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Census of Manufactures

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INDUSTRY SERIES

Pottery and Related Products

Industries 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, and
3269

Issued May 1990



U.S. Department of Commerce
Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary
Thomas J. Murrin, Deputy Secretary
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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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*¹. 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

¹Standard 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 appendixes

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	
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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Publication Program

Inside back cover

-- Not applicable for this report.

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

3261	Vitreous Plumbing Fixtures
3262	Vitreous China Table and Kitchenware
3263	Semivitreous Table and Kitchenware
3264	Porcelain Electrical Supplies
3269	Pottery Products, 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) Manual¹. 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

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

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 3261, VITREOUS PLUMBING FIXTURES

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing vitreous china plumbing fixtures and china and earthenware fittings and bathroom accessories. Products of this industry also are collected in the Current Industrial Report MQ-34E, Plumbing Fixtures.

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 3261, Vitreous Plumbing Fixtures, had employment of 9.7 thousand. The employment figure was 23 percent above the 7.9 thousand reported in 1982. The leading States in employment in 1987 were New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. This represents a shift from 1982 when Texas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina were the leading States.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$790.6 million.

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 3261 shipped \$709.5 million of products considered primary to the industry, \$29.6 million of secondary products, and had \$51.5 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 96 percent (specialization ratio). In 1982, the specialization ratio was 91 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 99 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio also was 99 percent. The products primary to industry 3261, no matter in what

industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$714.1 million. 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 vitreous plumbing fixtures industry amounted to \$262.5 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 8 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3262, VITREOUS CHINA TABLE AND KITCHENWARE

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing vitreous china table and kitchen articles for use in households and in hotels, restaurants, and other commercial institutions for preparing, serving, or storing food or drink. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fine (semivitreous) earthenware (whiteware) table and kitchen articles are classified in industry 3263.

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 3262, Vitreous China Table and Kitchenware, had employment of 5.4 thousand. The employment figure was 14 percent below the 6.3 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment decreased 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 New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia. This represents a shift from 1982 when New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and West Virginia were the leading States.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$298.4 million.

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 3262 shipped \$250.8 million of products considered primary to the industry.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 99 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio was 98 percent. The products primary to industry 3262, no matter in what industry they

were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$252.9 million. 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 vitreous china table and kitchenware industry amounted to \$53.4 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with up to 20 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 1 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3263, SEMIVITREOUS TABLE AND KITCHENWARE

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fine (semivitreous) earthenware table and kitchen articles for preparing, serving, or storing food or drink. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing vitreous china table and kitchen articles are classified in industry 3262.

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 3263, Semivitreous Table and Kitchenware, had employment of 1.8 thousand. The employment figure was 40 percent below the 3.0 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment increased .9 thousand. 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 California, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. This represents a shift from 1982 when California, Ohio, and Illinois were the leading States.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$93.0 million.

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.

The products primary to industry 3263, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$88.9 million.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the semivitreous table and kitchenware industry amounted to \$18.9 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with up to 20 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a

small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 8 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3264, PORCELAIN ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing porcelain electronic and other electrical insulators, molded porcelain parts for electrical devices, spark plug and steatitic porcelain, and electronic and electrical supplies from clay and other ceramic materials.

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 3264, Porcelain Electrical Supplies, had employment of 10.7 thousand. The employment figure was 6 percent above the 10.1 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment increased 19 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 New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. This represents a shift from 1982 when New York, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Ohio were the leading States.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$714.2 million.

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 3264 shipped \$656.8 million of products considered primary to the industry, \$44.5 million of secondary products, and had \$12.8 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. 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 85 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 87 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio also was 87 percent. The products primary to industry 3264, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$759.1 million. 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 porcelain electrical supplies industry amounted to \$247.9 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 5 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3269, POTTERY PRODUCTS, N.E.C.

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in firing and decorating white china and earthenware for the trade and manufacturing art and ornamental pottery, industrial and laboratory pottery, stoneware and coarse earthenware table and kitchen articles, unglazed red earthenware florists' articles, and other pottery products, not elsewhere classified.

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 3269, Pottery Products, N.E.C., had employment of 10.5 thousand. The employment figure was 4 percent above the 10.1 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment increased 62 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 California, Colorado, New Jersey, and Ohio. This represents a shift from 1982 when California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio were the leading States.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$519.7 million.

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 3269 shipped \$432.8 million of products considered primary to the industry, \$54.7 million of secondary products, and had \$32.2 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. 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 was 98 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 88 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 3269, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$494.4 million. 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 pottery products, n.e.c., industry amounted to \$170.5 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 11 percent of total value of shipments.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Years

[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 ¹	Companies ² (no.)	All establishments ³		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials ⁵ (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures ⁶ (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories ⁷ (million dollars)	Ratios	
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Specialization ⁸ (per cent)	Coverage ⁹ (per cent)
INDUSTRY 3261, VITREOUS PLUMBING FIXTURES															
1987 Census	49	65	40	8.7	217.0	8.2	17.2	178.5	538.9	282.5	790.6	30.9	106.9	96	96
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	212.6	8.1	16.9	173.8	525.2	257.0	772.3	(D)	97.5	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.3	196.1	7.9	15.8	160.1	471.5	232.3	706.7	(D)	84.9	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	184.4	8.0	15.5	148.9	440.4	216.4	657.2	15.0	89.8	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	185.1	7.4	14.4	133.5	380.1	197.3	570.6	15.0	90.3	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	41	56	35	7.9	142.9	6.6	12.6	114.5	313.9	162.5	474.0	28.8	62.2	91	99
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.3	154.2	7.7	14.8	122.6	358.7	185.9	544.3	21.1	67.8	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	153.3	8.0	15.8	122.6	359.4	174.5	528.5	10.9	67.1	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.0	150.5	8.4	16.9	123.8	351.7	173.5	520.0	14.9	58.6	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	134.6	8.2	16.3	110.7	317.4	151.0	468.4	12.7	53.2	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	54	70	38	9.2	117.2	7.8	15.6	98.9	277.3	132.9	411.4	7.3	48.9	92	95
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	107.8	7.7	14.9	86.4	231.6	117.6	343.7	8.9	52.6	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	90.3	6.8	13.1	72.2	199.2	101.0	295.4	9.4	47.2	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.5	107.2	8.9	17.2	87.0	241.2	112.6	347.6	15.5	45.2	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.7	95.3	9.1	17.4	78.8	195.0	105.8	302.2	13.4	34.6	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	43	59	40	9.8	86.5	8.3	16.5	72.5	186.8	84.5	270.0	5.8	31.3	90	92
INDUSTRY 3262, VITREOUS CHINA TABLE AND KITCHENWARE															
1987 Census	32	34	14	5.4	104.6	4.4	8.3	78.9	247.6	53.4	298.4	7.0	95.2	(D)	99
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.8	102.0	4.8	8.7	76.5	222.7	50.1	268.3	(D)	93.3	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	112.8	4.7	8.9	79.0	219.6	72.0	289.9	(D)	82.1	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.9	108.0	4.7	9.0	77.3	208.6	69.2	274.8	5.9	90.3	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	96.8	4.7	8.5	69.4	218.3	61.8	258.9	7.3	84.5	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	31	32	20	6.3	98.0	5.1	9.1	74.2	190.3	49.2	241.6	5.2	61.2	84	98
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	101.9	6.0	11.3	77.7	212.1	58.0	263.1	10.9	55.6	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	99.1	6.7	12.4	76.1	205.3	59.1	258.2	8.9	52.0	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.5	87.6	6.3	12.0	66.0	172.0	48.8	213.6	10.0	43.1	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	77.8	5.8	11.2	59.6	160.1	38.0	194.5	5.0	34.7	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	27	28	14	7.3	72.3	6.0	11.1	53.6	140.0	34.1	170.7	5.4	30.0	*80	97
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	62.5	5.4	10.2	48.9	111.2	27.5	137.5	4.0	24.8	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.4	49.0	4.3	7.9	36.2	88.7	19.8	107.0	3.5	17.7	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.1	51.2	5.0	9.4	37.9	66.7	19.6	105.2	4.8	16.0	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.6	42.3	4.6	8.7	30.0	61.0	14.6	95.5	2.2	13.1	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	32	34	20	5.9	41.2	4.9	9.3	29.3	67.4	13.7	81.9	1.8	14.0	*85	88
INDUSTRY 3263, SEMIVITREOUS TABLE AND KITCHENWARE															
1987 Census	43	44	18	1.8	25.8	1.5	3.3	19.1	74.2	18.9	93.0	1.2	6.9	(D)	(D)
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	.9	10.6	.7	1.4	8.2	13.9	7.0	22.5	*.3	6.1	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	13.9	.9	1.5	9.1	20.3	12.2	34.1	*.3	9.8	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	16.5	1.5	2.9	11.5	27.5	14.8	49.5	*.5	11.5	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.6	32.5	2.1	3.9	25.8	52.3	22.6	73.1	*1.6	21.6	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	38	38	18	3.0	37.1	2.5	4.5	29.4	61.6	23.7	87.6	1.7	20.8	87	92
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	44.1	3.1	6.0	33.0	72.9	27.9	99.1	1.6	20.4	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	40.8	3.1	6.0	31.6	69.7	22.2	91.4	1.0	18.1	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	40.0	3.5	6.5	31.1	61.5	20.8	82.8	1.0	17.0	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.3	40.6	3.6	6.3	30.1	62.5	22.9	85.9	3.0	17.5	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	22	23	17	4.7	38.4	3.5	6.4	27.1	61.2	21.7	81.3	1.7	17.2	*85	76
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.1	32.8	3.3	6.0	22.9	52.9	19.6	73.2	1.5	14.8	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.2	45.6	5.1	9.4	33.3	74.5	26.7	101.2	*2.4	23.2	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	47.3	5.9	10.6	35.0	65.9	30.7	96.3	*2.5	22.9	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	42.5	5.8	10.7	32.8	64.0	22.2	84.6	1.6	20.3	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	17	18	15	6.8	41.4	5.7	10.8	30.8	56.2	18.1	74.3	3.1	16.2	*70	97
INDUSTRY 3264, PORCELAIN ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES															
1987 Census	103	116	66	10.7	248.2	8.2	16.2	166.1	474.7	247.9	714.2	26.4	147.0	94	87
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.0	197.6	6.8	12.7	127.5	287.6	189.7	479.3	22.6	102.3	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.0	219.3	7.8	15.0	143.4	359.1	227.7	585.8	*45.0	114.5	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.4	221.2	7.9	15.5	144.1	392.9	231.9	620.8	*26.3	114.6	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	197.0	8.1	14.6	135.3	357.3	226.6	542.8	*36.7	120.8	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	79	90	82	10.1	197.1	8.0	14.8	132.3	350.0	183.4	528.0	25.9	111.1	85	87
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.4	199.1	8.3	15.5	135.6	363.3	194.9	553.0	25.5	104.6	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.3	196.1	9.0	16.2	135.3	386.2	196.8	571.3	36.2	99.5	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	175.4	9.4	17.5	125.3	336.4	170.5	503.3	22.8	78.2	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.8	152.4	8.9	17.0	109.4	269.2	134.4	401.6	12.3	67.6	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	77	86	58	11.4	144.4	9.1	17.6	98.0	253.9	117.5	367.5	20.9	59.3	86	82
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.3	128.7	8.9	16.8	88.4	240.2	109.0	349.2	8.6	57.4	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.7	125.0	8.8	17.3	85.4	226.6	119.1	342.7	16.7	61.7	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.6	146.1	12.7	24.7	110.6	269.9	125.2	387.2	14.7	70.5	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.2	128.6	11.8	23.1	97.9	221.0	105.0	324.5	8.4	48.9	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	74	83	64	13.4	114.0	10.9	21.9	85.4	190.4	85.5	274.6	7.2	44.2	91	95
INDUSTRY 3269, POTTERY PRODUCTS, N.E.C.															
1987 Census	742	754	115	10.5	166.8	8.1	15.3	108.0	352.8	170.5	519.7	17.0	78.4	89	88
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.5	98.5	5.2	11.2	65.5	214.5	113.4	326.7	*9.4	48.2	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	100.2	5.4	10.6	69.5	212.9	122.1	338.5	16.0	43.1	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.5	124.8	7.9	15.5	89.5	302.3	165.5	468.1	*10.6	51.8	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	128.7	8.5	15.6	96.0	292.6	150.9	442.4	*7.3	50.2	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	682	694	103	10.1	122.9	8.6	15.4	91.6	251.7	178.3	430.6	18.0	47.1	98	86
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	107.7	8.3	15.2	80.6	188.8	156.2	344.9	8.4	42.5	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.7	110.6	9.1	16.5	81.3	189.3	126.7	319.1	9.9	40.2	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.7	107.4	9.3	17.4	81.4	211.7	108.9	314.0	9.9	39.5	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.0	73.0	6.8	13.3	58.1	135.8	68.9	208.4	9.7	25.8	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics 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 ¹	Companies ² (no.)	All establishments ³		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials ⁵ (million dollars)	Value of shipments ⁶ (million dollars)	New capital expenditures ⁷ (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories ⁸ (million dollars)	Ratios	
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Specialization ⁹ (percent)	Coverage ¹⁰ (percent)
INDUSTRY 3269, POTTERY PRODUCTS, N.E.C.—Con.															
1977 Census	713	727	116	10.6	67.4	9.2	17.1	66.2	161.2	70.7	230.0	9.8	26.7	85	85
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.8	85.4	11.8	21.6	73.1	165.6	96.9	260.9	39.8	28.7	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.4	79.4	10.5	19.4	59.4	143.6	75.1	217.4	1012.3	25.4	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.9	67.2	9.1	16.8	50.7	117.3	62.8	179.0	7.6	21.1	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	58.9	8.6	18.4	42.7	115.3	39.0	154.3	104.4	16.5	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	417	426	95	9.1	52.2	7.8	14.8	37.6	99.9	33.8	134.0	5.2	14.0	97	84

¹In annual survey of manufactures (ASM) years, data are estimates based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed annually and may differ from results of a complete canvass of all establishments. ASM publication shows percentage standard errors. Unless otherwise noted, for data prior to 1972, see 1972 Census of Manufactures, vol. II, table 1a of the industry chapter.

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

³Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

⁴Beginning with the 1982 Census of Manufactures, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at (the lower of) cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from prior Censuses and annual surveys of manufactures in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. Consequently, inventories and value added by manufacture are not comparable to prior-year data.

⁵Detailed data on materials consumed by type are shown in table 7.

⁶Detailed data on new machinery and equipment expenditures are provided in table 3c.

⁷Represents ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for establishments classified in the industry.

⁸Represents ratio of primary products shipped by establishments classified in industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments, wherever classified.

⁹Minimum percentage; exact percentage withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹⁰Estimates for new capital expenditures have associated standard error of 15 percent or more and may be of limited reliability. Estimates for other data items are of acceptable reliability.

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

[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)
INDUSTRY 3261, VITREOUS PLUMBING FIXTURES									
1987 Census	22 371	85	2 098	10.26	33	61	55 351	40	31.22
1986 ASM	22 145	84	2 087	10.28	33	61	54 708	40	31.08
1985 ASM	21 086	85	2 000	10.13	33	61	50 699	42	29.84
1984 ASM	19 617	85	1 938	9.61	33	61	48 851	42	28.41
1983 ASM	18 977	85	1 846	9.27	35	64	43 690	43	26.40
1982 Census	18 988	84	1 909	9.09	34	64	39 734	46	24.91
1981 ASM	16 580	83	1 822	8.28	34	62	38 570	43	22.24
1980 ASM	15 804	82	1 975	7.77	33	62	37 052	43	22.75
1979 ASM	15 050	84	2 012	7.33	33	62	35 170	43	20.81
1978 ASM	13 876	85	1 988	6.79	32	61	32 722	42	19.47
1977 Census	12 739	85	2 000	6.21	32	61	30 141	42	17.78
1976 ASM	11 695	84	1 935	5.80	34	66	25 174	46	15.54
1975 ASM	10 878	82	1 926	5.51	34	65	24 000	45	15.21
1974 ASM	10 209	85	1 933	5.06	32	63	22 971	44	14.02
1973 ASM	8 906	85	1 912	4.53	35	67	18 224	49	11.21
1972 Census	9 010	86	1 988	4.39	31	63	19 458	46	11.32
INDUSTRY 3262, VITREOUS CHINA TABLE AND KITCHENWARE									
1987 Census	19 370	81	1 886	9.51	18	59	45 852	42	29.83
1986 ASM	18 214	82	1 892	8.79	19	57	39 768	46	25.60
1985 ASM	18 800	78	1 894	8.88	25	64	36 600	51	24.67
1984 ASM	18 305	80	1 915	8.59	25	64	35 356	52	23.18
1983 ASM	16 133	78	1 809	8.16	24	62	36 383	44	25.68
1982 Census	15 555	81	1 784	6.15	20	61	31 159	50	21.57
1981 ASM	14 152	83	1 883	6.88	21	60	29 458	48	18.77
1980 ASM	12 544	85	1 851	6.14	23	61	25 987	48	16.56
1979 ASM	11 680	84	1 905	5.50	22	63	22 933	51	14.33
1978 ASM	11 441	85	1 931	5.32	20	60	23 544	49	14.29
1977 Census	9 904	82	1 850	4.83	20	62	19 178	52	12.61
1976 ASM	9 328	81	1 889	4.79	20	65	18 597	56	10.90
1975 ASM	9 074	80	1 837	4.58	19	64	16 426	55	11.23
1974 ASM	8 393	82	1 880	4.03	19	67	14 213	59	9.22
1973 ASM	7 553	82	1 891	3.45	15	60	14 464	52	9.31
1972 Census	6 983	83	1 898	3.15	17	67	11 424	61	7.25

See footnotes at end of table.

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)
1987 Census	14 222	83	2 200	5.79	20	48	41 222	35	22.48
1986 ASM	11 777	78	2 000	5.88	31	78	15 444	78	9.93
1985 ASM	12 836	82	1 667	6.07	36	77	18 455	68	13.53
1984 ASM	9 186	83	1 833	3.97	30	63	15 278	60	9.48
1983 ASM	12 500	81	1 857	6.62	31	75	20 115	62	13.41
1982 Census	12 366	83	1 800	6.53	27	68	20 533	60	13.69
1981 ASM	11 805	82	1 935	5.50	28	73	19 184	60	12.15
1980 ASM	10 736	82	1 935	5.27	24	69	18 342	59	11.82
1979 ASM	9 523	83	1 857	4.78	25	73	14 643	65	9.46
1978 ASM	9 441	84	1 750	4.78	27	74	14 535	65	9.82
1977 Census	8 170	74	1 829	4.23	27	74	13 021	63	9.56
1976 ASM	8 000	80	1 818	3.82	27	72	12 902	62	8.82
1975 ASM	7 354	82	1 843	3.54	26	71	12 016	61	7.93
1974 ASM	6 757	84	1 797	3.30	32	81	9 414	72	6.22
1973 ASM	6 250	85	1 845	3.07	26	76	9 412	66	5.98
1972 Census	6 088	84	1 895	2.85	24	80	8 265	74	5.20
INDUSTRY 3264, PORCELAIN ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES									
1987 Census	23 196	77	1 976	10.25	35	69	44 364	52	29.30
1986 ASM	21 955	76	1 868	10.04	40	81	31 958	69	22.85
1985 ASM	21 930	76	1 974	9.56	39	76	35 910	61	23.94
1984 ASM	21 269	76	1 962	9.30	37	73	37 778	56	25.35
1983 ASM	19 504	80	1 802	9.27	34	71	35 376	55	24.47
1982 Census	19 514	79	1 850	8.94	35	72	34 653	56	23.65
1981 ASM	19 144	80	1 867	8.75	35	71	34 933	55	23.44
1980 ASM	17 353	80	1 800	8.35	34	69	34 177	51	23.84
1979 ASM	15 252	82	1 862	7.16	34	69	29 252	52	19.22
1978 ASM	14 111	82	1 910	6.44	33	71	24 926	57	15.84
1977 Census	12 666	80	1 834	5.57	32	71	22 272	57	14.43
1976 ASM	11 389	79	1 888	5.26	31	68	21 257	54	14.30
1975 ASM	10 683	75	1 966	4.94	34	70	19 368	55	13.10
1974 ASM	9 365	81	1 945	4.48	32	70	17 301	54	10.93
1973 ASM	9 056	83	1 958	4.24	32	72	15 563	58	8.57
1972 Census	8 507	81	2 009	3.90	31	73	14 209	60	8.69
INDUSTRY 3269, POTTERY PRODUCTS, N.E.C.									
1987 Census	15 886	77	1 889	7.06	33	65	33 600	47	23.08
1986 ASM	15 153	80	2 154	5.85	35	65	33 000	46	19.15
1985 ASM	14 735	79	1 963	6.56	36	66	31 309	47	20.06
1984 ASM	13 136	83	1 962	5.77	35	62	31 821	41	19.50
1983 ASM	12 742	84	1 835	6.15	34	63	28 970	44	18.76
1982 Census	12 168	85	1 791	5.96	41	70	24 921	49	16.34
1981 ASM	11 218	86	1 831	5.30	45	77	19 667	57	12.42
1980 ASM	10 336	85	1 813	4.93	40	74	17 692	58	11.47
1979 ASM	10 037	87	1 871	4.68	35	69	19 785	51	12.17
1978 ASM	9 125	85	1 956	4.37	33	68	16 975	54	10.21
1977 Census	8 245	87	1 859	3.87	31	69	15 208	54	9.43
1976 ASM	6 913	86	1 831	3.38	37	74	12 000	58	7.67
1975 ASM	6 403	85	1 848	3.06	35	71	11 581	55	7.40
1974 ASM	6 165	83	1 846	3.02	35	73	10 781	57	6.88
1973 ASM	5 831	85	1 907	2.60	25	63	11 416	51	7.03
1972 Census	5 736	84	1 947	2.54	25	64	10 978	52	6.75

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	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 ² (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 3261, VITREOUS PLUMBING FIXTURES													
United States	65	40	9.7	217.0	8.2	17.2	176.5	536.9	262.5	790.6	30.9	7.9	313.9
Alabama	-	2	1	AA (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
California	-	12	6	CC (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5	16.2
Connecticut	-	1	1	BB (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Georgia	-	4	2	BB (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Illinois	-	4	2	CC (D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(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 ² (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 3261, VITREOUS PLUMBING FIXTURES—Con.													
Indiana	3	3	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	BB	(0)
Kentucky	1	1	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	AA	(0)
Mississippi	1	1	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	CC	(0)
New Jersey	5	4	CC	38.4	1.3	2.8	30.1	96.8	49.8	147.9	5.0	1.3	64.1
Ohio	6	5	1.5	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	CC	(0)
Pennsylvania	3	2	CC	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	CC	(0)
South Carolina	1	1	CC	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	CC	(0)
Texas	8	6	EE	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1.4	48.2
Wisconsin	1	1	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	CC	(0)
INDUSTRY 3262, VITREOUS CHINA TABLE AND KITCHENWARE													
United States	34	14	5.4	104.6	4.4	8.3	78.9	247.6	53.4	298.4	7.0	6.3	196.3
California	4	1	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	EE	8.3
New Jersey	1	1	EE	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	EE	(0)
New York	5	2	EE	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	EE	(0)
North Carolina	2	1	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)
Ohio	5	4	.8	14.1	.6	1.2	11.0	20.8	8.1	28.3	(0)	CC	(0)
Pennsylvania	2	2	CC	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1.5	42.5
West Virginia	1	1	CC	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	CC	(0)
INDUSTRY 3263, SEMIVITREOUS TABLE AND KITCHENWARE													
United States	44	18	1.8	25.6	1.5	3.3	19.1	74.2	18.9	93.0	1.2	3.0	61.6
California	12	6	CC	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1.1	30.4
Ohio	5	3	.2	2.0	(0)	(0)	1.7	4.4	1.8	6.1	(0)	1.4	23.2
Pennsylvania	4	3	CC	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)
INDUSTRY 3264, PORCELAIN ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES													
United States	116	66	10.7	248.2	8.2	16.2	166.1	474.7	247.9	714.2	26.4	10.1	350.0
Arizona	1	1	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)
California	21	8	CC	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	.6	15.9
Colorado	4	1	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	EE	(0)
Georgia	2	1	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	AA	(0)
Illinois	5	2	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	AA	(0)
Maryland	2	1	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	CC	(0)
Michigan	4	2	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	CC	(0)
New Jersey	13	10	CC	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1.3	26.3
New York	13	9	FF	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1.7	44.9
Ohio	9	7	.8	18.7	.7	1.2	12.9	31.7	15.9	46.5	(0)	EE	(0)
Oklahoma	1	1	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	12	6	1.6	38.6	1.2	2.6	26.9	57.7	42.2	89.2	3.1	1.0	35.5
South Carolina	2	2	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	CC	(0)
Tennessee	4	4	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	AA	(0)
West Virginia	3	2	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	BB	(0)
Wisconsin	1	1	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	AA	(0)
INDUSTRY 3269, POTTERY PRODUCTS, N.E.C.													
United States	754	115	10.5	166.8	8.1	15.3	108.0	352.8	170.5	519.7	17.0	10.1	251.7
Alabama	6	1	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)
California	149	31	2.2	27.5	1.9	3.4	20.4	58.7	25.9	83.7	(0)	2.6	45.5
Colorado	11	2	EE	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	37	2	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)
Illinois	13	5	CC	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	.8	22.3
Kentucky	14	6	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	.4	8.3
Michigan	18	2	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	BB	(0)
New Jersey	21	7	.7	13.2	.6	1.3	8.8	27.3	10.1	37.4	1.4	EE	(0)
New York	32	3	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)
North Carolina	22	2	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	AA	(0)
Ohio	38	14	.8	14.2	.7	1.4	9.9	33.1	19.3	52.8	(0)	1.0	25.4
Oklahoma	5	2	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon	27	1	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	35	6	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	EE	(0)
Tennessee	15	3	.4	7.7	.3	.7	5.3	20.1	8.8	29.4	(0)	.4	11.5
Texas	38	4	BB	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	BB	(0)
Wisconsin	15	4	AA	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other Government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at 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.

²Statistics 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	Vitreous plumbing fixtures (SIC 3261)	Vitreous china table and kitchenware (SIC 3262)	Semivitreous table and kitchenware (SIC 3263)	Porcelain electrical supplies (SIC 3264)	Pottery products, n.e.c. (SIC 3269)
Companies.....number..	49	32	43	103	742
All establishments.....do..	65	34	44	116	754
With 1 to 19 employees.....do..	25	20	26	50	639
With 20 to 99 employees.....do..	10	4	13	35	85
With 100 employees or more.....do..	30	10	5	31	20
Employment and labor costs:					
Employees.....1,000..	9.7	5.4	1.8	10.7	10.5
Compensation, total.....mil dol..	273.8	136.3	31.0	318.0	200.6
Annual payroll.....do..	217.0	104.6	25.6	248.2	168.8
Fringe benefits.....do..	56.6	31.7	5.4	69.7	33.9
Social Security and other legally required payments.....do..	29.1	14.0	2.6	23.1	17.6
Employer payments and other programs.....do..	27.5	17.7	2.8	46.8	16.3
Production workers:					
Average for year.....1,000..	8.2	4.4	1.5	8.2	8.1
March.....do..	8.2	4.3	1.3	7.8	8.0
May.....do..	8.2	4.4	1.4	8.2	8.0
August.....do..	8.3	4.5	1.5	8.2	8.2
November.....do..	8.2	4.4	1.5	8.3	8.2
Hours.....millions..	17.2	8.3	3.3	16.2	15.3
January to March.....do..	4.2	2.0	.7	4.0	3.7
April to June.....do..	4.3	2.1	.8	4.1	3.7
July to September.....do..	4.3	2.0	.9	4.0	3.9
October to December.....do..	4.3	2.1	.9	4.1	3.9
Wages.....mil dol..	176.5	78.9	19.1	166.1	108.0
Value added by manufacture.....do..	536.9	247.6	74.2	474.7	352.8
Cost of materials ¹do..	262.5	53.4	18.9	247.9	170.5
Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed ²do..	182.8	39.6	13.1	199.3	132.1
Resales.....do..	41.4	(D)	(D)	7.1	17.7
Fuels.....do..	25.2	7.0	3.6	17.3	11.4
Purchased electricity.....do..	12.6	3.8	1.5	18.3	6.4
Contract work.....do..	.6	(D)	(D)	6.0	2.9
Quantity of electric energy used for heat and power:					
Purchased.....mil kWh..	251.8	67.2	25.4	335.9	129.5
Generated less sold.....do..	-	-	-	-	(S)
Total value of shipments.....mil dol..	790.6	298.4	93.0	714.2	519.7
Primary products.....do..	709.5	250.8	(D)	656.8	432.8
Secondary products.....do..	29.6	(D)	(D)	44.5	54.7
Miscellaneous receipts, total.....do..	51.5	(D)	(D)	12.8	32.2
Value of resales.....do..	51.4	(D)	(D)	10.2	25.1
Contract receipts.....do..	-	-	-	(D)	(D)
Other miscellaneous receipts.....do..	(Z)	(Z)	-	(D)	(D)
Inventories by stage of fabrication:					
Beginning of 1987.....mil dol..	96.2	92.4	7.2	140.3	74.0
Finished goods.....do..	55.3	49.0	2.7	52.5	35.5
Work in process.....do..	20.7	29.8	1.5	45.2	10.2
Materials and supplies.....do..	20.2	13.6	3.0	42.6	28.3
End of 1987.....do..	106.9	95.2	6.9	147.0	78.4
Finished goods.....do..	61.6	48.9	2.7	49.5	36.0
Work in process.....do..	23.2	32.5	1.6	56.5	13.4
Materials and supplies.....do..	22.1	13.8	2.6	40.9	29.1
Primary product specialization ratio.....percent..	96	(D)	(D)	94	89
Coverage ratio.....do..	99	99	(O)	87	88

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

¹Data 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.

²Data 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	Vitreous plumbing fixtures (SIC 3261)	Vitreous china table and kitchenware (SIC 3262)	Semivitreous table and kitchenware (SIC 3263)	Porcelain electrical supplies (SIC 3264)	Pottery products, n.e.c. (SIC 3269)
	Gross book value of depreciable assets:				
Total:					
Beginning of year	277.0	129.3	28.8	470.6	196.1
New capital expenditures ¹	30.9	7.0	1.2	26.4	17.0
Used capital expenditures	7	1	(D)	4.0	1.3
Retirements	3.1	2.8	(D)	7.7	5.6
End of year	305.4	132.7	30.2	493.3	208.8
Buildings and other structures:					
Beginning of year	107.9	34.8	8.1	127.6	61.4
New capital expenditures	5.5	1.4	2	3.5	3.2
Used capital expenditures	1	(Z)	(Z)	.5	.4
Retirements	1.6	1.1	(Z)	.4	1.5
End of year	111.9	35.1	8.4	131.3	63.4
Machinery and equipment:					
Beginning of year	169.0	93.5	20.7	342.9	134.7
New capital expenditures ¹	25.4	5.8	1.0	23.0	13.8
Used capital expenditures	7	1	(D)	3.4	1.0
Retirements	1.5	1.6	(D)	7.3	4.1
End of year	193.6	97.6	21.9	362.0	145.3
Depreciation charges during 1987:					
Total:	17.4	10.8	2.4	29.2	15.1
Buildings and other structures	4.4	1.7	.4	4.9	2.9
Machinery and equipment	13.0	9.2	2.0	24.3	12.2
Rental payments:					
Total:	3.0	1.3	.6	3.8	6.1
Buildings and other structures	1.4	.4	.3	1.3	3.5
Machinery and equipment	1.6	.9	.3	2.5	2.6

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.

¹Data 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	Vitreous plumbing fixtures (SIC 3261)		Vitreous china table and kitchenware (SIC 3262)		Semivitreous table and kitchenware (SIC 3263)		Porcelain electrical supplies (SIC 3264)		Pottery products, n.e.c. (SIC 3269)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Purchased services:										
Cost of purchased services for the repair of-										
Buildings and other structures	.9	(X)	1.2	(X)	.1	(X)	(S)	(X)	(S)	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	63.7	(X)	78.8	(X)	82.2	(X)	(S)	(X)	(S)	(X)
Machinery	3.0	(X)	2.3	(X)	1.5	(X)	5.5	(X)	2.1	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	63.7	(X)	78.8	(X)	82.2	(X)	56.0	(X)	51.3	(X)
Cost of purchased communication services	.8	(X)	.7	(X)	.1	(X)	2.3	(X)	1.5	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	65.2	(X)	78.8	(X)	54.8	(X)	59.9	(X)	59.8	(X)
New machinery and equipment expenditures	25.4	(X)	5.6	(X)	1.0	(X)	23.0	(X)	13.8	(X)
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	1.1	28	.1	14	4	(Z)	.1	35	.6	22
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	.9	51	.3	14	.1	4	1.2	12	1.7	8
All other	23.4	1	5.1	1	.9	1	21.6	1	11.4	2
Adjustment ratio ³	1.2	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.9	(X)	1.3	(X)
Cost of materials, components, parts, etc., used	182.8	(X)	39.6	(X)	13.1	(X)	199.3	(X)	132.1	(X)
Materials purchased or transferred from foreign sources ⁴	5.0	6	2.1	3	.5	1	33.4	17	10.7	17
Materials purchased or transferred from domestic sources	177.8	1	37.5	1	12.6	1	165.9	3	121.4	2
Adjustment ratio ³	1.7	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.5	(X)	1.7	(X)	1.9	(X)

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

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

³Detail 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.)

⁴Data 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

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

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All establishments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 3261, VITREOUS PLUMBING FIXTURES												
Total	-	65	9.7	217.0	8.2	17.2	176.5	538.9	262.5	790.6	30.9	106.9
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E4	13	(Z)	.5	(Z)	(Z)	.4	1.5	1.3	2.8	.1	.2
5 to 9 employees	E4	10	(D)	1.3	(Z)	(Z)	1.1	3.4	1.9	5.1	.2	.6
10 to 19 employees	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20 to 49 employees	-	2	(D)	2.9	(D)	(D)	2.1	6.8	3.3	9.9	.7	1.7
50 to 99 employees	E1	5	(D)	6.8	(D)	(D)	5.4	8.7	6.6	17.5	.4	1.7
100 to 249 employees	-	15	(D)	44.2	(D)	(D)	35.1	90.0	44.8	130.3	2.3	21.1
250 to 499 employees	-	9	(D)	71.1	(D)	(D)	60.0	171.6	81.0	247.7	7.1	39.4
500 to 999 employees	E1	8	(D)	90.2	(D)	(D)	72.5	254.9	121.7	377.4	20.0	42.1
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	19	.1	1.2	.1	.1	.9	2.5	1.2	3.8	.2	.4
INDUSTRY 3262, VITREOUS CHINA TABLE AND KITCHENWARE												
Total	-	34	5.4	104.6	4.4	8.3	78.9	247.6	53.4	298.4	7.0	95.2
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	12	(Z)	.3	(Z)	(Z)	.2	.7	.2	.9	(Z)	.2
5 to 9 employees	E9	4	(Z)	8.5	(Z)	(Z)	3.3	17.5	6.3	14.3	(Z)	.3
10 to 19 employees	-	4	(D)	8.9	(D)	(D)	6.3	17.5	6.5	24.1	1.0	4.7
20 to 49 employees	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
50 to 99 employees	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
100 to 249 employees	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
250 to 499 employees	-	4	(D)	27.3	(D)	(D)	21.1	63.6	14.3	79.5	2.0	17.8
500 to 999 employees	-	3	(D)	97.5	(D)	(D)	50.9	164.6	32.0	192.6	4.0	72.1
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	18	.1	1.2	.1	.1	.9	2.7	.9	3.6	.1	.8
INDUSTRY 3263, SEMIVITREOUS TABLE AND KITCHENWARE												
Total	-	44	1.8	25.6	1.5	3.3	19.1	74.2	18.9	93.0	1.2	6.9
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	18	(Z)	.3	(Z)	(Z)	.2	.5	.3	.8	(Z)	.2
5 to 9 employees	E9	3	(Z)	2.2	(Z)	(Z)	1.1	3.3	1.2	4.4	(Z)	.1
10 to 19 employees	E8	5	(D)	1.0	(D)	(D)	.8	1.6	1.0	2.6	(D)	.5
20 to 49 employees	-	11	(D)	24.1	(D)	(D)	17.9	71.8	17.4	89.1	1.2	6.1
50 to 99 employees	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
100 to 249 employees	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
250 to 499 employees	-	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	30	.2	2.9	.2	.4	2.2	4.4	2.6	7.1	.1	1.4
INDUSTRY 3264, PORCELAIN ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES												
Total	-	116	10.7	248.2	8.2	16.2	166.1	474.7	247.9	714.2	26.4	147.0
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E8	16	(Z)	.5	(Z)	(Z)	.3	.9	.7	1.6	.1	.4
5 to 9 employees	E8	15	(D)	2.5	(D)	(D)	1.4	4.8	3.8	8.6	.7	1.6
10 to 19 employees	E8	19	(D)	6.3	(D)	(D)	4.4	10.2	7.8	17.0	.5	4.0
20 to 49 employees	E2	18	(D)	11.5	(D)	(D)	7.7	17.3	12.7	34.1	1.4	5.3
50 to 99 employees	-	17	(D)	27.5	(D)	(D)	17.3	47.8	22.6	69.4	4.2	14.2
100 to 249 employees	-	19	(D)	74.6	(D)	(D)	50.7	127.4	72.7	200.6	8.2	36.9
250 to 499 employees	-	9	(D)	66.8	(D)	(D)	44.9	99.0	57.9	153.0	6.8	43.1
500 to 999 employees	-	2	(D)	58.4	(D)	(D)	40.6	163.1	89.6	229.8	4.6	41.4
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	47	.5	9.7	.4	.7	6.7	18.5	10.1	26.6	1.0	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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	E1	All establishments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 3269, POTTERY PRODUCTS, N.E.C.												
Total	E1	754	10.5	166.8	8.1	15.3	108.0	352.8	170.5	519.7	17.0	78.4
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	463	.7	7.5	.6	.9	5.2	20.0	7.0	28.8	.2	3.6
5 to 9 employees	E6	94	.6	6.2	.5	.8	4.4	15.3	6.3	21.4	.4	3.0
10 to 19 employees	E2	82	1.1	13.4	.9	1.6	9.6	27.7	15.2	43.0	1.1	6.0
20 to 49 employees	-	64	2.0	28.7	1.6	3.1	19.9	65.3	29.2	93.9	2.8	12.0
50 to 99 employees	-	31	2.1	33.4	1.7	3.4	22.1	65.4	36.8	103.7	2.1	15.2
100 to 249 employees	-	18	4.0	77.6	2.6	5.5	46.6	159.2	74.1	230.6	10.4	38.5
250 to 499 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 ²	E9	497	1.2	10.8	1.0	1.4	7.3	28.8	9.7	38.4	.3	4.9

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

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other Government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at 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.

²Report 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)				
3261	Vitreous plumbing fixtures: All establishments in industry	65	9.7	217.0	8.2	17.2	176.5	536.9	262.5	790.6	30.9
3262	Vitreous china table and kitchenware: All establishments in industry	34	5.4	104.6	4.4	8.3	78.9	247.6	53.4	298.4	7.0
3263	Semivitreous table and kitchenware: All establishments in industry	44	1.8	25.6	1.5	3.3	19.1	74.2	18.9	93.0	1.2
3264	Porcelain electrical supplies: All establishments in industry	116	10.7	248.2	8.2	16.2	166.1	474.7	247.9	714.2	26.4
3269	Pottery products, n.e.c.: All establishments in industry	754	10.5	166.8	8.1	15.3	108.0	352.8	170.5	519.7	17.0

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	
3261	Vitreous plumbing fixtures	1987...	790.6	709.5	28.6	51.5	96	714.1	709.5	4.6	99
	1982...	474.0	413.8	42.6	17.6	91	419.8	413.8	6.0	99	
	1977...	411.4	348.3	26.7	34.4	92	367.8	348.3	19.5	95	
3262	Vitreous china table and kitchenware	1987...	298.4	250.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	252.9	250.8	2.1	99
	1982...	241.6	200.9	37.2	3.5	84	204.8	200.9	3.8	98	
	1977...	170.7	137.0	(D)	(D)	80	140.9	137.0	3.9	97	

See footnotes at end of table.

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—Con.

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

Industry and product 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+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+G (percent)
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
3263	Semivitreous table and kitchenware	1987.. 93.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	88.9	(D)	(D)	(D)
	1982.. 87.6	75.3	11.3	1.0	87	91.3	75.3	16.0	82	
	1977.. 81.3	68.7	(D)	(D)	85	90.8	68.7	22.1	76	
3264	Porcelain electrical supplies	1987.. 714.2	656.8	44.5	12.8	94	759.1	656.8	102.3	87
	1982.. 528.0	442.5	79.5	6.0	85	505.8	442.5	63.3	87	
	1977.. 367.5	312.0	48.8	6.7	86	376.9	312.0	66.9	82	
3269	Pottery products, n.e.c.	1987.. 519.7	432.8	54.7	32.2	89	494.4	432.8	61.6	88
	1982.. 430.6	386.7	8.1	35.9	98	450.3	386.7	63.6	88	
	1977.. 229.9	205.3	10.7	13.9	95	240.8	205.3	35.5	85	

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

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in 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	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹			
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		
3261-	VITREOUS PLUMBING FIXTURES								
	Total	(NA)	(X)	714.1	(NA)	(X)	419.8		
32610	Vitreous and semivitreous plumbing fixtures, accessories, and fittings:								
32610 10	China and earthenware plumbing fixtures (for additional detail, see table 6a-2)	23	(X)	670.3	20	(X)	401.3		
32610 51	China and earthenware plumbing fixture accessories and fittings (including towel racks, soap cups, etc.)	13	(X)	39.6	8	(X)	14.6		
32610 00	Vitreous plumbing fixtures, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	.8	(NA)	(X)	.3		
32610 02	Vitreous plumbing fixtures, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	3.5	(NA)	(X)	3.6		
3262-	VITREOUS CHINA FOOD UTENSILS								
	Total	(NA)	(X)	252.9	(NA)	(X)	204.8		
32620	Vitreous china and porcelain table and kitchen articles (feldspar and bone):								
32620 15	Tableware and kitchenware: Household								
32620 19	Hotel or commercial	10	(S)	248.7	25	(S)	202.9		
32620 00	Vitreous china food utensils, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 20 employees or more (see note)	11	(S)						
32620 02	Vitreous china food utensils, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	-	(NA)	(X)	.4		
		(NA)	(X)	4.2	(NA)	(X)	1.5		
3263-	EARTHENWARE (SEMIVITREOUS) TABLE AND KITCHEN ARTICLES								
	Total	(NA)	(X)	86.9	(NA)	(X)	91.3		
32630	Earthenware table and kitchen articles: Tableware and kitchenware:								
32630 15	Household								
32630 19	Hotel or commercial	8	(S)	79.6	31	**10.5	68.0		
32630 00	Earthenware (semivitreous) table and kitchen articles, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 20 employees or more (see note)	3	(S)						
32630 02	Earthenware (semivitreous) table and kitchen articles, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 20 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	2.3	(NA)	(X)	2.7		
		(NA)	(X)	7.0	(NA)	(X)	.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in 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	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
3264- --	PORCELAIN ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES						
	Total	(NA)	(X)	759.1	(NA)	(X)	505.8
32640 --	Porcelain, steatite, and other ceramic electrical and electronic products:						
	Porcelain electrical products (excluding steatite, alumina, ferrite, titanate, etc.):						
	Wet process voltage porcelain products shipped as complete insulators:						
32640 10	Pin type insulators and line posts	5	(X)	22.6	8	(X)	50.1
	Suspension type insulators:						
32640 14	7 1/2 in. disc and smaller	7	(S)	23.3	7	(S)	15.7
32640 15	Larger than 7 1/2 in. disc	3	(S)	(D)	5	(S)	36.7
32640 16	Switch and bus insulators (including cap and pin, and post types)	6	(X)	31.3	6	(X)	37.9
32640 17	All other (including guy strain insulators and spools)	8	(X)	(D)	8	(X)	18.7
32640 18	Wet process voltage porcelain products shipped as porcelain pieces only for component parts of other electrical equipment	5	(X)	31.0	9	(X)	62.4
32640 29	All dry process electrical porcelain (including porcelain parts for wiring devices, fuses, circuit breakers, radio receiving sets, spark plugs, electrical refractory porcelain, cleats, knobs, tubes, outlet and switch box covers, etc.)	10	(X)	21.8	13	(X)	90.2
32640 41	Steatite electrical products	6	(X)	23.1	11	(X)	26.5
	Ferrites:						
32640 51	Ceramic permanent magnets	9	(X)	211.3	12	(X)	49.1
32640 52	Other ferrites (except electronic application)	5	(X)	87.4	3	(X)	50.2
32640 61	Alumina materials for electronic application	18	(X)		17	(X)	
32640 98	Beryllia, titanate, and other ceramic electrical products and ceramic components for electronic applications not included above	21	(X)	146.4	11	(X)	53.1
32640 00	Porcelain electrical supplies, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	27.6	(NA)	(X)	7.9
32640 02	Porcelain electrical supplies, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	26.4	(NA)	(X)	7.4
3269- --	POTTERY PRODUCTS, N.E.C.						
	Total	(NA)	(X)	494.4	(NA)	(X)	450.3
32690 --	Pottery products, n.e.c. (including china decorating for the trade):						
	Art, decorative, and novelty potteryware (including vases, lamp bases, figures, plaques, book ends, garden pottery, ashtrays):						
32690 11	China and porcelain	42	(X)	100.3	44	(X)	132.2
32690 31	Earthenware and stoneware	85	(X)	151.1	77	(X)	73.2
32690 41	Stoneware table and kitchen articles, household and commercial (for serving, cooking, preparing, and storing food and drink)	7	(S)	14.6	10	(S)	60.3
	Other pottery products, not elsewhere classified:						
32690 61	Chemical, technical, and industrial potteryware (including chemical stoneware and porcelain, pyrometric tubes, etc.)	17	(X)	91.4	21	(X)	88.8
32690 71	Red unglazed earthenware (flowerpots, etc.)	10	(X)	13.7	10	(X)	14.9
32690 81	All other pottery products (including pyrometric cones, veritas rings, etc.)	34	(X)	45.7	16	(X)	22.2
32690 00	Pottery products, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	39.0	(NA)	(X)	35.3
32690 02	Pottery products, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	38.8	(NA)	(X)	23.3

Note: In 1987 Census of Manufactures, data for establishments of small single unit companies with up to 20 employees were estimated from administrative records 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".

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

²For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated; *** 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

³For 1982, product codes 32620 15 and 32620 19 were published separately as product codes 32620 14, 32620 19, and 32620 52.

⁴For 1982, product codes 32630 15 and 32630 19 were published separately as product codes 32630 14, 32630 19, and 32630 52.

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)
MQ34E, PLUMBING FIXTURES					
32610 10	Plumbing fixtures made of vitreous china.....	(X)	718.7	(X)	400.8
32610 12	Drinking fountains: Vitreous china.....thousands..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
32610 17	Lavatories: Vitreous china.....thousands..	3 240.3	140.9	1 926.6	67.5
32610 21	Water closet bowls, vitreous china: Flushometer.....thousands..	849.5	43.0	610.8	206.8
32610 24	One piece.....do..	403.1	102.2		
32610 27	Close couple (for use with flush tank).....do..	(D)	(D)		
32610 31	Flush tanks: Vitreous china.....thousands..	(D)	(D)	15 576.7	96.7
32610 38	Urinals: Vitreous china.....thousands..	243.4	23.4	(D)	(D)
32610 54	Wash sinks and service sinks, mop sinks, sink and laundry tray combinations, and laundry trays: Vitreous china.....thousands..	9.5	2.4	(D)	(D)
32610 39	Bidets (all materials).....do..	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
32610 98	All other fixtures made of vitreous china.....	(X)	(D)	(X)	(NA)

¹For 1982, data for vitreous china flush tanks included data for plastics flush tanks. Data for plastics flush tanks represent less than one percent of the total for flush tanks.

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

Not applicable.

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 ¹	1985 ¹	1984 ¹	1983 ¹	1982	1977	1972
3261-32610	Vitreous plumbing fixtures.....	714.1	688.2	613.6	570.6	499.1	419.8	367.8	248.3
	Vitreous and semivitreous plumbing fixtures, accessories, and fittings.....	714.1	688.2	613.6	570.6	499.1	419.8	367.8	248.3
3262-32620	Vitreous china food utensils.....	252.9	242.1	232.3	217.1	201.6	204.8	140.9	82.0
	Vitreous china and porcelain table and kitchen articles (feldspar and bone).....	252.9	242.1	232.3	217.1	201.6	204.8	140.9	82.0
3263-32630	Semivitreous table and kitchenware.....	88.9	22.7	33.7	44.7	75.6	91.3	90.8	58.1
	Earthenware table and kitchen articles.....	88.9	22.7	33.7	44.7	75.6	91.3	90.8	58.1
3264-32640	Porcelain electrical supplies.....	759.1	477.4	578.2	612.5	516.6	505.8	378.9	259.0
	Porcelain, steatite, and other ceramic electrical and electronic products.....	759.1	477.4	578.2	612.5	516.6	505.8	378.9	259.0
3269-32690	Pottery products, n.e.c.....	494.4	378.1	397.3	461.9	421.7	450.3	240.8	148.9
	Pottery products, n.e.c.....	494.4	378.1	397.3	461.9	421.7	450.3	240.8	148.9

¹Figures 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.

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		1982	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 3261, VITREOUS PLUMBING FIXTURES					
	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	182.8	(X)	117.4
145001	Clay, ceramic, and refractory materials 1,000 s tons..	1 009.9	88.4	(S)	33.3
346901	Metal stampings do..	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	84.1	(X)	78.7
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ²	(X)	10.3	(X)	5.3
INDUSTRY 3262, VITREOUS CHINA TABLE AND KITCHENWARE					
	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	39.6	(X)	32.9
145001	Clay, ceramic, and refractory materials 1,000 s tons..	(S)	15.2	*89.8	12.7
346901	Metal stampings do..	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	23.6	(X)	19.4
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ²	(X)	.8	(X)	.9
INDUSTRY 3263, SEMIVITREOUS TABLE AND KITCHENWARE					
	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	13.1	(X)	17.5
145001	Clay, ceramic, and refractory materials 1,000 s tons..	(S)	5.1	(S)	5.1
346901	Metal stampings do..	-	-	-	-
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	4.5	(X)	5.7
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ²	(X)	3.5	(X)	6.6
INDUSTRY 3264, PORCELAIN ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES					
	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	199.3	(X)	149.2
145001	Clay, ceramic, and refractory materials 1,000 s tons..	(S)	65.8	(S)	54.5
346901	Metal stampings do..	(S)	20.4	(S)	19.0
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	92.6	(X)	68.2
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ²	(X)	20.5	(X)	7.5
INDUSTRY 3269, POTTERY PRODUCTS, N.E.C.					
	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	132.1	(X)	137.4
145001	Clay, ceramic, and refractory materials 1,000 s tons..	(S)	57.3	*686.9	74.9
346901	Metal stampings do..	(S)	(²)	(S)	(²)
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(NA)	48.2	(NA)	27.8
971000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ²	(X)	26.6	(X)	33.4

¹For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-cost relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

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

³For 1987 and 1982, material code 346901 is combined with material code 970099 to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

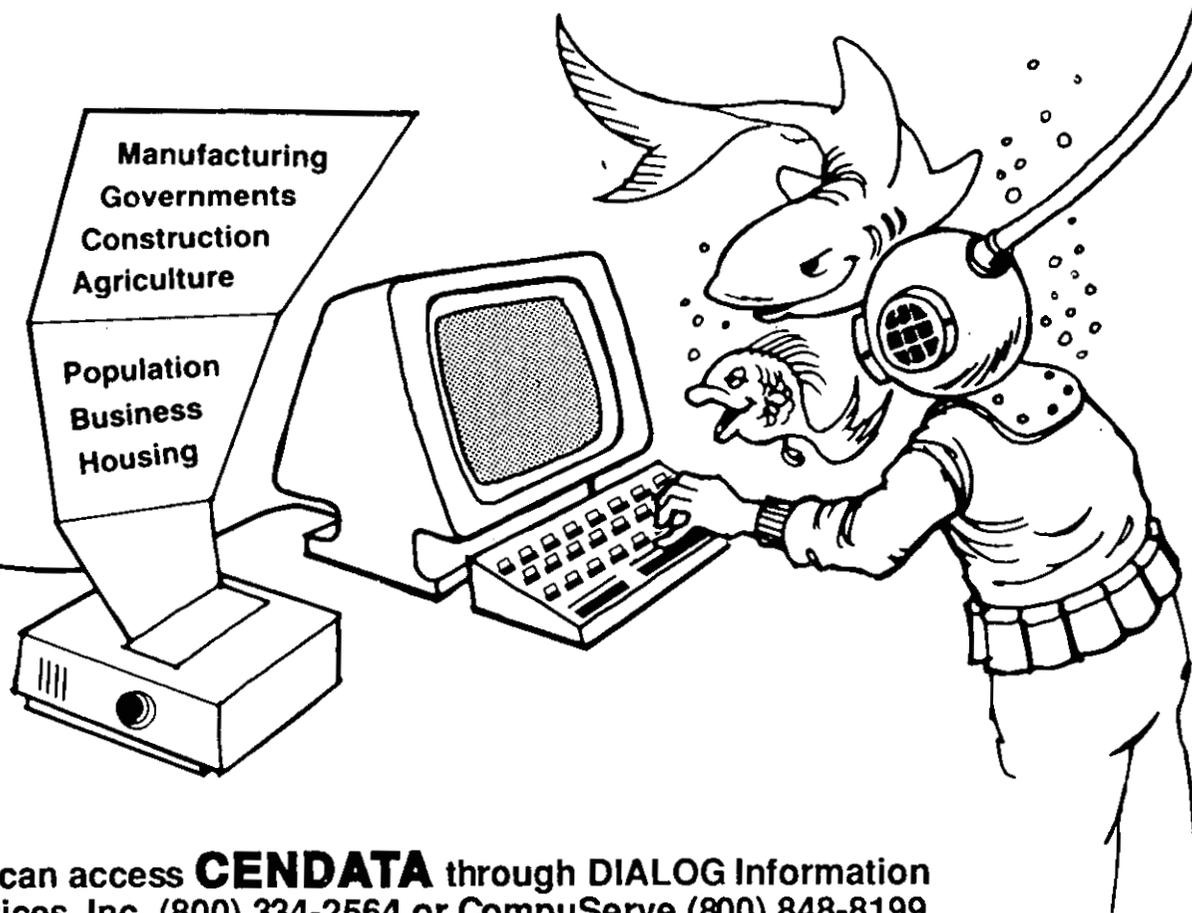
⁴For 1982, material code 970099 included data for material codes 280001 and 384301.

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Industries 3241, 3251, 3253, 3255, and
3259

Issued May 1990



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Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1987 and Earlier Years

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

Year ¹	All establishments ²			All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials ⁵ (million dollars)	Value of shipments ⁶ (million dollars)	New capital expenditures ⁸ (million dollars)	End-of-year inventories ⁴ (million dollars)	Ratios	
	Companies ² (no.)	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Specialization ⁷ (percent)	Coverage ⁹ (percent)
INDUSTRY 3241, CEMENT, HYDRAULIC															
1987 Census	122	215	140	19.2	601.7	14.5	30.2	425.3	2 286.3	1 999.8	4 321.8	167.2	723.7	99	99
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19.7	622.6	14.9	31.2	446.0	2 153.1	2 017.1	4 220.1	169.3	773.6	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21.2	645.4	15.9	32.2	457.1	2 220.8	2 031.5	4 222.1	196.3	825.5	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22.6	658.0	17.4	33.4	478.3	2 218.1	1 966.5	4 182.9	348.7	812.5	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23.1	639.6	17.8	35.2	475.2	1 914.6	1 761.8	3 683.1	201.3	801.6	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	119	237	160	24.6	636.4	19.1	36.5	473.6	1 815.7	1 752.6	3 542.0	421.9	800.0	98	99
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	28.1	687.6	22.3	43.9	532.0	1 971.8	1 814.2	3 715.4	411.3	715.3	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	30.4	698.5	24.2	48.4	543.4	2 119.4	1 891.5	3 982.8	410.2	684.3	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	30.4	644.7	24.5	50.2	510.3	2 214.4	1 855.1	4 017.1	282.2	590.1	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	28.7	558.9	22.9	48.9	433.5	1 961.9	1 619.3	3 604.3	352.3	466.6	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	84	201	160	27.8	485.1	22.2	44.4	390.0	1 671.5	1 343.0	3 042.3	296.6	484.8	99	99
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	28.1	445.3	22.3	44.2	343.3	1 461.3	1 163.5	2 603.8	201.0	464.7	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	28.7	411.3	22.8	45.1	315.5	1 332.9	1 034.6	2 334.3	355.2	435.2	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31.0	411.4	24.9	50.5	320.3	1 374.3	983.1	2 285.2	266.8	410.1	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	29.7	376.2	23.9	49.0	284.3	1 224.3	737.8	1 987.7	222.6	240.0	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	75	198	171	30.0	349.2	24.3	49.7	275.2	1 153.5	655.4	1 791.2	179.5	239.3	99	99
INDUSTRY 3251, BRICK AND STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE															
1987 Census	167	266	204	16.6	311.5	13.4	27.8	224.3	771.9	480.2	1 254.0	56.4	240.3	98	99
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19.1	348.5	15.4	31.9	249.7	796.1	533.4	1 347.7	*43.8	260.5	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	18.0	319.7	14.7	30.2	230.4	674.7	531.0	1 207.3	*77.9	267.5	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16.9	272.5	13.9	28.2	205.3	534.2	473.5	1 015.4	*60.6	243.0	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.4	229.9	11.7	24.5	162.6	456.6	378.5	836.7	*48.7	224.3	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	195	294	185	12.5	185.4	9.9	19.7	130.1	338.6	295.7	657.3	25.7	213.5	98	99
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17.0	228.0	13.5	26.4	162.5	425.2	347.4	738.6	68.5	225.2	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20.2	245.8	15.7	31.2	183.5	491.2	375.2	822.5	78.6	193.8	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22.9	255.9	18.5	36.9	198.2	552.2	399.7	915.9	78.4	140.6	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21.6	227.4	16.2	36.7	171.0	521.5	362.1	877.1	63.9	117.8	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	253	352	262	20.5	197.3	17.0	34.0	149.2	487.9	299.8	777.7	49.6	93.2	97	99
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20.2	176.6	16.6	32.3	130.8	378.4	262.6	630.9	19.0	112.6	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19.5	160.0	16.1	32.5	116.9	302.1	219.5	519.0	28.6	99.4	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23.4	184.5	18.7	40.4	140.9	323.3	229.2	547.8	42.8	92.1	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24.0	175.1	20.3	41.6	136.4	340.7	181.8	526.1	35.7	57.4	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	314	417	302	24.1	168.4	20.4	42.2	128.5	336.4	170.5	513.0	38.6	53.0	98	99
INDUSTRY 3253, CERAMIC WALL AND FLOOR TILE															
1987 Census	95	114	51	9.5	182.8	7.7	15.6	134.6	463.1	261.9	717.4	33.2	128.8	99+	99
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	175.2	7.8	16.0	129.0	442.1	239.4	685.9	*51.3	127.3	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	153.6	7.2	15.1	117.6	354.4	204.7	588.8	*28.2	98.6	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	144.4	7.1	14.7	111.6	373.7	190.8	553.5	*84.2	102.4	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	127.2	6.8	14.4	96.9	302.9	169.0	470.8	13.0	80.3	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	77	97	52	7.5	114.2	6.1	12.3	80.2	256.1	149.7	406.9	7.7	77.4	100	97
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.9	117.5	7.3	14.8	89.0	292.6	160.2	437.9	14.2	76.6	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	105.8	7.2	14.9	80.2	249.2	143.0	384.5	19.4	58.8	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	99.7	7.2	14.9	75.9	213.7	135.8	341.1	20.1	49.6	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	81.6	6.3	13.1	60.6	181.9	106.9	292.8	13.8	40.1	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	61	79	46	7.8	78.3	6.3	12.8	56.4	155.4	98.7	252.5	6.6	42.1	99	95
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	80.6	7.0	14.2	57.1	151.9	91.6	244.8	12.8	44.1	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	69.1	6.5	13.1	49.3	133.0	78.6	210.8	4.3	43.8	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	70.2	7.4	15.1	51.7	131.7	78.5	208.0	16.2	41.8	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	60.0	6.8	13.7	44.5	118.6	69.6	190.5	8.0	33.1	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	64	83	56	8.3	58.5	6.8	14.0	43.4	112.3	65.8	175.6	7.6	35.0	98	96
INDUSTRY 3255, CLAY REFRACTORIES															
1987 Census	111	153	82	6.4	150.2	4.7	9.3	99.4	405.1	387.5	788.2	11.7	162.1	94	89
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	160.4	5.0	9.7	108.7	425.9	412.6	843.5	*15.8	178.0	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	166.8	5.3	10.4	118.8	400.8	397.5	803.0	22.1	176.2	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	176.8	6.1	12.0	130.0	421.0	438.2	868.6	22.0	197.8	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	147.1	5.1	10.0	103.9	386.0	358.5	745.5	*12.0	197.6	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	104	159	103	7.6	155.2	5.8	10.4	109.3	316.5	339.0	670.3	21.2	191.3	92	94
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.9	199.8	7.7	15.0	145.0	455.7	410.6	864.2	36.1	152.5	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.3	183.6	7.7	14.4	132.0	398.7	363.1	761.6	31.5	152.6	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	191.5	9.7	17.5	144.8	385.6	384.7	776.9	29.4	131.7	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.8	171.8	9.3	19.1	126.9	361.8	364.6	717.3	23.1	129.8	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	98	167	104	11.3	146.8	8.8	17.6	106.5	308.4	296.8	607.2	20.0	126.4	89	95
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.4	127.6	8.7	16.4	92.9	278.5	248.5	526.6	15.2	130.7	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	126.5	9.6	18.1	90.9	280.6	217.8	500.2	21.7	131.0	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.3	120.4	9.8	19.4	87.8	294.8	209.4	491.1	12.0	109.6	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	102.8	8.9	17.8	76.6	236.9	147.3	381.5	11.9	87.8	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	86	156	101	11.2	100.5	8.5	16.8	66.3	202.1	131.3	336.0	10.8	83.2	87	92
INDUSTRY 3259, STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS, N.E.C.															
1987 Census	58	67	29	2.1	44.9	1.7	3.6	32.2	99.9	53.6	155.2	3.9	38.8	99	96
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.3	45.4	1.8	3.7	32.0	87.5	66.2	163.8	3.0	43.8	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.2	42.4	1.7	3.7	30.3	87.6	60.2	152.6	*4.7	42.5	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.7	47.0	2.2	4.5	38.4	91.6	70.6	158.4	*2.3	43.0	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.2	36.2	1.7	3.8	29.0	87.8	54.7	139.7	*.9	37.7	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	67	78	31	2.3	35.7	1.8	3.8	27.4	77.9	53.8	133.8	2.3	38.8	98	96
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.2	47.7	2.6	5.1	36.3	81.5	67.8	144.7	.7	41.9	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	58.6	3.5	7.0	44.2	102.6	78.5	174.0	2.6	41.0	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.2	67.4	4.3	8.5	52.1	118.7	87.4	203.4	4.6	42.4	(NA)	

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 ² (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 3241, CEMENT, HYDRAULIC—Con.													
Montana	3	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Nebraska	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Nevada	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
New York	9	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.0	88.5
Ohio	10	6		19.7	.5	.9	12.4	73.7	39.5	115.5	(D)	CC	(D)
Oklahoma	4	3		13.9	.4	.8	10.5	32.7	32.7	66.8	(D)	.5	52.7
Pennsylvania	20	13		59.2	1.4	3.2	43.0	202.5	184.1	387.4	23.0	2.2	113.0
South Carolina	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.6	34.7
Tennessee	7	5	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	22.6
Texas	20	14		80.1	1.4	3.1	40.5	143.4	183.2	328.8	9.7	3.3	344.8
Utah	4	4		12.1	.3	.6	8.3	29.4	31.3	65.5	2.6	.3	25.9
Virginia	5	3		14.0	.3	.6	8.8	51.4	43.3	92.4	2.3	BB	(D)
Washington	5	5		9.7	.2	.5	6.4	33.0	28.9	62.7	.8	.4	31.8
West Virginia	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
INDUSTRY 3251, BRICK AND STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE													
United States	286	204	16.8	311.5	13.4	27.8	224.3	771.9	480.2	1 254.0	56.4	12.5	338.6
Alabama	14	11	.8	14.6	.7	1.5	10.9	53.9	23.3	78.2	2.4	.5	16.8
Arkansas	8	7	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
California	15	9	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	14.8
Colorado	4	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Georgia	6	4	1.1	17.7	.8	1.8	12.2	33.8	35.8	68.4	4.0	.7	18.5
Illinois	8	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Indiana	4	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Iowa	5	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Kansas	5	4	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Kentucky	9	5	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Louisiana	8	4	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Maryland	3	2	.2	4.2	.2	.3	3.2	10.6	7.2	18.5	.2	.2	6.1
Mississippi	8	7	11.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.8	13.2
Nebraska	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
New Jersey	5	4	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
North Carolina	21	21	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Ohio	25	20	1.3	28.8	1.0	2.0	19.9	60.9	34.2	96.0	1.0	1.0	24.7
Oklahoma	8	6	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Pennsylvania	15	14	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.9	24.3
South Carolina	8	8	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Tennessee	6	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Texas	29	22	1.7	27.2	1.3	2.7	18.1	76.7	27.7	103.3	1.6	1.9	57.3
Utah	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
Virginia	9	9	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Washington	6	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
INDUSTRY 3253, CERAMIC WALL AND FLOOR TILE													
United States	114	51	9.5	182.8	7.7	15.6	134.6	463.1	261.9	717.4	33.2	7.5	256.1
Alabama	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
California	20	9	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.6	13.0
Florida	6	5	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Georgia	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Kentucky	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Mississippi	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
New Jersey	1	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)
New York	5	1	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
North Carolina	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Ohio	13	8	1.0	19.0	.8	1.7	14.0	36.7	22.6	59.8	(D)	1.3	40.6
Oklahoma	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania	3	3	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE	(D)
Tennessee	4	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Texas	15	8	1.7	30.7	1.2	2.5	19.8	91.3	49.9	141.6	(D)	1.0	36.5
INDUSTRY 3255, CLAY REFRACTORIES													
United States	153	82	6.4	150.2	4.7	9.3	99.4	405.1	387.5	788.2	11.7	7.6	316.5
Alabama	8	6	.4	9.7	.3	.6	6.4	27.7	22.6	50.1	(D)	BB	(D)
California	10	4	.2	4.8	.1	.3	3.3	11.4	11.4	23.3	(D)	.5	17.3
Colorado	5	4	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Georgia	7	6	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	10.2
Illinois	4	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	4	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.9	85.6
Missouri	9	7	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.4	52.9
Ohio	27	17	1.0	22.9	.7	1.5	16.3	72.4	65.9	138.4	(D)	1.4	64.5
Pennsylvania	30	15	1.2	28.1	(D)	1.7	18.2	71.5	65.0	136.4	(D)	AA	(D)
Texas	7	5	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.