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# 1987

## Census of Manufactures

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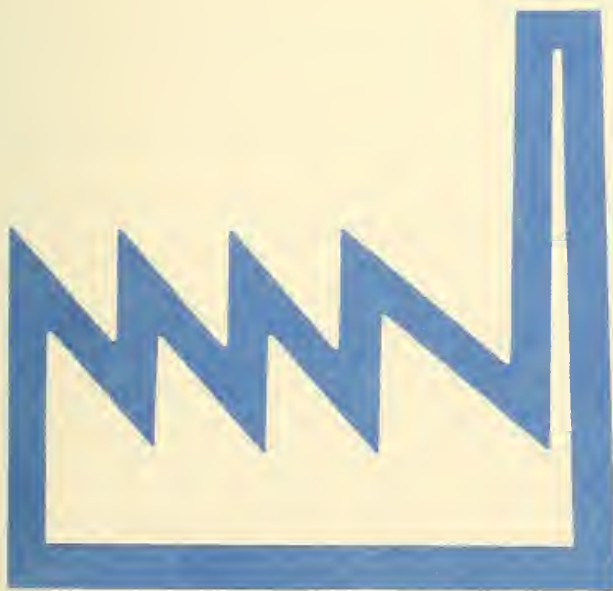
MC87-I-25B

INDUSTRY SERIES

### Office, Public Building, and Miscellaneous Furniture; Office and Store Fixtures

Industries 2521, 2522, 2531, 2541, 2542, 2591, and 2599

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1987 Census of Manufactures.

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

This report was prepared in the Industry Division. **John Govoni**, Assistant Chief for Census/ASM Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of manufactures. Planning and implementation were under the direction of **Michael J. Zampogna**, Chief, Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen H. Foreman, Jr.**, Section Chief, with primary data analysis responsibilities performed by **David J. Gromos**.

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If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call (301) 763-2510.

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# INTRODUCTION

## PURPOSE AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. They provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

*Economic censuses furnish an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions.*

*Policy-making agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.*

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

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

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

## AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic censuses every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1987 Economic Censuses consist of the

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Transportation
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1987 Census of Agriculture and 1987 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1993 covering the year 1992.

## AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State Data Centers in every State and Business and Industry Data Centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

## WHAT'S NEW IN 1987

Several changes have taken place for the 1987 censuses. Data will be reported on the basis of the newly revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system with selected reports including "bridge tables," linking the old and new classification systems. A new set of metropolitan areas has been adopted, and more detailed information will be available for businesses with no paid employees. For additional information on these changes, review the subsequent text.

## HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

The economic censuses trace their beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial

activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 manufactures census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

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

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

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The Census of Construction Industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The Census of Transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks. New for 1987 are publications reporting on business establishments engaged in several transportation industries, paralleling the data on establishments in other sectors. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation. The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic censuses in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

Economic censuses have also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands and Guam since 1958, and in the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1982 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series, and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

## AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the censuses provide complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the *Annual Survey of Manufactures*, *Current Industrial Reports*, and the *Quarterly Financial Report*. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent

observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the censuses. The *County Business Patterns* program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

## SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1987 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1987 Economic Censuses*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

## CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

### General

This report, from the 1987 Census of Manufactures, is one of a series of 83 industry reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or groups of related industries. Additional separate reports will be issued for each State and the District of Columbia and for special subjects such as type of organization, distribution of sales by class of customer, concentration ratios and water use in manufacturing.

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

State reports present similar statistics for each State and its important metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's), counties, and places. Selected statistical totals for "all manufacturing" have been shown in the State reports for MSA's with 250 employees or more and for counties and places with 450 employees or more.

The *General Summary* report will contain industry, product class, and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. The introduction to the *General Summary* discusses, at greater length, many of the subjects described in this introduction. For example, the *General Summary* text 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

The 1987 Census of Manufactures covers all establishments with one paid employee or more primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the *1987 Standard Industrial*

*Classification (SIC) Manual*<sup>1</sup>. This is the system of industrial classification developed by experts on classification in Government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. This classification system is used by Government agencies as well as many organizations outside the Government.

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

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

## **Relationship Between Annual Survey of Manufactures and Census of Manufactures**

The Bureau of the Census conducts the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the censuses of manufactures. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 56,000 establishments and collects the same industry statistics (employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the census of manufactures. In addition to collecting the information normally requested on the census form, the establishments in the ASM sample are requested to supply information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, costs of purchased services, and foreign content of materials consumed. Except for supplemental labor costs, the extra ASM items are collected only in census years.

## **Establishment Basis of Reporting**

The census of manufactures is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in

distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1987, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries. This report excludes information for separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company (see Auxiliaries).

## **Manufacturing Universe and Census Report Forms**

The 1987 Census of Manufactures universe includes approximately 350,000 establishments. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures. The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

### **1. Small Single-Establishment Companies Not Sent a Report Form**

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, approximately 150,000 small single-establishment companies were excused from filing reports. Selection of these small establishments was done on an industry-by-industry basis and was based on annual payroll and total shipments data as well as on the industry classification codes contained in the administrative records of Federal agencies. The cutoffs were selected so that these administrative-records cases would account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for all manufacturing. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than five employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms.

Information on the physical location of the establishment, as well as information on payrolls, receipts (shipments), and industry classification, was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements, which safeguarded their confidentiality. Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials

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

were not distributed among specific products and materials for these establishments but were included in the product and material "not specified by kind" (n.s.k.) categories.

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

Sometimes these administrative-record cases were only given a two- or three-digit SIC group. For the 1987 Census of Manufactures, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the four-digit SIC level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those four-digit SIC industries identified as "not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.) within the given two- or three-digit industry groups.

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

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

## 2. Establishments Sent a Report Form

The 200,000 establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. **ASM sample establishments**—This group consisted of approximately 56,000 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. See appendix A, section 2, for an explanation of these items.

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 these many forms to canvass the 459 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

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

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

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

- b. **Large and medium establishments (non-ASM)**—Approximately 84,000 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-establishment companies (non-ASM)**—This group consisted of approximately 60,000 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 form as on the long form. However, detailed information on materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus its use would increase the value of the n.s.k. categories.

## Auxiliaries

In this industry report, the data on employment and payroll are limited to operating manufacturing establishments. The census report form filed for auxiliaries (ES-9200) requested a description of the activity of the establishments serviced. However, the manufacturing auxiliaries were coded only to the two-digit major group of the establishments they served; whereas, the operating establishments were coded to a four-digit manufacturing industry. Data for the approximately 10,000 separately operated auxiliaries are included in the geographic area series and in a report issued as part of the 1987 Enterprise Statistics Survey.

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

Included in the broad category of auxiliaries are administrative offices. Employees in administrative offices are concerned with the general management of multiestablishment companies, i.e., with the general supervision and control of two units or more, such as manufacturing plants, mines, sales branches, or stores. The functions of these employees may include (1) program planning, including sales research and coordination of purchasing, production, and distribution; (2) company purchasing, including general contracts and purchasing methods; (3) company financial policy and accounting; (4) general engineering, including design of product machinery and equipment, and direction of engineering effort conducted at the individual operation locations; (5) 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 1 of 459 manufacturing industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1987 SIC Manual. The 1987 edition of this manual represents a major revision for manufacturing industries from the 1972 edition and its 1977 supplement. Appendix A of the 1987 Manual notes the revisions in the four-digit industry levels between 1972/77 and 1987.

An industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing the same product or a closely related group of products. The product groupings from which industry classifications are derived are based on considerations such as similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, types of customers, and the like. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees. The system operates in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. For 1987, there are 20 major groups (two-digit SIC), 139 industry groups (three-digit SIC), and 459 industries (four-digit SIC). This represents an expansion of four-digit industries from 452 in 1972/77 and a reduction of three-digit groups from 143 in 1972/77. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. There are about 11,000 products identified by a seven-digit code. The seven-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same four digits.

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

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

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year (see appendix, 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 particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

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

While some establishments produce only the primary products of the industry in which they are classified, all establishments of an industry rarely specialize to this extent. The industry statistics (employment, inventories, value added by manufacture, total value of shipments including resales and miscellaneous receipts, etc.) shown in tables 1a through 5a, therefore, reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments in that industry but also their secondary activities. The product statistics in table 6a represent the output of all establishments whether or not they are classified in the same industry as the product. For this reason, in relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments to the product statistics, the composition of the industry's output shown in table 5b should be considered.

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

However, establishments making products falling into the same industry category may use a variety of processes and materials to produce them. Also, the same industry classification (based on end products) may include both establishments that are highly integrated and those that put only the finishing touches on an already highly fabricated item. For example, the refrigeration equipment industry includes instances of almost complete integration (production of the compressor, condensing unit, electric motor, casting, stamping of the case, and final assembly) all

carried on at one plant. On the other hand, the condensing unit, the motor, and the case may be purchased and only assembled into the finished product.

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

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

### **Value of Shipments for the Industry Compared With Value of Product Shipments**

This report shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In tables 1a through 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). Value of product shipments shown in table 6a represents the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry.

### **CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES**

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

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics in tables 1a through 5a of this report is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed. 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.

### **SPECIAL TABULATIONS**

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1987 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, DC 20233.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

-	Represents zero.
(D)	Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
(NA)	Not available.
(NC)	Not comparable.
(S)	Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards.
(X)	Not applicable.
(Z)	Less than half the unit shown.
do	Ditto.

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.

## CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone
Census/ASM		
Durables	Kenneth Hansen	(301) 763-7304
Nondurables	Michael Zampogna	(301) 763-2510
Current Industrial Reports		
Durables	Malcolm Bernhardt	(301) 763-2518
Nondurables	Thomas Flood	(301) 763-5911
Import/Export Publications	Foreign Trade Division	(301) 763-5140
Industry Analysis and Forecasts	International Trade Administration	(202) 377-4356

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

For explanation of terms, see appendices

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

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



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## Office, Public Building, and Miscellaneous Furniture; Office and Store Fixtures

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# DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIES AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report shows 1987 Census of Manufactures statistics for establishments classified in each of the following industries:

## SIC code and title

2521	Wood Office Furniture
2522	Office Furniture, Except Wood
2531	Public Building and Related Furniture
2541	Wood Partitions and Fixtures
2542	Partitions and Fixtures, Except Wood
2591	Drapery Hardware and Blinds and Shades
2599	Furniture and Fixtures, 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 when comparing industry statistics (tables 1 through 5a) with product statistics (table 6) 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-establishment 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 Federal agencies. The remaining statistics were developed from industry averages.

Establishment data were tabulated based on industry definitions included in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual<sup>1</sup>. The 1987 edition represents a major revision for manufacturing industries from the 1972 edition and its 1977 supplement. In addition to the 1987 SIC revision, changes were made to the product class

(five-digit) and product code (seven-digit) categories. The product class and product code comparability between the 1987 and 1982 censuses is shown in the appendixes. These appendixes present, in tabular form, the linkage from 1987 to 1982.

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.

## INDUSTRY 2521, WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing office furniture, chiefly of wood. Products of this industry also are collected in the Current Industrial Report MA-25H, Office Furniture.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2521, Wood Office Furniture, had employment of 31.0 thousand. The employment figure was 48 percent above the 21.0 thousand reported in 1982. The leading States in employment in 1987 were North Carolina, California, Indiana, and New York. These same States were the leaders in 1982.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.1 billion.

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. Industry 2521 shipped \$1.8 billion of wood office furniture products considered primary to the industry, \$141.1 million of secondary products, and had \$109.0 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 1982, the specialization ratio was 91 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 91 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio was 84 percent. The products primary to industry 2521, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$2.0 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the wood office furniture industry amounted to \$829.0 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

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

Single-establishment 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 12 percent of total value of shipments.

## **INDUSTRY 2522, OFFICE FURNITURE, EXCEPT WOOD**

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing office furniture, except furniture chiefly of wood. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing safes and vaults are classified in industry 3499. Products of this industry also are collected in the Current Industrial Report MA-25H, Office Furniture.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2522, Office Furniture, Except Wood, had employment of 49.7 thousand. The employment figure was 31 percent above the 37.8 thousand reported in 1982. The leading States in employment in 1987 were Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. This represents a shift from 1982 when Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, and New York were the leading States.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$5.5 billion.

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. Industry 2522 shipped \$5.0 billion of nonwood office furniture products considered primary to the industry, \$293.6 million of secondary products, and had \$129.5 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 94 percent (specialization ratio). In 1982, the specialization ratio was 90 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 96 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio was 91 percent. The products primary to industry 2522, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$5.3 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the nonwood office furniture industry amounted to \$2.0 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with up to 15 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a

small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 3 percent of total value of shipments.

## **INDUSTRY 2531, PUBLIC BUILDING AND RELATED FURNITURE**

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture for schools, theaters, assembly halls, churches, and libraries. It also includes establishments engaged in manufacturing seats for public conveyances, as well as seats for automobiles and aircraft. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing stone furniture are classified in industry 3281, and those manufacturing concrete furniture are classified in industry 3272.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2531, Public Building and Related Furniture, had employment of 21.8 thousand. The employment figure was 16 percent above the 18.8 thousand reported in 1982. The leading States in employment in 1987 were California, Indiana, Michigan, and Arkansas, accounting for 40 percent of the industry's employment. This represents a shift from 1982 when Michigan, Texas, Arkansas, and California accounted for 36 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.1 billion.

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. Industry 2531 shipped \$1.9 billion of public building and related furniture products considered primary to the industry, \$153.1 million of secondary products, and had \$74.2 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 92 percent (specialization ratio). In 1982, the specialization ratio was 84 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 92 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio was 86 percent. The products primary to industry 2531, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$2.0 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the public building and related furniture industry amounted to \$1.2 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment 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 2541, WOOD PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES**

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing shelving, lockers, and office and store fixtures, plastics laminated fixture tops, and related fabricated products, chiefly of wood. Prefabricated partitions are included in this industry if designed to be attached to the floor and are classified in industry 2521 if designed to be free-standing or part of an office furniture panel system. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing refrigerated cabinets, showcases, and display cases are classified in industry 3585.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2541, Wood Partitions and Fixtures, had employment of 40.5 thousand. The employment figure was 28 percent above the 31.7 thousand reported in 1982. The leading States in employment in 1987 were California, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. These same States were the leaders in 1982.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.8 billion.

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. Industry 2541 shipped \$2.5 billion of wood partitions and fixtures products considered primary to the industry, \$167.1 million of secondary products, and had \$140.3 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 94 percent (specialization ratio). In 1982, the specialization ratio was 92 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 90 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio was 91 percent. The products primary to industry 2541, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$2.8 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the wood partitions and fixtures industry amounted to \$1.2 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment 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 22 percent of total value of shipments.

## **INDUSTRY 2542, PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES, EXCEPT WOOD**

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing office and store fixtures, shelving, storage racks, lockers, and related fabricated products, chiefly of materials other than wood. Prefabricated partitions are included in this industry if designed to be attached to the floor and are classified in industry 2522 if designed to be free-standing or part of an office furniture panel system. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing refrigerated cabinets, showcases, and display cases are classified in industry 3585 and those manufacturing safes and vaults are classified in industry 3499.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2542, Partitions and Fixtures, Except Wood, had employment of 33.5 thousand. The employment figure was 20 percent above the 28.0 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment increased 3 percent. The 1986 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses. The leading States in employment in 1987 were Illinois, New York, California, and Pennsylvania, accounting for 40 percent of the industry's employment. These same States were the leaders in 1982, when they accounted for 45 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.7 billion.

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. Industry 2542 shipped \$2.3 billion of nonwood partitions and fixtures products considered primary to the industry, \$285.2 million of secondary products, and had \$162.1 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 89 percent (specialization ratio). In 1982, the specialization ratio also was 89 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 93 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio was 91 percent. The products primary to industry 2542, no matter in what industry they

were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$2.4 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the nonwood partitions and fixtures industry amounted to \$1.2 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with up to 15 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 13 percent of total value of shipments.

### **INDUSTRY 2591, DRAPERY HARDWARE AND BLINDS AND SHADES**

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing curtain and drapery rods, poles, and fixtures; and venetian blinds and other window blinds and shades, except of canvas. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing canvas shades and awnings are classified in industry 2394.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2591, Drapery Hardware and Blinds and Shades had employment of 20.6 thousand. The employment figure was 31 percent above the 15.7 thousand reported in 1982. The leading States in employment in 1987 were California, Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, accounting for 42 percent of the industry's employment. This represents a shift from 1982 when California, New Jersey, Illinois, and New York accounted for 41 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$1.8 billion.

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. Industry 2591 shipped \$1.6 billion of drapery hardware and blinds and shades products considered primary to the industry, \$11.3 million of secondary products, and had \$156.0 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 99 percent (specialization ratio). In 1982, the specialization ratio was 97 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 1982, the coverage ratio also was 97 percent. The

products primary to industry 2591, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$1.7 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the drapery hardware and blinds and shades industry amounted to \$887.0 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment 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 15 percent of total value of shipments.

### **INDUSTRY 2599, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, N.E.C.**

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture and fixtures, not elsewhere classified, including hospital beds and furniture specially designed for use in restaurants, bars, cafeterias, bowling centers, and ships.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2599, Furniture and Fixtures, N.E.C., had employment of 29.3 thousand. The employment figure was 46 percent above the 20.1 thousand reported in 1982. The leading States in employment in 1987 were California, Florida, Indiana, and Tennessee, accounting for 36 percent of the industry's employment. This represents a shift from 1982 when California, Illinois, New York, and Indiana accounted for 39 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.0 billion.

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. Industry 2599 shipped \$1.7 billion of furniture and fixtures, n.e.c., products considered primary to the industry, \$121.3 million of secondary products, and had \$140.0 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 1982, the specialization ratio was 90 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 90 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio was 82 percent. The products primary to industry 2599, no matter in what industry they

were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$1.9 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the furniture and fixtures, n.e.c., industry amounted to \$791.1 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment 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 28 percent of total value of shipments.









Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Years—Con.

[1987 industry definitions are the same as in the 1972/77 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production worker hour (dollars)
<b>INDUSTRY 2591, DRAPERY HARDWARE AND BLINDS AND SHADES</b>									
1987 Census	16 612	77	1 962	7.16	50	69	43 631	38	28.81
1986 ASM	16 274	75	1 956	7.04	52	71	41 126	40	27.93
1985 ASM	16 027	77	1 923	6.95	52	72	37 625	43	25.36
1984 ASM	15 525	76	1 941	6.65	52	72	37 333	42	25.22
1983 ASM	15 327	74	1 928	6.77	49	68	42 405	36	29.56
1982 Census	14 248	75	1 880	6.67	50	70	35 452	40	25.30
1981 ASM	13 487	71	1 946	5.89	53	73	34 272	39	24.84
1980 ASM	12 700	70	1 918	5.64	52	73	29 185	44	21.72
1979 ASM	12 013	75	1 904	5.28	51	72	28 654	42	20.20
1978 ASM	11 207	76	1 932	5.19	49	69	28 039	40	19.11
1977 Census	10 705	76	1 942	4.95	49	71	25 368	42	17.25
1976 ASM	9 230	76	1 677	4.88	50	72	21 032	44	16.46
1975 ASM	8 972	73	1 654	4.76	49	73	18 108	50	15.00
1974 ASM	8 214	73	1 784	4.10	49	73	18 595	44	14.33
1973 ASM	7 928	72	1 901	3.66	46	70	17 857	44	13.01
1972 Census	7 801	72	1 966	3.31	45	71	16 380	48	11.59
<b>INDUSTRY 2599, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, N.E.C.</b>									
1987 Census	18 761	74	1 940	7.93	40	68	39 980	47	27.96
1986 ASM	18 790	72	1 988	8.04	42	68	41 590	45	29.24
1985 ASM	18 750	73	2 000	7.73	44	71	38 960	48	26.54
1984 ASM	18 004	74	2 047	7.21	46	72	37 506	48	24.90
1983 ASM	17 333	74	2 044	7.10	47	73	36 384	48	24.18
1982 Census	16 288	74	1 973	6.97	47	72	33 930	48	23.20
1981 ASM	15 525	78	2 041	6.31	47	72	33 071	47	20.89
1980 ASM	14 043	78	1 972	5.84	45	71	29 560	48	19.21
1979 ASM	12 724	78	2 118	5.16	49	76	25 665	50	15.57
1978 ASM	11 905	77	2 013	5.03	45	73	23 801	50	15.43
1977 Census	11 127	76	1 971	4.85	44	73	22 204	50	14.89
1976 ASM	10 785	78	1 905	4.57	48	76	19 881	54	13.42
1975 ASM	10 250	76	1 981	4.27	46	74	19 199	53	12.80
1974 ASM	9 881	81	2 043	3.86	43	73	19 203	51	11.59
1973 ASM	8 465	79	1 984	3.62	43	73	16 987	50	10.80
1972 Census	7 965	80	1 974	3.48	44	75	14 600	55	9.24

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

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1987 and 1982

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

Industry and geographic area	E1	1987							1982					
		All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees <sup>2</sup> (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number <sup>2</sup> (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
<b>INDUSTRY 2521, WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE</b>														
United States	E1	649	233	31.0	562.2	24.4	48.4	379.0	1 261.8	829.0	2 084.1	48.3	21.0	659.0
Alabama	-	9	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Arizona	E4	17	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Arkansas	E1	9	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
California	E1	134	47	4.7	77.8	3.6	6.8	49.4	170.2	98.2	267.6	(D)	4.4	147.2
Connecticut	E7	7	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Florida	E4	48	7	.6	9.3	.4	.9	6.0	17.6	11.1	28.7	.7	.5	10.4
Georgia	E2	16	6	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Illinois	E2	21	8	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Indiana	-	31	23	FF	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.1	110.7
Iowa	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Kentucky	-	7	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Maryland	E1	15	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts	E2	9	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Michigan	E1	31	16	2.2	46.3	1.7	3.4	33.2	75.1	52.7	125.6	(D)	EE	(D)
Minnesota	E4	16	6	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Mississippi	-	8	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
New Jersey	-	15	7	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	8.7
New York	E1	54	18	2.4	49.0	1.7	3.3	31.3	107.9	65.2	171.7	3.5	1.4	48.9
North Carolina	-	39	25	6.6	113.5	5.4	10.4	78.3	275.9	184.2	456.5	12.6	4.6	126.4
Ohio	E1	12	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	-	19	6	.9	15.0	.8	1.5	10.4	42.9	20.7	63.0	1.2	.8	22.4
Texas	E3	31	10	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.5	12.0
Washington	E5	21	8	.6	10.4	.4	.8	6.6	22.6	13.5	35.6	(D)	.4	21.5
Wisconsin	E3	10	4	.5	7.9	.4	.7	5.3	21.7	14.5	36.2	(D)	AA	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.





**Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1987 and 1982—Con.**

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

Industry and geographic area	1987											1982		
	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees <sup>2</sup> (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	
	E <sup>1</sup>	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number <sup>2</sup> (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)							Wages (million dollars)
<b>INDUSTRY 2591, DRAPERY HARDWARE AND BLINDS AND SHADES—Con.</b>														
South Carolina	-	2	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	
Tennessee	-	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)	
Texas	E2	32	11	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	28.5	
Utah	E2	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)	
Virginia	E8	13	1	CC	3.2	.1	.2	1.8	7.2	6.9	14.1	(D)	(NA)	
Washington	E2	5	3	2	2.6	.2	.3	2.0	8.4	5.1	14.3	(D)	(NA)	
West Virginia	1	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)	
Wisconsin	-	6	3	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)	
<b>INDUSTRY 2599, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, N.E.C.</b>														
United States	E2	1 597	352	29.3	549.7	21.6	41.9	332.3	1 171.4	791.1	1 959.7	38.3	20.1	682.0
Alabama	E4	36	9	.6	7.3	.5	.8	4.6	14.2	10.1	24.2	.5	(NA)	(NA)
Arizona	E5	23	6	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Arkansas	E5	15	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
California	E3	229	50	4.2	74.1	3.1	6.0	46.8	149.8	100.3	250.3	(D)	2.2	70.9
Colorado	E2	25	5	.4	7.0	.3	.6	4.7	15.4	14.0	29.0	.5	.2	5.8
Connecticut	E7	16	5	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	E3	165	29	2.2	30.1	1.6	2.9	17.9	56.3	50.6	106.9	(D)	1.4	42.0
Georgia	E2	55	13	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	20.6
Illinois	E2	56	18	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.1	70.8
Indiana	-	28	14	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.6	82.4
Kansas	-	12	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Kentucky	E9	14	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	E5	27	3	.3	6.2	.2	.5	3.9	13.4	8.1	21.3	(D)	BB	(D)
Massachusetts	E2	27	8	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.5	19.4
Michigan	E1	38	12	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Minnesota	E1	26	7	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	8.2
Mississippi	E2	48	16	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Missouri	E1	30	12	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.8	34.4
New Jersey	E5	57	13	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.5	14.8
New York	E3	144	21	1.8	34.7	1.3	2.6	21.7	77.5	52.7	129.6	1.7	2.0	65.0
North Carolina	E8	72	10	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Ohio	E2	37	12	1.1	24.8	.8	1.6	14.7	55.9	48.4	103.5	(D)	.6	22.6
Oklahoma	E5	13	4	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Oregon	E3	28	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Pennsylvania	E2	50	9	.8	20.3	.6	1.2	12.2	39.1	27.6	65.5	1.3	.7	25.6
South Carolina	E1	22	6	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	-	37	12	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Texas	E4	75	14	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	21.0
Vermont	E3	8	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	E2	21	4	.4	7.2	.3	.5	4.8	13.0	7.6	20.6	.2	.3	8.4
Washington	E1	33	5	.4	8.6	.3	.5	4.5	16.9	15.2	32.1	(D)	BB	(D)
Wisconsin	E4	28	7	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)

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

<sup>1</sup>Payroll 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 the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated value of shipments data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figure shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

<sup>2</sup>Statistics 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.

**Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1987**

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

Item	Wood office furniture (SIC 2521)	Office furniture, except wood (SIC 2522)	Public building and related furniture (SIC 2531)	Wood partitions and fixtures (SIC 2541)	Partitions and fixtures, except wood (SIC 2542)	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades (SIC 2591)	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. (SIC 2599)
Companies	625	291	465	1 832	567	443	1 569
All establishments	649	337	491	1 866	592	489	1 597
With 1 to 19 employees	416	131	282	1 309	293	347	1 245
With 20 to 99 employees	149	100	153	485	206	97	295
With 100 employees or more	84	106	56	72	93	45	57

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1987—Con.**

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

Item	Wood office furniture (SIC 2521)	Office furniture, except wood (SIC 2522)	Public building and related furniture (SIC 2531)	Wood partitions and fixtures (SIC 2541)	Partitions and fixtures, except wood (SIC 2542)	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades (SIC 2591)	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. (SIC 2599)
<b>Employment and labor costs:</b>							
Employees .....1,000.....	31.0	49.7	21.8	40.5	33.5	20.6	29.3
Compensation, total .....mil dol.....	680.7	1 562.8	483.9	1 041.7	851.2	440.8	650.0
Annual payroll .....do.....	562.2	1 227.4	396.8	861.0	691.0	342.2	549.7
Fringe benefits .....do.....	118.5	335.4	87.0	180.7	160.2	98.6	100.3
Social Security and other legally required payments.....do.....	53.0	123.1	43.1	85.6	67.8	41.2	46.6
Employer payments and other programs.....do.....	65.5	212.3	44.0	95.0	92.5	57.4	53.7
<b>Production workers:</b>							
Average for year .....1,000.....	24.4	35.8	16.6	30.3	24.6	15.9	21.6
March .....do.....	23.7	34.7	16.2	29.5	24.1	15.4	21.3
May .....do.....	24.2	35.0	16.4	29.8	24.2	15.7	21.6
August .....do.....	24.5	36.3	16.9	30.5	24.9	16.2	21.5
November .....do.....	24.9	37.0	16.6	30.8	24.8	16.1	21.7
Hours .....millions.....	48.4	69.6	33.0	60.9	49.2	31.2	41.9
January to March .....do.....	11.7	16.6	8.0	14.7	12.0	7.5	10.2
April to June .....do.....	12.1	17.0	8.1	15.0	12.1	7.7	10.5
July to September.....do.....	12.1	17.6	8.5	15.5	12.6	8.0	10.5
October to December.....do.....	12.5	18.4	8.3	15.7	12.6	8.0	10.7
Wages .....mil dol.....	379.0	776.4	259.1	566.6	430.8	223.5	332.3
Value added by manufacture .....do.....	1 261.8	3 479.4	901.1	1 608.9	1 502.6	898.8	1 171.4
Cost of materials <sup>1</sup> .....do.....	829.0	1 987.9	1 191.3	1 211.6	1 237.9	887.0	791.1
Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed <sup>2</sup> .....do.....	710.0	1 799.8	1 102.4	1 044.8	1 048.4	734.0	661.8
Resales .....do.....	78.2	94.2	53.4	60.2	87.7	131.7	88.6
Fuels .....do.....	7.5	23.0	6.7	11.9	19.6	5.5	9.2
Purchased electricity.....do.....	20.6	40.6	12.3	24.1	25.2	9.8	13.7
Contract work.....do.....	12.7	30.3	16.6	70.7	56.9	6.0	17.9
<b>Quantity of electric energy used for heat and power:</b>							
Purchased.....mil kWh.....	351.4	675.9	229.8	437.5	416.8	163.6	245.9
Generated less sold .....do.....	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-
Total value of shipments .....mil dol.....	2 084.1	5 453.6	2 088.3	2 814.9	2 721.3	1 780.4	1 959.7
Primary products .....do.....	1 833.9	5 030.5	1 861.0	2 507.5	2 274.1	1 613.1	1 698.3
Secondary products .....do.....	141.1	293.6	153.1	167.1	285.2	11.3	121.3
Miscellaneous receipts, total .....do.....	109.0	129.5	74.2	140.3	162.1	156.0	140.0
Value of resales .....do.....	103.3	120.8	67.1	88.1	114.3	152.8	118.4
Contract receipts .....do.....	(D)	(D)	2.7	7.2	17.0	.9	13.9
Other miscellaneous receipts.....do.....	(D)	(D)	4.4	45.1	30.7	2.4	7.7
<b>Inventories by stage of fabrication:</b>							
Beginning of 1987 .....mil dol.....	328.9	599.1	208.9	337.3	416.6	306.9	266.9
Finished goods .....do.....	78.4	165.4	44.3	97.6	147.1	134.7	65.7
Work in process .....do.....	99.4	132.3	50.3	99.1	100.2	40.0	71.1
Materials and supplies .....do.....	151.1	301.3	114.4	140.6	169.3	132.1	130.2
End of 1987 .....do.....	341.7	645.7	222.9	347.5	449.9	338.7	266.7
Finished goods .....do.....	81.1	176.2	49.1	100.7	158.6	139.5	66.9
Work in process .....do.....	103.5	135.3	49.6	101.6	107.9	40.6	72.8
Materials and supplies .....do.....	157.0	334.2	124.2	145.1	183.4	158.7	127.1
Primary product specialization ratio.....percent.....	93	94	92	94	89	99	93
Coverage ratio .....do.....	91	96	92	90	93	97	90

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

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

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

**Table 3b. Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets, Capital Expenditures, Retirements, Depreciation, and Rental Payments: 1987**

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

Item	Wood office furniture (SIC 2521)	Office furniture, except wood (SIC 2522)	Public building and related furniture (SIC 2531)	Wood partitions and fixtures (SIC 2541)	Partitions and fixtures, except wood (SIC 2542)	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades (SIC 2591)	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. (SIC 2599)
<b>Gross book value of depreciable assets:</b>							
Total:							
Beginning of year .....	510.0	1 654.9	320.0	535.5	705.4	271.7	351.2
New capital expenditures <sup>1</sup> .....	48.3	234.1	45.0	65.7	59.2	27.3	38.3
Used capital expenditures.....	7.6	6.2	3.6	6.9	7.1	1.8	4.4
Retirements .....do.....	7.6	17.9	6.5	10.2	27.7	7.9	6.8
End of year.....	558.2	1 877.3	362.1	597.9	744.0	292.9	387.1
<b>Buildings and other structures:</b>							
Beginning of year .....	236.8	682.2	112.9	241.6	226.8	104.0	125.3
New capital expenditures.....	10.2	100.0	13.7	18.2	9.9	3.5	10.4
Used capital expenditures.....	3.4	3.6	1.9	3.0	3.7	1.2	1.9
Retirements .....do.....	2.5	3.8	1.4	3.7	9.5	.3	1.2
End of year.....	247.9	782.0	127.1	259.1	230.9	108.4	136.4
<b>Machinery and equipment:</b>							
Beginning of year .....	273.1	972.7	207.1	294.0	478.6	167.7	225.9
New capital expenditures <sup>1</sup> .....	38.1	134.1	31.3	47.4	49.3	23.8	28.0
Used capital expenditures.....	4.2	2.6	1.7	3.8	3.5	.6	2.5
Retirements .....do.....	5.1	14.2	5.1	6.5	18.2	7.6	5.6
End of year.....	310.2	1 095.3	235.0	338.7	513.1	184.5	250.7
<b>Depreciation charges during 1987:</b>							
Total.....	41.4	149.2	29.4	50.9	58.7	25.1	34.3
Buildings and other structures.....	11.9	40.5	6.3	20.6	11.2	5.1	6.9
Machinery and equipment.....	29.4	108.7	23.1	30.4	47.5	20.0	27.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3b. Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets, Capital Expenditures, Retirements, Depreciation, and Rental Payments: 1987—Con.**

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

Item	Wood office furniture (SIC 2521)	Office furniture, except wood (SIC 2522)	Public building and related furniture (SIC 2531)	Wood partitions and fixtures (SIC 2541)	Partitions and fixtures, except wood (SIC 2542)	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades (SIC 2591)	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. (SIC 2599)
Rental payments:							
Total.....	26.2	38.1	18.9	50.7	30.2	21.9	30.7
Buildings and other structures.....	14.7	20.5	9.3	26.8	14.4	10.1	18.3
Machinery and equipment.....	11.5	17.6	9.6	23.9	15.8	11.8	12.3

Note: Retirements and depreciation data for establishments not included in the ASM sample were extrapolated from the historical ratio of retirements or depreciation to assets. These ratios were developed at the industry level.

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

**Table 3c. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1987**

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

Item	Wood office furniture (SIC 2521)		Office furniture, except wood (SIC 2522)		Public building and related furniture (SIC 2531)		Wood partitions and fixtures (SIC 2541)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)
Purchased services:								
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—								
Buildings and other structures.....	4.8	(X)	9.0	(X)	2.2	(X)	1.6	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) <sup>2</sup> .....	63.9	(X)	68.7	(X)	72.4	(X)	50.0	(X)
Machinery.....	7.4	(X)	13.7	(X)	3.5	(X)	5.0	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) <sup>2</sup> .....	65.0	(X)	72.6	(X)	70.9	(X)	53.7	(X)
Cost of purchased communication services.....	3.6	(X)	11.4	(X)	4.8	(X)	3.3	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) <sup>2</sup> .....	58.8	(X)	70.8	(X)	75.8	(X)	53.0	(X)
New machinery and equipment expenditures.....	38.1	(X)	134.1	(X)	31.3	(X)	47.4	(X)
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use.....	3.8	9	4.0	5	2.7	50	10.2	44
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment.....	1.8	11	10.0	7	2.1	19	3.9	27
All other.....	32.4	2	120.1	1	26.5	7	33.4	14
Adjustment ratio <sup>3</sup> .....	1.3	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.9	(X)
Cost of materials, components, parts, etc., used.....	710.0	(X)	1 799.8	(X)	1 102.4	(X)	1 044.8	(X)
Materials purchased or transferred from foreign sources <sup>4</sup> .....	38.4	39	90.6	5	54.2	15	42.9	61
Materials purchased or transferred from domestic sources.....	671.6	3	1 709.2	1	1 048.1	1	1 001.9	4
Adjustment ratio <sup>3</sup> .....	1.5	(X)	1.5	(X)	1.7	(X)	2.0	(X)
Item	Partitions and fixtures, except wood (SIC 2542)		Drapery hardware and blinds and shades (SIC 2591)		Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. (SIC 2599)			
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)		
Purchased services:								
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—								
Buildings and other structures.....	4.1	(X)	1.1	(X)	(S)	(X)		
Response coverage ratio (percent) <sup>2</sup> .....	70.0	(X)	52.1	(X)	(S)	(X)		
Machinery.....	13.0	(X)	3.4	(X)	(S)	(X)		
Response coverage ratio (percent) <sup>2</sup> .....	71.1	(X)	55.0	(X)	(S)	(X)		
Cost of purchased communication services.....	7.5	(X)	4.2	(X)	(S)	(X)		
Response coverage ratio (percent) <sup>2</sup> .....	68.7	(X)	52.3	(X)	(S)	(X)		
New machinery and equipment expenditures.....	49.3	(X)	23.8	(X)	28.0	(X)		
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use.....	3.0	19	1.3	2	5.7	25		
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment.....	4.2	8	1.2	2	4.6	11		
All other.....	42.1	3	21.3	1	17.7	9		
Adjustment ratio <sup>3</sup> .....	1.2	(X)	1.8	(X)	1.5	(X)		
Cost of materials, components, parts, etc., used.....	1 048.4	(X)	734.0	(X)	661.8	(X)		
Materials purchased or transferred from foreign sources <sup>4</sup> .....	37.8	16	26.5	9	(S)	(S)		
Materials purchased or transferred from domestic sources.....	1 010.7	1	707.5	1	(S)	(S)		
Adjustment ratio <sup>3</sup> .....	1.5	(X)	1.8	(X)	(S)	(X)		

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

<sup>2</sup>Measure 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 total employment for all establishments classified in industry. (See appendixes for explanation of sample weight.)

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

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





**Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1987—Con.**

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

Industry and employment size class	E <sup>1</sup>	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)					
<b>INDUSTRY 2591, DRAPERY HARDWARE AND BLINDS AND SHADES</b>												
Total .....	E1	489	20.6	342.2	15.9	31.2	223.5	898.8	887.0	1 780.4	27.3	338.7
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees .....	E8	172	.4	5.9	.3	.5	3.8	16.9	17.4	34.3	.2	6.0
5 to 9 employees .....	E6	89	.6	9.3	.4	.8	6.0	23.5	26.1	49.8	.2	7.4
10 to 19 employees .....	E3	86	1.2	19.9	.9	1.6	11.3	44.6	41.2	85.3	.5	12.8
20 to 49 employees .....	E3	63	2.0	30.7	1.5	2.7	18.1	68.6	75.1	143.4	2.2	25.0
50 to 99 employees .....	E3	34	2.4	36.2	1.8	3.5	22.5	74.7	77.3	152.8	1.8	27.2
100 to 249 employees .....	E2	23	3.1	49.2	2.5	4.9	32.5	136.1	164.1	293.8	3.4	63.1
250 to 499 employees .....	-	12	3.6	57.9	3.0	6.1	44.6	175.7	128.8	308.9	6.2	50.2
500 to 999 employees .....	-	8	7.4	133.2	5.6	11.0	84.7	358.7	357.1	712.0	12.8	147.1
1,000 to 2,499 employees .....	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records <sup>2</sup> .....	E9	225	.9	11.7	.7	1.3	7.8	31.3	34.0	65.3	.3	11.1
<b>INDUSTRY 2599, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, N.E.C.</b>												
Total .....	E2	1 597	29.3	549.7	21.6	41.9	332.3	1 171.4	791.1	1 959.7	38.3	266.7
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees .....	E8	758	1.2	19.0	.8	1.6	11.6	43.5	27.8	71.3	1.5	10.2
5 to 9 employees .....	E7	265	1.8	28.3	1.3	2.5	17.9	64.4	38.2	100.4	2.0	15.9
10 to 19 employees .....	E4	222	3.0	49.5	2.3	4.3	31.6	104.7	67.2	171.9	3.2	21.8
20 to 49 employees .....	E3	202	6.3	111.0	4.9	9.2	72.4	220.4	149.8	369.5	7.5	50.5
50 to 99 employees .....	E3	93	6.4	123.4	4.7	9.2	76.5	254.4	177.8	430.3	8.3	62.0
100 to 249 employees .....	E1	51	7.1	134.4	5.3	10.4	81.8	245.5	214.6	462.7	7.9	66.6
250 to 499 employees .....	-	4	3.4	84.1	2.3	4.8	40.5	238.5	115.8	353.6	8.0	39.6
500 to 999 employees .....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1,000 to 2,499 employees .....	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records <sup>2</sup> .....	E9	752	2.5	29.4	1.8	3.2	17.9	68.6	43.9	112.5	2.4	16.1

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

<sup>1</sup>Payroll 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 the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those employment-size classes where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

<sup>2</sup>Report forms were not mailed to small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry). Payroll and sales data for 1987 were obtained from administrative records supplied by other agencies of the Federal Government. Those data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown. Data are also included in respective employment-size classes shown.

**Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1987**

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

Industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments (number)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)				
2521	<b>Wood office furniture:</b> All establishments in industry .....	649	31.0	562.2	24.4	48.4	379.0	1 261.8	829.0	2 084.1	48.3
2522	<b>Office furniture, except wood:</b> All establishments in industry .....	337	49.7	1 227.4	35.8	69.6	776.4	3 479.4	1 987.9	5 453.6	234.1
Establishments with this product class primary:											
25221	Office seating, including upholstered, except wood .....	50	6.7	130.7	5.1	10.3	83.9	351.9	297.1	647.6	11.4
25225	Office desks and extensions, except wood .....	21	2.4	47.4	1.9	3.8	38.2	160.7	75.6	236.3	3.5
25226	Office storage units, files, and tables, except wood .....	70	14.0	281.3	10.4	20.3	181.6	744.5	450.2	1 192.0	42.5
25227	Office furniture, n.e.c. ....	54	23.3	708.5	16.1	30.6	436.0	2 081.9	1 072.4	3 146.6	168.2
2531	<b>Public building and related furniture:</b> All establishments in industry .....	491	21.8	396.8	16.6	33.0	259.1	901.1	1 191.3	2 088.3	45.0
Establishments with this product class primary:											
25311	School furniture, except stone and concrete .....	45	5.1	94.8	3.8	7.5	57.1	199.0	176.4	371.6	8.7
25312	Public building and related furniture, except school furniture .....	146	13.0	243.9	9.9	19.8	163.4	585.4	912.0	1 497.3	32.4
2541	<b>Wood partitions and fixtures:</b> All establishments in industry .....	1 866	40.5	861.0	30.3	60.9	566.6	1 608.9	1 211.6	2 814.9	65.7
Establishments with this product class primary:											
25411	Wood partitions, shelving, and lockers .....	39	1.6	33.2	1.2	2.4	21.1	67.3	58.0	122.3	2.5
25412	Plastics laminated fixture tops .....	225	5.7	109.6	4.2	8.4	68.1	205.0	215.8	420.4	13.2
25413	Wood fixtures for stores, banks, and offices, and other miscellaneous fixtures .....	542	21.7	483.5	16.0	32.7	316.7	898.7	609.1	1 504.1	31.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1987—

Con.

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

Industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments (number)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)				
2542	<b>Partitions and fixtures, except wood:</b> All establishments in industry -----	592	33.5	691.0	24.6	49.2	430.8	1 502.6	1 237.9	2 721.3	59.2
25421	Establishments with this product class primary: Metal partitions, prefabricated (assembled or knocked-down) -----	25	2.5	50.6	1.8	3.6	29.7	106.3	75.8	180.7	2.6
25422	Metal shelving and lockers -----	45	7.8	172.7	5.5	11.5	106.7	414.9	329.0	737.5	15.4
25423	Metal storage racks and accessories -----	66	4.5	90.3	3.4	6.6	60.5	212.6	204.3	413.2	9.0
25424	Metal fixtures for stores, banks, and offices, and miscellaneous fixtures -----	131	13.2	278.4	9.8	19.6	171.6	569.1	463.7	1 025.8	26.3
25425	Nonwood and nonmetal partitions and fixtures -----	6	.5	8.5	.4	.8	5.6	17.1	12.5	29.3	.4
2591	<b>Drapery hardware and blinds and shades:</b> All establishments in industry -----	489	20.6	342.2	15.9	31.2	223.5	898.8	887.0	1 780.4	27.3
25913	Establishments with this product class primary: Window shades and accessories -----	37	1.7	26.4	1.3	2.6	17.4	62.3	96.3	155.2	1.5
25914	Venetian blinds -----	104	12.3	198.3	9.6	18.9	131.5	495.6	445.3	949.0	19.0
25915	Other shades and blinds, n.e.c., and curtain and drapery rods, poles, and other hardware -----	21	3.2	64.2	2.3	4.5	39.5	202.4	200.5	392.0	5.1
2599	<b>Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c.:</b> All establishments in industry -----	1 597	29.3	549.7	21.6	41.9	332.3	1 171.4	791.1	1 959.7	38.3
25991	Establishments with this product class primary: Hospital beds -----	10	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
25992	Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar furniture and fixtures -----	175	10.1	216.3	7.5	15.3	135.1	439.1	322.1	765.1	11.6
25994	All other furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. -----	87	4.4	73.8	3.5	6.8	48.9	140.1	105.4	244.5	4.5

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

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Shipments and Primary Product Shipments and Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Census Years

[An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work. Columns A-D show this product pattern for an industry, and column E shows primary product specialization ratio. The extent to which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified in and out of an industry is shown in columns F-H and coverage ratio is shown in column I. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and product group code	Industry and census year	Value of shipments					Value of primary product shipments			
		Total (million dollars)	Primary products (million dollars)	Secondary products (million dollars)	Miscellaneous receipts (million dollars)	Primary product specialization ratio col. B ÷ col. B + C (percent)	Total made in all industries (million dollars)	Made in this industry (million dollars)	Made in other industries (million dollars)	Coverage ratio col. B ÷ col. F (percent)
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
2521	Wood office furniture ----- 1987 ..	2 084.1	1 839.9	141.1	109.0	93	2 016.5	1 833.9	182.6	91
	1982 ..	1 087.4	951.2	89.6	46.6	91	1 132.1	951.2	180.9	84
	1977 ..	612.0	506.6	91.6	13.8	85	562.2	506.6	55.6	90
2522	Office furniture, except wood ----- 1987 ..	5 453.6	5 030.5	293.6	129.5	94	5 263.4	5 030.5	232.9	96
	1982 ..	3 062.7	2 699.8	308.5	54.4	90	2 951.6	2 699.8	251.8	91
	1977 ..	1 397.4	1 244.8	85.7	66.9	94	1 353.0	1 244.8	108.2	92
2531	Public building and related furniture ----- 1987 ..	2 088.3	1 861.0	153.1	74.2	92	2 029.8	1 861.0	168.8	92
	1982 ..	1 102.8	901.4	165.5	35.9	84	1 052.5	901.4	151.1	86
	1977 ..	787.4	631.8	85.2	70.4	88	724.7	631.8	92.9	87
2541	Wood partitions and fixtures ----- 1987 ..	2 814.9	2 507.5	167.1	140.3	94	2 777.1	2 507.5	269.6	90
	1982 ..	1 766.7	1 534.1	137.1	95.5	92	1 676.8	1 534.1	142.7	91
	1977 ..	1 105.8	945.0	80.7	80.1	92	1 070.8	945.0	125.8	88
2542	Partitions and fixtures, except wood ----- 1987 ..	2 721.3	2 274.1	285.2	162.1	89	2 434.0	2 274.1	160.0	93
	1982 ..	1 943.2	1 656.6	205.4	81.2	89	1 828.2	1 656.6	171.6	91
	1977 ..	1 303.0	1 110.6	130.7	61.7	89	1 215.8	1 110.6	105.2	91
2591	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades ----- 1987 ..	1 780.4	1 613.1	11.3	156.0	99	1 671.4	1 613.1	58.3	97
	1982 ..	1 114.4	974.4	32.9	107.0	97	1 001.2	974.4	26.7	97
	1977 ..	675.1	590.1	31.2	53.8	95	615.3	590.1	25.2	96
2599	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. ----- 1987 ..	1 959.7	1 698.3	121.3	140.0	93	1 878.1	1 698.3	179.8	90
	1982 ..	1 275.7	1 045.4	113.7	116.6	90	1 271.3	1 045.4	225.9	82
	1977 ..	705.2	560.9	84.2	60.1	87	687.4	560.9	126.5	82

**Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1987 and 1982**

[Includes 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 the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendixes. For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

1987 product code	Product	1987		1982	
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments <sup>1</sup> (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments <sup>1</sup> (million dollars)
<b>2521- --</b>	<b>WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE</b>				
	<b>Total</b> .....	(NA)	2 016.5	(NA)	1 132.1
25210 --	Wood office furniture:				
25210 00	Wood office furniture (for additional detail, see table 6a-2) .....	370	1 947.6	(NA)	1 099.5
25210 02	Wood office furniture, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note) .....	(NA)	68.9	(NA)	32.6
<b>2522- --</b>	<b>OFFICE FURNITURE, EXCEPT WOOD</b>				
	<b>Total</b> .....	(NA)	5 263.4	(NA)	2 951.6
25221 --	Office seating, including upholstered, except wood:				
25221 00	Office seating, including upholstered, except wood (for additional detail, see table 6a-2) .....	96	1 174.8	91	708.0
25225 --	Office desks and extensions, except wood:				
25225 00	Office desks and extensions, except wood (for additional detail, see table 6a-2) .....	71	342.6	66	232.2
25226 --	Office storage units, files, and tables, except wood:				
25226 00	Office storage units, files, and tables, except wood (for additional detail, see table 6a-2) .....	120	1 417.7	171	991.1
25227 --	Office panel and modular systems furniture and all other nonwood office furniture, n.e.c.:				
25227 00	Office panel and modular systems furniture and all other nonwood office furniture, n.e.c. (for additional detail, see table 6a-2) .....	81	2 113.8	54	969.8
25220 --	Office furniture, except wood, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	214.5	(NA)	50.6
25220 00	Office furniture, except wood, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 15 employees or more (see note) .....	(NA)	161.5	(NA)	30.7
25220 02	Office furniture, except wood, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 15 employees (see note) .....	(NA)	53.0	(NA)	19.9
1987 product code	Product	1987		1982	
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments <sup>1</sup> Quantity <sup>2</sup> Value (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments <sup>1</sup> Quantity <sup>2</sup> Value (million dollars)
<b>2531- --</b>	<b>PUBLIC BUILDING AND RELATED FURNITURE</b>				
	<b>Total</b> .....	(NA)	(X) 2 029.8	(NA)	(X) 1 052.5
25311 --	School furniture, except stone and concrete .....	(NA)	(X) 277.2	(NA)	(X) 229.5
25311 31	Single pupil units .....	9	1 593.8	12	1 480.8
25311 36	Chairs, all purpose (nonfolding) .....	13	3 280.8	19	919.2
25311 37	Storage cabinets .....	25	(S) 45.6	34	**413.9
25311 98	Other school furniture, designed specifically for use in schools (including 2 or more pupil desks and tables, combination folding tables and benches, tables, teachers' desks, study carrels, chalkboards, etc.) .....	35	(X) 97.5	66	(X) 106.1
25311 00	School furniture, except stone and concrete, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	(X) 12.6	(NA)	(X) 15.7
25312 --	Public building and related furniture, except school furniture .....	(NA)	(X) 1 540.9	(NA)	(X) 744.1
25312 13	Seats for public conveyances (except aircraft), including automobiles, trucks, buses, and van conversion seats .....	47	(X) 980.8	60	(X) 309.0
25312 15	Seats for aircraft .....	16	(X) 145.0		
25312 33	Church pews:				
25312 35	Upholstered .....	26	**1 160.3	40	1 657.2
25312 39	Nonupholstered .....	15	(S) 6.6	24	(X) 8.7
25312 43	Other church furniture (pulpits, altars, lecterns, etc.) .....	22	(X) 17.4		
25312 45	Folding tables (including folding banquet tables):				
25312 47	Metal .....	3	*498.3	10	788.0
25312 51	Wood .....	6			
25312 55	Other .....	2			
25312 57	Chairs and seats (including theater, auditorium, and institutional):				
25312 59	Fixed .....	14	**918.6	10	(S) 45.1
25312 61	Portable folding chairs, single or ganged .....	6	*2 568.3	10	4 620.7
25312 63	Stacking chairs .....	16	712.6	17	(S) 20.7
25312 65	Other chairs, including freestanding .....	13	*243.3	18	1 508.1
25312 67	Stadium and bleacher seating, including grandstands .....	13	(X) 76.1	18	(X) 63.9
25312 69	Library furniture, all types (including chairs, charging desks, study carrels, reading tables, etc.) .....	18	(X) 21.9	18	(X) 25.7
25312 71	Other public building furniture .....	25	(X) 47.9	47	(X) 101.3
25312 73	Public building and related furniture, except school, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	(X) 32.9	(NA)	(X) 20.2
25310 --	Public building and related furniture, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	(X) 211.8	(NA)	(X) 79.0
25310 00	Public building and related furniture, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note) .....	(NA)	(X) 140.3	(NA)	(X) 50.5
25310 02	Public building and related furniture, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note) .....	(NA)	(X) 71.5	(NA)	(X) 28.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. **Product and Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1987 and 1982—Con.**

[Includes 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 the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendixes. For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

1987 product code	Product	1987		1982	
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments <sup>1</sup> (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments <sup>1</sup> (million dollars)
<b>2541- --</b>	<b>WOOD PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES</b>				
	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>2 777.1</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>1 676.8</b>
25411 --	Wood partitions, shelving, and lockers .....	(NA)	183.7	(NA)	152.5
25411 11	Partitions, prefabricated (assembled or knocked-down).....	42	81.1	41	68.6
25411 21	Shelving .....	42	72.8	53	63.1
25411 31	Lockers .....	9	12.4	9	9.0
25411 00	Wood partitions, shelving, and lockers, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	17.4	(NA)	11.8
25412 --	Plastics laminated fixture tops:				
25412 00	Plastics laminated fixture tops (including tops for drainboards, sinks, cabinets, tables, counters, and fixtures) .....	425	430.7	160	236.9
25413 --	Wood fixtures for stores, banks, and offices, and other miscellaneous fixtures .....	(NA)	1 420.1	(NA)	997.0
	Store fixtures, retail, except food stores:				
	Custom:				
25413 32	Walls and wall fixtures.....	105	159.8	98	121.5
25413 33	Center floor tables and gondolas .....	90	123.1	89	95.3
25413 34	Other fixtures and displays .....	172	299.7	141	174.7
	Manufacturers' standard:				
25413 35	Walls and wall fixtures.....	40	58.5	18	19.4
25413 36	Center floor tables and gondolas .....	28	42.7	14	17.0
25413 37	Other fixtures and displays .....	41	51.3	36	64.8
25413 38	Store fixtures for retail food stores, wood.....	84	111.1	49	89.0
25413 39	Other show and display cases (including wall types) and tables, wood.....	67	88.1	72	100.6
25413 41	Cabinets (floor or wall types), wood.....	129	96.1	99	81.7
25413 61	Counters, except bank counters, wood.....	87	54.6	80	47.8
25413 81	Bank fixtures, wood (including bank counters).....	45	22.8	69	36.6
25413 97	Other, including window backs, telephone booths, miscellaneous display fixtures, cashier stands, clothing racks, etc.....	47	76.4	83	120.1
25413 00	Wood fixtures for stores, banks and offices, and other miscellaneous fixtures, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	235.8	(NA)	28.4
25410 --	Wood partitions and fixtures, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	742.7	(NA)	290.3
25410 00	Wood partitions and fixtures, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note) .....	(NA)	631.1	(NA)	216.5
25410 02	Wood partitions and fixtures, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note).....	(NA)	111.6	(NA)	73.8
<b>2542- --</b>	<b>PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES, EXCEPT WOOD</b>				
	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>2 434.0</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>1 828.2</b>
25421 --	Metal partitions, prefabricated (assembled or knocked-down) .....	(NA)	170.3	(NA)	218.0
25421 13	Toilet partitions .....	9	67.5	15	69.3
25421 17	Movable (except freestanding) .....	16	69.6	20	32.9
25421 19	Other partitions (excluding accordion and folding-type doors) .....	11	22.3	32	87.7
25421 00	Metal partitions, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	10.8	(NA)	28.0
25422 --	Metal shelving and lockers.....	(NA)	527.6	(NA)	469.4
	Shelving:				
25422 33	Commercial shelving (factories, stores, etc.) .....	39	288.5	59	310.7
25422 37	Bookstacks (library, office, and school).....	11	45.5	11	16.5
25422 41	Other shelving, including office shelving for correspondence, computer tapes, microfilm, etc., including shelf files with or without doors .....	22	73.0	21	53.5
25422 51	Lockers.....	18	110.5	21	83.2
25422 00	Metal shelving and lockers, n.s.k.....	(NA)	10.1	(NA)	5.5
25423 --	Metal storage racks and accessories .....	(NA)	425.7	(NA)	342.9
25423 41	Drive-in/drive-thru and gravity conveyor pallet storage racks.....	20	34.8	23	63.6
25423 43	Cantilever storage racks .....	16	28.5	18	29.8
25423 45	Portable stacking racks and frames .....	15	48.4	29	40.8
25423 47	Stacker-racks (pallet support, beams perpendicular to the storage aisle) .....	13	28.2	14	29.1
25423 49	Other racks, including conventional pallet racks and accessories .....	54	254.6	54	174.0
25423 00	Metal storage racks and accessories, n.s.k.....	(NA)	31.2	(NA)	5.4
25424 --	Metal fixtures for stores, banks, and offices, and miscellaneous fixtures .....	(NA)	961.4	(NA)	636.3
	Store fixtures, retail, except food stores:				
25424 63	Custom .....	50	235.8	69	142.6
25424 65	Manufacturers' standard .....	26	233.1	37	166.2
25424 67	Store fixtures for retail food stores, metal .....	29	123.2	25	56.8
25424 69	Other show and display cases (including wall types) and tables, metal .....	53	57.1	31	45.8
25424 71	Cabinets (floor or wall types), metal.....	53	173.1	38	67.2
25424 81	Counters, except bank counters, metal.....	6		12	20.3
25424 97	Window backs, telephone booths, miscellaneous display fixtures, cashier stands, clothing racks, bank fixtures (including counters, except ornamental metal work, etc.) .....	28	95.2	56	109.2
25424 00	Metal fixtures for stores, banks and offices, and miscellaneous fixtures, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	44.0	(NA)	28.1
25425 --	Nonwood and nonmetal partitions and fixtures for stores, banks, and offices; and shelving, lockers, and racks:				
25425 00	Nonwood and nonmetal partitions and fixtures for stores, banks, and offices; and shelving, lockers, and racks (except household) (excluding freestanding office partitions).....	12	31.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
25420 --	Partitions and fixtures, except wood, n.s.k.....	(NA)	317.3	(NA)	161.6
25420 00	Partitions and fixtures, except wood, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 15 employees or more (see note) .....	(NA)	219.9	(NA)	129.6
25420 02	Partitions and fixtures, except wood, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 15 employees (see note).....	(NA)	97.4	(NA)	32.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1987 and 1982—Con.**

[Includes 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 the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendixes. For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

1987 product code	Product	1987		1982	
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments <sup>1</sup> (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments <sup>1</sup> (million dollars)
<b>2591- --</b>	<b>DRAPERY HARDWARE AND BLINDS AND SHADES</b>				
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>1 671.4</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>1 001.2</b>
25913 --	Window shades and accessories .....	(NA)	207.8	(NA)	181.0
25913 11	Plastics window shades .....	27	49.3	28	108.4
25913 13	Other window shades, including cloth, paper, etc. ....	57	134.5	42	54.1
25913 15	Window shade accessories and rollers sold separately .....	8	9.4	7	9.6
25913 00	Window shades and accessories, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	14.6	(NA)	9.0
25914 --	Venetian blinds .....	(NA)	810.9	(NA)	406.5
	Complete venetian blinds, vertical and horizontal:				
25914 52	Aluminum-slat blinds .....	78	454.3	68	245.4
25914 58	All other venetian blinds, including wood, plastics, steel, etc. ....	60	215.8	50	84.8
25914 71	Unassembled venetian blinds, parts, and components .....	18	126.1	10	70.7
25914 00	Venetian blinds, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	14.7	(NA)	5.7
25915 --	Other shades and blinds, n.e.c., and curtain and drapery rods, poles, and other hardware .....	(NA)	414.5	(NA)	301.8
25915 11	Other shades and blinds, except canvas and other textile fabrics, including wood, metal, plastics, chip, bamboo, rattan, reed, etc. ....	30	85.1	34	51.2
25915 17	Curtain and drapery rods, poles, and fixtures, excluding window shade accessories .....	26	320.2	20	239.9
25915 00	Other shades and blinds, n.e.c., n.s.k. ....	(NA)	9.1	(NA)	10.7
25910 --	Drapery hardware and window blinds and shades, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	238.2	(NA)	111.9
25910 00	Drapery hardware and window blinds and shades, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note) .....	(NA)	183.3	(NA)	90.7
25910 02	Drapery hardware and window blinds and shades, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note) .....	(NA)	54.9	(NA)	21.2
<b>2599- --</b>	<b>FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, N.E.C.</b>				
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>1 878.1</b>	<b>(NA)</b>	<b>1 271.3</b>
25991 --	Hospital beds:				
25991 00	Hospital beds .....	(NA)	182.1	22	116.4
25992 --	Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar furniture and fixtures .....	(NA)	721.5	(NA)	553.1
	Wood chairs and stools:				
25992 31	Upholstered .....	31	109.3	29	85.9
25992 33	Nonupholstered .....	18	28.7		
	Metal chairs and stools:				
25992 35	Upholstered .....	20	65.0	22	72.8
25992 37	Nonupholstered .....	5	6.3		
25992 47	Booths, bars, and back bars .....	56	71.3	61	52.2
25992 48	Other restaurant, cafeteria, bar, and bowling center furniture and fixtures, including food service counters, dish tables, tableware dispensers, tables, table tops and bases, tray stands, serving tables, bus carts, food trucks, etc. (excluding cooking, warming, refrigeration, etc., equipment) ..	127	365.7	144	342.2
25992 00	Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar furniture and fixtures, n.s.k. ....	(NA)	75.2	(NA)	( <sup>4</sup> )
25994 --	All other furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. ....	(NA)	279.6	(NA)	305.6
25994 51	Industrial work benches and stools .....	26	65.4	23	40.4
25994 97	Other furniture and fixtures, n.e.c., except household (including ship furniture, amusement game cabinets, portable work benches, sorting cases and cabinets) .....	107	214.2	<sup>3</sup> 22	<sup>3</sup> 265.2
25994 00	All other furniture and fixtures, n.e.c., n.s.k. ....	(NA)	-	(NA)	( <sup>4</sup> )
25990 --	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c., n.s.k. ....	(NA)	694.8	(NA)	296.3
25990 00	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note) .....	(NA)	579.9	(NA)	<sup>2</sup> 247.1
25990 02	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note) .....	(NA)	114.9	(NA)	49.2

Note: In 1987 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 cutoffs used for administrative records for each industry and shipments figures are included in code ending with "002". In both 1987 and 1982 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".

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

<sup>2</sup>For 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).

<sup>3</sup>For 1982, product code 25425 00 was included with product code 25994 97.

<sup>4</sup>For 1982, product codes 25992 00 and 25994 00 were included in product code 25990 00.

Table 6a-2. Related Products From Current Industrial Reports Series—Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1987 and 1982

(Additional detail is provided in the Current Industrial Report series. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text)

1987 product code	Product	1987 product shipments		1982 product shipments	
		Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
<b>MA25H. OFFICE FURNITURE</b>					
25210 —	Wood office furniture.....	(X)	1 969.1	(X)	1 150.7
	Seating, including upholstered:				
25210 09	Stacking chairs..... thousands..	79.9	11.5	51.8	4.7
25210 11	Secretarial chairs..... do..	280.1	39.4	200.1	25.0
25210 13	General office and desk chairs..... do..	959.3	208.8	512.6	104.6
25210 14	Side and arm chairs..... do..	1 211.0	177.8	711.6	102.8
25210 19	Folding office seating..... do..	—	—	(D)	(D)
25210 21	Lounge seating..... do..	141.3	66.3	97.9	38.1
25210 25	Tandem seating..... do..	39.0	5.7	(D)	(D)
25210 29	All other office-type seating..... do..	57.4	7.2	43.3	5.1
	Desks and extensions:				
25210 34	Desks..... thousands..	1 059.7	391.5	763.3	255.1
25210 36	Desk extensions..... do..	201.1	53.2	131.2	32.8
	Storage units, files, and tables:				
	Storage units:				
25210 41	Credenzas..... thousands..	274.1	143.1	195.6	101.2
25210 43	Bookcases and other storage units..... do..	472.8	79.1	246.8	40.6
	Files:				
25210 45	Vertical, letter and legal..... thousands..	69.4	16.8	(D)	(D)
25210 47	Horizontal/lateral, letter and legal..... do..	108.9	36.2	42.5	14.0
25210 48	Motorized/visible/insulated..... do..	—	—	—	—
25210 49	All other files..... do..	23.8	5.5	(D)	(D)
	Tables:				
25210 55	Work/conference..... thousands..	272.0	89.3	249.0	59.2
	Equipment supporting:				
25210 54	Adjustable..... thousands..	12.5	2.0	50.8	5.3
25210 56	Nonadjustable..... do..	325.4	24.7	—	—
25210 59	All other..... do..	514.5	53.3	238.8	22.7
	Panel and modular systems furniture:				
	Panel systems:				
25210 61	Panels/screens, nonloadbearing..... thousands..	70.4	13.4	85.8	14.8
	Panel supported systems:				
25210 62	Panels, ceiling height..... thousands..	2.6	2.4	(D)	(D)
25210 63	Panels, less than ceiling height..... do..	873.5	130.4	317.4	53.4
	Work surfaces:				
25210 65	Free-standing..... thousands..	15.2	4.1	(D)	(D)
25210 67	Panel attached..... do..	274.5	36.2	(D)	(D)
25210 69	Filing, storage, and shelving components..... do..	319.5	58.9	155.9	26.0
	Modular systems:				
25210 73	Work surface modules..... thousands..	120.0	26.9	40.2	20.3
25210 77	Space dividers/extension panels..... do..	55.3	14.2	—	—
25210 80	Filing, storage, and shelving components..... do..	(X)	32.5	(X)	8.0
25210 93	Other wood office furniture..... (X)	(X)	44.1	(X)	21.5
25210 00	Wood office furniture n.s.k., typically for establishments with more than 10 employees..... (X)	(X)	151.8	(X)	115.3
25210 02	Wood office furniture n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees..... (X)	(X)	42.8	(X)	32.6
2522 —	Nonwood office furniture..... (X)	(X)	5 356.6	(X)	3000.6
25221 —	Seating, including upholstered..... (X)	(X)	1 200.8	(X)	1737.3
	Stacking chairs..... thousands..	3 265.0	96.1	5 079.1	95.6
25221 09	Folding office seating..... do..	(?)	—	—	—
25221 11	Secretarial chairs..... do..	1 470.2	145.2	1 067.7	114.8
25221 14	General office and desk chairs..... do..	3 559.2	634.8	1 675.7	289.4
25221 15	Side and arm chairs..... do..	1 850.2	202.2	1 691.6	162.5
25221 21	Lounge seating..... do..	188.9	53.8	91.7	25.2
25221 27	Tandem seating..... do..	144.1	24.3	114.2	19.3
25221 29	All other office-type seating..... do..	22 038.3	244.4	283.2	18.5
	Desks and extensions:				
25225 —	Desks..... (X)	(X)	343.6	(X)	224.0
25225 34	Desk extensions..... do..	1 609.7	304.4	1 012.9	204.6
25225 36	Desk extensions..... do..	193.4	39.2	131.0	19.4
25226 —	Storage units, files, and tables..... (X)	(X)	1 424.0	(X)	982.3
	Storage units:				
25226 41	Credenzas..... thousands..	130.8	22.9	120.0	27.1
25226 43	Bookcases and other storage units..... do..	834.2	79.7	744.9	72.4
	Files:				
25226 45	Vertical, letter and legal..... thousands..	5 173.7	396.3	3 501.5	309.9
25226 47	Horizontal/lateral, letter and legal..... do..	2 216.3	462.3	1 871.4	261.3
25226 48	Motorized/visible/insulated..... do..	172.8	89.2	188.0	62.0
25226 49	All other files..... do..	2 174.4	113.1	2 092.5	82.9
	Tables:				
25226 55	Work/conference..... thousands..	1 026.8	97.2	741.0	74.8
	Equipment supporting:				
25226 56	Adjustable..... thousands..	765.2	65.6	438.5	36.7
25226 58	Nonadjustable..... do..	387.0	31.4	—	—
25226 59	All other..... do..	351.2	66.3	371.7	35.2
25227 —	Panel and modular systems furniture and all other nonwood office furniture, n.e.c..... (X)	(X)	*2 235.5	(X)	*1 004.9
	Panel systems:				
25227 61	Panel screens, nonloadbearing..... thousands..	148.6	16.7	303.0	31.8
	Panel supported systems:				
25227 62	Panels, ceiling height..... thousands..	164.4	18.3	(D)	(D)
25227 63	Panels, less than ceiling height..... do..	7 688.7	948.2	3 712.9	487.1
	Work surfaces:				
25227 65	Free-standing..... thousands..	216.4	27.2	748.1	83.7
25227 67	Panel attached..... do..	1 727.9	240.9	—	—
25227 69	Filing, storage, and shelving components..... do..	5 016.0	353.9	1 770.8	141.0
	Modular systems:				
25227 73	Work surface modules..... thousands..	459.9	126.0	(D)	(D)
25227 77	Space dividers/extension panels..... do..	(D)	118.8	(D)	(D)
25227 80	Filing, storage, and shelving components..... do..	(D)	(D)	(D)	32.2
25227 92	Other nonwood office furniture..... (X)	(X)	105.7	(X)	82.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-2. **Related Products From Current Industrial Reports Series—Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1987 and 1982—Con.**

[Additional detail is provided in the Current Industrial Report series. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1987 product code	Product	1987 product shipments		1982 product shipments	
		Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
<b>MA25H, OFFICE FURNITURE—Con.</b>					
2522—	Nonwood office furniture—Con.				
25220 00	Nonwood office furniture n.s.k., typically for establishments with more than 15 employees -----	(X)	120.5	(X)	30.7
25220 02	Nonwood office furniture n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 15 employees -----	(X)	32.2	(X)	19.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes \$12.0 million in seating, not specified by kind.

<sup>2</sup>Data for "folding office seating" are combined with "all other office-type seating" to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

<sup>3</sup>Includes \$7.6 million in storage units, \$9.9 million in files, and \$2.5 million in tables, all of which are not specified by kind.

<sup>4</sup>Includes \$279.8 million of unclassified modular systems accessories.

<sup>5</sup>Includes \$7.7 million in panel systems, not specified by kind.

Table 6b. **Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1987 and 1982**

[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 1987. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987 and explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1987 value of product shipments	1982 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1987 value of product shipments	1982 value of product shipments
<b>25221, OFFICE SEATING, INCLUDING UPHOLSTERED, EXCEPT WOOD</b>			<b>25311, SCHOOL FURNITURE, EXCEPT STONE AND CONCRETE</b>		
United States -----	1 174.8	708.0	United States -----	277.2	229.5
California -----	103.1	97.0	California -----	29.8	10.7
Florida -----	12.4	(NA)	Illinois -----	10.7	15.0
Indiana -----	11.7	11.9	Michigan -----	17.4	14.2
Michigan -----	410.8	233.4	Minnesota -----	16.5	14.0
Mississippi -----	33.4	(NA)	Missouri -----	2.3	(NA)
New York -----	9.9	3.3	North Carolina -----	4.6	8.8
North Carolina -----	98.2	53.9	Pennsylvania -----	6.6	7.3
Ohio -----	38.3	11.9	Texas -----	22.0	28.0
Pennsylvania -----	68.9	63.5	Washington -----	10.5	9.9
Texas -----	54.4	35.3			
<b>25225, OFFICE DESKS AND EXTENSIONS, EXCEPT WOOD</b>			<b>25312, PUBLIC BUILDING AND RELATED FURNITURE, EXCEPT SCHOOL FURNITURE</b>		
United States -----	342.6	232.2	United States -----	1 540.9	744.1
California -----	44.4	34.5	Alabama -----	27.8	5.0
Indiana -----	6.0	(NA)	Arkansas -----	20.2	39.7
New Jersey -----	18.7	(NA)	California -----	138.9	53.8
New York -----	15.6	10.4	Georgia -----	4.1	(NA)
Pennsylvania -----	30.4	19.5	Illinois -----	32.2	30.2
Texas -----	12.9	4.7	Indiana -----	97.4	34.8
Washington -----	2.6	(NA)	Iowa -----	43.5	37.4
<b>25226, OFFICE STORAGE UNITS, FILES, AND TABLES, EXCEPT WOOD</b>			Kansas -----	3.3	2.4
United States -----	1 417.7	991.1	Michigan -----	440.5	87.9
California -----	177.2	139.1	New York -----	9.0	19.1
Florida -----	6.9	7.3	Ohio -----	38.4	41.3
Illinois -----	82.8	51.3	Pennsylvania -----	22.0	14.4
Michigan -----	302.6	164.9	Tennessee -----	102.0	24.2
Missouri -----	8.7	4.7	Texas -----	46.3	55.7
New Jersey -----	41.8	28.2	Washington -----	3.5	3.3
New York -----	64.1	83.4	Wisconsin -----	45.3	45.1
North Carolina -----	8.3	6.3			
Pennsylvania -----	115.3	91.4	<b>25411, WOOD PARTITIONS, SHELVING, AND LOCKERS</b>		
Tennessee -----	63.5	(NA)	United States -----	183.7	152.5
Texas -----	33.6	(NA)	California -----	9.5	25.8
Wisconsin -----	63.0	33.8	Florida -----	5.4	(NA)
<b>25227, OFFICE FURNITURE, N.E.C.</b>			Illinois -----	27.5	14.9
United States -----	2 113.8	969.8	Massachusetts -----	5.9	2.0
California -----	219.4	94.1	Michigan -----	6.1	4.4
Florida -----	2.7	(NA)	Missouri -----	11.3	(NA)
Michigan -----	1 211.0	642.5	New York -----	11.4	3.6
New York -----	24.4	2.1	Pennsylvania -----	24.9	3.3
Ohio -----	56.3	(NA)	Texas -----	4.5	5.6
Texas -----	2.3	(NA)	Wisconsin -----	5.2	(NA)
Wisconsin -----	16.5	(NA)			

Table 6b. **Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1987 and 1982—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 1987. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987 and explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1987 value of product shipments	1982 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1987 value of product shipments	1982 value of product shipments
<b>25412, PLASTICS LAMINATED FIXTURE TOPS</b>			<b>25423, METAL STORAGE RACKS AND ACCESSORIES</b>		
United States .....	430.7	236.9	United States .....	425.7	342.9
Arizona .....	6.4	2.8	California .....	48.1	44.7
California .....	43.8	29.7	Connecticut .....	2.4	(NA)
Colorado .....	6.4	3.1	Georgia .....	14.5	7.7
Connecticut .....	4.3	6.5	Illinois .....	100.9	63.2
Florida .....	10.6	5.7	Michigan .....	51.8	25.0
Illinois .....	16.1	11.2	New York .....	8.8	(NA)
Indiana .....	48.1	21.7	Ohio .....	22.7	18.8
Kentucky .....	3.0	(NA)	Pennsylvania .....	54.0	44.3
Maryland .....	5.9	3.2	Wisconsin .....	4.5	(NA)
Massachusetts .....	8.3	2.6			
Michigan .....	7.4	8.1	<b>25424, METAL FIXTURES FOR STORES, BANKS, AND OFFICES, AND MISCELLANEOUS FIXTURES</b>		
Minnesota .....	10.5	(NA)	United States .....	961.4	636.3
Missouri .....	9.5	3.0	Alabama .....	64.9	(NA)
New Jersey .....	6.7	3.3	California .....	97.7	68.6
New York .....	23.0	11.3	Connecticut .....	3.2	(NA)
North Carolina .....	15.4	8.4	Georgia .....	43.8	24.0
Ohio .....	24.8	6.6	Illinois .....	128.5	83.3
Oregon .....	3.1	3.3	Indiana .....	40.9	30.3
Pennsylvania .....	25.8	10.7	Michigan .....	43.4	26.2
Tennessee .....	17.3	(NA)	Missouri .....	33.9	22.2
Texas .....	18.2	16.2	New Jersey .....	44.2	25.1
Virginia .....	7.4	(NA)	New York .....	62.5	72.2
Washington .....	4.4	3.6	North Carolina .....	7.6	9.9
Wisconsin .....	28.0	11.5	Ohio .....	38.4	26.5
			Pennsylvania .....	88.3	60.5
<b>25413, WOOD FIXTURES FOR STORES, BANKS, AND OFFICES, AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FIXTURES</b>			Texas .....	38.6	23.4
United States .....	1 420.1	997.0	Wisconsin .....	3.8	(NA)
Alabama .....	12.8	30.0	<b>25425, NONWOOD AND NONMETAL PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES</b>		
Arizona .....	10.8	5.8	United States .....	31.8	(NA)
Arkansas .....	17.2	9.1			
California .....	169.8	133.7	<b>25913, WINDOW SHADES AND ACCESSORIES</b>		
Colorado .....	9.0	9.8	United States .....	207.8	181.0
Connecticut .....	14.2	(NA)	California .....	29.7	11.4
Florida .....	34.8	19.5	Florida .....	20.9	5.6
Georgia .....	24.0	16.8	Illinois .....	22.9	(NA)
Illinois .....	121.4	107.9	Indiana .....	17.7	11.2
Indiana .....	12.1	7.6	New York .....	13.4	20.7
Kentucky .....	7.7	7.8	Pennsylvania .....	3.3	(NA)
Maine .....	4.2	(NA)	Texas .....	6.7	4.0
Maryland .....	9.5	7.4			
Massachusetts .....	30.2	12.5	<b>25914, VENETIAN BLINDS</b>		
Michigan .....	49.5	46.2	United States .....	810.9	406.5
Minnesota .....	66.3	25.7	California .....	188.4	89.1
Missouri .....	25.4	9.6	Florida .....	45.5	14.1
Nevada .....	7.2	2.2	Illinois .....	45.9	3.2
New Jersey .....	77.9	20.2	Maryland .....	3.3	(NA)
New York .....	152.7	122.0	Massachusetts .....	7.8	(NA)
North Carolina .....	90.7	45.0	New York .....	10.2	10.2
Ohio .....	70.0	65.0	Ohio .....	2.2	(NA)
Oregon .....	8.8	2.9	Tennessee .....	4.3	(NA)
Pennsylvania .....	78.3	58.2	Texas .....	54.4	40.8
Rhode Island .....	17.2	(NA)	Washington .....	11.7	(NA)
Tennessee .....	13.1	7.4	New York .....	10.2	10.2
Texas .....	64.7	44.9	Ohio .....	2.2	(NA)
Utah .....	19.5	16.1	Tennessee .....	4.3	(NA)
Virginia .....	22.6	29.8	Texas .....	54.4	40.8
Washington .....	30.3	17.0	Washington .....	11.7	(NA)
Wisconsin .....	34.1	20.5			
			<b>25915, OTHER SHADES AND BLINDS, N.E.C., AND CURTAIN AND DRAPERY RODS, POLES, AND OTHER HARDWARE</b>		
<b>25421, METAL PARTITIONS, PREFABRICATED (ASSEMBLED OR KNOCKED-DOWN)</b>			United States .....	414.5	301.8
United States .....	170.3	218.0	California .....	35.2	22.0
New York .....	58.5	72.4	Florida .....	6.1	4.1
Pennsylvania .....	7.4	13.2	Georgia .....	3.4	(NA)
			Pennsylvania .....	19.8	(NA)
<b>25422, METAL SHELVING AND LOCKERS</b>			<b>25991, HOSPITAL BEDS</b>		
United States .....	527.6	469.4	United States .....	182.1	(NA)
California .....	18.5	20.3			
Georgia .....	22.7	(NA)			
Illinois .....	125.4	102.7			
New Jersey .....	34.2	19.9			
New York .....	16.3	25.7			
Ohio .....	51.0	(NA)			
Pennsylvania .....	71.8	81.7			



**Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1987 and 1982—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 1987. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987 and explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1987 value of product shipments	1982 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1987 value of product shipments	1982 value of product shipments
<b>25992, RESTAURANT, CAFETERIA, AND BAR FURNITURE AND FIXTURES</b>			<b>25992, RESTAURANT, CAFETERIA, AND BAR FURNITURE AND FIXTURES—Con.</b>		
United States .....	721.5	(NA)	Texas .....	5.9	(NA)
Alabama .....	5.6	(NA)	Utah .....	3.0	(NA)
Arizona .....	5.1	(NA)	Washington .....	4.5	(NA)
California .....	103.4	(NA)	Wisconsin .....	29.4	(NA)
Connecticut .....	3.8	(NA)			
Florida .....	31.4	(NA)	<b>25994, ALL OTHER FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, N.E.C.</b>		
Georgia .....	22.4	(NA)	United States .....	279.6	(NA)
Illinois .....	41.1	(NA)	California .....	31.4	(NA)
Maryland .....	3.9	(NA)	Florida .....	18.2	(NA)
Massachusetts .....	16.1	(NA)	Illinois .....	37.6	(NA)
Michigan .....	43.1	(NA)	Indiana .....	11.6	(NA)
Minnesota .....	25.9	(NA)	Massachusetts .....	3.4	(NA)
Mississippi .....	11.2	(NA)	Michigan .....	25.1	(NA)
Missouri .....	30.0	(NA)	Minnesota .....	4.2	(NA)
New Jersey .....	12.6	(NA)	Mississippi .....	18.5	(NA)
New York .....	65.4	(NA)	Missouri .....	13.6	(NA)
Ohio .....	40.6	(NA)	New York .....	2.9	(NA)
Pennsylvania .....	28.6	(NA)	North Carolina .....	3.5	(NA)
Tennessee .....	127.4	(NA)	Ohio .....	11.3	(NA)
			Pennsylvania .....	15.6	(NA)
			South Carolina .....	15.6	(NA)

**Table 6c. Historical Statistics for Product Classes—Value Shipped by All Producers: 1987 and Earlier Years**

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For comparability of product classes and product codes between 1982 and 1987 and explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1987 product code	Product class	1987	1986 <sup>1</sup>	1985 <sup>1</sup>	1984 <sup>1</sup>	1983 <sup>1</sup>	1982	1977	1972
2521-25210	Wood office furniture .....	2 016.5	1 662.2	1 623.5	1 545.0	1 231.1	1 132.1	562.2	259.1
	Wood office furniture .....	2 016.5	1 662.2	1 623.5	1 545.0	1 231.1	1 132.1	562.2	259.1
2522-25221	Office furniture, except wood .....	5 263.4	4 626.7	4 422.9	3 977.6	3 213.4	2 951.6	1 353.0	789.1
	Office seating, including upholstered, except wood .....	1 174.8	1 115.1	1 099.3	930.8	766.6	708.0	388.1	192.8
	Office desks and extensions, except wood .....	342.6	329.5	334.4	320.4	249.2	232.2	230.7	153.7
	Office storage units, files, and tables, except wood .....	1 417.7	1 292.7	1 242.2	1 191.2	1 001.1	991.1	(NA)	(NA)
	Office furniture, n.e.c. ....	2 113.8	1 804.2	1 676.6	1 458.1	1 129.7	969.8	700.7	405.7
	Office furniture, except wood, n.s.k. ....	214.5	85.3	70.4	77.1	66.7	50.6	33.5	36.9
2531-25311	Public building and related furniture .....	2 029.8	1 448.7	1 262.6	1 162.0	1 091.7	1 052.5	724.7	485.2
	School furniture, except stone and concrete .....	277.2	324.6	278.5	246.9	257.0	229.5	185.4	181.2
	Public building and related furniture, except school furniture .....	1 540.9	1 011.9	880.4	803.3	762.5	744.1	479.5	268.4
	Public building and related furniture, n.s.k. ....	211.8	112.2	103.7	111.8	72.2	79.0	59.8	35.6
2541-25411	Wood partitions and fixtures .....	2 777.1	2 093.6	2 111.9	2 093.4	1 808.1	1 676.8	1 070.8	772.1
	Wood partitions, shelving, and lockers .....	183.7	276.2	268.4	259.5	176.9	152.5	135.6	77.0
	Plastics laminated fixture tops .....	430.7	368.1	353.3	322.7	290.7	236.9	204.2	141.8
	Wood fixtures for stores, banks, and offices, and other miscellaneous fixtures .....	1 420.1	1 099.8	1 155.8	1 152.7	1 080.3	997.0	561.1	354.0
	Wood partitions and fixtures, n.s.k. ....	742.7	349.4	334.4	358.5	260.2	290.3	169.9	199.3
2542-25421	Partitions and fixtures, except wood .....	2 434.0	2 411.5	2 388.2	2 230.5	1 892.3	1 828.2	1 215.8	713.2
	Metal partitions, prefabricated (assembled or knocked-down) .....	170.3	286.9	261.7	238.6	232.5	218.0	96.7	79.4
	Metal shelving and lockers .....	527.6	599.9	556.6	524.4	446.4	469.4	349.4	236.2
	Metal storage racks and accessories .....	425.7	463.3	487.1	397.9	350.9	342.9	275.6	95.2
	Metal fixtures for stores, banks, and offices, and miscellaneous fixtures .....	961.4	866.4	865.2	827.3	692.1	636.3	391.0	217.3
	Nonwood and nonmetal partitions and fixtures .....	331.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	Partitions and fixtures, except wood, n.s.k. ....	317.3	215.0	217.6	242.3	170.3	161.6	103.1	85.1
2591-25913	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades .....	1 671.4	1 388.0	1 326.4	1 232.9	1 187.8	1 001.2	615.3	311.3
	Window shades and accessories .....	207.8	264.4	247.2	211.9	215.6	181.0	140.3	80.9
	Venetian blinds .....	810.9	612.9	581.9	541.1	516.0	406.5	99.0	29.1
	Other shades and blinds, n.e.c., and curtain and drapery rods, poles, and other hardware .....	414.5	402.5	413.7	408.1	353.5	301.8	320.3	160.4
	Drapery hardware and window blinds and shades, n.s.k. ....	238.2	108.1	83.5	71.8	102.7	111.9	55.7	40.9
2599-25991	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. ....	1 878.1	1 719.9	1 695.8	1 577.1	1 428.8	1 271.3	687.4	379.9
	Hospital beds .....	182.1							
	Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar furniture and fixtures .....	721.5							
	All other furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. ....	279.6	1 719.9	1 695.8	1 577.1	1 428.8	1 271.3	687.4	379.9
	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c., n.s.k. ....	694.8							

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

<sup>2</sup>Prior to 1987, product class 25425 00 was included under Industry 2599, Furniture and Fixtures, N.E.C.

**Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1987 and 1982**

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

1987 material code	Material	1987 delivered cost (million dollars)	1982 delivered cost (million dollars)
<b>INDUSTRY 2521, WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE</b>			
Materials, parts, and supplies -----		<b>710.0</b>	<b>373.0</b>
242111	Hardwood lumber, rough and dressed -----	82.5	47.9
242123	Softwood lumber, rough and dressed -----	4.1	2.7
243540	Hardwood veneer -----	51.8	20.9
243510	Hardwood plywood -----	32.2	25.7
243601	Softwood plywood -----	16.8	3.4
249310	Particleboard (wood) -----	48.8	19.2
249330	Medium density fiberboard (MDF) -----	3.4	1.3
249340	Hardboard (wood fiberboard) -----	7.2	1.8
265001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard -----	24.1	10.9
265101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products ..	18.3	9.5
308301	Plastics laminated sheets -----	18.0	10.1
229508	Coated or laminated fabrics for upholstery, including vinyl coated -----	33.2	15.6
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:			
Carbon steel, including wrought iron:			
331012	Sheet and strip -----	(D)	(D)
331085	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms, including tubing -----	6.2	1.9
331020	Alloy steel mill shapes and forms, except stainless -----	6.9	3.4
331031	Stainless steel mill shapes and forms -----	(D)	1.2
335001	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy mill shapes and forms -----	3.3	(D)
342901	Furniture and builders' hardware, including cabinet hardware, casters, guides, handles, hinges, locks, etc. -----	52.6	39.2
308971	Plastics furniture parts and components -----	10.2	1.8
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	104.8	68.5
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> -----	172.2	86.3
<b>INDUSTRY 2522, OFFICE FURNITURE, EXCEPT WOOD</b>			
Materials, parts, and supplies -----		<b>1 799.8</b>	<b>1 153.9</b>
242111	Hardwood lumber, rough and dressed -----	17.0	12.3
242123	Softwood lumber, rough and dressed -----	9.0	1.7
243540	Hardwood veneer -----	21.1	16.0
243510	Hardwood plywood -----	7.1	3.4
243601	Softwood plywood -----	7.7	2.0
249310	Particleboard (wood) -----	34.7	17.8
249340	Hardboard (wood fiberboard) -----	6.8	5.3
265001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard -----	90.9	42.2
265101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products ..	59.8	42.6
308301	Plastics laminated sheets -----	41.5	22.5
229508	Coated or laminated fabrics for upholstery, including vinyl coated -----	182.2	75.4
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:			
Carbon steel, including wrought iron:			
331012	Sheet and strip -----	368.8	271.4
331085	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms, including tubing -----	68.4	39.3
331020	Alloy steel mill shapes and forms, except stainless -----	11.7	2.6
331031	Stainless steel mill shapes and forms -----	4.3	4.4
335001	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy mill shapes and forms -----	48.2	24.3
342901	Furniture and builders' hardware, including cabinet hardware, casters, guides, handles, hinges, locks, etc. -----	94.4	66.1
308971	Plastics furniture parts and components -----	98.3	33.8
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	428.0	348.1
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> -----	199.9	122.7
<b>INDUSTRY 2531, PUBLIC BUILDING AND RELATED FURNITURE</b>			
Materials, parts, and supplies -----		<b>1 102.4</b>	<b>469.2</b>
242111	Hardwood lumber, rough and dressed -----	30.4	25.6
242123	Softwood lumber, rough and dressed -----	4.4	1.4
243540	Hardwood veneer -----	4.7	3.5
243510	Hardwood plywood -----	8.8	10.6
243601	Softwood plywood -----	3.4	3.0
249310	Particleboard (wood) -----	14.4	14.7
249330	Medium density fiberboard (MDF) -----	1.6	1.1
249340	Hardboard (wood fiberboard) -----	3.1	.9
265001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard -----	11.4	10.5
265101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products ..	11.2	7.6
308301	Plastics laminated sheets -----	14.7	14.4
229508	Coated or laminated fabrics for upholstery, including vinyl coated -----	310.7	23.7
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:			
Carbon steel, including wrought iron:			
331012	Sheet and strip -----	52.8	48.1
331085	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms, including tubing -----	106.9	16.1
331020	Alloy steel mill shapes and forms, except stainless -----	23.9	1.1
331031	Stainless steel mill shapes and forms -----	37.9	6.6
335001	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy mill shapes and forms -----	37.9	25.4
342901	Furniture and builders' hardware, including cabinet hardware, casters, guides, handles, hinges, locks, etc. -----	62.8	23.0
308971	Plastics furniture parts and components -----	50.2	24.9
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers and supplies -----	204.1	146.9
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> -----	145.0	60.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1987 and 1982—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 appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1987 material code	Material	1987 delivered cost (million dollars)		1982 delivered cost (million dollars)	
		Quantity <sup>3</sup>	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity <sup>3</sup>	Delivered cost (million dollars)
<b>INDUSTRY 2541, WOOD PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES</b>					
<b>Materials, parts, containers, and supplies</b> .....			<b>1 044.8</b>		<b>634.7</b>
242111	Hardwood lumber, rough and dressed .....		43.0		24.1
242123	Softwood lumber, rough and dressed .....		14.2		13.5
243540	Hardwood veneer .....		8.8		5.6
243510	Hardwood plywood .....		22.9		11.8
243601	Softwood plywood .....		13.4		17.4
249310	Particleboard (wood) .....		81.8		57.1
249330	Medium density fiberboard (MDF) .....		21.6		8.4
249340	Hardboard (wood fiberboard) .....		11.6		10.8
265001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard .....		16.3		8.9
285101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products .....		16.3		11.5
308301	Plastics laminated sheets .....		100.9		51.1
229508	Coated or laminated fabrics for upholstery, including vinyl coated .....		5.1		3.7
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:					
Carbon steel, including wrought iron:					
331012	Sheet and strip .....		6.9		22.1
331085	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms, including tubing .....		1.9		7.7
331020	Alloy steel mill shapes and forms, except stainless .....		16.9		6.0
331031	Stainless steel mill shapes and forms .....		2.7		2.8
335001	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy mill shapes and forms .....		6.2		4.6
342901	Furniture and builders' hardware, including cabinet hardware, casters, glides, handles, hinges, locks, etc. ....		31.9		33.8
308971	Plastics furniture parts and components .....		17.0		4.6
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies .....		147.5		111.9
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		457.9		217.3
<b>INDUSTRY 2542, PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES, EXCEPT WOOD</b>					
<b>Materials, parts, containers, and supplies</b> .....			<b>1 048.4</b>		<b>761.0</b>
242111	Hardwood lumber, rough and dressed .....		2.0		3.4
242123	Softwood lumber, rough and dressed .....		3.4		3.0
243540	Hardwood veneer .....		( <sup>2</sup> )		.7
243510	Hardwood plywood .....		7.0		1.0
243601	Softwood plywood .....		2.7		2.5
249310	Particleboard (wood) .....		14.9		10.1
249330	Medium density fiberboard (MDF) .....		3.8		1.5
249340	Hardboard (wood fiberboard) .....		22.1		10.5
265001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard .....		34.4		21.8
285101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products .....		41.2		25.4
308301	Plastics laminated sheets .....		11.8		4.2
229508	Coated or laminated fabrics for upholstery, including vinyl coated .....		2.9		1.3
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:					
Carbon steel, including wrought iron:					
331012	Sheet and strip .....		365.5		299.3
331085	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms, including tubing .....		107.8		54.2
331020	Alloy steel mill shapes and forms, except stainless .....		9.3		10.1
331031	Stainless steel mill shapes and forms .....		8.9		4.9
335001	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy mill shapes and forms .....		18.1		14.8
342901	Furniture and builders' hardware, including cabinet hardware, casters, glides, handles, hinges, locks, etc. ....		29.6		21.4
308971	Plastics furniture parts and components .....		9.5		3.9
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies .....		<sup>2</sup> 147.1		158.0
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		206.4		109.0
		1987		1982	
1987 material code	Material	Quantity <sup>3</sup>	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity <sup>3</sup>	Delivered cost (million dollars)
<b>INDUSTRY 2591, DRAPERY HARDWARE AND BLINDS AND SHADES</b>					
<b>Materials, parts, and supplies</b> .....		<b>(X)</b>	<b>734.0</b>	<b>(X)</b>	<b>460.1</b>
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:					
Carbon steel:					
331012	Sheet and strip .....	1,000 s tons..	39.7	100.7	79.4
331019	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms .....	do..	*2.9	(NA)	( <sup>4</sup> )
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:					
335301	Sheet, plate, and foil .....	mil lb..	*31.6	43.0	65.6
335405	Extruded shapes, including extruded rod, bar, pipe, tube, etc. ....	do..	(S)	(S)	15.8
335008	All other aluminum mill shapes and forms (wire, rolled rod and bar, powder, welded tubing, etc.) .....	do..	(S)		9.9
229506	Plastics coated fabrics and shade cloth .....	do..	(X)	**27.7	42.6
229801	Cordage .....	mil lin ft..	(S)	466.6	8.0
224110	Woven narrow tape and webbing .....	do..	(S)	170.8	13.7
308007	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes .....	do..	(X)	(X)	41.4
970099	All other materials, components, parts, containers, and supplies .....	do..	(X)	(X)	498.0
971000	Materials, components parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....	do..	(X)	(X)	85.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1987 and 1982—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 appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1987 material code	Material	1987 delivered cost (million dollars)	1982 delivered cost (million dollars)
<b>INDUSTRY 2599, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, N.E.C.</b>			
Materials, parts, and supplies -----		<b>661.8</b>	<b>481.9</b>
242111	Hardwood lumber, rough and dressed -----	34.4	16.6
242123	Softwood lumber, rough and dressed -----	4.0	4.2
243540	Hardwood veneer -----	1.3	4.7
243510	Hardwood plywood -----	5.2	6.8
243601	Softwood plywood -----	4.0	5.9
249310	Particleboard (wood) -----	5.9	4.1
249330	Medium density fiberboard (MDF) -----	2.1	1.5
249340	Hardboard (wood fiberboard) -----	1.5	1.1
265001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard -----	8.8	6.6
285101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products -----	9.0	7.5
308301	Plastics laminated sheets -----	11.4	6.3
229508	Coated or laminated fabrics for upholstery, including vinyl coated -----	20.3	10.2
Mill shapes and forms, except castings:			
Carbon steel, including wrought iron:			
331012	Sheet and strip -----	21.3	18.3
331085	All other carbon steel mill shapes and forms, including tubing -----	13.9	32.3
331020	Alloy steel mill shapes and forms, except stainless -----	5.9	5.8
331031	Stainless steel mill shapes and forms -----	26.1	40.9
335001	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy mill shapes and forms -----	16.3	15.9
342901	Furniture and builders' hardware, including cabinet hardware, casters, glides, handles, hinges, locks, etc. -----	31.2	18.4
308971	Plastics furniture parts and components -----	6.2	5.6
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	149.6	113.9
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> -----	283.4	155.3

<sup>1</sup>Total cost of materials of establishments that did not report detailed materials data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

<sup>2</sup>For 1987, material code 243540 is included with 970099.

<sup>3</sup>For 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).

<sup>4</sup>For 1982, material code 331019 was included with 970099.

# APPENDIX A.

## Explanation of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**All other employees**—This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It includes sales (including driver salespersons), sales delivery (highway 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 engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and utilized as a separate work force.

In addition to reports sent to operating manufacturing establishments, information on employment during the payroll period which included March 12 and annual payrolls also was requested of auxiliary units (e.g., administrative offices, warehouses, and research and development laboratories) of multiestablishment companies. However, these figures are not included in the totals for individual

industries shown in this report. They are included in the general summary and geographic area reports as a separate category.

**Payroll**—This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year 1987. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active 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, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year, (2) electric energy purchased, (3) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity, (4) work done by

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

**Specific materials consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information on the establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$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 most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1987 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 terms; whereas, "motor gasoline" was reported as a single item.

Approximately 6,600 of the product items were listed separately on the 1987 census report forms. Data for

about 4,400 products were obtained in the monthly, quarterly, or annual surveys comprising the Current Industrial Reports series of the Census Bureau. Totals for the year 1987 for these items, as derived from the commodity surveys, are shown in the "products shipped" table (table 6a-2).

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 1982 information is presented for most products.

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

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

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

In the 1987 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. This duplication results, in part, from the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**End-of-year inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their 1986 and 1987 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.

## SECTION 2. ITEMS COLLECTED ONLY ON ASM REPORT FORMS

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

1. **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

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 through 1987 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown in table 1a of this report and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications.

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

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

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.

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

2. **Retirements of depreciable assets**—Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1987. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.
3. **Depreciation charges for fixed assets**—This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.
4. **Rental payments**—Total rental payments is collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets, and land rents where separable.

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

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

5. **Depreciable assets**—Total value of gross depreciable assets is collected on all census forms.

However, the detail for depreciable assets is collected only on the ASM forms. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments at the beginning and end of the year. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets, including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

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

6. **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.)
7. **Quantity of electric energy consumed 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 were collected only on the ASM forms. 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.
8. **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.

9. **Foreign content of cost of materials**—Establishments included in the ASM sample panel were requested to provide information on foreign-made materials purchased or transferred from foreign sources. This includes materials acquired from a central warehouse or other domestic establishment of the same company but made in an operation outside of the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or U.S. territories.
10. **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 also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that were capitalized are considered capital expenditures for used buildings and machinery and are, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Three basic approaches were utilized to produce these statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

$$R_j = \frac{NM_c}{TME_{asm}}$$

where:

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

$TME_{asm}$  = the weighted ASM value of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment from reporters of the detailed breakout data

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

# APPENDIX B.

## Annual Survey of Manufactures (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 56,000 manufacturing establishments selected from a total of about 220,000 establishments. These 220,000 establishments represent all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies and all single establishment companies mailed schedules in the 1982 Census of Manufactures. This mail portion is supplemented annually by a Social Security Administration list of new manufacturing establishments opened after 1982 and a list of new multiunit manufacturing establishments identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey.

The 1984 through 1988 ASM sample differs slightly from the previous sample. For the current panel, all establishments of companies with 1982 shipments in manufacturing in excess of \$500 million were included in the survey panel with certainty. There are approximately 500 such companies collectively accounting for approximately 18,000 establishments. For the remaining portion of the mail survey, the establishment was defined as the sampling unit. For this portion, all establishments with 250 employees or more and establishments with a very large value of shipments also were included in the survey panel with certainty. A total of 12,100 establishments were selected from this portion of the universe with certainty. Therefore, of the 56,000 manufacturing establishments included in the ASM panel, approximately 31,000 are selected with certainty. These certainty establishments collectively account for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1982 census.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail survey were sampled with probabilities ranging from 0.999 to 0.005 in accordance with mathematical theory for optimum allocation of a sample. The probabilities of selection assigned to the smaller establishments were proportional to measures of size determined for each establishment. The measures of size depend directly upon each establishment's 1982 product class values and the historic variability of the year-to-year shipments of each product class. Product classes displaying more volatile year-to-year change in shipments at the establishment level were sampled at a heavier rate.

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

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

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

The nonmail portion of the survey includes all single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1982 Census of Manufactures. Although this portion contained approximately 130,000 establishments, it accounted for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level. This portion was not sampled; rather, the data for every establishment in this group were estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration. This administrative-record information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location of the establishment, was obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment for these small establishments were developed from industry averages.

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

### DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Most of the ASM estimates for the years 1983-1986 were computed using a difference estimation procedure. For each item, a base-year difference was developed. This base-year difference is equal to the difference between the 1982 census published number for an item total and the linear ASM estimate of the total for 1982. The ASM linear estimate was obtained by multiplying each sample establishment's data by its sample weight (the reciprocal of its probability of selection) and summing the weighted values.

These base-year differences were then added to the corresponding current-year linear estimates, which include the sum of the estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments, to produce the estimates for the years 1983-1986. Estimates developed by this procedure usually are far more reliable than comparable linear estimates developed from the current sample data alone.

The 1987 sample estimates for the purchased service items, shown in table 3c, are strictly ASM linear estimates, however, developed only from ASM establishments that reported the specific item.

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

## QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

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

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

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

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

The complete coverage value would be included in the range:

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

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

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

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected in the course of the 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.

# APPENDIX C.

## Changes in Census of Manufactures Product Classes for 1987

[Based on revisions to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual definitions of some product classes were revised for 1987. Listed below are the revisions to the product classes]

1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982
2011B	2011A 2013A pt	20866—Con.	20861 pt—Con. 20995 pt	2221F—Con.	22211 pt—Con. 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	23259—Con.	23279—Con. 23289 pt
20135	20130	20910	20324 pt 20910	2221G	22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	23260	23280
2013B	2013A pt		20925 20926			20924	23261
20150	20160 20170	20961 20962 20963	20992	2221H	22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	23262	23284
20151	20161 20171		20997			20341 pt 20440 pt 20982 2099A pt	23269
20152	20162 20172	20999	20981 pt	2221J	22218	23293	23271 pt 23292
20153	20163 20173		20997			20341 pt 20440 pt 20982 2099A pt	23530
20154	20164 20174	2099D	2099B pt	2221K	22219	23531	23521
20155	20165 20175		2099D			20995 pt	23532
20159	20179	2099E 2099F 2099G	2099C 20981 pt	2221M	2221A	23533	23510 pt
20226	20220	2211B	22111 pt 22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt 22115 pt 22116 pt			23692	23631
20239	20239 2099A pt	2211C	22111 pt 22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt 22115 pt 22116 pt	2221L	22210	23693	23691
20267	20266 pt 2099B pt		2211C			22111 pt 22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt 22115 pt 22116 pt	23699
20268	20266 pt 2099B pt	2211D	22111 pt 22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt 22115 pt 22116 pt	2221N	22211	23813	23811 pt 23812 pt
20324	20324 pt		2211D			22111 pt 22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt 22115 pt 22116 pt	23814
20343	20341 pt	2211E	22111 pt 22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt 22115 pt 22116 pt	2221O	22212	23952	23951 pt
20380	20380 pt		2211E			22111 pt 22112 pt 22113 pt 22114 pt 22115 pt 22116 pt	23958
20384	20381 pt 20383 pt	2211F	22117	2221P	22213	23964	23951 pt
20415	20383 pt 20415		2211F			22117	24930
20440	20440 pt	2211G	22119	2221Q	22214	24931	24920 pt
20450	20383 pt 20450		2211G			22119	24932
20470	20470 pt	2211H	2211A	2221R	22215	24933	24993
20480	20470 pt 20480		2211H			2211A	24934
2048A	20475 20476	2221B	22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	2221S	22216	24935	26611
20530	20380 pt 20381 pt		2221B			22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	24936
20640	20650 pt	2221C	22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	2221T	22217	24937	24995
20642	20652		2221C			22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	24994
20643	20653	2221D	22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	2221U	22218	25115	25115 25158
20649	20659		2221D			22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	22991
20660	20660 20990 pt	2221E	22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	2221V	22219	25145	25141 25142
20669	20668 20998		2221E			22211 pt 22212 pt 22213 pt 22214 pt 22215 pt 22216 pt 22217 pt	22994
20680	20341 pt 20650 pt 20657	2221F	22211 pt	2221W	22220	25146	25143
20863 20864 20865	20861 pt		2221F			22211 pt	22995
20866	20861 pt 20862	2221G	22211 pt	2221X	22221	25147	25144
			2221G			22211 pt	22996
		2221H	22211 pt	2221Y	22222	25425 25991 25992 25994	25990
			2221H			22211 pt	23219
		2221I	22211 pt	2221Z	22223	2621B	26612
			2221I			22211 pt	23221
		2221J	22211 pt	2221AA	22224	26560	26540
			2221J			22211 pt	23222
		2221K	22211 pt	2221AB	22225	26561	26541
			2221K			22211 pt	23229
		2221L	22211 pt	2221AC	22226	26562	26542
			2221L			22211 pt	23250
		2221M	22211 pt	2221AD	22227	26563	26545
			2221M			22211 pt	23251
		2221N	22211 pt	2221AE	22228	26570	26510 26544
			2221N			22211 pt	23252
		2221O	22211 pt	2221AF	22229		
			2221O			22211 pt	23259

[Based on revisions to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual definitions of some product classes were revised for 1987. Listed below are the revisions to the product classes]

1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982	1987	1982
26710	26410 pt	26753	26455	27591	27511 pt	28350—Con. 28351 28352	2831A—Con.
26711	26415	26760	26470	27592	27512 pt		
26712	26416	26761	26471	27593	27513 pt	28360	28310
26713	26419	26763	26473	27594	27514 pt	28361	28311
26714	2641A	26764	26474	27595	27515 pt	28362	28312
26720	26410 pt	26770	26420	27596	27516 pt	28363	28317
26721	26411	26780	26480	27597	27511 pt 27512 pt 27513 pt 27514 pt 27515 pt 27516 pt	28364	28318 28319
26722	26413	26781	26481			28656	2911C
26723	26414	26782	26482			28691	2911B
26724	2641B	26790	26460 pt 26490	27598	27519	28916 28917	28915
26730	26430 pt	26791	26493	27599	27531		
26731	26435	26792	26494	2759A	27510 pt	2911D	2911D pt
26732	26436	26793	26496	27960	27530 27950	29990	2911D pt 29990
26733	26437	26794	26460 pt	27961	27951 35557 pt	31430	31430 31433 31434 31435
26740	26430 pt	26795	26497	27962	27952		
26741	26434	27416 27417	27411	27963	27532 27547 27930 27940	31440	31440 31445 31446 31447 31448
26742	26438	27418	27412				
26750	26450	27419	27414	28247	28243 28245	31490	31490 31491 31493 31495 31496 31497
26751	26453	2741A 2741B	27415	28248	28246		
26752	26454	27590	27510 pt	28350	2831A		















[Based on revisions to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, definitions of some product codes were revised for 1987. Listed below are the revisions to the product codes. The terms published and collected are defined as follows: (1) published refers to the code used in the published reports for 1987 and 1982, and (2) collected refers to the code appearing on the report forms for 1987]

1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published	1987 published	1987 collected	1982 published					
28361 15	28311 15	28311 15	28511 00— Con.	28511 00— Con.	28511 11— Con. 28511 85 28511 89 28511 93	28750 20	28750 20	28750 11 pt 28750 21 pt	29521 13— Con. 29521 15	29521 13— Con. 29521 15	29521 11— Con.					
28361 20	28311 20	28311 13 28311 17 28311 19				28750 30	28750 30	28750 31 pt	29523 60	28750 21 pt	29523 60	29523 60	29523 54 pt 29523 56 pt			
28362 10 28362 20	28312 10 28312 20	28312 00	28512 00	28512 00	28512 21 28512 23 28512 25 28512 27 28512 31 28512 33 28512 35 28512 37 28512 39 28512 41	28750 40	28750 40	28750 11 pt 28750 21 pt	29523 62	29523 62	29523 53					
28363 10	28313 10	28317 15				28750 50	28750 50	28750 31 pt	29523 64	28750 60	28750 11 pt 28750 21 pt	29523 64	29523 64	29523 54 pt 29523 56 pt		
28363 20	28313 20	28317 25	28512 00	28512 00	28512 43 28512 45 28512 47 28512 49 28512 51 28512 53 28512 55 28512 58 28512 59 28512 61 28512 65	28750 60	28750 60	28750 11 pt 28750 21 pt	29523 66	29523 66	29523 54 pt 29523 56 pt					
28364 10 28364 15	28314 10 28314 15	28318 14				28750 70	28750 70	28750 31 pt	29990 20 29990 30	28797 51	28797 51	28797 31 28797 81	2911D 20 2911D 30	2911D 92		
28364 20 28364 25	28314 20 28314 25	28318 16	28513 00	28513 00	28513 01 28513 05 28513 07 28513 11 28513 13 28513 16 28513 27 28513 29 28513 31	28798 30 28798 83	28798 30 28798 83	28798 81	29990 93 29990 99	29990 93 29990 99	29990 98					
28364 30	28314 30	28319 00				28914 57 28914 98	28914 57 28914 98	28914 89	31116 24	28916 10	28916 10	28915 56 pt	31116 24	31116 23 31116 25		
28411 43	28411 43	28411 42 28411 44	28515 00	28515 00	28515 21 28515 22 28515 23 28515 31 28515 32 28515 99	28916 10	28916 10	28915 56 pt	31116 37 31116 38	31116 37 31116 38	31116 72 pt					
28411 62	28411 62	28411 61 28411 63				28916 20	28916 20	28915 61 pt	31116 43	28917 11	28917 11	28915 54	31116 43	31116 41 31116 72 pt		
28412 18	28412 18	28412 05 28412 19	28611 98	28611 98	28611 13 28611 23 28611 99	28916 30	28916 30	28915 63 pt	31116 51	31116 51	31116 53 31116 72 pt					
28413 97	28413 97	28413 51 28413 61 28413 95				28916 40	28916 40	28915 65 pt	31116 57	28917 21	28917 21	28915 55	31116 62	31116 61 31116 72 pt		
28423 53 28423 95	28423 53 28423 95	28423 99	28612 31	28612 31	28612 11 28612 21	28917 31	28917 31	28915 56 pt	31116 63 31116 65	31116 63 31116 65	31116 64 31116 72 pt					
28441 49	28441 49	28441 37 28441 39				28917 41	28917 41	28915 61 pt	31430 00	28917 51	28917 51	28915 63 pt	31430 00 31434 00 31435 00			
28443 25 28443 27 28443 95	28443 25 28443 27 28443 95	28443 98	28691 32	2911B 32	2911B 32	28917 51	28917 51	28915 63 pt	31440 00	31440 00	31445 00 31446 00 31447 00 31448 00					
28444 71	28444 71	28444 73 28444 75				28917 61	28917 61	28915 65 pt	31490 10	28917 71	28917 71	28915 67 pt	31490 10	31497 23		
28445 02	28445 02	28445 11	28691 33	2911B 33	2911B 33	28920 39	28920 39	28920 35 28920 37	31490 20	31490 20	31491 00 31493 00 31495 00 31496 00 31497 25					
28445 03	28445 03	28445 12				28920 57	28920 57	28920 53 28920 55	31510 00	28995 25 28995 26	28995 25 28995 26	28995 29	31510 00	31510 20 31510 70		
28445 04	28445 04	28445 13	28695 25 28695 27	28695 25 28695 27	28695 21	28995 40 28995 42 28995 45	28995 40 28995 42 28995 45	28995 37	31610 01	31610 01	31610 16 pt 31610 18 pt 31610 35 pt 31610 37 pt 31610 39 pt					
28445 05	28445 05	28445 14				28995 69 28995 70 28995 71	28995 69 28995 70 28995 71	28995 68	31610 03	28995 82 28995 83 28995 84	28995 82 28995 83 28995 84	28995 81	31610 03	31610 16 pt 31610 18 pt 31610 35 pt 31610 37 pt 31610 39 pt		
28445 08 28445 09	28445 08 28445 09	28445 15	28744 10	28744 10	28744 21 pt 28744 31 pt	28995 88 28995 89	28995 88 28995 89	28995 87	31610 05	31610 05	31610 16 pt 31610 18 pt 31610 35 pt 31610 37 pt 31610 39 pt					
28445 50	28445 50	28445 45 28445 48				28995 94 28995 96	28995 94 28995 96	28995 95	31610 07	28995 98 28995 99	28995 98 28995 99	28995 97	31610 07	31610 24 31610 32		
28445 59 28445 99	28445 59 28445 99	28445 95	28744 20	28744 20	28744 11 pt 28744 21 pt	29118 59	29118 59	29118 54 29118 58	31610 09	31610 09	31610 16 pt 31610 18 pt 31610 35 pt 31610 37 pt 31610 39 pt					
28511 00	28511 00	28511 11 28511 21 28511 22 28511 24 28511 25 28511 35 28511 37 28511 38 28511 43 28511 45 28511 47 28511 49 28511 53 28511 57 28511 59 28511 63 28511 65 28511 69 28511 71 28511 73 28511 75 28511 77 28511 81 28511 83				28744 30	28744 30	28744 31 pt	2911D 23 2911D 25	28744 40	28744 40	28744 11 pt 28744 21 pt	2911D 21	28750 10	28750 10	28750 21 pt 28750 31 pt



# PUBLICATION PROGRAM

## 1987 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

Publications of the 1987 Census of Manufactures, containing preliminary and final data on manufacturing establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### Preliminary Reports

#### Industry series—83 reports (MC87-I-20A(P) to -39D(P))

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

### Final Reports

#### Industry series—83 reports (MC87-1-20A to -39D)

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

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

#### Geographic area series—51 reports (MC87-A-1 to -51)

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

#### Subject series—7 reports (MC87-S-1 to -7)

Each of the seven reports contains detailed statistics for an individual subject, such as concentration ratios in manufacturing, type of organization, water use in manufacturing, textile machinery in place, distribution of sales by class of customer, manufacturers' shipments to the Federal Government, and a general national-level summary.

#### Reference series—1 report (MC87-R-1)

The Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products includes a description of the principal products and services published in the 1987 Censuses of Manufactures and Mineral Industries.

#### Location of Manufacturing Plants—1 report (MC87-LM)

This report includes data for number of establishments by four-digit SIC industry and by employment-size class for counties, incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and zip codes for each State. (This report is available only on magnetic tape and CD-ROM.)

#### Analytical Reports—3 reports (AR87-1 to -3)

##### Exports From Manufacturing Establishments (AR87-1)

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

##### Selected Characteristics of Manufacturing Establishments That Export (AR87-2)

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

##### Indexes of Production (AR87-3)

The indexes presented in this report are designed to measure the change in physical output of each manufacturing and mineral industry between 1982 and 1987.

## MICROFICHE

Every final published report in the 1987 Census of Manufactures will be available on microfiche.

## PUBLIC-USE COMPUTER TAPES AND COMPACT DISCS

Data from the final industry series, geographic area series, and the Location of Manufacturing Plants report will be available on public-use computer tapes and compact discs—read only memory (CD-ROM). These tapes will provide the same information found in the final reports. Computerized data products are available for users who wish to summarize, rearrange, or process large amounts of data. These products, with corresponding technical documentation, are sold by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, construction industries, mineral industries, transportation, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, and women-owned businesses also are available from the 1987 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Separate announcements describing these reports are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.



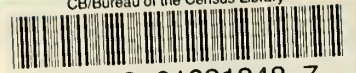








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