10.0	81.6	187.7	313.4	507.9	6.8	9.0	206.5
Colorado	E3	44	9	.5	8.4	.4	.8	5.8	15.5	27.7	42.8	.4	.3	5.8
Connecticut	E3	39	4	.3	3.7	.2	.4	2.8	6.1	8.5	14.7	(D)	.2	4.4
Florida	E4	126	26	1.7	23.3	1.3	2.5	16.0	39.6	60.2	100.9	1.7	1.7	25.8
Georgia	E2	43	11	.7	9.9	.6	1.2	7.3	22.5	39.8	62.2	1.7	.8	20.3
Idaho	-	15	7	.7	10.0	.6	1.3	8.5	19.1	34.9	57.1	.4	.9	14.4
Illinois	E1	78	19	1.7	30.4	1.2	2.3	19.1	45.6	60.3	108.2	1.9	3.4	75.4
Indiana	E3	48	11	.8	13.1	.6	1.2	8.8	23.4	51.5	75.9	(D)	1.5	33.3
Iowa	-	22	7	2.2	35.5	1.8	2.7	25.6	88.5	157.7	157.7	(D)	2.0	45.7
Kansas	E1	21	4	.5	5.6	.4	.8	4.6	10.6	9.4	20.0	.3	.5	6.4
Kentucky	E1	20	4	.4	6.4	.3	.7	5.0	12.1	4.3	21.4	.3	AA	(D)
Louisiana	E2	35	8	.6	7.6	.4	.8	5.2	12.6	22.2	34.8	.4	.7	10.7
Maine	E2	14	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	2.1
Maryland	E4	35	11	.5	8.4	.4	.8	6.0	13.8	18.5	32.1	(D)	.7	11.5
Massachusetts	E3	63	15	.9	15.2	.7	1.3	10.2	31.0	36.8	67.2	1.2	1.0	21.1
Michigan	E2	72	13	1.2	19.2	1.0	1.8	13.6	37.1	54.6	92.5	3.6	1.7	38.1
Minnesota	-	38	13	3.6	75.8	2.7	5.1	56.4	204.4	207.5	414.4	6.0	4.4	132.4
Mississippi	-	18	7	.3	3.8	.2	.4	2.5	9.6	21.9	31.4	.2	.4	10.2
Missouri	E4	38	8	.5	7.9	.4	.7	5.2	13.6	20.8	34.4	.4	.9	15.7
Montana	E3	9	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	8.4
Nebraska	E2	21	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	8.6
New Hampshire	E6	15	5	.4	5.2	.3	.5	3.7	13.5	14.4	27.7	.4	.5	9.0
New Jersey	E4	59	13	1.1	16.6	.8	1.7	10.6	25.2	37.3	64.0	.6	EE	(D)
New Mexico	-	20	6	.6	9.0	.5	.9	6.5	27.2	36.2	63.9	.3	.4	10.3
New York	E4	125	28	1.8	30.6	1.4	2.7	21.9	59.0	74.7	133.5	1.6	EE	(D)
North Carolina	E2	62	24	1.2	14.1	1.0	1.7	10.4	30.6	52.3	81.4	1.1	.9	17.8
Ohio	E1	72	27	2.0	31.8	1.6	2.8	22.5	63.4	89.7	152.8	2.6	FF	(D)
Oklahoma	E4	18	7	.3	4.7	.2	.5	3.4	6.1	9.2	15.5	.3	.2	3.1
Oregon	E2	77	31	3.4	57.3	2.9	5.2	47.6	96.3	179.8	278.8	8.1	4.4	98.8
Pennsylvania	E2	96	26	1.8	27.7	1.4	2.6	19.0	55.4	87.9	142.2	1.8	1.9	38.2
Rhode Island	E8	10	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina	E1	29	12	.7	9.1	.5	.9	5.3	16.7	36.5	54.2	(D)	.6	13.5
Tennessee	E4	44	11	.9	9.4	.7	1.2	6.8	15.0	28.2	43.6	.6	1.4	23.0
Texas	E2	162	53	5.2	70.9	4.3	7.9	52.6	137.3	244.2	386.1	9.1	6.1	113.7
Utah	E2	17	4	.4	4.3	.3	.5	3.0	6.5	8.3	14.9	.3	.3	3.1
Virginia	E2	36	13	1.5	21.2	1.1	2.0	11.9	31.4	69.0	102.3	1.4	2.2	41.6
Washington	E1	85	26	2.2	43.1	1.8	3.3	33.6	71.1	95.8	170.9	2.7	3.5	84.4
Wisconsin	E1	88	38	6.0	92.2	4.7	9.1	65.7	163.4	199.1	366.4	6.2	5.6	137.9

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 employ-ees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufac-ture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employ-ees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 2434, WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS														
United States	E2	2 964	489	43.6	606.9	34.6	67.1	442.5	1 144.3	906.8	2 060.7	43.8	46.2	868.8
Alabama	E3	48	7	.7	7.8	.6	1.0	5.6	13.9	11.9	25.6	.5	.7	12.6
Arizona	E4	44	11	.7	10.7	.5	1.0	6.7	16.9	11.8	28.9	.4	.8	9.1
Arkansas	E3	26	4	.2	2.2	.2	.3	1.6	4.7	2.7	7.4	.4	AA	(D)
California	E4	513	47	4.6	78.5	3.6	7.2	57.9	131.2	92.1	224.9	6.9	5.3	117.2
Colorado	E3	47	10	.7	10.4	.5	1.0	7.2	21.8	17.5	39.4	1.4	.8	11.0
Connecticut	E2	45	9	.7	9.8	.5	1.1	7.4	14.8	11.5	26.3	(D)	.6	9.9
Florida	E4	311	39	3.4	40.1	2.7	5.1	29.3	66.3	52.0	117.5	3.3	2.9	46.9
Georgia	E3	91	12	.9	12.1	.7	1.4	8.8	22.3	20.8	43.2	1.0	.8	12.0
Idaho	E3	21	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Illinois	E2	94	15	1.0	14.3	.8	1.6	10.1	26.2	21.8	48.1	.8	1.1	19.9
Indiana	E1	85	32	3.4	48.0	2.8	5.2	35.9	91.9	78.4	170.9	2.1	4.9	106.8
Iowa	E1	24	7	.6	6.2	.4	.6	4.0	11.6	8.5	20.7	.4	BB	(D)
Kansas	E1	28	5	.5	6.3	.4	.8	4.8	13.3	8.2	21.2	.5	.4	6.4
Kentucky	E2	24	4	.6	8.6	.4	.8	5.7	11.7	13.9	25.7	.6	.7	14.0
Louisiana	E3	24	4	.3	3.5	.3	.5	3.1	6.2	5.3	11.6	.2	BB	(D)
Maryland	E3	31	7	.4	5.0	.3	.6	3.4	9.1	6.8	16.0	(D)	.4	7.3
Massachusetts	E3	60	9	.6	8.3	.5	.9	5.8	15.3	10.1	25.5	.4	.6	8.9
Michigan	E8	50	2	.6	11.0	.5	.9	7.7	26.6	25.1	52.0	.5	1.2	26.9
Minnesota	E3	71	14	1.4	21.9	1.1	2.2	15.9	41.9	32.4	75.3	1.3	EE	(D)
Mississippi	E1	16	4	.9	8.6	.6	1.3	5.4	14.1	13.0	28.3	(D)	.5	5.8
Missouri	E3	53	9	.6	8.8	.4	.9	6.5	13.8	10.8	24.8	1.3	.7	12.3
Nebraska	E1	14	2	.2	3.1	.2	.3	2.4	7.3	7.1	14.4	.2	.4	11.9
Nevada	E3	16	2	.2	1.6	.1	.3	1.0	2.8	1.7	4.5	(Z)	.3	4.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	E1	8	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
New Jersey	E2	85	9	1.1	15.6	.9	1.7	10.9	27.6	20.6	48.1	.6	1.4	28.6
New Mexico	E5	27	3	.2	2.2	.2	.4	1.8	3.0	2.3	6.1	.1	.2	2.4
New York	E4	162	29	2.0	27.0	1.6	3.1	20.0	49.1	35.4	85.0	1.9	1.9	32.5
North Carolina	E1	61	9	1.0	13.0	.9	1.7	9.0	28.2	23.6	52.5	1.3	1.1	21.7
Ohio	E1	77	20	1.3	19.5	1.0	2.2	14.8	30.6	33.0	65.0	.9	1.1	18.0
Oklahoma	E3	31	9	.5	7.2	.4	.8	5.2	14.1	10.5	24.3	.8	.4	6.5
Oregon	E1	60	7	.8	10.5	.7	1.2	7.7	22.9	24.9	48.3	.8	1.3	23.6
Pennsylvania	E1	119	38	3.5	53.7	2.6	5.5	39.3	122.6	71.4	191.1	3.1	3.7	74.7
South Carolina	E2	36	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Tennessee	E3	65	8	.8	8.1	.6	1.1	6.3	17.5	18.1	35.9	.7	1.0	19.6
Texas	E2	178	44	3.8	49.4	3.2	6.2	36.9	95.3	78.7	173.3	2.9	2.4	34.5
Utah	E3	41	12	.7	9.6	.6	1.1	6.5	14.7	12.6	27.6	2.6	.7	11.0
Virginia	E3	63	7	1.1	14.9	.9	1.8	11.3	35.2	33.6	68.8	2.0	CC	(D)
Washington	E2	86	12	1.1	16.9	.8	1.5	12.1	26.1	22.6	52.0	.7	1.6	34.5
West Virginia	E1	5	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Wisconsin	E1	64	9	.8	10.7	.7	1.3	8.2	20.0	14.1	34.2	.3	1.2	21.3
INDUSTRY 2435, HARDWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD														
United States	E1	306	213	17.8	241.0	15.1	28.5	177.0	441.3	844.9	1 304.4	22.2	22.3	420.4
Alabama	E1	13	9	.6	6.9	.5	1.2	5.1	14.9	13.7	28.5	.2	.7	10.5
Arkansas	E1	6	5	.3	3.8	.3	.5	2.4	8.2	19.0	27.0	.3	.5	9.2
California	E1	19	9	.8	14.8	.6	1.3	11.3	33.9	46.9	81.8	2.4	1.0	25.2
Georgia	E1	12	11	.8	10.1	.7	1.3	7.4	20.3	48.4	69.4	.8	1.0	37.5
Indiana	E1	27	24	2.3	32.8	1.8	3.6	21.6	55.1	68.8	129.2	2.3	2.7	47.8
Kentucky	E5	7	5	.5	7.1	.4	.7	4.6	14.8	12.4	27.7	1.0	.5	10.3
Louisiana	E1	7	4	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	4.1
Michigan	E3	10	7	.5	6.3	.5	.8	4.3	10.0	19.0	29.6	.3	BB	(D)
Mississippi	E1	3	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
New York	E2	9	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	5.3
North Carolina	E1	65	44	3.2	34.4	2.8	5.3	25.4	68.0	88.9	156.1	4.5	3.7	51.7
Ohio	E1	6	5	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	7.7
Oregon	E1	12	7	1.1	25.5	1.0	1.8	20.9	36.2	97.2	138.7	3.4	1.5	36.6
Pennsylvania	E1	4	4	.4	5.6	.3	.6	4.3	11.6	16.1	27.7	.1	BB	(D)
South Carolina	E1	19	18	1.4	13.3	1.2	2.0	9.8	21.9	78.4	100.4	(D)	1.6	21.8
Tennessee	E1	10	8	.4	3.9	.3	.6	2.6	6.0	9.2	14.7	.2	.5	6.5
Vermont	E2	4	4	.5	6.9	.5	.9	5.6	9.6	23.1	33.0	(D)	.6	8.6
Virginia	E1	19	13	1.2	15.0	1.0	1.8	10.4	25.2	102.7	131.3	1.0	1.4	29.1
Washington	E1	7	4	.6	10.5	.5	.9	8.9	15.6	29.3	44.3	.2	.8	18.9
West Virginia	E1	4	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Wisconsin	E1	14	9	1.4	17.3	1.2	2.3	14.0	27.1	61.9	93.0	.8	2.2	37.4

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 2436, SOFTWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD														
United States -----	-	250	199	34.9	667.3	31.1	63.7	568.6	831.5	2 363.9	3 221.5	99.7	46.2	1 583.7
Alabama -----	-	11	10	1.5	26.2	1.3	2.9	20.8	50.5	111.5	163.5	9.9	2.2	59.7
Arkansas -----	-	9	8	2.1	35.2	1.9	4.0	29.7	45.0	151.7	196.0	1.9	EE	(D)
California -----	E2	11	5	.5	10.1	.4	.8	8.5	12.8	38.6	51.5	2.4	1.6	46.4
Florida -----	-	3	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Georgia -----	-	5	5	1.6	26.9	1.4	3.0	21.4	46.3	111.1	157.5	7.4	EE	(D)
Idaho -----	-	8	7	.9	19.4	.8	1.5	16.2	20.2	58.9	80.5	.8	EE	(D)
Louisiana -----	-	13	12	1.8	29.4	1.6	3.3	24.5	28.7	93.8	121.6	(D)	3.0	100.1
Mississippi -----	-	8	8	1.4	23.1	1.3	2.6	19.3	30.9	106.8	139.4	(D)	1.7	83.9
Montana -----	-	3	3	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.0	64.0
New York -----	E7	5	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
North Carolina -----	-	10	9	1.1	17.1	1.0	2.2	14.1	26.2	66.5	92.7	2.4	1.1	38.7
Oklahoma -----	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Oregon -----	-	104	84	13.2	285.1	11.9	23.4	251.2	352.1	942.4	1 319.1	31.7	19.2	634.4
South Carolina -----	-	5	4	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Texas -----	-	11	10	3.7	60.4	3.2	7.5	50.2	66.3	247.4	313.7	13.4	3.5	126.7
Virginia -----	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Washington -----	E1	24	21	3.1	62.3	2.9	5.5	54.3	71.9	188.1	257.3	6.7	5.4	170.1
INDUSTRY 2439, STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, N.E.C.														
United States -----	E1	704	190	12.2	185.5	9.3	17.8	126.0	330.5	516.8	847.9	16.1	13.8	330.0
Alabama -----	E3	16	5	.3	4.3	.2	.4	2.8	8.4	15.3	23.7	.3	.3	5.5
Arizona -----	E1	16	3	.2	3.1	.1	.3	2.0	6.0	7.6	13.7	.2	.3	4.7
Arkansas -----	-	13	3	.3	3.8	.2	.5	2.6	7.0	11.4	18.2	.1	.3	5.6
California -----	E2	60	14	.9	17.5	.7	1.4	11.9	34.3	39.4	73.6	1.7	1.6	47.1
Colorado -----	E1	26	8	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	8.7
Florida -----	E2	84	27	1.4	16.4	1.0	1.9	11.9	25.5	40.8	66.8	(D)	1.3	21.6
Georgia -----	E3	26	6	.4	5.6	.3	.7	3.7	8.3	18.7	26.9	1.9	BB	(D)
Idaho -----	-	13	4	.2	3.9	.2	.3	3.1	7.9	10.9	19.0	.2	.2	9.2
Illinois -----	E2	16	4	.2	4.1	.2	.3	2.5	6.1	8.5	14.6	.1	BB	(D)
Indiana -----	E1	17	4	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.5	13.1
Kansas -----	E1	8	3	.2	2.3	.1	.2	1.5	4.2	11.6	15.7	.2	.2	5.9
Louisiana -----	-	7	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Michigan -----	E1	25	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.9	21.4
Minnesota -----	E5	13	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.5	8.6
Mississippi -----	E3	11	4	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Nebraska -----	-	4	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey -----	-	5	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
New York -----	E1	16	4	.3	4.2	.2	.4	2.8	5.4	12.4	17.7	.4	(NA)	(NA)
North Carolina -----	E2	21	8	.5	7.6	.4	.7	4.5	11.7	19.0	30.5	.6	.4	7.7
Ohio -----	-	23	8	.4	5.9	.3	.5	3.9	10.3	16.3	26.6	.3	.7	17.0
Oklahoma -----	E4	12	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon -----	-	37	10	.9	16.7	.7	1.3	12.6	32.2	50.8	83.6	.6	1.0	38.0
Pennsylvania -----	E3	15	3	.2	3.2	.1	.3	1.9	6.6	10.3	16.8	.5	.2	5.7
Tennessee -----	E2	14	5	.2	2.6	.1	.3	1.6	5.0	6.3	11.5	.4	.2	5.1
Texas -----	E1	43	15	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Virginia -----	-	14	8	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	9.1
Washington -----	E1	27	8	.4	8.0	.3	.6	4.9	11.8	19.6	31.9	1.2	.8	17.9
Wisconsin -----	E4	17	4	.2	3.0	.1	.3	2.1	5.5	8.2	13.7	.1	.2	3.9

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	Millwork (SIC 2431)		Wood kitchen cabinets (SIC 2434)		Hardwood veneer and plywood (SIC 2435)		Softwood veneer and plywood (SIC 2436)		Structural wood members, n.e.c. (SIC 2439)	
Companies ¹ number..	2	192	2	902	268		135		649	
All establishments ² do..	2	321	2	964	306		250		704	
With 1 to 19 employees..... do..	1	679	2	475	93		51		514	
With 20 to 99 employees..... do..		538		416	161		77		183	
With 100 employees or more..... do..		104		73	52		122		7	
All employees:										
Average for year..... 1,000..		56.8		43.6	17.8		34.9		12.2	
Annual payroll ³ mil. dol..		895.4		606.9	241.0		667.3		185.5	
Production workers:										
Average for year..... 1,000..		44.7		34.6	15.1		31.1		9.3	
March..... do..		42.6		34.3	15.3		30.1		8.7	
May..... do..		44.2		35.2	15.3		29.7		9.5	
August..... do..		47.3		34.9	15.0		31.9		9.5	
November..... do..		44.8		34.6	14.6		32.7		9.4	
Hours..... millions..		83.5		67.1	28.5		63.7		17.8	
January to March..... do..		19.1		15.2	7.2		14.7		3.6	
April to June..... do..		20.8		16.9	7.4		15.7		4.6	
July to September..... do..		22.1		16.9	7.0		16.4		4.9	
October to December..... do..		21.0		17.2	6.9		16.8		4.7	
Wages..... mil. dol..		845.6		442.5	177.0		568.6		126.0	
Value added by manufacture ⁴ do..	1	712.5	1	144.3	441.3		831.5		330.5	
Cost of materials, etc. ⁵ do..	2	502.0		906.8	844.9		2 363.9		516.8	
Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed..... do..	2	293.0		843.8	778.6		2 180.4		466.8	
Resales..... do..		139.7		17.4	32.3		12.0		35.9	
Fuels consumed ⁶ do..		15.5		10.3	12.8		53.3		4.0	
Purchased electric energy ⁷ do..		38.9		20.2	18.7		87.1		7.0	
Contract work..... do..		14.7		14.7	2.5		31.3		3.1	
Value of shipments, including resales..... do..	4	248.3	2	060.7	1 304.4		3 221.5		847.9	
Value of resales..... do..		188.0		24.8	33.0		13.1		48.3	
Manufacturers' inventories (see tables 3b and 3c)										
Capital expenditures for plant and equipment ⁸ do..		89.2		48.9	27.6		113.8		20.1	
New capital expenditures..... do..		79.9		43.8	22.2		99.7		16.1	
New buildings and other structures..... do..		22.9		6.9	5.3		5.7		3.1	
New machinery and equipment..... do..		57.0		36.9	16.9		94.0		13.0	
Used capital expenditures..... do..		9.4		5.1	5.5		14.2		4.1	
Primary product specialization ratio ⁹ percent..		93		96	93		84		96	
Coverage ratio ¹⁰ do..		94		97	94		94		95	

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	Millwork (SIC 2431)		Wood kitchen cabinets (SIC 2434)		Hardwood veneer and plywood (SIC 2435)		Softwood veneer and plywood (SIC 2436)		Structural wood members, n.e.c. (SIC 2439)	
	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.....	770.1	731.0	311.9	287.3	228.2	194.0	330.1	263.3	102.2
Detail by method of valuation:										
Subject to LIFO costing ²	202.5	200.5	(S)	(S)	26.0	25.2	65.6	46.9	19.4	22.5
LIFO reserve.....	63.9	57.7	(S)	(S)	6.7	6.7	22.2	15.7	6.6	6.2
LIFO value.....	138.6	142.8	(S)	(S)	19.3	18.5	43.3	31.2	12.7	16.3
Not subject to LIFO costing.....	267.1	269.2	(S)	(S)	160.1	132.3	207.8	172.9	39.7	37.2
Valuation method not reported ³	294.0	254.6	(S)	(S)	29.7	27.3	35.9	36.1	42.0	38.6
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value ⁴	6.5	6.7	(S)	(S)	12.4	9.2	20.8	7.4	1.1	1.0
Detail by stage of fabrication:										
Finished goods.....	188.4	178.9	72.6	66.3	99.0	85.4	86.6	78.6	22.5	24.8
Work in process.....	224.2	199.6	67.0	63.3	35.4	30.8	57.1	39.0	13.3	10.3
Materials and supplies.....	357.5	352.4	172.3	157.7	93.8	77.8	186.3	145.7	66.4	64.1

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	Millwork (SIC 2431)		Wood kitchen cabinets (SIC 2434)		Hardwood veneer and plywood (SIC 2435)		Softwood veneer and plywood (SIC 2436)		Structural wood members, n.e.c. (SIC 2439)	
	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)
Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) methods	27.4	(X)	(S)	(X)	13.0	(X)	17.8	(X)	22.7	(X)
Non-LIFO methods	36.8	(X)	(S)	(X)	68.2	(X)	65.7	(X)	37.5	(X)
Cost basis:										
First-In, First-Out (FIFO)	11.4	1.1	(S)	3.4	28.7	3.1	10.0	.8	18.4	3.2
Average cost	(D)	1.2	(S)	.7	17.1	1.8	21.3	1.4	(D)	1.8
Specific or actual cost	5.6	1.0	(S)	2.6	(D)	1.1	10.8	1.4	7.3	2.6
Standard cost	(D)	.6	(S)	2.0	(D)	1.1	(D)	.3	(D)	1.9
Other	3.0	.7	(S)	(Z)	2.5	.7	(D)	.2	3.9	2.0
Market basis:										
Market lower than cost	(D)	.6	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	.2	17.0	2.2	(D)	.2
Market always used	(D)	.5	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	.2	(D)	.1	(Z)	(Z)
Valuation method not reported	34.8	(X)	(S)	(X)	14.0	(X)	13.7	(X)	38.9	(X)
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value9	(X)	(S)	(X)	4.8	(X)	2.8	(X)	1.0	(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	Millwork (SIC 2431)		Wood kitchen cabinets (SIC 2434)		Hardwood veneer and plywood (SIC 2435)		Softwood veneer and plywood (SIC 2436)		Structural wood members, n.e.c. (SIC 2439)	
	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	184.2	2	100.7	6	46.2	4	181.1	2	32.9	4
Legal costs	89.4	2	56.2	6	23.7	4	78.9	2	19.1	3
Voluntary costs	94.7	2	44.5	7	22.5	6	102.2	2	13.8	7
Purchased services:										
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—										
Buildings and other structures	2.9	13	1.1	29	1.1	22	5.8	3	.6	24
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	58.4	(X)	34.5	(X)	73.8	(X)	71.2	(X)	49.3	(X)
Machinery	14.1	16	6.7	25	6.9	18	20.8	5	4.9	22
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	61.6	(X)	59.9	(X)	77.8	(X)	79.6	(X)	58.6	(X)
Cost of purchased communication services	7.7	8	5.2	34	2.1	12	5.6	28	1.8	24
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	63.5	(X)	65.7	(X)	71.8	(X)	77.9	(X)	56.1	(X)
Electric energy used for heat and power:										
Purchased:										
Quantity (million kWh)	699.1	1	341.3	2	376.9	2	2 549.7	1	140.2	3
Cost	38.9	(X)	20.2	(X)	18.7	(X)	87.1	(X)	7.0	(X)
Generated less sold (million kWh)	(S)	(S)	(D)	97	-	1	(D)	3	(D)	75
Gross book value of depreciable assets:										
Total:										
Beginning of year	875.8	4	454.4	6	338.9	5	1 836.6	3	230.7	8
New capital expenditures	66.5	11	47.2	45	17.4	6	112.8	19	15.0	24
Used capital expenditures	8.9	24	1.6	67	6.5	27	13.5	19	5.0	28
Retirements	50.6	12	18.4	19	23.1	33	107.6	23	9.5	19
End of year	900.7	4	484.8	7	339.7	4	1 855.2	3	241.1	7
Buildings and other structures:										
Beginning of year	321.2	5	120.2	11	83.1	5	265.2	5	77.8	12
New capital expenditures	17.7	11	12.9	80	4.5	7	5.5	28	3.2	29
Used capital expenditures	2.6	53	.4	63	.2	1	.6	22	1.0	60
Retirements	14.1	14	4.8	38	3.3	22	30.3	41	2.1	25
End of year	327.5	5	128.7	13	84.5	5	241.0	2	79.9	11
Machinery and equipment:										
Beginning of year	554.6	4	334.2	8	255.8	6	1 571.4	3	152.8	7
New capital expenditures	48.8	11	34.4	33	12.9	7	107.3	19	11.9	25
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	5.0	19	3.5	40	1.1	22	.9	5	3.6	40
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	4.8	15	.5	3	.2	8	.2	6	.3	40
All other	25.6	11	11.3	30	9.7	8	98.1	21	4.5	40
New machinery and equipment, n.s.k. ³	13.4	21	19.1	57	1.9	22	8.1	33	3.6	95
Used capital expenditures	6.3	16	1.2	68	6.2	28	12.9	19	4.0	25
Retirements	36.5	13	13.6	18	19.8	37	77.3	18	7.5	20
End of year	573.2	4	356.1	8	255.2	5	1 614.3	3	161.2	7
Rental payments:										
Total	31.5	9	22.7	15	3.4	15	3.9	6	9.4	25
Buildings and other structures	17.4	11	13.0	19	1.6	12	1.0	18	3.8	38
Machinery and equipment	14.1	14	9.7	19	1.8	26	2.9	5	5.6	33
Depreciation charges during 1982:										
Total	73.0	4	41.3	9	26.2	9	123.1	3	19.8	8
Buildings and other structures	14.8	7	7.2	19	4.1	6	9.8	5	4.6	17
Machinery and equipment	58.2	4	34.1	10	22.1	9	113.2	4	15.3	8

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 2431, MILLWORK												
Total.....	E2	2 321	56.8	895.4	44.7	83.5	645.6	1 712.5	2 502.0	4 248.3	79.9	731.0
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E9	800	1.6	20.2	1.3	2.6	16.9	37.5	62.0	101.3	3.7	18.1
5 to 9 employees.....	E6	465	3.2	44.3	2.5	4.8	36.2	79.0	109.3	191.0	2.9	30.7
10 to 19 employees.....	E3	414	5.7	89.8	4.3	8.3	67.1	149.9	219.3	371.6	5.1	61.0
20 to 49 employees.....	E3	386	11.7	186.6	8.9	16.8	124.6	342.0	532.1	878.3	13.5	153.3
50 to 99 employees.....	E2	152	10.4	158.7	8.2	15.6	107.5	321.4	525.5	848.6	14.0	145.2
100 to 249 employees.....	E1	82	12.3	186.0	10.0	19.0	139.7	334.6	550.9	897.3	17.0	160.9
250 to 499 employees.....	E1	17	5.8	95.0	4.5	7.8	66.6	161.7	242.9	410.8	6.2	76.7
500 to 999 employees.....	-	3	6.2	114.9	5.0	8.6	87.0	286.3	260.0	549.5	17.5	84.9
1,000 to 2,499 employees.....	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	873	3.1	35.4	2.5	4.9	27.1	64.8	108.0	175.1	2.7	31.0
INDUSTRY 2434, WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS												
Total.....	E2	2 964	43.6	606.9	34.6	67.1	442.5	1 144.3	906.8	2 060.7	43.8	287.3
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E9	1 353	2.6	32.3	2.2	4.4	27.3	74.6	56.7	132.1	3.4	17.6
5 to 9 employees.....	E5	660	4.5	58.2	3.7	7.6	49.2	104.9	79.5	185.0	5.3	21.8
10 to 19 employees.....	E3	462	6.1	82.8	4.9	10.1	68.6	138.5	107.8	248.0	7.9	29.3
20 to 49 employees.....	E2	313	9.7	134.6	7.6	14.7	93.3	226.8	180.7	408.7	9.9	52.3
50 to 99 employees.....	E1	103	7.3	107.6	5.7	10.6	72.7	203.8	170.6	375.1	7.3	48.5
100 to 249 employees.....	E1	58	8.5	117.8	6.6	12.2	82.1	255.7	198.8	458.1	6.7	74.0
250 to 499 employees.....	E1	14	4.9	73.6	3.9	7.5	49.3	140.0	112.7	253.7	3.4	43.6
500 to 999 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	1 279	3.8	41.4	3.2	6.2	31.9	88.8	69.0	158.8	4.2	21.7
INDUSTRY 2435, HARDWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD												
Total.....	E1	306	17.8	241.0	15.1	28.5	177.0	441.3	844.9	1 304.4	22.2	194.0
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E5	32	(Z)	.6	(Z)	.1	.5	4.0	2.9	7.5	1.6	.7
5 to 9 employees.....	E7	28	.2	2.5	.2	.3	1.9	3.6	6.8	10.5	.6	1.8
10 to 19 employees.....	E4	33	.5	5.7	.4	.7	4.1	9.9	16.1	26.0	.4	5.1
20 to 49 employees.....	E2	89	3.0	36.3	2.5	4.7	24.9	78.6	125.8	204.5	4.4	32.7
50 to 99 employees.....	-	72	5.1	63.3	4.3	8.2	44.6	110.2	227.4	340.4	3.9	47.8
100 to 249 employees.....	-	41	5.9	84.2	5.0	9.6	64.4	145.7	242.0	395.6	4.3	60.9
250 to 499 employees.....	-	11	3.2	48.6	2.7	4.9	36.6	88.9	223.9	319.9	7.0	44.4
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	49	.6	5.2	.5	.9	4.0	8.3	18.3	26.8	.6	4.3
INDUSTRY 2436, SOFTWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD												
Total.....	-	250	34.9	667.3	31.1	63.7	568.6	831.5	2 363.9	3 221.5	99.7	263.3
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E5	21	(Z)	.6	(Z)	.1	.5	9.0	13.6	24.0	1.2	1.2
5 to 9 employees.....	E7	14	.1	1.9	.1	.2	1.4	2.6	7.1	9.7	.2	.9
10 to 19 employees.....	E2	16	.3	4.5	.2	.4	3.2	5.4	16.7	22.2	.6	3.7
20 to 49 employees.....	E1	44	1.6	24.2	1.3	2.5	19.1	42.7	91.5	138.9	3.4	19.8
50 to 99 employees.....	E1	33	2.5	46.0	2.2	4.4	36.7	52.0	183.1	239.4	23.2	23.6
100 to 249 employees.....	-	77	13.0	258.0	11.7	23.4	222.6	325.6	852.2	1 186.5	31.4	92.9
250 to 499 employees.....	-	39	13.2	245.1	11.7	25.2	208.0	340.3	931.8	1 278.3	36.0	82.6
500 to 999 employees.....	-	5	4.3	87.1	3.9	7.7	77.0	53.9	267.9	322.5	3.6	38.5
1,000 to 2,499 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	25	.3	2.6	.2	.4	2.3	3.3	9.3	12.7	.4	1.2
INDUSTRY 2439, STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, N.E.C.												
Total.....	E1	704	12.2	185.5	9.3	17.8	126.0	330.5	516.8	847.9	16.1	99.3
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees.....	E6	180	.4	5.0	.3	.6	4.0	9.7	14.7	24.5	.5	2.2
5 to 9 employees.....	E4	153	1.1	15.1	.8	1.7	11.8	31.2	41.3	72.7	1.4	7.2
10 to 19 employees.....	E3	181	2.5	35.6	1.9	3.5	26.0	62.3	94.5	156.8	4.2	17.0
20 to 49 employees.....	E1	145	4.4	68.2	3.3	6.2	43.8	121.6	180.0	301.8	5.5	32.6
50 to 99 employees.....	E1	38	2.6	42.6	2.0	3.9	27.3	74.0	134.2	209.2	3.2	21.7
100 to 249 employees.....	-	6	1.2	19.1	1.0	1.9	13.0	31.7	52.2	82.9	1.4	18.6
250 to 499 employees.....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	168	.5	5.5	.4	.8	3.9	11.0	16.7	27.8	.6	2.8

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)				
2431	Millwork:										
	Entire industry	2 321	56.8	895.4	44.7	83.5	645.6	1 712.5	2 502.0	4 248.3	79.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	2 175	50.7	790.5	40.1	74.7	575.1	1 528.7	2 229.6	3 785.5	71.0
24311	Wood window units:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	88	10.9	190.1	8.2	14.6	131.0	435.4	480.9	923.5	20.5
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	48	5.9	109.3	4.3	8.0	75.5	277.7	305.0	586.1	7.6
24312	Wood window sash:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	12	.4	6.1	.3	.6	4.3	12.4	23.4	34.8	.2
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	7	.2	2.3	.1	.3	1.6	5.3	11.2	15.9	(Z)
24313	Wood window and door frames:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	50	2.7	40.2	2.1	4.0	31.3	80.8	132.9	212.9	4.2
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	18	1.1	17.0	.9	1.8	13.1	31.2	57.7	89.3	3.6
24314	Wood doors, interior and exterior:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	183	9.9	163.9	7.8	14.7	117.2	304.5	546.9	862.8	13.5
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	99	6.2	97.0	5.0	9.4	70.7	190.2	354.3	548.6	8.0
24315	Other wood doors, including garage, screen, etc.:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	95	5.4	77.4	4.4	8.2	54.0	154.0	226.2	382.4	6.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	70	3.2	43.9	2.7	5.2	32.0	91.0	118.2	210.4	5.0
24316	Wood moldings (standard) except prefinished moldings made from purchased moldings:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	117	5.6	89.8	4.6	8.6	68.2	172.9	341.0	521.6	7.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	83	4.0	64.3	3.3	6.3	49.8	135.3	261.1	402.6	3.7
24317	Prefinished wood moldings, made from purchased moldings:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	23	1.4	22.7	1.2	2.1	17.4	41.4	75.4	117.1	2.6
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	18	.6	9.4	.5	.9	7.9	20.8	38.1	58.0	.8
24318	Other millwork products:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	259	7.3	116.4	5.6	10.6	82.3	192.3	191.9	384.4	8.0
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	175	5.0	75.5	3.9	7.3	53.9	124.7	120.5	245.8	5.1
2434	Wood kitchen cabinets:										
	Entire industry	2 964	43.6	606.9	34.6	67.1	442.5	1 144.3	906.8	2 060.7	43.8
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	2 855	40.9	563.4	32.6	63.0	412.6	1 073.2	839.8	1 920.9	41.3
24341	Wood kitchen cabinets and cabinetwork, stock line:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	240	13.4	189.2	10.5	19.2	131.8	418.9	354.0	775.2	11.8
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	186	11.6	164.1	9.1	16.4	113.9	364.0	313.1	679.1	10.6
24342	Wood kitchen cabinets and cabinetwork, custom:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	615	13.8	204.9	10.8	22.0	153.3	328.0	238.0	566.2	13.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	450	10.6	157.6	8.4	16.9	117.9	249.7	180.6	429.9	11.3
24343	Vanities and other cabinetwork:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	120	3.3	50.7	2.7	5.2	37.0	89.3	78.3	171.1	3.2
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	76	2.2	31.7	1.8	3.5	24.2	59.5	47.5	107.6	1.7
2435	Hardwood veneer and plywood:										
	Entire industry	306	17.8	241.0	15.1	28.5	177.0	441.3	844.9	1 304.4	22.2
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	267	15.3	206.0	13.0	24.5	151.3	372.9	743.4	1 134.2	15.2
24351	Hardwood plywood:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	76	7.9	112.7	6.8	12.7	86.8	188.4	373.1	567.8	8.4
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	65	6.2	88.4	5.3	10.1	67.9	149.3	265.6	420.2	7.2
24352	Prefinished hardwood plywood, from purchased plywood:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	14	.9	15.0	.6	1.2	8.9	31.6	172.7	208.8	2.4
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	10	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
24353	Hardwood plywood type products:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	39	1.6	23.4	1.3	2.4	16.0	45.9	105.3	152.9	2.3
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	31	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
24354	Hardwood veneer, not reinforced or backed:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	89	6.1	76.3	5.2	10.1	55.0	154.9	152.3	312.1	6.3
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	73	4.7	59.2	4.0	7.7	42.5	117.7	106.3	228.7	3.6
2436	Softwood veneer and plywood:										
	Entire industry	250	34.9	667.3	31.1	63.7	568.6	831.5	2 363.9	3 221.5	99.7
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	209	27.7	526.4	24.7	50.4	450.2	663.4	1 830.8	2 509.0	77.1
24363	Softwood plywood type products:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	17	.8	15.5	.7	1.3	11.8	21.9	70.7	92.9	2.2
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	13	.4	6.6	.3	.6	4.6	13.8	23.8	37.2	1.7
24364	Softwood veneer, not reinforced or backed:										
	Establishments with this product class primary	50	3.4	64.4	3.1	5.9	53.7	77.3	296.7	386.2	10.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	32	1.9	33.6	1.7	3.0	27.4	34.7	151.0	191.8	7.1

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)				
2436	Softwood veneer and plywood—Con.										
24365	Softwood plywood, rough:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	93	20.4	379.3	18.1	38.1	320.6	457.8	1 384.5	1 852.8	62.6
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	54	9.0	168.7	8.1	16.7	143.9	211.4	592.1	809.6	34.2
24366	Softwood plywood, sanded:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	29	5.4	111.9	4.9	9.9	98.3	158.8	314.3	474.6	17.9
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	20	3.4	69.6	3.1	6.4	61.6	95.9	192.3	288.6	10.4
24367	Softwood plywood specialties:										
	Establishments with this product class primary -----	21	4.3	90.2	3.9	7.7	79.7	109.2	278.3	388.7	4.6
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class -----	10	1.1	21.5	1.0	1.7	17.8	31.4	77.7	109.0	1.3
2439	Structural wood members, n.e.c.:										
	Entire industry -----	704	12.2	185.5	9.3	17.8	126.0	330.5	516.8	847.9	16.1
	Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more ..	669	11.3	172.3	8.6	16.6	117.4	307.3	470.2	778.0	15.3

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. E (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
2431	Millwork -----									
	1982--	4 248.3	3 762.4	265.3	220.6	93	3 988.4	3 762.4	226.0	94
	1977--	3 928.1	3 454.3	238.3	235.5	94	3 693.3	3 454.3	239.0	94
	1972--	2 426.8	2 103.1	146.0	177.7	94	2 229.7	2 103.1	126.6	94
2434	Wood kitchen cabinets -----									
	1982--	2 060.7	1 943.2	76.8	40.7	96	2 001.3	1 943.2	58.1	97
	1977--	1 590.8	1 498.2	55.5	37.1	96	1 563.2	1 498.2	65.0	96
	1972--	897.2	825.9	39.7	31.6	95	864.5	825.9	38.6	96
2435	Hardwood veneer and plywood -----									
	1982--	1 304.4	1 162.2	93.9	48.3	93	1 237.0	1 162.2	74.8	94
	1977--	1 272.3	1 083.9	101.0	87.4	91	1 160.0	1 083.9	76.1	93
	1972--	911.8	804.0	80.1	27.7	91	875.3	804.0	71.3	92
2436	Softwood veneer and plywood -----									
	1982--	3 221.5	2 622.3	495.2	104.0	84	2 780.0	2 622.3	157.8	94
	1977--	3 804.8	3 271.8	439.6	93.5	88	3 582.3	3 271.8	310.5	91
	1972--	2 011.5	1 735.0	241.9	34.6	88	1 939.6	1 735.0	204.6	89
2439	Structural wood members, n.e.c. -----									
	1982--	847.9	757.3	34.8	55.8	96	800.2	757.3	42.9	95
	1977--	807.7	728.9	43.4	35.4	94	781.7	728.9	52.8	93
	1972--	456.0	411.2	22.6	22.2	95	455.5	411.2	44.3	90

¹Minimum percentage; exact percentage withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

²Relationships are not meaningful because of predominance of miscellaneous receipts, particularly receipts for contract and commission work on materials owned by others.

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	Millwork (SIC 2431)	Wood kitchen cabinets (SIC 2434)	Hardwood veneer and plywood (SIC 2435)	Softwood veneer and plywood (SIC 2436)	Structural wood members, n.e.c. (SIC 2439)	Other industries
	Total	(X) 4 248.3	2 060.7	1 304.4	3 221.5	847.9	(X)	
	Primary products.....	(X) 3 762.4	1 943.2	1 162.2	2 622.3	757.3	(X)	
	Secondary products.....	(X) 265.3	76.8	93.9	495.2	34.8	(X)	
	Miscellaneous receipts.....	(X) 220.6	40.7	48.3	104.0	55.8	(X)	
2431-	Millwork	3 988.4	3 762.4	41.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	
24311	Wood window units.....	692.1	689.4	.7	-	-	2.1	
24312	Wood window sash.....	60.6	59.9	(D)	-	-	(D)	
24313	Wood window and door frames.....	190.2	170.8	3.0	-	(D)	(D)	
24314	Wood doors, interior and exterior.....	775.5	737.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	16.2	
24315	Other wood doors, including garage, screen, etc.....	480.4	418.4	4.6	(D)	-	(D)	
24316	Wood moldings (standard) except prefinished moldings made from purchased moldings.....	507.9	457.1	5.7	-	-	45.1	
24317	Prefinished wood moldings, made from purchased moldings.....	99.1	94.7	2.7	-	-	1.7	
24318	Other millwork products.....	405.4	376.6	11.0	(D)	(D)	17.1	
24310	Millwork, n.s.k.....	777.2	757.7	(D)	(D)	-	12.8	
2434-	Wood kitchen cabinets	2 001.3	32.5	1 943.2	-	(D)	(D)	
24341	Wood kitchen cabinets and cabinetwork, stock line.....	708.0	6.6	694.9	-	(D)	(D)	
24342	Wood kitchen cabinets and cabinetwork, custom.....	496.4	14.3	475.5	-	(D)	(D)	
24343	Vanities and other cabinetwork.....	244.3	11.3	222.1	-	-	10.9	
24340	Wood kitchen cabinets, n.s.k.....	552.6	.4	550.7	-	(D)	(D)	
2435-	Hardwood veneer and plywood	1 237.0	8.5	(D)	1 162.2	(D)	43.2	
24351	Hardwood plywood.....	530.6	2.0	(D)	502.5	(D)	6.0	
24352	Prefinished hardwood plywood, from purchased plywood.....	225.8	(D)	-	225.7	-	(D)	
24353	Hardwood plywood type products.....	159.7	(D)	-	136.1	-	(D)	
24354	Hardwood veneer, not reinforced or backed.....	277.7	(D)	-	256.5	3.0	(D)	
24350	Hardwood veneer and plywood, n.s.k.....	43.2	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	
2436-	Softwood veneer and plywood	2 780.0	2.8	-	18.7	2 622.3	136.2	
24363	Softwood plywood type products.....	73.5	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	
24364	Softwood veneer, not reinforced or backed.....	315.8	(D)	-	10.3	272.1	(D)	
24365	Softwood plywood, rough.....	1 404.5	-	-	(D)	1 337.4	(D)	
24366	Softwood plywood, sanded.....	572.8	-	-	(D)	545.1	(D)	
24367	Softwood plywood specialties.....	361.6	-	-	(D)	363.8	(D)	
24360	Softwood veneer and plywood, n.s.k.....	31.8	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	
24390	Fabricated structural wood products	800.2	6.3	(D)	-	(D)	757.3	
	OTHER SHIPMENTS BY FOUR-DIGIT PRODUCT GROUP							
2411-	Logging products and contract logging.....	(X)	(D)	-	12.2	54.7	(D)	(X)
2421-	Sawmill and planing mill products.....	(X)	422.2	.6	36.2	403.1	(D)	(X)
2426-	Hardwood dimension and flooring.....	(X)	9.1	(D)	(D)	-	-	(X)
2441-	Nailed wood boxes and shooks.....	(X)	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)	(X)
2452-	Prefabricated wood buildings and components.....	(X)	(D)	-	-	-	9.9	(X)
2492-	Particleboard.....	(X)	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
2499-	Wood products, n.e.c.....	(X)	21.5	3.2	7.9	(D)	(D)	(X)
2511-	Wood household furniture.....	(X)	3.6	.5	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
2521-	Wood office furniture.....	(X)	(D)	2.7	-	-	-	(X)
2541-	Wood partitions and fixtures.....	(X)	13.2	12.9	-	-	(D)	(X)
2591-	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades.....	(X)	(D)	-	-	-	-	(X)
3079-	Miscellaneous plastics products.....	(X)	(D)	9.3	-	(D)	(D)	(X)
3275-	Gypsum products.....	(X)	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
3429-	Hardware, n.e.c.....	(X)	4.4	(D)	-	-	-	(X)
3442-	Metal doors, sash, and trim.....	(X)	60.3	(D)	-	-	-	(X)
3446-	Architectural and ornamental metal work.....	(X)	(D)	-	-	-	-	(X)
3644-	Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices.....	(X)	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS							
93000 00	Receipts for work done for others on their materials.....	(X)	15.6	5.2	13.1	(D)	.5	(X)
99980 13	Sales of scrap and refuse.....	(X)	6.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	(X)
99980 15	Bark.....	(X)	(D)	-	(Z)	3.5	(D)	(X)
99980 17	Sales of mill residues other than bark, including sawdust, shavings, slabs, cores, fuel wood, chipper rejects, cull pieces, etc.....	(X)	(D)	(D)	1.1	69.9	-	(X)
99980 98	Other miscellaneous receipts, including receipts for repair work, etc.....	(X)	9.5	9.3	1.0	5.7	(D)	(X)
99980 00	Miscellaneous receipts, n.s.k.....	(X)	1.2	1.2	(D)	3.2	1.2	(X)
99989 00	Sales of products bought and resold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly at establishment.....	(X)	188.0	24.8	33.0	13.1	48.3	(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
2431-	MILLWORK		2435-	HARDWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD	
	2421 Sawmills and planing mills, general	48.5		2421 Sawmills and planing mills, general	8.1
	2426 Hardwood dimension and flooring	15.4		2426 Hardwood dimension and flooring	5.1
	2541 Wood partitions and fixtures	8.1		3079 Miscellaneous plastics products	(D)
	3275 Gypsum products	(D)	2436-	SOFTWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD	
	3442 Metal doors, sash, and trim	60.7		2421 Sawmills and planing mills, general	109.8
				2631 Paperboard mills	(D)
2434-	WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS		2439-	STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, N.E.C.	
	2511 Wood household furniture	(D)		2421 Sawmills and planing mills, general	(D)
				2452 Prefabricated wood buildings	17.0

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)
	MILLWORK						
2431- --	Total	(NA)	(X)	3 988.4	(NA)	(X)	3 693.3
24311 --	Wood window units	(NA)	(X)	692.1	(NA)	(X)	609.3
	Double hung:						
24311 31	Cladded	32	(S)	73.5	69	*5	194.6
24311 32	Other	58	(S)	174.6			
24311 34	Awning	18	**	421.9			
	Casement:						
24311 35	Cladded	34	*881.9	72.5	52	3	355.4
24311 36	Other	44	*2 066.5	233.3			
24311 41	Horizontal sliding	20	**583.5	42.2			
24311 45	All other, including single hung	31	*590.5	45.9	29	(S)	36.9
24311 00	Wood window units, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	17.6	(NA)	(X)	17.3
24312 --	Wood window sash, including combination screen and storm sash, and window screens, excluding window units (Note: double hung window to be counted as two sash)	(NA)	(X)	60.6	(NA)	(X)	95.4
	Wood window sash:						
24312 11	Knockdown (k.d.)	8	(S)	16.3	10	3	132.4
24312 13	Open	8	(S)	2.6	8	*1	394.0
24312 15	Glazed	20	1	322.3	24	2	533.7
24312 75	Wood storm sash and window screens (including combination screen and storm sash)	10	*285.8	5.5	13	**530.5	*11.0
24312 00	Wood window sash, including combination screen and storm sash, and window screens, excluding window units, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	6.4	(NA)	(X)	4.3
24313 --	Wood window and door frames, and door frames shipped in door units, excluding window frames shipped in window units	(NA)	(X)	190.2	(NA)	(X)	264.6
24313 13	Window frames, wood	36	(S)	62.1	42	**3	626.5
24313 15	Door frames, wood	83	**3	096.0	95	(S)	150.2
24313 00	Wood window and door frames, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	8.9	(NA)	(X)	20.0
24314 --	Wood doors, interior and exterior (including those with glazed sections and doors shipped in door units)	(NA)	(X)	775.5	(NA)	(X)	707.5
	Panel type, including French doors:						
24314 11	Douglas fir	40	*1	815.1	34	*3	070.6
24314 13	Western pines	40	**1	619.6	32	**1	527.5
24314 19	Other species	34	**	401.4	19	**	618.4
	Flush type, hollow core:						
24314 31	Softwood faces	15	*2	219.8	18	(S)	20.6
24314 33	Hardwood faces, including lauan, birch, oak, etc.	88	**10	806.7	93	**19	968.2
24314 35	Hardboard faces	45	(S)	59.4	44	(S)	57.5
24314 37	Other faces	15	**1	707.8	17	(S)	11.7
	Flush type, solid core:						
24314 41	Hardwood faces, including lauan, birch, oak, etc.: Solid wood core	49	**1	139.3	29	**1	048.5
24314 45	Solid composition core	62	*2	563.6	53	3	177.1
24314 46	Hardboard faces	20	**	735.3	16	**	341.0
24314 48	Softwood and other faces	17	*212.8	20.4	17	(S)	11.7
24314 00	Wood doors, interior and exterior, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	65.5	(NA)	(X)	67.9

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)
MILLWORK—Con.							
24315 —	Other wood doors, including garage, screen, storm, and combination screen and storm, and louvre	(NA)	(X)	480.4	(NA)	(X)	479.1
24315 61	Garage doors, wood ————— 1,000 openings	39	*1	355.7	147.0	36	*1 965.1
24315 75	Screen doors and combination screen and storm doors ——— thousands	14		614.9	14.5	19	(S) 15.2
24315 81	Louvre doors ————— do	34	(S)		44.8	30	(S) 29.3
24315 84	Bifold doors ————— do	49	(S)		61.9	45	(S) 76.6
24315 85	Sliding patio doors ————— do	27		295.9	89.2	29	**401.5
24315 98	Other wood doors, including storm, cabinet, toilet, grain, etc.	48	(X)		87.0	29	(X) 44.7
24315 00	Other wood doors, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)		36.0	(NA)	(X) 14.6
24316 —	Wood moldings, (standard), except prefinished moldings made from purchased moldings	(NA)	(X)	507.9		(NA)	(X) 569.1
24316 21	Softwood: Pine ————— 1,000 bd ft lum cons	89	(S)	381.7		111	*558.0
24316 31	Other softwood species ————— do	29	(S)	28.2		42	**54.0
24316 51	Hardwood, including lauan ————— do	66	**67.8	65.8		65	(S) 65.9
24316 00	Wood moldings (standard), except prefinished moldings made from purchased moldings, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	32.2		(NA)	(X) 30.9
24317 —	Prefinished wood moldings (standard) made from purchased moldings	(NA)	(X)	99.1		(NA)	(X) 75.0
24317 21	Softwood: Pine ————— mil linear ft	14	(S)	66.1		20	*632.1
24317 31	Other softwood species ————— do	5	(S)	11.8		4	**76.5
24317 71	Hardwood, including lauan ————— do	17	(S)	15.1		14	**80.5
24317 00	Prefinished wood moldings (standard), made from purchased moldings, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	6.0		(NA)	(X) 6.3
24318 —	Other millwork products, including stairwork and exterior millwork	(NA)	(X)	405.4		(NA)	(X) 288.3
24318 21	Stairwork, including treads, risers, balusters, brackets, crooks, newels, rails, etc.:						
24318 25	Softwood —————	29	(X)	31.7		22	(X) 14.0
24318 33	Hardwood —————	57	(X)	45.9		34	(X) 43.8
24318 35	Exterior wood blinds and shutters, with or without their hardware (excluding fibrous vegetable materials)	27	(X)	29.8		28	(X) 327.3
24318 75	Exterior millwork, including porch columns, porch rails, newels, trellises, and entrances	35	(X)	32.6		22	(X) 30.9
24318 98	Nonstandard wood moldings, carvings, and ornaments suitable for architectural or furniture decorations	79	(X)	86.3		14	(X) 6.5
24318 00	Other millwork products, n.e.c., including interior millwork	168	(X)	159.6		120	(X) 113.3
24310 00	Other millwork products, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	19.5		(NA)	(X) 52.5
24310 02	Millwork products, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	602.1		(NA)	(X) 485.3
24310 02	Millwork products, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	175.1		(NA)	(X) 119.8
WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS							
2434—	Total	(NA)	(X)	2 001.3		(NA)	(X) 1 563.2
24341 —	Wood kitchen cabinets and cabinetwork, stock line	(NA)	(X)	708.0		(NA)	(X) 689.2
24341 11	Wood ————— 1,000 cabinets	164	*9	418.8	547.2	96	*13 334.5
24341 13	Plastics laminated ————— do	55	(S)	95.3		47	(S) 64.1
24341 00	Wood kitchen cabinets and cabinetwork, stock line, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	65.5		(NA)	(X) 108.9
24342 —	Wood kitchen cabinets and cabinetwork, custom	(NA)	(X)	496.4		(NA)	(X) 433.2
24342 12	Wood ————— 1,000 cabinets	463	(S)	337.9		238	**2 793.2
24342 14	Plastics laminated ————— do	203	(S)	116.3		104	(S) 81.0
24342 00	Wood kitchen cabinets and cabinetwork, custom, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	42.3		(NA)	(X) 100.8
24343 —	Vanities and other cabinetwork	(NA)	(X)	244.3		(NA)	(X) 146.4
24343 16	Stock line ————— 1,000 units	80	(S)	109.3		53	**1 400.9
24343 18	Custom ————— do	221	(S)	102.8		96	(S) 47.5
24343 00	Vanities and other cabinetwork, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	32.2		(NA)	(X) 38.7
24340 00	Wood kitchen cabinets, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	393.8		(NA)	(X) 207.4
24340 02	Wood kitchen cabinets, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	158.8		(NA)	(X) 87.1

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	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments ¹	
				Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
HARDWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD									
2435- --	Total -----	(NA)	(X)	(X)	1 237.0	(NA)	(X)	(X)	1 160.0
24351 --	Hardwood plywood:								
24351 00	Hardwood plywood ⁴ :								
	As reported in the census of manufactures ----- mil sq ft sm...	96	(X)	996.3	530.6	104	(X)	1 346.0	455.8
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-24F,								
	Hardwood Plywood ----- do...	(NA)		1 162.6	1 032.9	544.4	(NA)	(NA)	1 420.8
24351 10	Veneer core (technical and type I, waterproof) ----- do...	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	10.2
24351 20	Veneer core (type II, moisture resistant) ----- do...	(NA)	(D)	833.6	788.7	(X)	(NA)	1 100.9	1 106.0
24351 30	Veneer core (type III, dry bond) ----- do...	(NA)	(D)	65.7	59.1	(X)	(NA)	83.0	81.7
24351 50	Board core ----- do...	(NA)	(D)	223.5	153.0	(X)	(NA)	228.3	131.5
24351 60	Container and packaging type ----- do...	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	54.5	37.2
24351 99	Hardwood plywood, n.s.k. ----- do...	(NA)	(D)	-	-	(X)	(NA)	54.2	(X)
24352 --	Prefinished hardwood plywood made from purchased plywood:								
24352 00	Prefinished hardwood plywood made from purchased plywood:								
	As reported in the census of manufactures ----- do...	15	(X)	1 181.5	225.8	25	(X)	2 518.2	383.8
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-24F,								
	Hardwood Plywood ----- do...	(NA)	(X)	1 187.1	231.7	(NA)	(X)	2 572.8	383.5
24352 10	Prefinished hardwood plywood made from purchased domestic plywood ----- do...	(NA)	(X)	1 187.1	231.7	(NA)	(X)	24.3	2.1
24352 20	Prefinished hardwood plywood made from purchased imported plywood ----- do...	(NA)	(X)	(X)	-	(NA)	(X)	2 548.4	381.4
24352 99	Prefinished hardwood plywood made from purchased plywood, n.s.k. ----- do...	(NA)	(X)	(X)	-	(NA)	(X)	(X)	-
24353 --	Hardwood plywood type products -----	(NA)	(X)	(X)	159.7	(NA)	(X)	(X)	60.8
24353 01	Hardwood veneer, reinforced or backed with paper, cloth, or other flexible materials, hardwood veneer panels, cellular panels and curved, molded plywood (including prefinished products produced from hardwood panels made in same establishment) ----- mil sq ft sm...	36	(X)	**382.2	103.9	(NA)	(X)	*322.7	60.8
24353 03	Prefinished hardwood plywood type products made from purchased hardwood panels ----- do...	16	(X)	(S)	52.2	(NA)	(X)	(X)	-
24353 00	Hardwood plywood type products, n.s.k. ----- do...	(NA)	(X)	(X)	3.6	(NA)	(X)	(X)	-
24354 --	Hardwood veneer, not reinforced or backed -----	(NA)	(X)	(X)	277.7	(NA)	(X)	(X)	213.7
24354 15	Birch ----- mil sq ft sm...	9		216.2	141.2	7		*272.6	16.7
24354 17	Maple ----- do...	20		142.3	*128.7	16		*107.8	6.0
24354 19	Oak ----- do...	53		1 546.7	1 369.1	41		**1 116.2	1 063.2
24354 21	Walnut ----- do...	30		598.4	588.8	21		*484.2	477.3
24354 29	Other hardwoods ----- do...	72		1 308.5	*1 211.8	76		**1 493.8	*1 468.2
24354 00	Hardwood veneer, not reinforced or backed, n.s.k. ----- do...	(NA)	(X)	(X)	23.8	(NA)	(X)	(X)	2.5
24350 00	Hardwood veneer and plywood, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	(X)	16.4	(NA)	(X)	(X)	21.4
24350 02	Hardwood veneer and plywood, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	(X)	26.8	(NA)	(X)	(X)	24.6
SOFTWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD									
2436- --	Total -----	(NA)	(X)	(X)	2 780.0	(NA)	(X)	(X)	3 582.3
24363 --	Softwood plywood type products -----	(NA)	(X)	(X)	73.5	(NA)	(X)	(X)	102.6
24363 01	Softwood veneer, reinforced or backed with paper, cloth, or other flexible materials, softwood veneer panels, cellular panels, and curved and molded plywood (including prefinished products produced from softwood panels made in same establishment) ----- mil sq ft sm...	14	(X)	**751.4	50.2	(NA)	(X)	*1 420.2	102.2
24363 03	Prefinished softwood plywood type products made from purchased softwood panels ----- do...	5	(X)	(S)	18.1	(NA)	(X)	(X)	.4
24363 00	Softwood plywood type products, n.s.k. ----- do...	(NA)	(X)	(X)	5.2	(NA)	(X)	(X)	.4
24364 --	Softwood veneer, not reinforced or backed:								
24364 00	Softwood veneer, not reinforced or backed ----- mil sq ft 1 in. basis...	(NA)	(X)	(X)	315.8	69	**6 374.3	2 276.1	404.5

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	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments ¹	
				Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
SOFTWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD—Con.									
24365 — 24365 00	Softwood plywood, rough: Softwood plywood, rough (including touch sanded) interior and exterior: As reported in the census of manufactures mil sq ft 3/8 in. basis..	58	(X)	10 648.2	1 404.5				
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-24H, Softwood Plywood	(NA)		10 380.8	10 412.2	1 378.3			
	Interior (by grade):								
24365 01	C-D exterior glue	(NA)		7 415.3	7 443.0	967.1			
24365 03	Structural I and II	(NA)		129.4	128.3	19.3			
24365 05	Underlayment exterior glue	(NA)		1 073.6	1 067.6	156.9			
24365 07	C-D plugged exterior glue	(NA)		257.4	258.3	36.2			
24365 09	2-4-1 exterior glue	(NA)		17.7	17.8	2.8			
24365 11	Other (including C-D, C-D plugged, underlayment, shop)	(NA)		1 119.4	1 127.3	139.1			
	Exterior (by grade):								
24365 21	C-C	(NA)		228.4	230.4	33.3			
24365 23	C-C plugged	(NA)		139.6	139.5	23.6			
24365 99	Softwood plywood, rough (including touch sanded), interior and exterior, n.s.k.	(NA)		-	-	-			
24366 — 24366 00	Softwood plywood, sanded: Softwood plywood, sanded, interior and exterior: As reported in the census of manufactures do..	41	(X)	3 222.3	572.8				
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-24H, Softwood Plywood	(NA)		3 118.6	3 117.0	548.0			
	Interior (by grade):								
24366 01	A-B	(NA)		108.0	106.0	20.5			
24366 03	A-D	(NA)		252.9	254.0	40.6			
24366 05	Other (including N, R-A, B-B, B-D, shop)	(NA)		114.9	118.0	19.0	(NA)	(X)	(⁵) 53 054.6
	Exterior (by grade):								
24366 11	A-C	(NA)		1 511.4	1 502.8	274.5			
24366 13	B-B plyform	(NA)		406.4	405.4	66.0			
24366 15	B-C	(NA)		516.0	519.5	83.8			
24366 17	Other (including N, A-A marine, A-A, A-B marine, A-B, B-B)	(NA)		209.0	211.3	43.6			
24366 99	Softwood plywood, sanded, interior and exterior, n.s.k.	(NA)		-	-	-			
24367 — 24367 01	Softwood plywood specialties (NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	381.6				
	Sidings, overlays, interior, and other specialties, including prefinished:								
	As reported in the census of manufactures mil sq ft 3/8 in. basis..	30	(X)	1 673.1	354.7				
	As reported in Current Industrial Report MA-24H, Softwood Plywood	(NA)		1 634.7	1 651.7	353.3			
24367 01	Interior	(NA)		65.2	77.3	15.5			
	Siding (by grade):								
24367 11	303 group I	(NA)		791.1	795.0	155.0			
24367 13	All other	(NA)		378.9	375.4	75.9			
24367 21	Overlays	(NA)		209.8	210.3	78.1			
24367 31	Other specialties	(NA)		189.7	193.7	27.8			
24367 99	Siding, overlays, interior, and other specialties, n.s.k.	(NA)		-	-	-			
24367 03	Prefinished softwood plywood made from purchased plywood	3	(X)	**1.7	7.8				
24367 00	Softwood plywood specialties, n.s.k.	(NA)	(X)	(X)	19.1				
24360 00	Softwood veneer and plywood, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	19.1	(NA)	(X)	(X)	10.8
24360 02	Softwood veneer and plywood, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	12.7	(NA)	(X)	(X)	9.8
1982 product code	Product	1982				1977			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments ¹	
				Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, N.E.C.									
2439 — 24390 —	Total	(NA)	(X)	800.2		(NA)	(X)		781.7
	Fabricated structural wood products: Members for heavy timber construction, including wood laminates, laminated trusses, and heavy timber decking:								
24390 31	Glued laminated lumber mil bd ft..	30	*224.9	138.5	24	*206.3	108.1		
24390 33	Sawn lumber	12	(S)	25.8	14	(S)	22.9		
24390 35	Combination of glued, laminated, and sawn lumber	8	(S)	23.7	8	(S)	12.9		
24390 51	Roof trusses made of sawn lumber, light construction, sold separately 1,000 units..	316	(S)	418.1	251	(S)	410.7		
24390 98	Other fabricated structural wood products, n.e.c.	43	(X)	66.7	42	(X)	79.4		
24390 00	Structural wood members, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	99.6	(NA)	(X)	121.4		
24390 02	Structural wood members, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	27.8	(NA)	(X)	26.3		

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

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).

³For 1977, window screens were included in product code 24318 33.

⁴Includes shipments of prefinished hardwood plywood made from plywood produced at same establishment.

⁵For 1977, comparable data are not available. Current product format was introduced in Current Industrial Report MA-24H in 1978.

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
24311, WOOD WINDOW UNITS			24315, OTHER WOOD DOORS, INCLUDING GARAGE, SCREEN, ETC.		
United States	692.1	609.3	United States	480.4	479.1
California	2.9	1.3	Arizona	5.2	(BB)
Georgia	6.6	(AA)	California	28.6	21.2
Massachusetts	7.6	7.8	Colorado	5.8	(AA)
Michigan	7.4	6.0	Florida	18.0	13.7
New Jersey	6.1	10.1	Illinois	5.4	32.0
New York	10.7	18.6	Indiana	17.6	25.4
North Carolina	2.2	7.0	New York	21.2	16.5
Ohio	22.5	26.6	Ohio	36.7	43.1
Oregon	2.7	(BB)	Oregon	14.4	10.0
Pennsylvania	13.7	5.6	Pennsylvania	37.7	40.7
Virginia	20.9	(FF)	Texas	59.2	54.8
Washington	4.0	(AA)	Washington	26.6	30.9
Wisconsin	112.5	81.0	Wisconsin	32.1	34.9
24312, WOOD WINDOW SASH			24316, WOOD MOLDINGS (STANDARD) EXCEPT PREFINISHED MOLDINGS MADE FROM PURCHASED MOLDINGS		
United States	60.6	95.4	United States	507.9	569.1
New York	2.7	(BB)	Alabama	12.3	12.2
Wisconsin	8.8	15.1	Arizona	2.2	11.5
24313, WOOD WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES			California	163.1	221.7
United States	190.2	264.6	Idaho	38.1	(FF)
Alabama	10.3	(CC)	Illinois	6.8	5.1
California	33.7	63.7	Massachusetts	2.0	1.5
Indiana	2.3	3.4	Minnesota	9.5	5.6
Massachusetts	2.5	3.2	Missouri	2.0	4.5
Michigan	2.9	.3	New Jersey	3.5	2.8
Montana	2.9	11.2	New Mexico	38.3	17.6
New Jersey	4.0	5.4	New York	2.1	3.0
Oregon	51.1	45.6	North Carolina	13.2	11.2
Texas	18.1	39.1	Oregon	89.2	108.5
Virginia	8.8	3.2	Pennsylvania	5.1	4.6
Washington	7.5	14.5	South Carolina	5.7	7.3
24314, WOOD DOORS, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR			Texas	56.0	53.4
United States	775.5	707.5	Utah	2.5	2.4
Alabama	14.8	26.6	Virginia	3.4	(CC)
Arizona	10.2	15.4	Washington	7.1	12.8
California	77.9	96.8	Wisconsin	10.1	9.2
Colorado	11.6	3.4	24317, PREFINISHED WOOD MOLDINGS, MADE FROM PURCHASED MOLDINGS		
Florida	16.3	5.6	United States	99.1	75.0
Georgia	9.9	4.3	California	19.6	10.3
Illinois	23.3	19.3	Idaho	12.6	(NA)
Indiana	32.2	25.2	Oregon	17.7	(CC)
Iowa	18.8	(CC)			
Louisiana	12.8	(CC)			
Massachusetts	10.7	7.9			
Michigan	36.0	27.4			
Minnesota	6.7	10.5			
New York	11.4	7.6			
Ohio	13.5	13.6			
Oregon	56.1	46.9			
Pennsylvania	35.3	25.6			
Texas	108.0	69.2			
Virginia	4.2	(EE)			
Washington	90.9	105.5			
Wisconsin	108.9	83.1			

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
24318, OTHER MILLWORK PRODUCTS			24342, WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS AND CABINETWORK, CUSTOM—Con.		
United States	405.4	288.3	Tennessee	4.2	5.9
Alabama	4.3	5.8	Texas	51.1	21.1
Arizona	5.3	1.3	Utah	10.8	4.2
California	44.9	26.8	Virginia	10.3	6.5
Colorado	3.2	1.6	Washington	7.1	10.1
Connecticut	5.1	2.6	Wisconsin	9.3	10.8
Florida	11.0	3.0	24343, VANITIES AND OTHER CABINETWORK		
Georgia	4.0	1.7	United States		
Illinois	8.2	10.1	Alabama	3.8	2.3
Louisiana	7.6	5.7	Arizona	2.4	2.2
Maryland	10.8	9.2	California	33.2	23.5
Massachusetts	9.6	5.0	Colorado	3.4	(NA)
Michigan	9.6	23.4	Florida	8.5	6.0
Minnesota	6.4	2.5	Georgia	4.0	1.6
Mississippi	3.5	.9	Illinois	5.4	2.7
Missouri	6.2	2.9	Indiana	28.1	30.9
New Hampshire	2.6	1.9	Iowa	6.0	(AA)
New Jersey	17.1	17.5	Kentucky	4.2	2.1
New York	32.3	18.5	Massachusetts	2.8	1.1
North Carolina	18.5	2.6	Michigan	4.3	4.7
Ohio	20.5	11.5	Minnesota	10.9	4.9
Oregon	7.7	7.2	New Jersey	4.9	1.1
Pennsylvania	12.6	11.7	New York	12.5	7.0
South Carolina	5.9	2.5	North Carolina	3.4	(AA)
Tennessee	12.4	18.7	Ohio	11.5	5.5
Texas	44.0	25.3	Oklahoma	8.3	4.1
Virginia	13.6	13.7	Oregon	7.1	3.9
Washington	10.7	18.9	Pennsylvania	12.0	2.8
Wisconsin	15.7	9.0	Tennessee	3.3	3.0
24341, WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS AND CABINETWORK, STOCK LINE			Texas	20.8	6.9
United States	708.0	689.2	Utah	3.2	1.4
Arizona	10.7	6.0	Virginia	11.9	2.6
California	35.8	48.7	Washington	4.5	5.9
Colorado	17.1	11.4	Wisconsin	2.1	2.7
Connecticut	2.8	(BB)	24351, HARDWOOD PLYWOOD		
Florida	16.6	5.2	United States	530.6	455.8
Georgia	5.4	13.0	Alabama	9.1	10.6
Illinois	16.0	12.2	California	49.2	28.0
Indiana	91.0	123.5	Georgia	42.1	44.3
Kansas	12.4	3.9	Indiana	35.9	27.7
Maryland	2.1	(BB)	North Carolina	56.9	51.2
New York	11.6	12.1	Oregon	132.7	93.3
North Carolina	30.1	(FF)	South Carolina	45.1	35.2
Ohio	25.6	8.4	Tennessee	9.5	12.4
Oregon	25.2	(FF)	Vermont	23.6	21.3
Pennsylvania	83.7	66.2	Virginia	24.1	15.9
Texas	42.8	19.3	Washington	31.0	41.5
Utah	4.4	(BB)	Wisconsin	23.3	19.2
Washington	20.7	38.4	24352, PREFINISHED HARDWOOD PLYWOOD, FROM PURCHASED PLYWOOD		
Wisconsin	15.5	21.5	United States	225.8	383.8
24342, WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS AND CABINETWORK, CUSTOM			California	23.0	53.7
United States	496.4	433.2	24353, HARDWOOD PLYWOOD TYPE PRODUCTS		
Alabama	3.5	5.3	United States	159.7	60.8
Arizona	12.9	10.6	Arkansas	16.0	(BB)
California	60.7	82.2	Georgia	3.4	(NA)
Colorado	2.9	(EE)	Indiana	16.4	(AA)
Connecticut	10.7	8.3	North Carolina	15.8	9.3
Florida	39.6	38.2	Texas	4.3	(NA)
Georgia	12.0	6.8	24352, PREFINISHED HARDWOOD PLYWOOD, FROM PURCHASED PLYWOOD		
Idaho	3.2	1.3	United States	225.8	383.8
Illinois	7.6	13.7	California	23.0	53.7
Indiana	29.2	29.6	24353, HARDWOOD PLYWOOD TYPE PRODUCTS		
Kansas	3.6	4.7	United States	159.7	60.8
Kentucky	2.7	3.2	Arkansas	16.0	(BB)
Louisiana	3.2	3.2	Georgia	3.4	(NA)
Maryland	4.5	4.7	Indiana	16.4	(AA)
Massachusetts	12.3	6.8	North Carolina	15.8	9.3
Minnesota	25.3	14.1	Texas	4.3	(NA)
Missouri	4.0	6.7	24352, PREFINISHED HARDWOOD PLYWOOD, FROM PURCHASED PLYWOOD		
New Jersey	13.4	6.5	United States	225.8	383.8
New York	16.2	16.9	California	23.0	53.7
North Carolina	12.8	3.1	24353, HARDWOOD PLYWOOD TYPE PRODUCTS		
Ohio	10.9	12.3	United States	159.7	60.8
Oklahoma	2.8	2.2	Arkansas	16.0	(BB)
Oregon	6.6	10.1	Georgia	3.4	(NA)
Pennsylvania	70.3	48.3	Indiana	16.4	(AA)
South Carolina	2.1	1.9	North Carolina	15.8	9.3
			Texas	4.3	(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
24354, HARDWOOD VENEER, NOT REINFORCED OR BACKED			24365, SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD, ROUGH		
United States	277.7	213.7	United States	1 404.5	(NA)
Alabama	7.1	4.1	Alabama	104.1	(NA)
Georgia	7.8	6.6	Arkansas	123.5	(NA)
Indiana	55.2	53.6	California	19.7	(NA)
Kentucky	21.6	13.4	Georgia	107.4	(NA)
Michigan	10.2	(BB)	Louisiana	102.7	(NA)
North Carolina	45.6	34.0	Montana	66.7	(NA)
South Carolina	6.6	3.7	North Carolina	52.8	(NA)
Virginia	17.0	11.4	Oregon	355.4	(NA)
Wisconsin	24.7	23.1	Texas	177.0	(NA)
			Washington	46.2	(NA)
24363, SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD TYPE PRODUCTS			24366, SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD, SANDED		
United States	73.5	102.6	United States	572.8	(NA)
Oregon	21.4	50.6	Arkansas	18.1	(NA)
			Georgia	15.7	(NA)
			North Carolina	13.1	(NA)
			Oregon	334.6	(NA)
			Washington	97.4	(NA)
24364, SOFTWOOD VENEER, NOT REINFORCED OR BACKED			24367, SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD SPECIALITIES		
United States	315.8	404.5	United States	381.6	(NA)
Alabama	26.6	4.2	Georgia	9.3	(NA)
California	16.4	40.0	Oregon	172.9	(NA)
North Carolina	3.3	8.5	Texas	17.2	(NA)
Oregon	235.0	285.1	Washington	77.9	(NA)
Virginia	3.2	(AA)			
Washington	6.5	33.1			

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
2431-	Millwork	3 988.4	4 325.3	4 115.8	4 525.5	4 390.2	3 693.3	2 229.7	1 195.9
24311	Wood window units	692.1	738.3	671.7	784.4	767.2	609.3	279.4	149.6
24312	Wood window sash	60.6	99.4	86.0	103.1	99.0	95.4	60.7	39.8
24313	Wood window and door frames	190.2	234.0	223.5	287.7	252.2	264.6	147.0	56.6
24314	Wood doors, interior and exterior	775.5	933.7	985.1	992.9	969.0	707.5	527.6	287.5
24315	Other wood doors, including garage, screen, etc.	480.4	423.0	401.8	468.2	517.3	479.1	193.2	117.4
24316	Wood moldings (standard) except prefinished moldings made from purchased moldings	507.9	624.0	658.3	756.9	746.7	569.1	406.8	195.7
24317	Prefinished wood moldings, made from purchased moldings	99.1	135.3	91.0	82.9	121.9	75.0	74.1	
24318	Other millwork products	405.4	509.5	448.1	501.9	367.3	288.3	161.6	108.3
24310	Millwork, n.s.k.	777.2	628.3	550.4	547.5	(S)	605.1	379.3	241.0
2434-	Wood kitchen cabinets	2 001.3	2 071.8	2 079.9	2 041.9	1 927.9	1 563.2	864.5	(NA)
24341	Wood kitchen cabinets and cabinetwork, stock line	708.0	784.2	807.4	877.1	852.5	689.2	436.0	250.8
24342	Wood kitchen cabinets and cabinetwork, custom	496.4	677.7	676.0	634.0	(S)	433.2	234.9	2141.2
24343	Vanities and other cabinetwork	244.3	314.0	283.9	232.8	224.8	146.4	71.6	(NA)
24340	Wood kitchen cabinets, n.s.k.	552.6	296.0	312.6	298.0	(S)	294.5	122.0	(NA)
2435-	Hardwood veneer and plywood	1 237.0	1 373.7	1 330.6	1 426.9	1 265.2	1 160.0	875.3	607.1
24351	Hardwood plywood	530.6	562.2	536.3	570.6	497.5	455.8	368.9	333.0
24352	Prefinished hardwood plywood, from purchased plywood	225.8	292.4	321.3	412.2	395.4	383.8	286.7	105.1
24353	Hardwood plywood type products	159.7	113.8	96.2	85.0	74.6	60.8	31.1	33.0
24354	Hardwood veneer, not reinforced or backed	277.7	341.4	323.0	314.4	247.9	213.7	161.3	126.0
24350	Hardwood veneer and plywood, n.s.k.	43.2	63.9	53.8	44.7	(S)	46.0	27.3	25.2
2436-	Softwood veneer and plywood	2 780.0	3 201.2	3 270.9	4 045.0	4 144.2	3 582.3	1 939.6	(NA)
24363	Softwood plywood type products	73.5	146.8	120.2	138.9	163.7	102.6	39.6	24.2
24364	Softwood veneer, not reinforced or backed	315.8	384.8	370.9	525.9	519.5	404.5	304.3	135.3
24365	Softwood plywood, rough	1 404.5	1 546.0	1 549.8	1 989.4				
24366	Softwood plywood, sanded	572.8	663.8	700.7	731.2	3 435.6	3 054.6	1 593.4	783.7
24367	Softwood plywood specialities	381.6	446.1	506.4	605.3				
24360	Softwood veneer and plywood, n.s.k.	31.8	13.7	22.9	54.3	25.4	20.6	2.3	(²)
24390	Fabricated structural wood products	800.2	833.5	954.7	1 136.2	1 062.8	781.7	455.5	(NA)

Figures 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. For 1967, individual product codes included in product class differ from 1972 and subsequent years. Products shifting into or out of this product class represent approximately 7 percent of total 1967 shipments. For 1967 product class 24350 included data for product class 24360.

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 2431, MILLWORK					
	Materials, parts, and supplies	(X)	2 293.0	(X)	2 239.4
241112	Softwood logs, bolts, and unsliced flitches mil ft (log scale)...	**40.9	12.4	*72.4	16.2
242110	Rough lumber: Hardwood mil bd ft...	**217.7	106.9	**192.7	87.5
242121	Softwood do...	589.9	292.1	836.7	339.7
242117	Dressed lumber: Hardwood do...	*568.9	86.3	180.7	49.9
242128	Softwood do...	(S)	359.2	**1 006.7	448.1
243540	Hardwood veneer mil sq ft (surf meas)...	(S)	61.1	(S)	52.1
243511	Hardwood plywood, other than container type: Veneer core do...	(S)	38.8	(S)	60.7
243513	Board core, including lumber, particleboard, and hardboard core do...	(S)	15.5	(S)	15.5
243601	Softwood plywood mil sq ft (3/8 in. basis)...	(S)	6.9	(S)	7.1
249200	Particleboard (wood) mil sq ft (3/4 in. basis)...	(S)	17.2	*79.4	13.6
249960	Hardboard (wood fiberboard) mil sq ft (1/8 in. basis)...	(S)	44.6	378.0	38.0
249970	Medium density fiberboard (MDF) mil sq ft (3/4 in. basis)...	(S)	8.5	(S)	1.4
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes	(X)	16.6	(X)	13.6
342940	Builders' hardware, including door locks, lock sets, lock trim, miscellaneous sash, screen, and shelf hardware; hinges and butts; hangers, tracks, and related items; cabinet hardware and all other builders' hardware	(X)	114.8	(X)	134.2
265001	Paperboard boxes and containers	(X)	12.7	(X)	9.6
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	477.1	(X)	483.1
971000	Materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. ²	(X)	622.3	(X)	469.1
INDUSTRY 2434, WOOD KITCHEN CABINETS					
	Materials, parts, and supplies	(X)	843.8	(X)	677.4
242110	Rough lumber: Hardwood mil bd ft...	(S)	23.8		
242121	Softwood do...	(S)	7.0		
242117	Dressed lumber: Hardwood do...	(S)	56.2		
242128	Softwood do...	(S)	19.0		
243511	Hardwood plywood other than container type: Veneer core mil sq ft (surf meas)...	(S)	19.9		
243513	Board core, including lumber, particleboard and hardboard core do...	(S)	20.1		
243601	Softwood plywood mil sq ft (3/8 in. basis)...	(S)	10.0		
243540	Hardwood veneer mil sq ft (surf meas)...	(S)	7.9		
249200	Particleboard (wood) mil sq ft (3/4 in. basis)...	(S)	48.4	(³)	(³)
249960	Hardboard (wood fiberboard) mil sq ft (1/8 in. basis)...	(S)	13.1		
249970	Medium density fiberboard (MDF) mil sq ft (3/4 in. basis)...	**46.7	15.6		
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes and other shapes	(X)	18.7		
342940	Builders' hardware, including door locks, locksets, lock trim, miscellaneous sash, screen, and shelf hardware; hinges and butts, hangers, tracks and related items; cabinet hardware, and all other builders' hardware	(X)	40.5		
265001	Paperboard boxes, containers, and corrugated paperboard	(X)	16.0		
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	135.3		
971000	Materials parts, and supplies, n.s.k. ²	(X)	392.3		
1982 material code	Material	1982		1977	
		Consumption of materials received from other establishments	Materials made and consumed in same plant (quantity)	Consumption of materials received from other establishments	Materials made and consumed in same plant (quantity)
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2435, HARDWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD					
	Materials, parts, and supplies	(X)	778.6	(X)	765.3
081111	Stumpage cost (cost of timber, excluding land, cut and consumed at same establishment)	(X)	9.9	(X)	4.0
241111	Logs, bolts, and unsliced flitches: Hardwood mil ft (log scale)...	*375.9	78.2	**248.3	76.7
241112	Softwood do...	96.9	20.1	139.3	27.1
242111	Hardwood lumber, rough and dressed mil bd ft...	80.6	10.9	**58.3	14.7

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		
		Consumption of materials received from other establishments		Materials made and consumed in same plant (quantity)	Consumption of materials received from other establishments		Materials made and consumed in same plant (quantity)
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	
INDUSTRY 2435, HARDWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD—Con.							
243540	Veneer: Hardwood -----mil sq ft (surf meas)...	*2 721.8	277.0	(S)	2 950.9	179.3	(S)
243640	Softwood -----mil sq ft (1 in. basis)...	129.9	27.5	(D)	95.4	21.0	(S)
243510	Plywood: Hardwood -----mil sq ft (surf meas)...	(S)	96.4	(X)	*1 866.8	228.0	(X)
243601	Softwood -----mil sq ft (3/8 in. basis)...	(D)	(D)	(X)	177.7	30.4	(X)
249201	Particleboard: Conventional -----mil sq ft (3/4 in. basis)...	(S)	49.1	(X)	505.6	66.6	(X)
249202	Waferboard (phenolic board) -----do...	**57.1	16.3	(X)	(S)	(*)	(X)
249209	Oriented strand board -----do...						
249970	Medium density fiberboard (MDF) -----do...						
249960	Hardboard (wood fiberboard) -----mil sq ft (1/8 in. basis)...						
289101	Glues and adhesives (soybean, casein, blood, albumen, synthetic resin adhesives, etc.) -----mil lb...	(S)	22.4	(X)	**132.6	14.2	(X)
282104	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc., excluding sheets, rods, tubes, and shapes -----mil lb (dry basis)...	(D)	(D)	(X)	.8	.3	(X)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	80.5	(X)	(X)	*74.2	(X)
971000	Materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)	71.0	(X)	(X)	28.6	(X)
INDUSTRY 2436, SOFTWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD							
Materials, parts, and supplies -----		(X)	2 180.4	(X)	(X)	2 084.8	(X)
081111	Stumpage cost (cost of timber, excluding land, cut and consumed at same establishment) -----	(X)	253.7	(X)	(X)	179.9	(X)
Logs, bolts, and unsliced flitches:							
241111	Hardwood -----mil ft (log scale)...	(S)	18.8	(D)	108.8	25.7	(S)
241112	Softwood -----do...	4 574.6	1 176.1	(D)	5 998.2	1 055.5	(S)
242123	Softwood, lumber, rough and dressed -----mil bd ft...	(S)	14.2	108.8	*175.5	29.6	(S)
243540	Veneer: Hardwood -----mil sq ft (surf meas)...	*82.1	8.9	(S)	104.5	7.4	(S)
243640	Softwood -----mil sq ft (1 in. basis)...	(S)	241.4	1 536.9	2 209.8	378.0	(S)
243510	Plywood: Hardwood -----mil sq ft (surf meas)...	(D)	(D)	(X)	(X)	(⁶)	(X)
243601	Softwood -----mil sq ft (3/8 in. basis)...	*366.1	50.4	(X)	836.6	85.5	(X)
249201	Particleboard: Conventional -----mil sq ft (3/4 in. basis)...	(D)	(D)	(X)	24.1	3.7	(X)
249202	Waferboard (phenolic board) -----do...	(D)	(D)	(X)	(X)	(⁶)	(X)
249209	Oriented strand board -----do...						
249970	Medium density fiberboard (MDF) -----do...						
249960	Hardboard (wood fiberboard) -----mil sq ft (1/8 in. basis)...						
289101	Glues and adhesives (soybean, casein, blood, albumen, synthetic resin adhesives, etc.) -----mil lb...	**1 008.0	131.6	(X)	**1 338.3	119.3	(X)
282104	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc., but excluding sheets, rods, tubes, and shapes -----mil lb (dry basis)...	**120.6	10.7	(X)	29.0	4.2	(X)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	215.1	(X)	(X)	*170.3	(X)
971000	Materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)	54.7	(X)	(X)	25.7	(X)
1982 material code	Material	1982		1977			
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)		
INDUSTRY 2439, STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, N.E.C.							
Materials, parts, and supplies -----		(X)	466.8	(X)	450.9		
Rough lumber:							
242110	Hardwood -----mil bd ft...	(S)	24.4	(S)	16.3		
242121	Softwood -----do...	142.6	37.7	**91.4	21.3		
Dressed lumber:							
242117	Hardwood -----do...	(S)	36.9	**67.1	14.8		
242128	Softwood -----do...	*541.4	136.4	*752.1	191.6		

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 2439, STRUCTURAL WOOD MEMBERS, N.E.C.—Con.					
243510	Plywood: Hardwood ----- mil sq ft (surf meas)---	(D)	(D)	(S)	.9
243601	Softwood ----- mil sq ft (3/8 in. basis)---	(S)	3.2	**60.3	12.5
249200	Particleboard (wood) ----- mil sq ft (3/4 in. basis)---	(S)	3.8	(S)	2.0
282104	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc., but excluding sheets, rods, tubes, and shapes ----- mil lb---	(S)	4.0	(S)	2.1
342940	Builders' hardware, including door locks, lock sets, lock trim, miscellaneous sash, screen, and shelf hardware; hinges and butts; hangers, tracks, and related items; cabinet hardware, and all other builders' hardware -----	(X)	(D)	(X)	6.3
344113	Fabricated structural iron and steel (includes truss plates) and aluminum ----- 1,000 s tons---	(S)	15.4	**8.9	7.7
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	42.5	(X)	50.7
971000	All other materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)	156.1	(X)	124.7

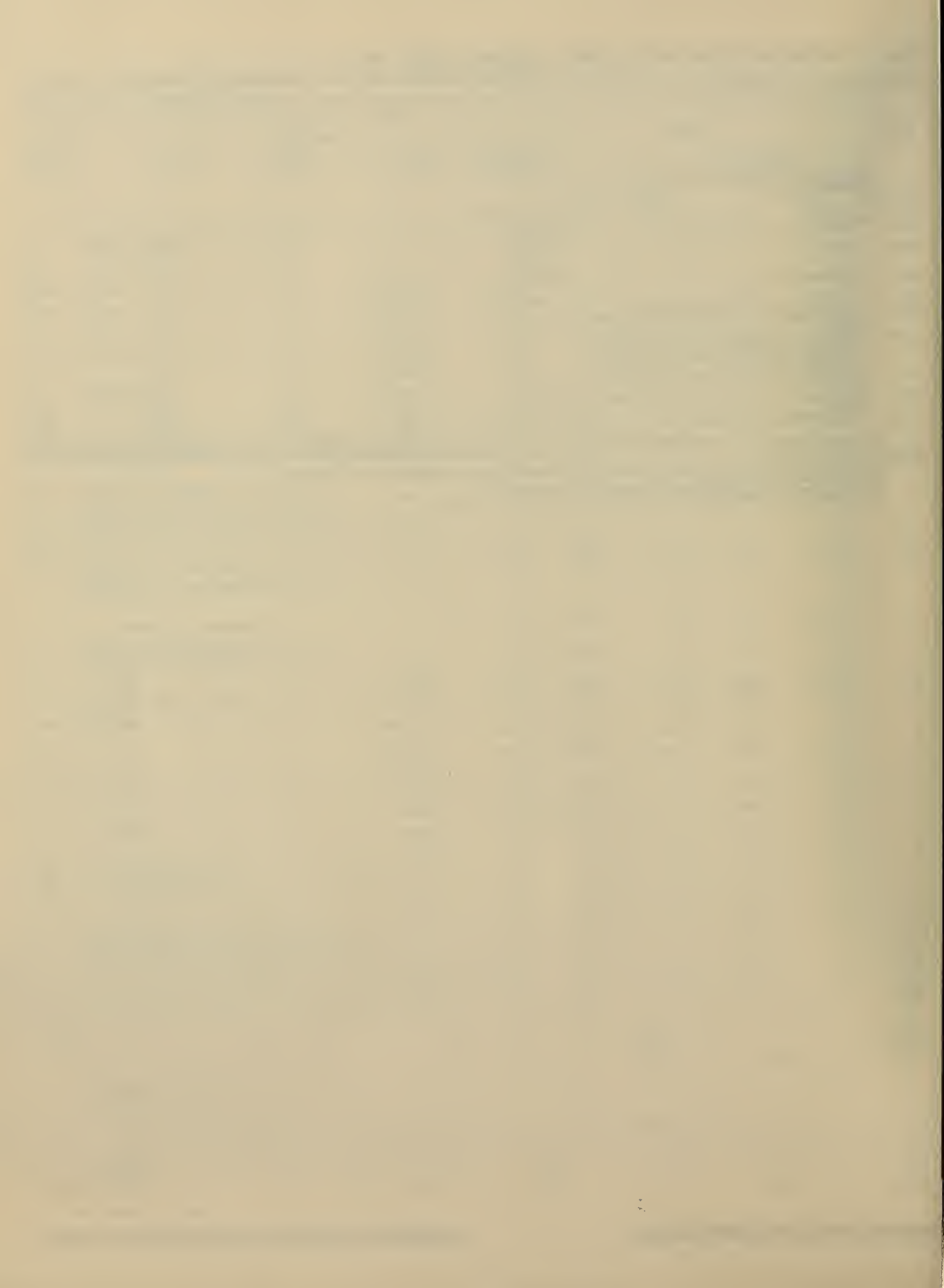
¹For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-cost relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent 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.

³Data did not meet publication standards.

⁴For 1977, material codes 249970 and 249960 were included with material code 970099.

⁵For 1977, material codes 243510, 249970, and 249960 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.

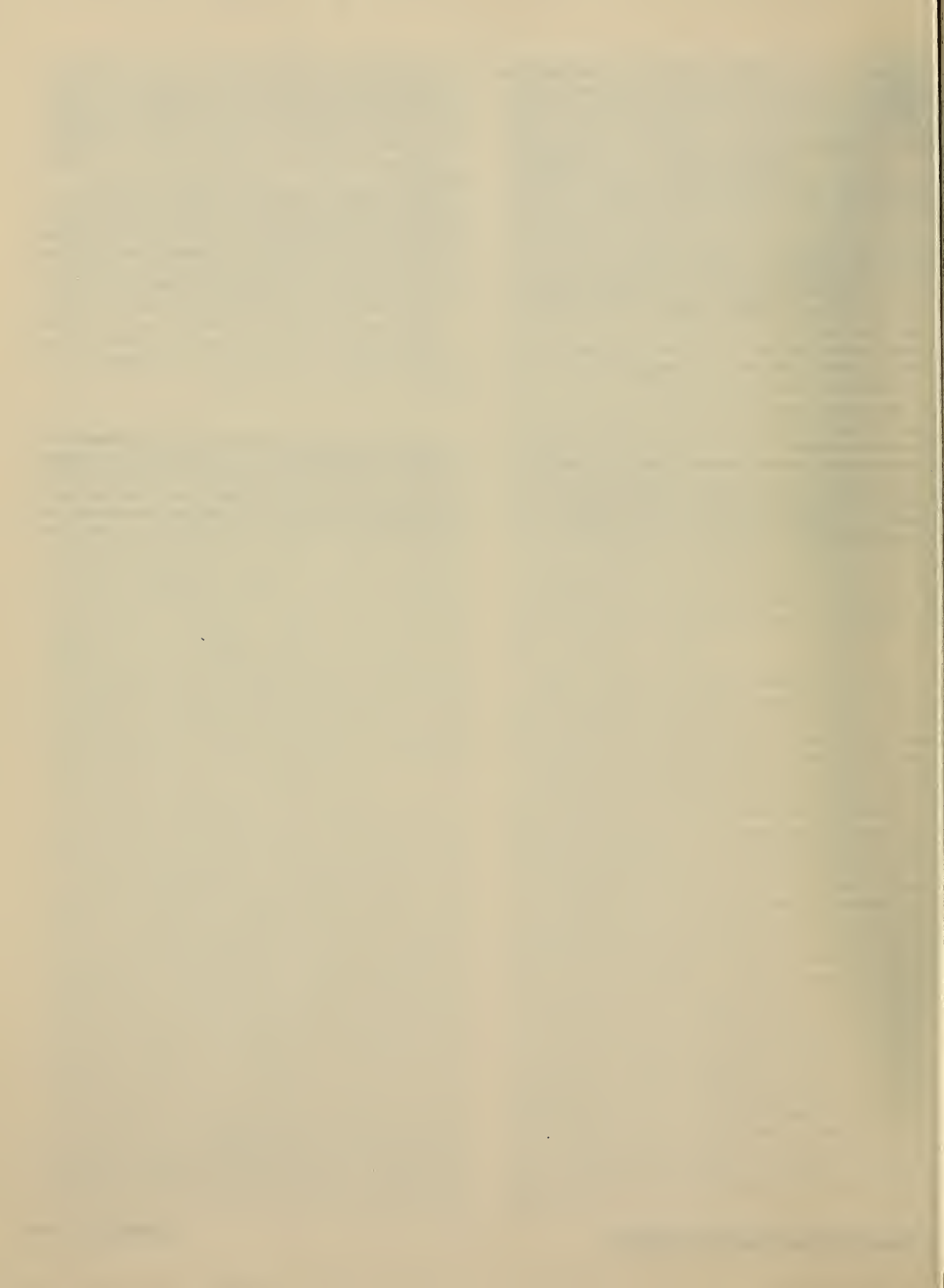
Retirements—Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the 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.



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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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.

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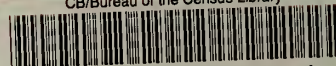
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