

Methodology

The statistics in this volume cover the operations of establishments of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies in 2007.¹ These statistics are the result of a project that links Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) enterprise, or company, data for U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors in the United States with the Census Bureau's establishment data for all U.S. companies.² The project was authorized by the Foreign Direct Investment and International Financial Data Improvements Act of 1990.

The data from this project complement BEA's enterprise data for U.S. affiliates. BEA's enterprise data are used to analyze the overall significance of, and the trends in, direct investment in the United States. The critical, nonduplicative financial and operating data from balance sheets and income statements that are needed for these analyses of some topics, such as profits and taxes, are meaningful only at the enterprise level. In addition, these enterprise data are used to compile the U.S. international transactions accounts, the U.S. international investment position accounts, and the U.S. national income and product accounts.

Linking the enterprise data with the establishment data results in statistics that facilitate the analyses of the activities and the importance of foreign-owned U.S. companies in specific, detailed industries because the establishment data are available in more industry detail than the enterprise data. In the establishment data, each establishment of an enterprise is classified in a single industry; as a result, data for foreign-owned establishments can be more finely categorized than data for foreign-owned enterprises. Establishment data are available for more than 1,000 industries. In contrast, the enterprise data are classified in only about 200 industries.

This publication presents updated statistics for foreign-owned manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for 2002*, and in similar publications that presented statistics for 1987, 1992, and 1997. This publication also presents updated statistics for foreign-owned manufacturing establishments for 1988–1991 that were published in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for Manufacturing*, in separate volumes for each year.³

1. A U.S. affiliate is a U.S. business enterprise that is owned 10 percent or more, directly or indirectly, by a foreign person. A "person" is broadly defined to include any individual, corporation, branch, partnership, associated group, association, estate, trust, or other organization and any government (including any corporation, institution, or other entity or instrumentality of a government).

The data are not adjusted for the percentage of foreign ownership; for example, the employment data include all the employees of each U.S. affiliate even though the foreign direct investor may own as little as 10 percent of the affiliate. However, most affiliates are majority owned (that is, they are owned more than 50 percent by foreign investors); according to BEA data, in 2007, majority-owned U.S. affiliates accounted for 92 percent of all employees of U.S. affiliates.

2. An establishment is the physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. See the section "Definitions."

3. These publications are available on [BEA's Web site](#).

This methodology presents comparisons of these data over time. In tables A and B of this methodology, the 2007, 2002, and 1997 data for selected items for broad North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry groups are compared, and in tables C–F, the 2007, 2002, 1997, 1992, and 1987 data for geographic areas and countries and by state are compared.⁴ Charts 1–3 present graphical depictions of the data over time and by selected investing country, and chart 4 presents a map of the share of employment in foreign-owned establishments by state ([table A](#)).

Linking the Data

BEA and the Census Bureau exchanged their data in order to identify and to obtain data for the U.S. establishments that are in the Census Bureau’s Business Register and that are foreign owned.⁵ The foreign-owned establishments in the Business Register are identified primarily through a computer match of the employer identification numbers (EINs) of the establishments in the Business Register with the EINs of the enterprises that are reported on BEA’s surveys of foreign direct investment in the United States.⁶ For enterprises that failed to link in the computer match, other information, such as names and addresses, was used to match the enterprises to the establishments.

The statistics from the census cover all establishments in the United States. However, to reduce the reporting burden, small establishments are exempt from reporting, and the data for these establishments are estimated or obtained from administrative records. In addition, estimates are prepared for the reports that are not received in time for publication and for data items that respondents are not able to complete. For establishments that require estimation, selected data items, including employment and payroll, are obtained from the administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service. Data items that are not available from administrative records are estimated using industry-average relationships ([chart 1](#)).

Data for manufacturing establishments

In economic census years, the available data items in the Business Register are the number of establishments, employment, payroll, and shipments or sales. To gather the additional data items that are available for manufacturing establishments—such as value added, capital expenditures, and the cost of materials—the foreign-owned establishments were linked to the establishment data from the 2007 Economic Census of Manufacturing ([table B](#)).

4. The industry classification of the data for 1987 and 1992 data is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), and these data by industry may not be comparable with the data for 1997, 2002, and 2007 that are classified by industry based on NAICS. See the section “Comparing 2007 data with the previously published data”.

5. The Business Register is a database of all U.S. companies and their establishments; it consists of the names, addresses, and other identifying information as well as key economic data obtained from the Census Bureau surveys and from administrative records.

6. The EINs are used by companies and their establishments when they file federal and state payroll and income taxes.

**Table A. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments,
by Industry, 1997, 2002, and 2007**

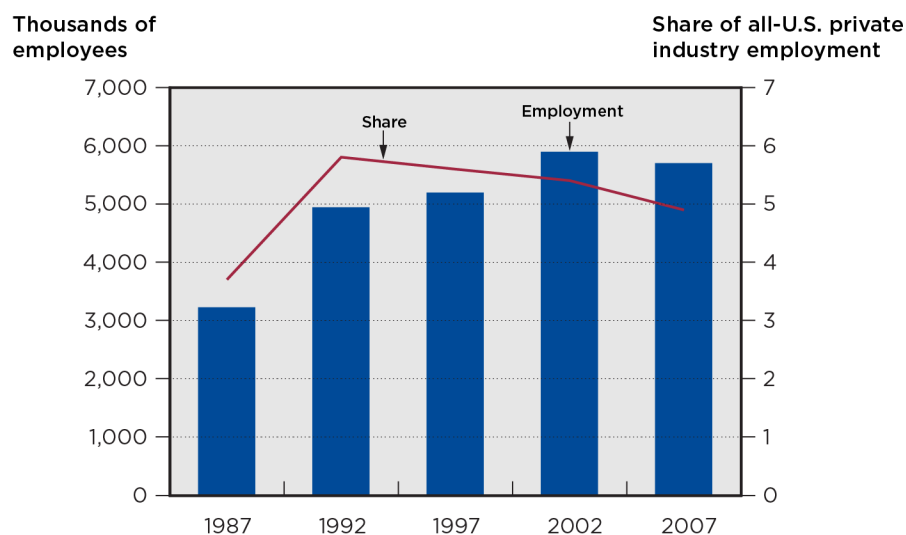
Industry	Number of establishments				Percent change 2002–2007 (annual rate)	Foreign-owned establishments as a share of all U.S. establishments ¹		
	1997	2002	2007	Change 2002– 2007		1997	2002	2007
All industries	105,673	118,588	131,927	13,339	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.8
Mining	992	1,107	1,150	43	0.8	4.0	4.6	5.1
Utilities	308	815	976	161	3.7	2.0	4.8	5.9
Construction.....	1,235	1,082	1,398	316	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	10,568	10,322	10,176	-146	-0.3	2.9	2.9	3.1
Food manufacturing.....	722	691	610	-81	-2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	121	140	165	25	3.3	4.5	4.6	4.3
Textile mills	170	121	79	-42	-8.2	3.6	3.1	2.7
Textile product mills	67	44	34	-10	-5.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Apparel manufacturing	100	44	25	-19	-10.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	14	3	3	0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2
Wood product manufacturing.....	116	158	261	103	10.6	0.7	0.9	1.5
Paper manufacturing	333	224	233	9	0.8	5.7	4.1	4.7
Printing and related support activities	277	233	133	-100	-10.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	337	379	440	61	3.0	15.7	16.8	19.3
Chemical manufacturing	1,630	1,520	1,305	-215	-3.0	12.4	11.3	9.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	793	735	623	-112	-3.3	4.7	4.7	4.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	1,597	1,933	2,397	464	4.4	9.8	11.6	13.7
Primary metal manufacturing	350	316	327	11	0.7	6.9	6.1	6.9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	884	840	835	-5	-0.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Machinery manufacturing	954	942	842	-100	-2.2	3.1	3.3	3.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	788	634	509	-125	-4.3	4.5	4.0	3.5
Electrical equipment and appliance								
manufacturing.....	390	358	275	-83	-5.1	5.6	5.5	4.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	561	645	728	83	2.5	4.3	5.1	5.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing	83	44	57	13	5.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	281	318	295	-23	-1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9
Wholesale trade	15,467	15,798	16,308	510	0.6	3.4	3.6	3.7
Retail trade	27,380	30,540	33,917	3,377	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	3,416	5,468	5,797	329	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.6
Information.....	4,393	5,046	6,240	1,194	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.4
Finance and insurance	9,010	10,166	14,288	4,122	7.0	2.3	2.3	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,565	1,890	2,069	179	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	2,484	4,275	4,200	-75	-0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	4,352	5,217	4,800	-417	-1.7	9.2	10.6	9.3
Administrative and support and waste								
management and remediation service	3,569	6,912	6,988	76	0.2	1.3	2.0	1.8
Educational services.....	175	213	590	377	22.6	0.5	0.4	1.0
Health care and social assistance	2,849	2,179	5,647	3,468	21.0	0.5	0.3	0.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	592	470	272	-198	-10.4	0.7	0.4	0.2
Accommodation and food services	10,161	15,255	13,558	-1,697	-2.3	1.9	2.7	2.1
Other services (except public administration)	3,759	1,833	3,553	1,720	14.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
Auxiliaries, except managing offices ²	1,398	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available

1. The all-U.S.-establishment data used in calculating these percentages are from the economic censuses and the Census Bureau's *County Business Patterns* publications.

2. For 2002 and 2007, Auxiliaries, except managing offices are classified in the industry (and sector) that reflects their activities rather than in the industry they serve (see the text).

**Chart 1. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments,
1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007**



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Evaluating the link

The data for foreign-owned establishments cover only establishments with at least one employee. On the basis of BEA data for all industries, U.S. affiliates that linked had 5,894,000 employees and accounted for 97 percent of the employment of all U.S. affiliates in 2007.⁷ Affiliates that failed to link were generally small and accounted for only 174,900 employees. In general, affiliates that failed to link to a Census Bureau establishment because the two agencies had different EINs or other identification information for a given company or because of the absence of valid EINs or other identification information ([tables C and D](#)).

Comparing BEA and Census Data

Total employment for enterprises that linked, based on Census Bureau establishment data—at 5,697,800—was close to total employment based on BEA affiliate data—at 5,501,600. The difference is due to the net effect of key differences in coverage, definitions, and classifications.

Coverage

The industry coverage of the foreign-owned establishment data is somewhat narrower than that of BEA's enterprise data because of the narrower coverage of industries by the 2007 Economic Census.

7. Activities of multinational enterprise data for all U.S. affiliates of foreign multinational enterprises are available on [BEA's Web site](#).

**Table B. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments,
by Industry, 1997, 2002, and 2007**

Industry	Thousands of employees				Percent change 2002-2007 (annual rate)	Foreign-owned employment as a share of all U.S. private industry employment ¹		
	1997	2002	2007	Change 2002-2007		1997	2002	2007
All industries	5,195.9	5,895.7	5,697.8	-197.9	-0.7	5.6	5.4	4.9
Mining	77.2	76.1	99.3	23.2	5.5	15.1	15.9	13.8
Utilities	7.5	34.6	32.8	-1.8	-1.1	1.1	5.2	5.1
Construction.....	97.7	120.2	131.9	11.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Manufacturing	1,822.8	1,761.8	1,598.2	-163.6	-1.9	10.8	12.0	11.9
Food manufacturing	123.1	114.0	112.8	-1.2	-0.2	8.4	7.6	7.7
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	14.5	23.2	28.2	5.0	4.0	8.2	14.4	18.3
Textile mills	38.0	20.9	11.0	-9.9	-12.0	9.7	7.8	7.0
Textile product mills	13.7	8.6	6.8	-1.8	-4.6	5.8	4.7	4.6
Apparel manufacturing	26.6	10.3	i	D	D	3.7	3.0	D
Leather and allied product manufacturing	2.8	0.6	f	D	D	3.3	1.3	D
Wood product manufacturing.....	12.1	14.2	16.2	2.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	3.1
Paper manufacturing	54.8	42.5	45.4	2.9	1.3	9.5	8.6	10.9
Printing and related support activities	45.3	50.9	34.7	-16.2	-7.4	5.4	7.1	5.4
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	23.8	22.8	21.6	-1.2	-1.1	22.2	22.2	20.4
Chemical manufacturing.....	211.5	197.0	173.3	-23.7	-2.5	24.1	23.1	21.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	139.8	137.4	101.3	-36.1	-5.9	13.6	14.0	11.9
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	107.9	106.6	99.4	-7.2	-1.4	21.4	22.1	20.8
Primary metal manufacturing	90.3	79.1	85.7	6.6	1.6	14.8	16.1	19.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	133.5	126.8	110.7	-16.1	-2.7	7.6	8.1	6.9
Machinery manufacturing	179.6	163.9	142.8	-21.1	-2.7	12.7	14.0	12.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	216.6	175.1	134.5	-40.6	-5.1	12.8	13.9	12.7
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing.....	100.2	90.7	66.7	-24.0	-6.0	16.9	18.3	15.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	207.9	302.6	331.8	29.2	1.9	11.3	18.1	21.0
Furniture and related product manufacturing	19.7	12.0	11.6	-0.4	-0.7	3.3	2.0	2.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	61.0	62.7	57.5	-5.2	-1.7	8.4	8.3	8.7
Wholesale trade	457.1	514.4	546.5	32.1	1.2	7.9	8.7	8.8
Retail trade	630.1	655.4	585.5	-69.9	-2.2	4.5	4.5	3.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	122.8	271.5	283.1	11.6	0.8	4.2	7.4	6.4
Information.....	235.3	280.6	270.5	-10.1	-0.7	7.7	7.5	7.7
Finance and insurance	361.5	412.3	420.3	8.0	0.4	6.2	6.3	6.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	40.1	41.3	42.6	1.3	0.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	118.7	294.3	338.2	43.9	2.8	2.3	4.1	4.3
Management of companies and enterprises	322.5	332.7	310.2	-22.5	-1.4	12.3	12.8	11.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation service	296.8	545.5	473.2	-72.3	-2.8	4.0	6.2	4.6
Educational services.....	5.8	8.2	10.2	2.0	4.5	2.3	1.9	1.9
Health care and social assistance	124.3	96.1	124.0	27.9	5.2	2.0	0.6	0.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	29.5	33.8	28.0	-5.8	-3.7	2.4	1.8	1.4
Accommodation and food service.....	308.5	386.4	354.3	-32.1	-1.7	3.3	3.8	3.1
Other services (except public administration)	53.4	30.4	49.0	18.6	10.0	2.1	0.9	1.4
Auxiliaries, except managing offices ²	84.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.7	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available

D Data are suppressed to avoid the disclosure of the data individual companies.

1. The all-U.S.-establishment data used in calculating these percentages are from the Economic Censuses and the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns publications.

2. For 2002 and 2007, Auxiliaries, except managing offices are classified in the industry (and sector) that reflects their activities rather than in the industry they serve (see the text).

NOTE: The following ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed: a—0 to 19; b—20 to 99; c—100 to 249; e—250 to 499; f—500 to 999; g—1,000 to 2,499; h—2,500 to 4,999; i—5,000 to 9,999; j—10,000 to 24,999; k—25,000 to 49,999; l—50,000 to 99,999; m—100,000 or more.

The establishment data do not cover agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11), air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811), railroad transportation (NAICS 482), and funds, trusts, and other

**Table C. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments,
by Country of UBO, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, and 2007¹**

Country	Number of establishments				
	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
All countries	66,878	102,958	105,673	118,588	131,927
Canada	12,251	14,133	14,038	9,451	18,428
Europe	40,096	59,896	63,512	82,404	85,538
<i>Of which:</i>					
France	4,041	8,732	9,534	19,542	14,410
Germany	5,916	7,652	9,092	10,253	11,662
Netherlands	5,508	6,746	6,939	9,555	6,424
Switzerland	3,450	5,287	5,736	5,219	5,082
United Kingdom	16,542	22,400	23,583	24,967	33,251
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	2,262	3,506	2,870	5,432	5,596
Africa	337	553	684	188	116
Middle East	1,290	1,556	2,258	884	2,061
Asia and Pacific	10,007	21,909	20,545	17,884	18,479
<i>Of which:</i>					
Australia	1,443	1,650	1,616	1,232	1,576
Japan	5,284	17,178	16,044	14,384	14,848
United States	635	1,405	1,766	2,345	1,709

1. The UBO (ultimate beneficial owner) is that person, proceeding up a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain, beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person.

**Table D. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments,
by Country of UBO, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, and 2007¹**

Country	Thousands of employees				
	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
All countries	3,228.9	4,944.2	5,195.9	5,895.7	5,697.8
Canada	540.4	604.7	633.9	506.0	544.3
Europe	1,975.3	3,040.2	3,207.3	3,969.2	3,717.8
<i>Of which:</i>					
France	181.9	356.6	454.7	568.8	564.8
Germany	391.6	534.7	624.2	739.7	704.2
Netherlands	254.4	316.3	357.6	525.3	384.9
Switzerland	214.4	364.7	393.5	474.5	393.1
United Kingdom	661.8	992.4	972.2	1,050.4	1,004.2
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	139.3	133.5	171.9	402.6	372.9
Africa	19.0	15.0	22.6	9.1	7.0
Middle East	66.2	41.9	89.7	39.9	62.2
Asia and Pacific	459.8	1,023.0	1,013.3	879.9	904.2
<i>Of which:</i>					
Australia	86.6	134.8	78.3	71.8	72.7
Japan	296.1	787.6	814.3	720.5	707.1
United States	29.0	85.9	57.0	89.1	89.3

1. The UBO (ultimate beneficial owner) is that person, proceeding up a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain, beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person.

financial vehicles (NAICS 525). BEA data indicates that U.S. affiliates in these out-of-scope industries had approximately 20,000 employees in 2007 and accounted for less than 1 percent of total affiliate employment.

The geographic coverage of the Census Bureau's establishment data is also somewhat narrower than that of the BEA enterprise data. The Census Bureau data cover the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The BEA data also cover Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other outlying U.S. areas, such as the Northern Marianas islands. In the BEA data, employment by U.S. affiliates in these additional areas was 34,500 in 2007 and accounted for less than 1 percent of total U.S. affiliate employment ([tables E and F](#)).

Definitions

BEA data are reported on a fiscal-year basis, whereas Census Bureau data are generally reported on a calendar year basis.⁸ As a result, for some industries, BEA totals for certain items, such as compensation of employees, can differ from the totals for similar items based on the Census Bureau data.

When similar items, such as employment and value added, are available from both agencies, the BEA definitions sometimes differ from those used by the Census Bureau. For details, see the section "Definitions."

Classifications

BEA data for U.S. affiliates are classified by the primary industry of the consolidated enterprise and Census Bureau data are classified by the industry of each establishment of the enterprise. U.S. affiliates are often highly diversified, and many of them have activities in industries other than the one in which the consolidated enterprise is classified. As a result, industry totals from BEA data can differ substantially from totals for the same industry from Census Bureau data.

The data in tables that show data by country are classified by the country of the ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) of the U.S. affiliate to which the establishment belongs.⁹

8. In BEA's surveys, a U.S. affiliate's fiscal year is the financial reporting year for the affiliate that ended in that calendar year. In BEA's 2007 Benchmark Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States, affiliates whose fiscal year 2007 corresponded to calendar year 2007 accounted for most of the employment and other measures of all U.S. affiliates. See table 3 in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Final Results From the 2007 Benchmark Survey*.

9. A UBO is that person that ultimately owns or controls and therefore ultimately derives the benefits from owning or controlling, a U.S. affiliate. For the complete definition, see "General Notes to the Tables."

**Table E. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments,
by State, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, and 2007**

State	Number of establishments						Percent change 2002–2007 (annual rate)	Foreign-owned establishments as a percentage of all U.S. establishments ¹				
	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007	Change 2002– 2007		1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
Total	66,878	102,958	105,673	118,588	131,927	13,339	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Alabama.....	726	1,227	1,158	1,539	1,692	153	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7
Alaska.....	165	222	162	292	306	14	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.6
Arizona.....	978	1,148	1,538	2,002	2,899	897	7.7	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1
Arkansas.....	420	629	519	537	591	54	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
California.....	8,107	12,144	12,269	13,969	14,319	350	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
Colorado.....	1,011	1,806	1,860	2,259	2,458	199	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Connecticut.....	941	1,576	1,752	2,095	2,137	42	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4
Delaware.....	237	573	748	867	809	-58	-1.4	1.4	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.3
District of Columbia	289	416	364	499	621	122	4.5	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.1
Florida.....	3,305	6,570	6,965	7,015	8,539	1,524	4.0	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7
Georgia.....	2,494	3,640	3,825	4,313	4,698	385	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Hawaii.....	453	1,030	1,161	990	867	-123	-2.6	1.7	3.6	4.4	3.3	2.7
Idaho.....	191	261	318	419	404	-15	-0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Illinois.....	2,977	4,844	5,311	5,602	6,118	516	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Indiana.....	1,090	1,873	1,974	2,012	2,807	795	6.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.9
Iowa.....	553	730	657	826	905	79	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2
Kansas.....	570	907	980	829	1,001	172	3.8	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4
Kentucky.....	695	1,147	1,287	1,497	1,851	354	4.3	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
Louisiana.....	1,249	1,438	1,257	1,274	1,522	248	3.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5
Maine.....	353	424	520	572	568	-4	-0.1	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4
Maryland.....	1,566	2,308	2,087	2,644	2,686	42	0.3	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0
Massachusetts.....	1,400	2,602	3,259	3,824	4,298	474	2.4	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.5
Michigan.....	1,927	2,970	3,477	3,343	3,514	171	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
Minnesota.....	840	1,438	1,260	1,792	2,150	358	3.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5
Mississippi.....	380	552	566	604	588	-16	-0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Missouri.....	1,216	1,955	1,886	1,909	1,986	77	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Montana.....	126	183	187	228	222	-6	-0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Nebraska.....	238	420	357	466	555	89	3.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	1	1.1
Nevada.....	355	471	648	808	1,022	214	4.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
New Hampshire.....	276	588	625	808	947	139	3.2	0.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5
New Jersey.....	2,356	4,160	3,632	4,216	4,751	535	2.4	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0
New Mexico.....	376	421	433	494	641	147	5.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4
New York.....	5,883	7,575	7,520	8,332	8,975	643	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
North Carolina.....	2,126	2,850	3,707	4,098	4,985	887	4.0	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.3
North Dakota.....	128	173	130	182	216	34	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1
Ohio.....	3,212	4,513	4,470	4,663	5,481	818	3.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1
Oklahoma.....	729	1,080	780	774	1,167	393	8.6	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.4
Oregon.....	693	1,050	1,086	1,399	1,337	-62	-0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Pennsylvania.....	3,039	4,299	4,264	5,094	5,949	855	3.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0
Rhode Island.....	166	336	401	520	586	66	2.4	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.0
South Carolina.....	1,133	1,550	1,704	1,950	1,961	11	0.1	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9
South Dakota.....	67	117	105	152	194	42	5.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
Tennessee.....	1,376	2,112	2,165	2,611	2,513	-98	-0.8	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9
Texas.....	5,442	8,495	7,693	8,319	9,397	1,078	2.5	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9
Utah.....	331	627	772	971	918	-53	-1.1	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3
Vermont.....	117	150	214	310	340	30	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.6
Virginia.....	2,068	3,176	3,335	3,711	4,301	590	3.0	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Washington.....	1,064	2,057	2,206	2,562	2,592	30	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
West Virginia.....	387	573	501	427	642	215	8.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7
Wisconsin.....	939	1,377	1,405	1,735	1,645	-90	-1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2
Wyoming.....	118	175	173	234	256	22	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3

1. The all-U.S.-establishment data used in calculating these percentages are from the economic censuses.

**Table F. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments,
by State, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, and 2007**

State	Thousands of employees						Percent change 2002-2007 (annual rate)	Foreign-owned employees as a share of all U.S. private industry employment ¹				
	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007	Change 2002- 2007		1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
Total	3,228.9	4,944.2	5,195.9	5,895.7	5,697.8	-197.9	-0.7	3.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.9
Alabama.....	35.4	61.7	63.3	83.7	79.3	-4.4	-1.1	3.0	4.8	4.5	5.5	4.9
Alaska.....	6.4	12.2	9.5	14.7	13.7	-1.0	-1.4	4.6	7.8	5.2	6.8	5.5
Arizona.....	49.5	56.3	55.9	64.8	72.9	8.1	2.4	4.4	4.8	3.6	3.8	3.2
Arkansas.....	20.4	29.1	29.7	33.3	32.7	-0.6	-0.4	3.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4
California.....	375.7	581.7	585.1	673.7	618.5	-55.2	-1.7	3.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.6
Colorado.....	32.6	64.5	79.2	84.5	83.6	-0.9	-0.2	2.8	5.3	5.2	4.3	4.1
Connecticut.....	56.0	88.5	99.6	125.3	102.5	-22.8	-3.9	3.8	6.9	7.7	8.3	6.8
Delaware.....	35.2	41.9	16.2	32.1	30.9	-1.2	-0.8	12.9	15.0	5.2	8.7	8.2
District of Columbia.....	8.2	13.6	9.6	13.6	19.1	5.5	7.0	2.1	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.7
Florida.....	108.0	202.3	246.0	315.4	250.6	-64.8	-4.5	2.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	3.5
Georgia.....	114.1	162.6	186.3	198.9	216.4	17.5	1.7	5.0	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.2
Hawaii.....	26.2	53.8	47.8	35.1	32.4	-2.7	-1.6	7.2	13.1	13.0	8.4	6.5
Idaho.....	4.5	10.0	12.3	12.3	13.2	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.5
Illinois.....	156.6	274.9	260.8	286.2	277.4	-8.8	-0.6	3.7	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.3
Indiana.....	61.8	122.1	124.5	153.4	153.8	0.4	0.1	3.2	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.1
Iowa.....	18.7	33.2	33.8	41.5	43.2	1.7	0.8	2.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
Kansas.....	17.0	28.4	42.6	37.1	53.7	16.6	7.7	2.1	3.5	4.6	3.5	4.7
Kentucky.....	37.6	71.2	89.9	95.9	95.3	-0.6	-0.1	3.6	6.4	7.1	6.8	6.4
Louisiana.....	50.9	64.4	54.9	53.0	44.8	-8.2	-3.3	4.3	5.2	4.1	3.5	2.8
Maine.....	20.9	21.5	28.7	30.0	25.0	-5.0	-3.6	5.4	6.0	7.6	6.3	5.2
Maryland.....	54.2	79.1	91.3	110.5	101.1	-9.4	-1.8	3.2	5.1	5.5	5.5	4.7
Massachusetts.....	91.5	127.6	175.7	201.1	185.1	-16.0	-1.6	3.3	5.5	7.3	7.0	6.4
Michigan.....	93.8	147.5	166.9	224.5	179.2	-45.3	-4.4	2.9	4.8	4.9	6.0	5.0
Minnesota.....	34.8	89.2	76.6	93.1	100.4	7.3	1.5	2.1	5.3	4.0	4.1	4.2
Mississippi.....	16.9	21.2	22.5	25.2	23.6	-1.6	-1.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.6
Missouri.....	50.2	77.6	83.6	96.7	89.0	-7.7	-1.6	2.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8
Montana.....	3.0	4.9	3.5	4.7	6.2	1.5	5.7	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
Nebraska.....	7.1	17.4	19.2	19.4	23.0	3.6	3.5	1.4	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.0
Nevada.....	9.9	20.6	20.5	35.7	47.7	12.0	6.0	2.3	3.9	2.8	3.8	4.0
New Hampshire.....	18.2	28.1	31.6	41.1	39.5	-1.6	-0.8	4.2	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.3
New Jersey.....	178.6	251.5	212.1	255.8	272.3	16.5	1.3	5.8	8.9	7.2	7.3	7.6
New Mexico.....	14.0	13.1	12.1	12.8	18.4	5.6	7.5	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.0
New York.....	335.1	412.0	411.3	463.0	408.1	-54.9	-2.5	4.9	7.1	7.2	6.4	5.7
North Carolina.....	136.3	190.5	225.0	218.9	221.5	2.6	0.2	5.7	7.6	8.0	7.0	6.5
North Dakota.....	1.6	3.4	4.0	7.4	9.0	1.6	4.0	0.9	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.2
Ohio.....	129.4	212.8	241.5	239.4	241.3	1.9	0.2	3.3	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.2
Oklahoma.....	27.7	45.7	32.1	37.8	38.9	1.1	0.6	3.2	5.1	3.3	3.3	3.1
Oregon.....	24.4	40.8	47.7	52.0	45.5	-6.5	-2.6	2.8	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.2
Pennsylvania.....	167.4	235.7	234.9	271.9	270.0	-1.9	-0.1	3.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5
Rhode Island.....	11.0	13.9	20.8	24.7	26.0	1.3	1.0	2.8	4.3	6.4	6.2	6.3
South Carolina.....	65.8	101.9	118.8	134.1	111.8	-22.3	-3.6	5.9	8.7	8.9	9.0	7.2
South Dakota.....	1.5	4.7	4.3	4.9	6.9	2.0	7.1	0.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.2
Tennessee.....	74.6	121.6	139.8	136.8	128.3	-8.5	-1.3	4.5	6.8	6.9	6.2	5.5
Texas.....	218.0	335.1	344.4	370.2	427.4	57.2	2.9	4.0	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.9
Utah.....	11.3	22.9	34.5	35.2	36.1	0.9	0.5	2.3	4.0	4.7	4.1	3.5
Vermont.....	6.2	7.7	9.1	13.5	12.0	-1.5	-2.3	3.1	4.1	4.7	5.5	4.8
Virginia.....	84.4	123.2	142.0	150.8	158.2	7.4	1.0	4.1	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.2
Washington.....	42.4	80.1	80.8	90.7	94.0	3.3	0.7	2.9	4.8	4.4	4.3	3.9
West Virginia.....	25.1	34.8	27.1	24.2	23.2	-1.0	-0.8	5.6	8.0	5.9	4.5	4.2
Wisconsin.....	55.0	80.9	80.1	106.4	86.2	-20.2	-4.1	3.2	4.4	4.0	4.6	3.6
Wyoming.....	3.4	4.7	6.6	8.7	9.0	0.3	0.7	2.8	3.7	4.2	4.8	4.1

1. The all-U.S.-establishment data used in calculating these percentages are from the economic censuses

The industry classifications are based on the definitions in the 2007 revision to the *North American Industry Classification Manual* (NAICS). In NAICS, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes ([table G](#)).

Table G. Employment of U.S. Affiliates, Industry of BEA Enterprise by Industry of Census Bureau Establishment, 2007—Continues

Industry of BEA enterprise	BEA enterprise data for linked affiliates	Census Bureau establishment data for linked affiliates						
		Total employment by industry of BEA enterprise	Industry of establishment					
			Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing		
						Total	Of which:	
							Food	Beverages and tobacco products
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All industries	5,894.0	5,697.8	99.3	32.8	131.9	1,598.2	112.8	28.2
Mining	79.7	72.9	46.5	b	2.7	6.0	*	*
Utilities	33.7	32.8	b	28.4	g	0.5	*	*
Construction.....	83.5	78.3	1.9	c	60.7	6.6	*	*
Manufacturing	2,148.5	2,094.6	22.4	0.6	47.9	1,396.5	108.5	27.2
Of which:								
Food	158.2	152.4	*	*	*	108.8	103.9	*
Beverage and tobacco products...	62.1	55.7	*	*	*	29.6	g	k
Paper	47.0	45.6	*	a	*	40.4	*	a
Printing and related support activities	32.3	30.1	*	*	*	28.2	*	*
Petroleum and coal products.....	36.5	37.2	i	e	*	11.1	*	*
Chemical products	312.3	306.4	0.7	*	*	150.4	1.6	*
Plastics and rubber products.....	134.8	130.6	b	b	a	88.5	0.5	*
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	168.2	164.6	13.1	*	14.4	106.4	0.2	*
Primary metal.....	88.6	89.1	e	*	g	81.4	*	*
Fabricated metal products.....	85.1	85.8	b	c	h	67.4	*	*
Machinery.....	220.8	230.2	f	*	21.4	132.8	b	*
Computer and electronic products	137.5	131.4	*	*	4.3	74.6	b	*
Electrical equipment products.....	72.9	71.2	*	b	2.0	52.3	*	*
Transportation equipment.....	479.0	456.0	*	*	f	342.0	*	*
Wholesale trade	664.9	646.6	23.3	0.2	14.3	151.6	g	f
Retail trade	557.7	536.4	*	*	b	3.3	a	*
Transportation and warehousing.....	246.5	234.8	f	*	*	5.0	*	*
Information.....	318.4	313.8	*	*	*	6.8	*	*
Finance and insurance	418.9	415.8	*	e	*	*	*	*
Of which:								
Depository credit intermediation	133.4	133.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance.....	136.8	132.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real estate and rental leasing	35.7	37.7	*	*	f	e	a	a
Professional, scientific, and technical services	240.4	234.1	2.2	f	2.9	5.3	a	*
Accommodation and food services.....	347.2	346.7	*	*	b	g	g	*
Other	718.8	653.3	g	g	1.1	14.2	*	*

* Between 1 and 49 employees

NOTE: The following ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed: a—0 to 19; b—20 to 99; c—100 to 249; e—250 to 499; f—500 to 999; g—1,000 to 2,499; h—2,500 to 4,999; i—5,000 to 9,999; j—10,000 to 24,999; k—25,000 to 49,999; l—50,000 to 99,999; m—100,000 or more.

Comparing 2007 Data With the Previously Published Data

The industry data for 2007 are comparable with the data for 2002, with only a few minor exceptions. However, because industry definitions have changed over the years, comparing industry data for 2002 or 2007 with data for earlier years should be done cautiously.

**Table G. Employment of U.S. Affiliates, Industry of BEA Enterprise
by Industry of Census Bureau Establishment, 2007—Continues**

Industry of BEA enterprise	Census Bureau establishment data for linked affiliates							
	Industry of establishment							
	Manufacturing							
	<i>Of which:</i>							
	Paper	Printing and related support activities	Petroleum and coal products	Chemical products	Plastics and rubber products	Non-metallic mineral products	Primary Metals	Fabricated metal products
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All industries	45.4	34.7	21.6	173.3	101.3	99.4	85.7	110.7
Mining	*	*	*	0.8	*	0.6	0.8	0.4
Utilities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction.....	g	*	f	*	*	1.4	c	0.6
Manufacturing	42.1	28.0	12.9	157.4	93.6	96.2	73.2	100.2
<i>Of which:</i>								
Food	*	*	*	4.0	0.3	0.4	*	0.1
Beverage and tobacco products...	*	*	*	*	*	c	*	*
Paper	35.5	c	*	e	2.2	*	b	0.2
Printing and related support activities	0.2	25.7	*	*	0.9	*	*	0.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	*	*	7.7	h	*	*	f	*
Chemical products	0.6	b	1.4	132.3	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.7
Plastics and rubber products.....	2.4	0.4	b	4.1	58.9	f	0.1	7.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	0.2	*	3.7	1.3	3.2	87.4	1.8	1.7
Primary metal	f	*	*	0.5	g	0.1	61.9	11.6
Fabricated metal products.....	*	e	*	0.4	5.8	f	2.0	43.1
Machinery.....	*	*	b	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.2	10.4
Computer and electronic products	0.3	f	*	1.0	f	b	0.4	1.5
Electrical equipment products.....	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	f	3.5
Transportation equipment.....	*	*	*	1.4	14.3	3.6	2.7	19.2
Wholesale trade	f	f	i	10.4	7.4	0.8	9.1	7.6
Retail trade	*	*	*	2.4	*	*	*	*
Transportation and warehousing.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information.....	*	5.5	*	a	*	*	*	*
Finance and insurance	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Of which:</i>								
Depository credit intermediation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real estate and rental leasing	*	b	*	*	*	*	b	*
Professional, scientific, and technical services	*	c	a	g	*	*	f	c
Accommodation and food services	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	0.2	*	b	0.3	0.3	g	g

* Between 1 and 49 employees

NOTE: The following ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed: a—0 to 19; b—20 to 99; c—100 to 249; e—250 to 499; f—500 to 999; g—1,000 to 2,499; h—2,500 to 4,999; i—5,000 to 9,999; j—10,000 to 24,999; k—25,000 to 49,999; l—50,000 to 99,999; m—100,000 or more.

The 2007 NAICS reflects minor revisions to the 2002 NAICS. The 2007 NAICS introduced two new industries—Biotech Research and Development (NAICS 541711) and Executive Search Services (NAICS 561312)—and several industries in the information sector were consolidated—Paging into Wireless Telecommunication Carriers, Cable Program Distribution and most Internal Service Providers (ISPs) into Wired Telecommunication Carriers, and Web Search Portals into Internet Publishing and Broadcasting. Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) were

Table G. Employment of U.S. Affiliates, Industry of BEA Enterprise by Industry of Census Bureau Establishment, 2007—Continues

Industry of BEA enterprise	Census Bureau establishment data for linked affiliates							
	Industry of establishment							
	Manufacturing				Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Transpor- tation and ware- housing	Infor- mation
	Of which:							
	Machin- ery	Computer and electronic products	Electrical equip- ment and appliance	Transpor- tation equip- ment				
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
All industries	142.8	134.5	66.7	331.8	546.5	585.5	283.1	270.5
Mining	3.1	0.1	*	*	1.3	*	1.8	a
Utilities	0.5	*	*	*	0.1	c	g	a
Construction	1.1	*	*	*	0.7	b	b	c
Manufacturing	121.7	101.4	56.7	283.3	215.2	42.5	19.4	7.4
Of which:								
Food	*	*	*	*	14.7	1.7	1.5	0.5
Beverage and tobacco products ..	*	*	*	*	12.0	h	e	*
Paper	1.0	*	*	0.4	1.6	*	0.3	b
Printing and related support activities	0.1	*	0.1	*	f	*	*	f
Petroleum and coal products	*	*	*	*	3.5	h	0.5	f
Chemical products	1.3	2.9	0.4	g	59.4	4.4	1.1	e
Plastics and rubber products	1.8	c	*	5.2	i	j	f	c
Nonmetallic mineral products	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	9.9	4.6	1.9	*
Primary metal	1.9	e	1.2	0.7	4.3	b	0.1	a
Fabricated metal products	6.5	0.5	0.8	4.2	7.9	b	e	*
Machinery	89.3	6.4	8.5	7.7	30.7	e	1.5	0.7
Computer and electronic products	2.5	57.4	6.5	1.2	17.0	a	3.6	h
Electrical equipment products	2.8	9.0	34.9	1.1	8.5	b	0.8	a
Transportation equipment	13.0	20.5	2.8	259.9	23.3	0.7	5.6	0.5
Wholesale trade	14.7	28.8	i	43.1	284.3	57.8	11.6	14.1
Retail trade	a	*	*	a	10.5	468.5	16.6	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	*	0.2	*	4.8	3.5	*	210.1	1.3
Information	*	g	*	*	9.8	9.9	4.2	233.9
Finance and insurance	*	*	*	*	b	0.1	a	0.4
Of which:								
Depository credit intermediation	*	*	*	*	b	a	*	a
Insurance	*	*	*	*	a	*	a	c
Real estate and rental leasing	*	*	*	0.2	1.0	*	0.1	e
Professional, scientific, and technical services	f	0.7	e	0.2	3.7	0.1	1.5	10.4
Accommodation and food services	a	*	*	a	a	5.6	0.2	b
Other	f	g	g	0.1	16.5	0.8	16.4	2.3

* Between 1 and 49 employees

NOTE: The following ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed: a—0 to 19; b—20 to 99; c—100 to 249; e—250 to 499; f—500 to 999; g—1,000 to 2,499; h—2,500 to 4,999; i—5,000 to 9,999; j—10,000 to 24,999; k—25,000 to 49,999; l—50,000 to 99,999; m—100,000 or more.

dispersed and mostly moved from the Finance and Insurance (NAICS 52) sector to Real Estate (NAICS 53). Some six-digit industries in manufacturing were also consolidated.¹⁰

10. A comparison of the 2007 and 2002 NAICS is available on the Census Bureau Web site, <https://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/concordances/concordances.html>.

Table G. Employment of U.S. Affiliates, Industry of BEA Enterprise by Industry of Census Bureau Establishment, 2007—Table Ends

Industry of BEA enterprise	Census Bureau establishment data for linked affiliates							BEA enterprise data less Census Bureau establishment data (col. 1 – col. 2)
	Industry of establishment							
	Finance and insurance			Real estate and rental and leasing	Pro-fessional, scientific and technical services	Accom-modation and food service	Other	
	Total	Of which:						
		Deposi-tory credit inter-mediation	Insur-ance					
	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
All industries	420.3	145.8	126.2	42.6	338.2	354.3	994.7	196.2
Mining	b	*	*	3.0	2.9	e	8.3	6.7
Utilities	0.1	a	*	a	0.2	*	0.7	0.9
Construction.....	e	*	c	0.8	3.3	b	3.6	5.2
Manufacturing	7.7	*	0.5	1.9	97.3	1.5	234.3	54.0
Of which:								
Food	e	*	e	c	1.0	1.2	22.4	5.8
Beverage and tobacco products...	*	*	*	*	0.6	b	9.2	6.4
Paper.....	*	a	*	a	0.2	c	2.9	1.4
Printing and related support activities	a	*	*	*	b	*	f	2.3
Petroleum and coal products.....	a	*	*	b	g	*	i	−0.8
Chemical products	b	*	b	0.1	32.9	*	57.0	5.9
Plastics and rubber products.....	c	*	*	*	g	b	10.0	4.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	b	*	*	0.1	0.9	b	13.1	3.6
Primary metal.....	b	*	*	b	0.2	*	1.6	−0.5
Fabricated metal products.....	a	*	*	c	2.6	*	3.9	−0.7
Machinery.....	1.0	*	*	0.2	11.5	*	29.2	−9.4
Computer and electronic products	a	*	a	f	15.0	b	12.3	6.1
Electrical equipment products	a	*	a	*	3.4	*	4.1	1.7
Transportation equipment.....	i	b	c	c	24.9	*	52.4	23.0
Wholesale trade.....	3.5	b	0.1	1.4	20.4	0.5	63.5	18.4
Retail trade	b	*	*	0.4	0.9	i	28.4	21.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	b	*	a	b	3.2	b	10.6	11.8
Information	g	*	b	c	24.9	c	22.8	4.7
Finance and insurance	398.2	145.7	119.9	2.1	8.9	c	5.5	3.1
Of which:								
Depository credit intermediation	133.2	128.5	1.1	b	b	*	0.1	*
Insurance.....	127.8	*	116.2	f	1.7	c	1.8	4.4
Real estate and rental leasing	0.3	*	*	26.3	0.6	5.8	2.3	−2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	h	b	g	h	165.4	e	33.4	6.3
Accommodation and food services	b	*	b	0.2	0.8	320.0	17.5	0.5
Other.....	4.1	*	3.9	2.4	9.5	17.8	563.8	65.5

* Between 1 and 49 employees

NOTE: The following ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed: a—0 to 19; b—20 to 99; c—100 to 249; e—250 to 499; f—500 to 999; g—1,000 to 2,499; h—2,500 to 4,999; i—5,000 to 9,999; j—10,000 to 24,999; k—25,000 to 49,999; l—50,000 to 99,999; m—100,000 or more.

The 2002 NAICS included significant revisions within construction and retail trade and a number of revisions for retail trade and information sectors. Additionally, the 2002 NAICS included enterprise support establishments (that functioned primarily to support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a warehouse or a research and development laboratory) in the industry (sector) that reflects their activities (such as warehousing). In the 1997 NAICS, these establishments were termed "auxiliaries," and data for them were excluded from industry totals but were shown separately in the category "Auxiliaries, except managing offices." In both the 1997 and the 2002 NAICS, corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices are classified in NAICS sector 55 "Management of companies and enterprises."

The 1987–92 data on foreign-owned establishments were classified by industry on the basis of 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). In the SIC, classification is based on the production processes in some industries and on the type of products in others. At the highest level of aggregation, the 10 industry divisions in the SIC were replaced by 20 industry groups—or sectors—in the NAICS, and several of these sectors do not correspond directly to the SIC industry divisions. For example, the NAICS information sector consists of industry groups from several SIC industry divisions.¹¹

Particular care should be taken when comparing SIC-based data in the 1987–1992 and 1997 establishment data publications and the NAICS data in the 1997, 2002 and 2007 establishment data publications for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing. In NAICS, retail trade, wholesale trade and manufacturing are sector titles and the SIC, they are division titles, but they consist of somewhat different groups of industries. For example, in NAICS, manufacturing includes several industries—such as bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading—that are not included in manufacturing in the SIC. Conversely, the NAICS manufacturing sector does not cover logging and portions of publishing that are included in manufacturing in the SIC ([charts 2](#) and [3](#)).

Definitions

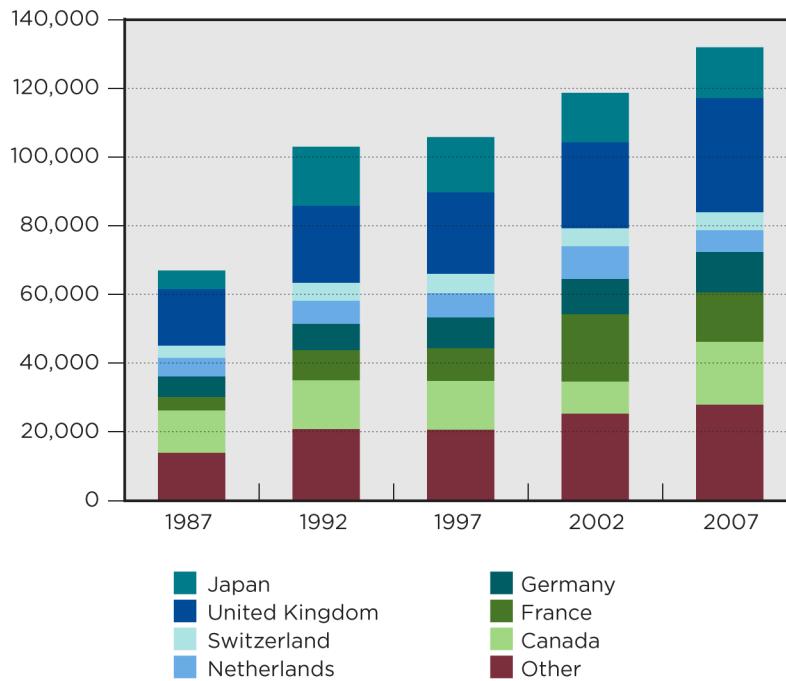
The definitions used in this publication are the same as those used in the 2007 Economic Census, but in some cases, the title of the corresponding census definition differs or contains more detail.

Beginning with data for 2007, the Census Bureau began publishing data from the economic censuses online only. The data are now available on the Census Bureau's Web site in their American Fact Finder Search Engine.¹²

11. For example, the NAICS information sector includes publishing, which is included in the SIC manufacturing division, and motion picture and sound recording industries and information and data processing services, which are included in the SIC services division. For details on the differences between the NAICS and the SIC classifications, see *Concordances* on the [Census Bureau Web site](#).

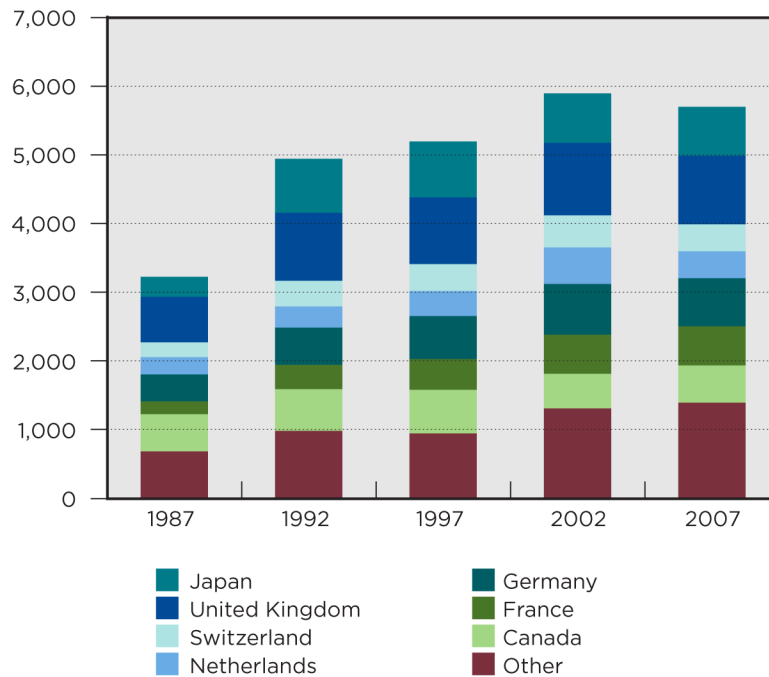
12. The list of topics in American Fact Finder is available on the Census Bureau Web site http://www.census.gov/econ/census/data/all_topics.html.

Chart 2. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Selected Country of UBO 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Chart 3. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Selected Country of UBO 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Auxiliary establishments

Auxiliary establishments are central administrative offices of companies with more than one establishment. A central administrative office is an establishment primarily engaged in management, general administrative, and support functions performed centrally for other establishments in the same company. Support functions include research, development, and testing; warehousing and storage; maintenance and repair; and other miscellaneous services. Managing offices are included in NAICS sector 55, "Management of companies and enterprises." All other auxiliary establishments are included in the industry and sector that reflects their activity.

Capital expenditures on buildings and other structures

Statistics on capital expenditures for buildings and other structures are presented for manufacturing establishments in table M1.4.

This item represents the total capital expenditures reported by establishments in operation and any plants under construction. These data include expenditures for permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing and mining establishments.

These data exclude expenditures for land and mineral rights and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment

Statistics on capital expenditures for buildings and other structures are presented for manufacturing establishments in table M1.4.

This item represents the total capital expenditures for new and used machinery and equipment reported by establishments in operation and any plants under construction.

These data include expenditures for:

- New and used machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation or depletion are ordinarily maintained. For manufacturing establishments, these data are broken down into three types:
- Automobiles, trucks, etc. for highway use. These include vehicles acquired under a lease-purchase agreement and exclude vehicles leased or normally designed to transport materials, property, or equipment on mining, construction, petroleum development, and similar projects. These vehicles are of such size or weight as to be normally restricted by state laws or regulations from operating on public highways. Excluded are purchases of vehicles that are purchased by a company for highway use.

- Computers and peripheral data processing equipment. This item includes all purchases of computers and related equipment.
- All other expenditures for machinery and equipment excluding automobiles and computer equipment.
- Computer software used in production.

Capital expenditures include work done by contract, as well as by the establishment's own workforce.

Cost of materials

Statistics on cost of materials are presented for manufacturing establishments in table M1.5.

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.

Included in this item are

- Cost of parts, components, containers, etc. Includes 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.
- Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.
- Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power.
- Cost of purchased electricity.
- Cost of contract work. This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term "contract work" refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

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.

Cost of purchased fuels and electricity

Statistics on cost of purchased fuels and electricity are presented for manufacturing establishments in table M1.5.

Cost of fuels 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.

Cost and quantity of purchased electricity represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power.

Employees

Paid employees consist of full- and part-time employees. Included are employees on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations. Not included are full- and part-time leased employees whose payroll was filed under an employee leasing company's Employer Identification Number (EIN), and temporary staffing obtained from a staffing service.

In all industries except construction and manufacturing, the number of employees is the number of full-time and part-time employees who were on the payroll in the pay period including March 12.

For construction, the number of employees is the average number of all full-time and part-time employees on the payroll for the four pay periods including the 12th of March, June, September, and December. For manufacturing, the number of employees is the average number of all full-time and part-time production workers on the payroll for the four pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus the number of other full-time and part-time employees on the payroll for the pay period including March 12.

Employees include salaried officers and executives of corporations; they exclude proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

The number of employees for foreign-owned establishments differs somewhat from that for U.S. affiliates in the BEA enterprise data because of differences in the date at which employment is measured. In the enterprise data, the number of employees is the number of full-time and part-time employees who were on the payroll at the end of the enterprise's fiscal year.

Establishment

An establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. The data cover every establishment that has one or more paid employees some time during 2007. The number of establishments is the number that was in business at any time during 2007 (regardless of their status at the beginning or end of the year).

Gross book value of depreciable assets

Statistics on gross book value of assets are presented for manufacturing establishments in table M1.4.

The gross book value is the value of depreciable assets at original purchase cost 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. Computer software used in production is also included. 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 capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

Inventories

Statistics on inventories are presented for manufacturing establishments in table M1.6.

Values of Inventories were collected at the beginning and end of the year and valued at cost or market.

Total inventories and three detailed components—finished goods, work-in-process, and materials, supplies, fuels, etc.—were collected.

Materials inventories refer to goods that are raw inputs to the manufacturing process that will be substantially altered to produce an establishment's output. Work-in-process inventories refer to goods that have been substantially transformed in the manufacturing process, but that are not yet the final output of the establishment. Finished goods are goods that represent the final output of the establishment, but that are still within ownership of the establishment.

Labor costs

Statistics on labor costs are presented for manufacturing establishments in table M1.3.

Labor costs are the employer's costs for social security tax, unemployment tax, workers' compensation insurance, state disability insurance pension plans, stock purchase plans, union-negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, and insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans for employees. Also included are the employer's costs for benefits to individual employees such as stock purchase plans, deferred profit-sharing plans, and defined benefit and defined contribution retirement 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.

Other workers

Statistics on other workers are presented for manufacturing establishments in table M1.3.

Other workers are nonproduction employees of the establishment, including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. Data on these workers are presented for manufacturing establishments. They include employees in the following activities: sales (including drivers and salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financial, legal, personnel, professional, and technical. All employees engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and used as a separate work force are included. (See definition of production workers.)

Payroll

Statistics on payroll are presented for manufacturing establishment in table M1.3.

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

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

Plant hours

Statistics on payroll are presented for manufacturing establishment in table M1.3.

Plant hours are all hours worked or paid for at the manufacturing plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). They exclude hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee is not at the establishment.

Production workers

Statistics on payroll are presented for manufacturing establishment in table M1.3.

Production workers are 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.

Shipments or sales

Data on shipments or sales are presented for all industries covered by the 2007 Economic Census.

Definitions of shipments or sales by sector

Mining. The item shown is the value of “shipments and receipts.” Shipments include all products physically shipped from the establishment. Receipts include contract work done for others, excluding custom milling and the value of products bought and sold without further processing.

Utilities. The item shown is “revenue.” Revenue includes all business activities.

Construction. The item shown is the “value of construction work.” Construction work consists of the value of all work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors, and subcontractors and of land development and improvement work.

Manufacturing. The item shown is the value of “shipments.” Shipments covers the net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped as well as miscellaneous receipts. Totals for value of shipments for major industry groups within manufacturing and for total manufacturing include large amounts of duplication because the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication partly results from the combination of related industries that represent successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the combination of flour mills and bakeries in the food group and of pulp mills and paper mills in the paper and allied products group.

Wholesale or retail trade. The item shown is “sales.” Sales includes sales of merchandise and receipts for delivery, installation, maintenance, repair, alteration, storage, equipment rental, and other services.

Transportation and warehousing. The item shown is “revenue.” Revenue includes all business activities including, commissions and fees for arranging the transportation of freight.

Finance and insurance. The item shown is “revenue.” Revenue includes net premiums earned by insurance carriers, commissions and fees from all sources, net investment income, interest, dividends, and the total value of service contracts, royalties, and dues and assessments from members.

Real estate and rental and leasing. The item shown is “revenue.” Revenue includes commissions and fees, rents, net investment income, interest, dividends, and royalties.

Information. The item shown is “receipts.” Receipts include income for services rendered and from sales of merchandise and royalties, license fees, and other payments from the marketing of intangible products.

Management of companies and enterprises. The item shown is “revenue” or “sales.” For holding companies, the item is revenue. Revenue primarily includes net investment income, interest, and dividends. For corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices the item is sales. Sales is defined as income received from sources outside the company.

Service sectors. The item shown is “receipts.” Receipts includes receipts for services rendered, for the leasing of facilities and equipment, and for the sale of merchandise by service establishments. It also includes the total value of service contracts, amounts received for work subcontracted to others, and dues and assessments from members and affiliates.

Accommodation and food services. The item shown is “sales.” Sales include sales from consumers for services rendered, from the use of facilities, and from merchandise sold.

Census Bureau shipments versus BEA sales

The shipments or sales measure shown here for foreign-owned establishments differs significantly from the “sales” measure in the BEA enterprise data for U.S. affiliates. Because the shipments or sales data shown here are based on data reported at the establishment level, they include the value of shipments or sales between establishments within the same enterprise, and the shipments or sales of the establishment to outsiders. The BEA sales measure excludes shipments or sales between establishments within an enterprise, because the BEA data are reported on a consolidated enterprise basis, and on this basis, only sales by the consolidated enterprise to outside individuals or firms are counted. As a result of this difference, the shipments or sales total for an enterprise obtained by summing across all establishments of the enterprise based on the Census Bureau data could be significantly higher than the sales total for the same enterprise based on the BEA data. Another difference is that like payroll data, the Census Bureau measure is on a calendar year basis while the BEA measure is on a fiscal year basis.

Value added by manufacture

Statistics on value added are presented for manufacturing establishments in multiple tables.

Value added by manufacture 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, such as seafood packaging, where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those industries, such as shipbuilding, 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 different manufacturing industries and of manufacturing in different geographic areas.

Value added by manufacture and BEA's enterprise measure of value added are similar, but they differ in definition and in method of computation. BEA's value added measure is calculated as the sum of (1) factor incomes (that is, compensation of employees, profits, and net interest paid), (2) nonfactor income (that is, indirect business taxes), and (3) consumption of fixed capital (that is, depreciation). Value added by manufacture is calculated as the difference between the value of output (value of shipments and the change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories) and the cost of materials consumed. The two measures differ because purchased services are properly excluded from BEA value added but cannot be excluded from value added by manufacture because of limitations in the Census source data and because sales and excise and other indirect taxes are properly included in BEA value added but are excluded from value added by manufacture. Additionally, BEA value added properly reflects inventory change valued at replacement cost, whereas value added by manufacture reflects inventory change valued at book value.

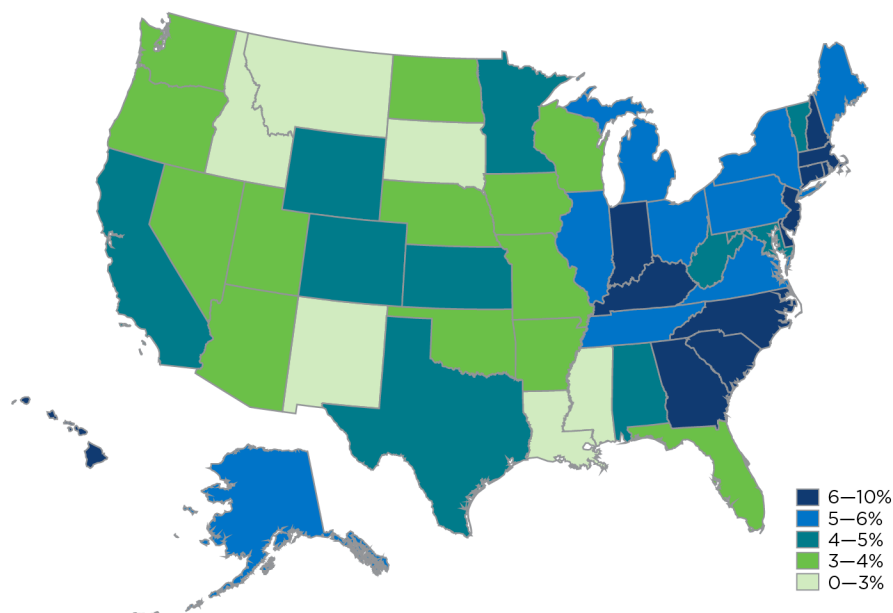
Confidentiality

The Census Bureau and BEA are prohibited by law from publishing data that disclose the identity of, or information reported by, individual companies. In this publication, data in each cell were tested to determine whether they should be suppressed to maintain confidentiality. The data on numbers of establishments

and their distribution by employment size class are not considered confidential, and these items are shown for countries, industries, and states. For employment of foreign-owned establishments, cells that are suppressed contain letter symbols indicating the employment size range for the cell. For all other items, suppressed cells are indicated by a “D”. Many tables in this publication present data in great detail by industry. In tables that cross-classify the detailed industry data by, for example, state or investing country, many cells may be suppressed. The large number of suppressed cells is an unavoidable consequence of distributing data for a relatively small number of companies among a large number of highly detailed categories while upholding the legal requirement to preserve the confidentiality of the data of individual companies ([chart 4](#)).

Chart 4. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by State

Share of Total Private Industry Employment by State in 2007



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis