

Average Wages for Fishers on the Economics Data Program Website

Data Series Descriptions



Economics Data Program
Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission

7600 Sand Point Way NE, Building 4
Seattle, WA 98115
efin@psmfc.org " <http://www.psmfc.org/efin>
(206) 526-4251 voice " (888) 421-4251 toll free
(206) 526-4074 fax

Average Wages for Fishers Data Series Descriptions

Table of Contents

This document was created to assist users of average wage data from the Economics Data Program Website. It contains the following information:

- General Information
 - Data Retrieval Information
 - Contact Information
 - Description of Covered Employment and Wages Program
 - Industries
 - Data Formats Available on the Economics Data Program Website
 - Data Update Schedule
 - Interpretation of Zeros
- Variables
 - Variable Summary
 - Variable Descriptions
- State Data Series Information
 - Alaska
 - California
 - Oregon
 - Washington
- Bureau of Labor Statistics Information
 - IMPORTANT NOTE
 - BLS Resources on the Web
 - Other BLS Resources
 - BLS Overview of the ES-202 Program
 - BLS Handbook of Methods, Chapter 5
- Industry Definitions

General Information

Data Retrieval Location

This data was retrieved from the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission's Economics Data Program at <http://www.psmfc.org/efin>.

Contact Information

Please direct any questions, suggestions or other comments to:

Geana Tyler
Fisheries Economics Program Assistant
geana_tyler@psmfc.org
(206) 526-6683

For data-specific issues, the contacts listed on the Bureau of Labor Statistics contact webpage or in the state descriptions may be able to assist you.

Description of Covered Employment and Wages Program

Wage data from each state is a part of the Bureau of Labor Statistic's Covered Employment and Wages Program, often referred to as the ES-202 program.

The BLS Overview of the Covered Employment and Wages Program explains:

The Covered Employment and Wages Program, commonly referred to as the ES-202 program, is a cooperative program involving the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor and the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). The ES-202 program produces a comprehensive tabulation of employment and wage information for workers covered by State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Publicly available files include data on the number of establishments, monthly employment, and quarterly wages, by industry, at the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level, by county, by ownership sector, for the entire United States...

Employment data under the ES-202 program represent the number of covered workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are members of the armed forces, the self-employed, proprietors, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, and railroad workers covered by the railroad unemployment insurance system. Wages represent total compensation paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when services were performed. Included in wages are pay for vacation and other paid leave, bonuses, stock options, tips, the cash value of meals and lodging, and in some States, contributions to deferred compensation plans (such as 401(k) plans). The ES-202 program does provide partial information on agricultural industries and employees in private households. (<http://stats.bls.gov/cewover.htm>)

Industries

Average wage data is collected for the following SICs:

- 0912 Fisheries: Finfish
- 0913 Fisheries: Shellfish
- 2077 Animal and Marine Fats and Oils
- 2091 Canned and Cured Fish and Seafoods
- 2092 Prepared Fresh or Frozen Fish and Seafoods
- 3556 Food Products Machinery
- 3731 Ship Building and Repairing
- 3732 Boat Building and Repairing
- 5142 Packaged Frozen Foods
- 5146 Fish and Seafoods

The OSHA definitions for each of these SICs are contained in the appendix "Industry Definitions." These definitions are also available on the Economics Data Program website at <http://www.psmfc.org/efin/siclup.html> and directly from OSHA at <http://www.osha.gov/oshstats/sicser.html>.

Data Formats Available on the Economics Data Program Website

The average wage data available to EFIN from each state has been standardized and combined into a single file for easy retrieval. Individual state data files and a combined state data file are available to be downloaded.

Each wage file is available currently in two formats: as an ASCII comma-delimited and as an SPSS data file. The combined file (AK, CA, OR, and WA) is also available as a MS Excel 5.0 file. In the future, these data will also be available in PDF format.

Data Update Schedule

Each of the states process labor data on a different schedule. This results in variation in EFIN state labor files' most recent data. The following table should help users determine what data is available and when to check back for updated data.

State	Currently Available on EFIN		Next Update to EFIN Data	
	<i>Most Recent Data</i>	<i>Date of Last Update</i>	<i>Data Expected</i>	<i>Expected Date</i>
Alaska	2001, Q1	July 11,2001	2001,Q1	September 2001
California	2001, Q1	January 10, 2002	2001,Q2	March 2001
Oregon	2001, Q4	May 20, 2002	2002,Q1	October 2002
Washington	2001, Q4	May 20, 2002	2002, Q1	October 2002

Interpretation of Zeros

Zeros in a data cell indicate that the data for that cell are either confidential or missing.

For states which provide data on a quarterly basis (AK, CA, and WA), there are likely to be some missing data from the most recent year. In these cases, the cells for the missing data are set equal to zero. For example, assume that Quarter 3 1999 is the most recent quarter of data available for a given state. All of the following variables would be set equal to zero: Empl_Oct, Empl_Nov, Empl_Dec, Earn_Q4, and Units_Q4. Empl_Q4 and Aearn_Q4 would necessarily result in a zero value as they are functions exclusively of the previously mentioned variables. Empl_Ann, Earn_Ann and AEarn_An would not be equal to zero as they are based upon other, presumably non-zero, variables. They would however be missing Q4 data and, therefore, should not be interpreted at true annual values.

Zeros in data cells for the most recent quarter available (which does vary between states) and quarters prior to the most recent quarter available may be interpreted as an indication of confidential data.

Variables

Variable Summary

Variable	Description	Notes
Year	Year to which data applies	
State	State from which data originates	
SIC	Standard Industry Classification	See Industries section for SICs in this series
Empl_Jan	Number of workers employed in January	
Empl_Feb	Number of workers employed in February	
Empl_Mar	Number of workers employed in March	
Empl_Apr	Number of workers employed in April	
Empl_May	Number of workers employed in May	
Empl_Jun	Number of workers employed in June	
Empl_Jul	Number of workers employed in July	
Empl_Aug	Number of workers employed in August	
Empl_Sep	Number of workers employed in September	
Empl_Oct	Number of workers employed in October	
Empl_Nov	Number of workers employed in November	
Empl_Dec	Number of workers employed in December	
Empl_Q1	Total Employee-Months in Quarter 1	= Empl_Jan + Empl_Feb + Empl_Mar
Empl_Q2	Total Employee-Months in Quarter 2	= Empl_Apr + Empl_May + Empl_Jun
Empl_Q3	Total Employee-Months in Quarter 3	= Empl_Jul + Empl_Aug + Empl_Sep
Empl_Q4	Total Employee-Months in Quarter 4	= Empl_Oct + Empl_Nov + Empl_Dec
Empl_Ann	Total Employee-Months in Year	= Empl_Q1 + Empl_Q2 + Empl_Q3 + Empl_Q4
Earn_Q1	Total Earnings in Quarter 1	
Earn_Q2	Total Earnings in Quarter 2	
Earn_Q3	Total Earnings in Quarter 3	
Earn_Q4	Total Earnings in Quarter 4	
Earn_Ann	Total Earnings in Year	= Earn_Q1 + Earn_Q2 + Earn_Q3 + Earn_Q4
AEarn_Q1	Average Monthly Earnings in Quarter 1	= Earn_Q1/ Empl_Q1
AEarn_Q2	Average Monthly Earnings in Quarter 2	= Earn_Q2/ Empl_Q2
AEarn_Q3	Average Monthly Earnings in Quarter 3	= Earn_Q3/ Empl_Q3
AEarn_Q4	Average Monthly Earnings in Quarter 4	= Earn_Q4/ Empl_Q4
AEarn_An	Average Monthly Earnings in Year	= Earn_Ann/ Empl_Ann
Units_Q1	# Reporting Units in Quarter 1	Quarterly reporting units are calculated differently by individual states. See individual state descriptions for more detail.
Units_Q2	# Reporting Units in Quarter 2	
Units_Q3	# Reporting Units in Quarter 3	
Units_Q4	# Reporting Units in Quarter 4	

Variable Descriptions

Year

Year is a four digit year to which the data applies. This information is provided directly by the states.

State

State is the state from which data originates. This information is added by the Economics Data Program.

SIC

SIC is the Standard Industry Classification. Please see Industries for a list of industries for which data are collected by the Economics Data Program. This information is provided directly by the states.

Empl_month (i.e., Empl_jan through Empl_dec)

Empl_month gives the employment count for a given month. This information is provided directly by the states.

Following is an excerpt from the BLS Handbook of Methods, Chapter 5 describing the employment count. The full text of this note is available in the Handbook in the BLS Information section.

Employment data represent the number of workers on the payroll during the pay period including the 12th day of the month. The pay period varies in length from employer to employer; for most employers, it is a 7-day period but not necessarily a calendar week. An employer who pays on more than one basis (such as weekly for production employees and semimonthly for office employees) reports the sum of the number of workers on each type of payroll for the period.

The employment count includes all corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, clerical workers, wage earners, pieceworkers, and part-time workers. Workers are reported in the State and county of the physical location of their job. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and so forth are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded.

Persons on the payroll of more than one firm are counted in each firm. Workers are counted even though their wages may be nontaxable for UI purposes during that period (having reached the taxable limit for the year).

The employment count excludes employees who earned no wages during the entire applicable period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations, and employees who earned wages during the month but not during the applicable pay period.

Empl_Q1-4 and Empl_ann

Empl_Q1, Empl_Q2, Empl_Q3, Empl_Q4 and Empl_ann are totals computed by the Economics Data Program based on Empl_month data according to the formulas in the Notes section of the variable summary table.

Empl_ann is calculated regardless of whether data are missing. This means that *for the most recent year, Empl_ann may not represent a true annual total*. For example, assume that the most recent quarter of data available is Quarter 3. For that year, the $Empl_ann = empl_q1 + empl_q2 + empl_q3$ (because $empl_q4 = 0$).

Empl_q1-4 and empl_ann give the number of employee-months in the respective period, not necessarily the number of unique employees in that period. For example, it may be that Jane Doe worked in Jan and Feb. She would be counted as one employee in January and as one employee in February. Thus, she would account for 2 employee-months in total employment for the year, even though she is indeed only one employee.

Earn_Q1-4

Earn_Q1, Earn_Q2, Earn_Q3, and Earn_Q4 are the total quarterly earnings provided directly by the states.

Following is an excerpt from the BLS Handbook of Methods, Chapter 5 describing earnings/total wages. The full text of this note is available in the Handbook in the BLS Information section.

Total wages, for purposes of the quarterly UI reports submitted by employers in private industry in most States, include gross wages and salaries, bonuses, stock options, tips and other gratuities, and the value of meals and lodging, where supplied. In some of the States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans, such as 401(k) plans, are included in total wages. Total wages, however, do not include employer contributions to Old-age, Survivors', and Disability Insurance (OASDI); health insurance; unemployment insurance; workers' compensation; and private pension and welfare funds.³

In most States, firms report the total wages paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of the timing of the services performed. Under laws of a few States, however, the employers report total wages earned during the quarter (payable) rather than actual amounts paid.

For Federal workers, wages represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods paid within the quarter. This gross amount includes cash allowances and the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration. It includes all lump-sum payments for terminal leave, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as those for workers in private industry.

Earn_Ann

Earn_Ann is a total computed by the Economics Data Program based on Earn_Q1-4 data according to the formula in the Notes section of the variable summary table.

Earn_ann is calculated regardless of whether data are missing. This means that *for the most recent year, Earn_ann may not represent a true annual total*. For example, assume that the most recent quarter of data available is Quarter 3. For that year, the Earn_ann = earn_q1 + earn_q2 + earn_q3 (because earn_q4 = 0).

AEarn_Q1-4 and AEarn_ann

AEarn_Q1, Aearn_Q2, Aearn_Q3, Aearn_Q4 and Aearn_ann are averages computed by the Economics Data Program based on Earn_Q1-4 and Empl_month data according to the formulas in the Notes section of the variable summary table.

Units_Q1-4

Units_Q1, Units_Q2, Units_Q3 and Units_Q4 indicate the number of reporting units or statistical entities to which the earnings and employment data apply. These data are provided directly by the states.

Following is an excerpt from the BLS Handbook of Methods, Chapter 5 describing reporting units. The full text of this note is available in the Handbook in the BLS Information section.

An establishment is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, which produces goods or provides services. It usually is at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity, for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wage data. Most employers who operate more than one establishment in a State file a Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI Contribution Report. The MWR form is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each establishment of these employers. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a MWR. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is less than 10, the employer will generally file a consolidated report for all establishments. Some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus group establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of establishments (or installations).

Alaska

Data Source

Alaska data are from the Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section, ES-202 Unit. The contact there is Sara Verrelli who may be reached at

Alaska Dept of Labor,
Research and Analysis Section
Sara Verrelli
sara_verrelli@labor.state.ak.us
(907) 465-4500

Comments

These data follow the format of the combined file with no exceptions.

Quarterly reporting units are supplied on a quarterly basis and are not an annual average.

As Alaska provides data on a quarterly basis, zeros in records for the most recent year of data may indicate that the data is not yet available. For example, assume that the most recent data are for Quarter 3 of 1999. Zeros in the quarter 4 variables (e.g., earn_q4, aearn_q4, empl_nov) would indicate that the data for those cells are missing. These zeros do not indicate that the data are confidential. Zeros in cells associated with data prior to and including Quarter 3, 1999 would indicate confidential data in this example.

Another result of being provided quarterly data is that totals and averages may be missing some values. In the example above, annual employment would be based upon employment counts from January through September and would NOT include employment counts for October through December. The same is applicable for total annual earnings and average annual earnings.

EFIN received the last update to this data on July 11, 2001.

California

Data Source

California data are from the State of California, EDD - Labor Market Information Division, from the ES202 detail file. The contact there is John Vaughn who may be reached at
California Dept of Labor

Labor Market Information Division
Information Services Group
John Vaughn
lmid.jvaughn@edd.ca.gov
(916)262-2296
(916)262-2443 FAX

Comments

These data follow the format of the combined file with no exceptions.

Quarterly reporting units are supplied on a quarterly basis and are not an annual average.

As California provides data on a quarterly basis, zeros in records for the most recent year of data may indicate that the data is not yet available. For example, assume that the most recent data are for Quarter 3 of 1999. Zeros in the quarter 4 variables (e.g., earn_q4, aearn_q4, empl_nov) would indicate that the data for those cells are missing. These zeros do not indicate that the data are confidential. Zeros in cells associated with data prior to and including Quarter 3, 1999 would indicate confidential data in this example.

Another result of being provided quarterly data is that totals and averages may be missing some values. In the example above, annual employment would be based upon employment counts from January through September and would NOT include employment counts for October through December. The same is applicable for total annual earnings and average annual earnings.

EFIN received the last update to this data on October 15, 2001.

Oregon

Data Source

Oregon data are from the State of Oregon, Employment Department, Research & Analysis Section. The contact there is Ken Lux who may be reached at
Oregon Employment Department

Research & Analysis Section
Ken Lux
Kenneth.D.Lux@state.or.us
(503) 947-1248

Comments

These data follow the format of the combined file with few exceptions.

Oregon provides labor and wage information on an annual basis, NOT on a quarterly basis. You may interpret all zeros as an indication of confidential data and assume all totals are not missing any (non-confidential) data..

Oregon supplies annual reporting units, NOT quarterly reporting units. The quarterly reporting units are an average of the annual units, that is annual reporting units divided by four.

EFIN received the last update to this data on February 14, 2001

Washington

Data Source

The data are from the State of Washington, Employment & Training Division, Labor Market and Economic Analysis, Labor Market Information: Covered Employment and Payrolls in Washington State by County and Industry, 1995-1997 published, 1998 preliminary estimates. The contact is John Haws who may be reached at:

Washington State Employment & Training Division
Labor Market and Economic Analysis
Labor Market Information
John Wines
JWines@ESD.WA.GOV
(360) 438-4843
1-800-215-1617

Comments

These data follow the format of the combined file with the following exceptions:

Reporting Units

The number of reporting units is not provided for the entire year. The State uses the number of units in the 4th Quarter for annual calculations. The number of reporting units is provided for each quarter.

Combination of Original Data Sources

The last update to this dataset was provided on September 26, 2000 and contained Quarter 4, 1999 data.

For 1995-1996 data, EFIN was provided with data two datasets: one with the quarterly data and one with annual data. The annual data was provided on Friday 11 Dec and the quarterly data were provided on Monday 14 Dec. These two datasets have been combined into one for ease of use. 2000 data was only given in annual format, quarter 4 values are actually annual values.

Data originally from the annual data are contained in the following variables: Year, SIC, # Empl_jan, Empl_feb, Empl_mar, Empl_apr, Empl_may, Empl_jun, Empl_jul, Empl_aug, Empl_sep, Empl_oct, Empl_nov, Empl_dec, and Earn_ann.

Data originally from the quarterly data are contained in the following variables: Year, SIC, Earn_q1, Earn_q2, Earn_q3, Earn_q4, Units_q1, Units_q2, Units_q3, and Units_q4.

Users of this data should be aware that the total quarterly earnings do NOT sum to the total annual earnings for these years. This is due to the data being extracted on different dates. John Haws suggests that the annual data are probably the more accurate of the two, given that the annual data are created after the quarterly data. However, the differences are small.

EFIN received the last update to this data on June 20, 2001.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Information

IMPORTANT NOTE

The BLS Overview of the Covered Employment and Wages program and the BLS Handbook of Methods have been added to this file for your convenience. These documents were downloaded directly from the BLS website at the URL's below on 21 September 1999.

You are encouraged to view the most recent version of these documents on the BLS website before including either document in your citations. The URL's are listed below.

If you do discover that either of these documents is not the most recent version, we would greatly appreciate if you would notify the Economics Data Program. The Economics Data Program can be reached via email at efin@psmfc.org, via phone at (206) 526-4251, (206) 526-6683 or toll free at (888) 421-4251.

BLS Resources on the Web

The BLS Overview contained in this section was obtained at <http://stats.bls.gov/cewover.htm>.

The BLS Handbook of Methods, Chapter 5: was obtained at <http://stats.bls.gov/pub/hom/pdf/homch5.pdf>.

Additionally, you may find the following websites useful when using the CPI:

- The BLS CEW Homepage is located at <http://stats.bls.gov/cewhome.htm>
- The BLS Answers to Frequently Asked Questions is located at <http://stats.bls.gov/cewfaq.htm>
- BLS Contact Information is located at <http://stats.bls.gov/cewcont.htm>
- Comparison of ES-202 covered employment data with other series at <http://stats.bls.gov/cewbultn.htm#2I>
- The BLS Homepage is located at <http://stats.bls.gov/blshome.htm>
- The BLS form-based querying system is located at <http://stats.bls.gov/sahome.html>

Other BLS Resources

BLS has suggested the following resources related to the ES-202 program:

- U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 1995*, Bulletin 2483, December 1996.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Employment Data Under the New Standard Industrial Classification, First Quarter 1988*, Report 772, October 1989.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "ES-202, Operating Manual," *Employment Security Manual*, Part III, Sections 0400-0599, revised on a regular basis.
- U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. "Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws," revised on a regular basis.

Covered Employment & Wages



Overview

The Covered Employment and Wages Program, commonly referred to as the ES-202 program, is a cooperative program involving the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor and the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). The ES-202 program produces a comprehensive tabulation of employment and wage information for workers covered by State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Publicly available files include data on the number of establishments, monthly employment, and quarterly wages, by industry, at the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level, by county, by ownership sector, for the entire United States. These data are aggregated to annual levels, to higher industry levels (3-digit, 2-digit, industry division and totals), and to higher geographic levels (national, State, and Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)).

The ES-202 program serves as a near census of monthly employment and quarterly wage information by 4-digit industry at the national, State, and county levels. At the national level, the ES-202 program publishes employment and wage data for 1,217 series, or nearly every 4-digit SIC. At the State and area level, the ES-202 program publishes employment and wage data down to the 4-digit SIC level, if disclosure restrictions are met. In accordance with BLS policy, the ES-202 program does not disclose data for any level in which the universe (1) consists of fewer than three UI accounts; or (2) is dominated by a single UI account that represents 80 percent or more of employment.

Employment data under the ES-202 program represent the number of covered workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are members of the armed forces, the self-employed, proprietors, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, and railroad workers covered by the railroad unemployment insurance system. Wages represent total compensation paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when services were performed. Included in wages are pay for vacation and other paid leave, bonuses, stock options, tips, the cash value of meals and lodging, and in some States, contributions to deferred compensation plans (such as 401(k) plans). The ES-202 program does provide partial information on agricultural industries and employees in private households.

Data from the ES-202 program serve as an important input to many BLS programs. The ES-202 data are used as the benchmark source for employment by the Current Employment Statistics program and the Occupational Employment Statistics program. The UI administrative records collected under the ES-202 program serve as a sampling frame for BLS establishment surveys.

In addition, data from the ES-202 program serve as an input to other Federal and State programs. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce uses ES-202 data as the base for developing the wage and salary component of personal income. The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) of the Department of Labor and the SESAs use ES-202 data to administer the employment security program. The ES-202 data accurately reflect the extent of coverage of the State UI laws and are used to measure UI revenues; national, State and local area employment; and total and UI taxable wage trends.

BLS publishes three annual reports from the ES-202 program: (1) a comprehensive *Employment and Wages* bulletin published about 10 months after the close of the last quarter in the reference year; (2) a news release on State average annual pay with industry detail issued about 8 months after the close of the last quarter; and (3) a news release on average annual pay within the 313 metropolitan areas published shortly after the State news release. Also, the cooperating SESAs issue quarterly and/or annual reports of ES-202 data.



[CEW Home Page](#)



[BLS Home Page](#)

202_info

Bureau of Labor Statistics

202_info@bls.gov

Last modified: September 8, 1998

URL: <http://stats.bls.gov/cewover.htm>

Chapter 5. Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance

The Covered Employment and Wages program, commonly called the ES-202 program, is a cooperative endeavor of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the employment security agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Using quarterly data submitted on magnetic media or electronically by the agencies, BLS summarizes employment and wage data for workers covered by State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and for civilian workers covered by the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

The ES-202 program is a comprehensive and accurate source of employment and wage data, by industry, at the national, State, and county levels. It provides a virtual census of nonagricultural employees and their wages. In addition, about 47 percent of all workers in agricultural industries are covered.

Background

The ES-202 program can trace its origins back to the Social Security Act of 1935, which authorized collection of information to determine if State unemployment compensation programs were in compliance with the act. From the inception of the national UI system in 1938, when the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, until 1972, collection of the data, publication, and technical expertise were the responsibilities of the U.S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration or its predecessor agencies. Semiannual reports summarizing the data were issued until 1950, when the periodical *Employment and Wages* began quarterly publication. In 1972, BLS assumed responsibility and continued quarterly publication until 1975. *Employment and Wages* then became an annual publication.

Concepts and Methodology

Scope of coverage

In 1938, UI coverage and, consequently, ES-202 reporting requirements, extended only to private firms employing eight or more persons at least 20 weeks a year; certain employee groups were exempt. Insurance coverage was successively broadened, to include Federal civilian employ-

IN THIS CHAPTER

Background	42
Concepts and methodology	42
Scope of coverage	42
Establishments and reporting units	43
Employment	43
Total wages	44
Taxable wages and contributions	44
Industrial classification	44
Collection methods	44
Comparison of the ES-202 program	
with other series	45
Current Employment Statistics	45
Current Population Survey	45
County business patterns	45
Office of Personnel Management	45
Presentation	46
Uses	46
Technical References	47

ees¹ (1955); firms employing four to seven employees (1956) and ex-military personnel² (1958); firms employing one to three employees; and State colleges, universities, and hospitals (1972). In 1978, coverage was extended to nearly all other State and local public employees, to agricultural firms employing a minimum of 10 workers in at least 20 weeks a year or having a \$20,000 quarterly payroll; and to employers paying a quarterly minimum of \$1,000 to domestic workers.

UI coverage is broad and basically comparable from State to State. In 1994, UI and UCFE covered over 112 million jobs, or over 96 percent of total wage and salary civilian jobs. Covered workers received \$3.0 trillion in pay, or 92.5 percent of the wage and salary component of national income.

Background	48
Program description	48
Data availability	48
Uses of the data	49

¹Under the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program.

²Under the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program.

Over the years, many States have legislated unemployment insurance protection for additional categories of workers above the base established through Federal legislation. Details on coverage laws are provided in *Comparisons of State Unemployment Insurance Laws*, available upon request from the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor.

When UI-covered private industry employment data are compared directly with other employment series, the industry exclusions also should be taken into account. Excluded from private-sector coverage in 1994 were approximately 0.2 million wage and salary agricultural employees, 1.6 million self-employed farmers, 9.0 million self-employed nonagricultural workers, 0.6 million domestic workers, and 0.2 million unpaid family workers. Also excluded were 1.4 million members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States, 0.3 million workers covered by the railroad unemployment insurance system, and about 0.7 million State and local government workers. In addition, certain types of nonprofit employers, e.g., religious organizations, are given a choice of coverage or noncoverage in a number of States.

Establishments and reporting units

An establishment is an economic unit, such as a farm, mine, factory, or store, which produces goods or provides services. It usually is at a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity, for which a single industrial classification may be applied. Occasionally, a single physical location encompasses two or more distinct and significant activities. Each activity should be reported as a separate establishment if separate records are kept and the various activities are classified under different 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical entity for reporting employment and wage data. Most employers who operate more than one establishment in a State file a Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) each quarter, in addition to their quarterly UI Contribution Report. The MWR form is used to collect separate employment and wage data for each establishment of these employers. Some very small multi-establishment employers do not file a MWR. When the total employment in an employer's secondary establishments (all establishments other than the largest) is less than 10, the employer will generally file a consolidated report for all establishments. Some employers either cannot or will not report at the establishment level and thus group establishments into one consolidated unit, or possibly several units, though not at the establishment level.

Prior to 1991, employers provided covered employment and wages data on a "reporting unit" basis. Reporting unit data typically provided detail only for different county lo-

cations and/or industrial operations within a State. Non-standard forms, similar in concept to the MWR and called the Statistical Supplement, were used by States to collect these county/industry data. Although reporting units were, for the most part, individual establishments, employers could provide a summary of their employment and wages data for multiple establishments within a county that were conducting the same type of industrial activity. For example, a fast-food business may have submitted a report that covered all its operations within a county prior to 1991; on the MWR, the employer reports employment and wages data for each individual location.

In government, the reporting unit is the installation (a single location at which a department, agency, or other government instrumentality has civilian employees). Federal agencies follow slightly different criteria from private employers in breaking down their reports by installation. They are permitted to combine as a single statewide unit (1) all installations with 10 workers or fewer and (2) all installations which have a combined total in the State of fewer than 50 workers. In addition, when there are fewer than 25 workers in all secondary installations in a State, they may be combined and reported with the major installations. Lastly, if a Federal agency has fewer than five employees in a State, the agency headquarters office (regional office, district office) serving each State may consolidate the wage and employment data for that State with the data reported to the State in which the headquarters is located.

As a result of these reporting rules, the number of reporting units is always larger than the number of employers (or government agencies) but smaller than the number of establishments (or installations).

Employment

Employment data represent the number of workers on the payroll during the pay period including the 12th day of the month. The pay period varies in length from employer to employer; for most employers, it is a 7-day period but not necessarily a calendar week. An employer who pays on more than one basis (such as weekly for production employees and semimonthly for office employees) reports the sum of the number of workers on each type of payroll for the period.

The employment count includes all corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, clerical workers, wage earners, pieceworkers, and part-time workers. Workers are reported in the State and county of the physical location of their job. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, paid vacation, and so forth are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded.

Persons on the payroll of more than one firm are counted in each firm. Workers are counted even though their wages may be nontaxable for UI purposes during that period (having reached the taxable limit for the year).

The employment count excludes employees who earned

no wages during the entire applicable period because of work stoppages, temporary layoffs, illness, or unpaid vacations, and employees who earned wages during the month but not during the applicable pay period.

Total wages

Total wages, for purposes of the quarterly UI reports submitted by employers in private industry in most States, include gross wages and salaries, bonuses, stock options, tips and other gratuities, and the value of meals and lodging, where supplied. In some of the States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans, such as 401(k) plans, are included in total wages. Total wages, however, do not include employer contributions to Old-age, Survivors', and Disability Insurance (OASDI); health insurance; unemployment insurance; workers' compensation; and private pension and welfare funds.³

In most States, firms report the total wages paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of the timing of the services performed. Under laws of a few States, however, the employers report total wages earned during the quarter (payable) rather than actual amounts paid.

For Federal workers, wages represent the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods paid within the quarter. This gross amount includes cash allowances and the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration. It includes all lump-sum payments for terminal leave, withholding taxes, and retirement deductions. Federal employee remuneration generally covers the same types of services as those for workers in private industry.

Taxable wages and contributions

Taxable wages are that part of wages subject to the State unemployment insurance contribution tax. Contributions (i.e., monies that are deposited in trust funds in order to pay unemployment claims) are calculated on taxable wages and are reported quarterly.

Under Federal Law, certain units of State and local governments and certain nonprofit establishments may elect to reimburse the State for any unemployment insurance claims that have been filed against them. These reimbursable accounts are not subject to the quarterly assessment for unemployment insurance funds; therefore, their taxable wages and contributions are not reported.

In mid-1996, approximately 20 percent of the States required that employers pay UI taxes on the first \$7,000 of employee wages—the minimum established by Federal laws. The remaining States established higher limits on taxable earnings. The portion of wages subject to taxation has varied substantially over time. As of 1996, about one-half of the States allowed employers to obtain lower tax rates by

³ Employee contributions for the same purposes, as well as money withheld from the employee's gross pay for income taxes, union dues, etc., are included in the UI reports.

making voluntary contributions to the unemployment tax fund. The few States which tax employees in addition to employers are requested to include employees' contributions in their ES-202 report.

Industrial classification

Employment and wage data under the ES-202 program have been classified by industry since 1938. Industrial codes are assigned by State agencies to each reporting unit based on responses to questionnaires in which employers indicate their principal product or activity. If a private or government employer conducts different activities at various establishments or installations, separate industrial codes are assigned to each establishment, to the extent possible.

Since 1938, the industrial classification of business establishments and government installations has undergone a number of modifications. Until 1945, classification was based on the *Social Security Board Classification Manual*. At that time, the basis was changed to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, which has since been revised several times. Establishments were originally classified into 20 manufacturing and 60 nonmanufacturing groups, on a 2-digit basis. The number of such groups has remained fairly constant. Three-digit groupings were added in 1942, and 4-digit groupings were added for manufacturing in 1956 and for nonmanufacturing in 1968. In the Covered Employment and Wages program, statewide 4-digit classification of nonmanufacturing became mandatory in 1978.

Since 1988, the *1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual* has been used to classify the industry of each establishment. (See appendix B.) The manual provides for 1,005 4-digit industries, 416 3-digit industries, 83 major industry groups, and 11 industry divisions. Of the 1,005 4-digit industries, 7 are not used in the Covered Employment and Wages program because of problems in obtaining systematic and accurate information to code sufficiently at the 4-digit level.

In order to insure the highest possible quality of data from the ES-202 program, BLS and the States verify and update, if necessary, the SIC, location, and ownership classifications of all units on a 3-year cycle. Government units in the public administration industry division, however, are verified less frequently.

Collection methods

State agencies collect ES-202 data on the quarterly UI Contribution Report or MWR as a byproduct of the administration of the UI program. Once new employers have met the criteria for UI liability and registered with the State agency, they begin the ongoing process of submitting a quarterly UI report. Employers who have ceased operations no longer report and are dropped from ES-202 data.

State agencies send magnetic tapes or cartridges, or electronically transmit their ES-202 data for nearly 7.0 million active establishments to BLS each quarter. Each establish-

ment is classified by its industrial activity and then independently by 1 of 4 ownership categories. Private industry has 6.6 million establishments; Federal Government, 48,000; State government, 61,000; and local government, 121,000. The State agencies code and summarize the raw data from the UI Contribution and Multiple Worksite Reports; check for missing information and errors; prepare imputations of data for delinquent reports; and finally, machine process the data. Five months following the end of each quarter, the agencies send these data to Washington.

In order to assure accurate data, BLS conducts several additional edits of the data each quarter and then requests State agencies to review questionable entries and provide updates or explanations where necessary. BLS has also developed an exportable macro-edit system for State agency use so that there may be consistent and efficient review of the ES-202 report. The macro-edit permits State agencies to use their resources effectively in the processing, review, and correction of data.

Comparison of the ES-202 Program with Other Series

A number of other statistical data series are comparable in some respects to those provided in the ES-202 program. These series all have certain applications, strengths, and shortcomings. Because of its broad universe coverage, continuity, and currency, the ES-202 program is one of the most useful.

Current Employment Statistics

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program uses a sample of about 390,000 establishments to provide current estimates of monthly nonfarm employment, average weekly hours, and average hourly and weekly earnings. Employment estimates derived from the CES are benchmarked primarily to ES-202 records, which cover about 98 percent of all nonfarm employees and 98 percent of those in the private nonfarm sector. For the remaining industries, the CES program uses other sources to estimate employment not covered by State UI laws.

In addition to being both sample-based rather than a universe count and more current, the CES program differs from the ES-202 program in that the former provides paid hours and weighted weekly earnings estimates for production workers in manufacturing and nonsupervisory workers in nonmanufacturing. The ES-202 program provides total quarterly payroll data for all employees, unrelated to hours paid. Also, the CES program data are available monthly, whereas ES-202 data are available quarterly.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a sample survey of about 50,000 households selected to represent the entire civilian noninstitutional population and designed to mea-

sure overall employment, unemployment, and those not in the labor force. In terms of employment, the sample thus includes categories of workers which are entirely or partly excluded from the ES-202 program: Certain farm and domestic workers, the self-employed, persons working 15 hours or more in the survey reference week as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise, employees of certain nonprofit organizations, and railroad workers. The CPS also counts employees uncompensated because of temporary absence but excludes workers under 16 years old.

Because the CPS is a sample and surveys households rather than establishments, it cannot present employment and wage data in the industrial and geographical detail available under the ES-202 program, but it does provide demographic characteristics. As a household survey, its focus is on individuals, whereas establishment-based surveys such as the ES-202 program focus on jobs. When providing geographic information, the CPS program tabulates data by the location of the residence. On the other hand, the ES-202 program provides its State and county data by the location of the job. Both CPS and CES data are released within 1 month of the reference period; ES-202 data become available several months after the reference quarter.

County Business Patterns

Covered employment and wages data from the ES-202 program differ from employment data published in *County Business Patterns* (CBP) of the Bureau of the Census in the following major areas: (1) CBP data exclude administrative and auxiliary units from "operating" unit data at the 4-digit level and include these data at the industry division level only. ES-202 covered employment, on the other hand, includes data for these units at the 4-digit SIC level. (2) CBP excludes agricultural production workers and household workers, some of whom are included in ES-202 covered employment data. CBP also excludes government units, all of which are included in the ES-202 program. (3) Every 5 years, data are collected for all multi-units within the scope of business and economic censuses and included in the CBP for that year. Annual updates for the larger multi-units are obtained from the sample selected for the Report of Organization Survey, and data for nonsample multi-units are estimated. Annual updates for single units come from the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration. ES-202 covered employment and wages data, on the other hand, include data collected from all active units each quarter.

Office of Personnel Management

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) maintains and publishes a statistical series on Federal employment and payrolls with information by agency, type of position and appointment, and characteristics of employees. Both the OPM and ES-202 series exclude the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency, the Armed Forces,

temporary emergency workers employed to cope with catastrophes, and officers and crews of certain American vessels. OPM data, but not ES-202 data, include employees working in foreign countries, workers paid on a fee or commission basis, and paid patients, inmates, and certain employees of Federal institutions. Conversely, ES-202 data, but not OPM data, include Department of Defense employees paid from nonappropriated funds as well as employees with Federal appointments to the Agricultural Extension Service, County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees, and State and Area Marketing Committees.

In comparison with the OPM data, ES-202 program data provide more industry, local employment, and wage detail and more frequently updated detail on employment by State. The OPM data series, of course, have certain statistics that have no parallel in the ES-202 program.

Presentation

Employment and Wages, an annual BLS publication, presents State and national totals for covered employment and wages by broad industry division, major industry group, and detailed 4-digit industry. Data for government workers are shown by State and selected industries. The publication includes distributions of employment and wages by size of reporting unit for each major industry division for the United States as a whole. These data are distributed into 10 employment-size categories.

A comparison of the average annual pay across States, and the pay levels by industry division within States is made in an annual news release issued in late Summer or early Fall. A comparison of average annual pay in metropolitan areas is made in a news release that follows shortly after the State and Industry comparison. Both news releases can be accessed from BLS's Internet site.

To preserve the anonymity of establishments, BLS withholds publication of data for any geographic industry level in which there are fewer than three firms or in which the employment of a single firm accounts for over 80 percent of the industry. At the request of a State, data are also withheld where there is reason to believe that the "fewer than three" rule would not prevent disclosure of information pertaining to an individual firm or would otherwise violate the State's disclosure provisions. Information concerning Federal employees, however, is fully disclosable.

In addition to published information, county and metropolitan data and historical information are available from the BLS Washington office either on hard copy or on machine-readable media such as magnetic tapes and diskettes on a cost reimbursable basis. The charge for this service varies according to the complexity and volume of the re-

quest. Write to the Division of Occupational and Administrative Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212.

The individual States, which have a wide variety of uses for the data, usually publish their own reports containing ES-202 data.

Uses

The ES-202 data series is the most complete universe of monthly employment and quarterly wage information by industry, county, and State. The series have broad economic significance in evaluating labor trends and major industry developments in time series analyses and industry comparisons, and in special studies such as analyses of wages by size of establishment.

The program provides data necessary to both the Employment and Training Administration and the various State employment security agencies in administering the employment security program. The data accurately reflect the extent of coverage of the State unemployment laws and are used to measure UI revenues; National, State, and local area employment; and total and taxable wage trends. The information is used as an input for actuarial studies, determination of experience ratings, maximum benefit levels, and areas needing Federal assistance. It also assists in determining the solvency of unemployment insurance funds.

The ES-202 data are used by a variety of other BLS programs. They serve, for example, as the basic source of benchmark information for employment by industry and by size of establishment in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The Unemployment Insurance Name and Address File, developed in conjunction with the ES-202 report, also serves as a national sampling frame for establishment surveys by the Producer Price Index, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, Employment Cost Index, and other compensation programs.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce uses ES-202 wage data as a base for estimating a large part of the wage and salary component of national income and gross domestic product. A subdivision of these accounts, personal income, is instrumental in determining Federal allocation of program grants to State and local governments. The Social Security Administration and State governments also use ES-202 data in updating economic assumptions and forecasting trends in their taxable wage base.

Finally, business and public and private research organizations find the ES-202 program one of the best sources of detailed employment and wage statistics.

Technical References

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages*, 1995, Bulletin 2483, December 1996.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Employment Data Under the New Standard Industrial Classification*, First Quarter 1988, Report 772, October 1989.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "ES-202, Operating Manual," *Employment Security Manual*, Part III, Sections 0400-0599, revised on a regular basis.

U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. "Comparison of State Unemployment Insurance Laws," revised on a regular basis.

FISHERIES-RELATED SIC DESCRIPTIONS

This page is an adaptation of the Fisheries-Related SIC Descriptions page on the Economics Data Program Website at <http://www.psmfc.org/efin/siclup.html>.

This page contains definitions of selected fisheries-related Standard Industry Classifications. We have tried to include industries that reflect several stages of the fishing process, including harvesting and processing, wholesale and retail trade, and the manufacture of commercial fishing gear, processing equipment, and recreational fishing equipment. If there is an industry that you feel should appear on this page, please send an email with either the SIC or NAICS code to efin@psmfc.org.

To see how these compare to industries in the North American Industry Classification System, see our Fisheries Related SIC-NAICS Conversions page at http://www.psmfc.org/efin/naics_sic.html

To look-up a SIC not listed here by keyword or number, go to <http://www.osha.gov/oshstats/sicscr.html>
To examine the 1987 SIC manual structure to see broad categories and how fisheries-related SICs relate to other SICs.

SIC Description for 0912

Division A: Agriculture, Forestry, And Fishing
Major Group 09: Fishing, Hunting, And Trapping
Industry Group 091: *Commercial Fishing*
0912 Finfish

Establishments primarily engaged in the catching or taking of finfish:

- ! Bluefish, catching of
- ! Cod, catching of
- ! Eels, catching of
- ! Finfish, catching of
- ! Fisheries, finfish
- ! Haddock, catching of
- ! Mackerel, catching of
- ! Menhaden, catching of
- ! Pilchard, catching of
- ! Pollack, catching of
- ! Rays, catching of
- ! Salmon, catching of
- ! Sea herring, catching of
- ! Sharks, catching of
- ! Tuna, catching of
- ! Whiting, catching of

SIC Description for 0913

Division A: *Agriculture, Forestry, And Fishing*
Major Group 09: *Fishing, Hunting, And Trapping*
Industry Group 091: *Commercial Fishing*
0913 Shellfish

Establishments primarily engaged in the catching or taking of shellfish.

- ! Cams, digging of
- ! Crab, catching of
- ! Crayfish, catching of
- ! Fisheries, shellfish
- ! Lobsters, catching of
- ! Mussels, taking of
- ! Oyster beds
- ! Oysters, dredging or tonging of
- ! Shellfish, catching of
- ! Shrimp, catching of
- ! Squid, catching of

SIC Description for 2077

Division D: *Manufacturing*

Major Group 20: - *Food And Kindred Products*

Industry Group 207: *Fats And Oils*

2077 Animal and Marine Fats and Oils

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing animal oils, including fish oil and other marine animal oils, and fish and animal meal; and those rendering inedible stearin, grease, and tallow from animal fat, bones, and meat scraps. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing lard and edible tallow and stearin are classified in Industry Group 201; those refining marine animal oils for medicinal purposes are classified in Industry 2833; and those manufacturing fatty acids are classified in Industry 2899.

- ! Feather meal
- ! Fish liver oils, crude
- ! Fish meal
- ! Fish oil and fish oil meal
- ! Grease rendering, inedible
- ! Meal, meat and bone: not prepared as feed
- ! Meat and bone meal and tankage
- ! Oils, animal
- ! Oils, fish and marine animal: e.g., herring, menhaden, whale
- ! Rendering plants, inedible grease and tallow
- ! Stearin, animal: inedible
- ! Tallow rendering, inedible

SIC Description for 2091

Division D: *Manufacturing*

Major Group 20: - *Food And Kindred Products*

Industry Group 209: *Miscellaneous Food Preparations And Kindred*

2091 Canned and Cured Fish and Seafoods

Establishments primarily engaged in cooking and canning fish, shrimp, oysters, clams, crabs, and other seafoods, including soups; and those engaged in smoking, salting, drying, or otherwise curing fish and other seafoods for the trade. Establishments primarily engaged in shucking and packing fresh oysters in nonsealed containers, or in freezing or preparing fresh fish, are classified in Industry 2092.

- ! Canned fish, crustacea, and mollusks
- ! Caviar, canned
- ! Chowders, fish and seafood: canned
- ! Clam bouillon, broth, chowder, juice: bottled or canned
- ! Codfish: smoked, salted, dried, and pickled
- ! Crab meat, canned and cured
- ! Finnan haddie (smoked haddock)
- ! Fish and seafood cakes: canned
- ! Fish egg bait, canned
- ! Fish, canned and cured
- ! Fish: cured, dried, pickled, salted, and smoked
- ! Herring: smoked, salted, dried, and pickled
- ! Mackerel: smoked, salted, dried, and pickled
- ! Oysters, canned and cured
- ! Salmon: smoked, salted, dried, canned, and pickled
- ! Sardines, canned
- ! Shellfish, canned and cured
- ! Shrimp, canned and cured
- ! Soups, fish and seafood: canned
- ! Stews, fish and seafood: canned
- ! Tuna fish, canned

SIC Description for 2092

Division D: *Manufacturing*

Major Group 20: - *Food And Kindred Products*

Industry Group 209: *Miscellaneous Food Preparations And Kindred*

2092 Prepared Fresh or Frozen Fish and Seafoods

Establishments primarily engaged in preparing fresh and raw or cooked frozen fish and other seafoods and seafood preparations, such as soups, stews, chowders, fishcakes, crabcakes, and shrimp cakes. Prepared fresh fish are eviscerated or processed by removal of heads, fins, or scales. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in the shucking and packing of fresh oysters in nonsealed containers.

- ! Chowders, fish and seafood: frozen
- ! Crabcakes, frozen
- ! Crabmeat picking
- ! Crabmeat, fresh: packed in nonsealed containers
- ! Fish and seafood cakes, frozen
- ! Fish fillets
- ! Fish sticks
- ! Fish: fresh and frozen, prepared
- ! Oysters, fresh: shucking and packing in nonsealed containers
- ! Seafoods, fresh and frozen
- ! Shellfish, fresh and frozen
- ! Shellfish, fresh: shucked, picked, or packed
- ! Shrimp, fresh and frozen
- ! Soups, fish and seafood: frozen
- ! Stews, fish and seafood: frozen

SIC Description for 3556

Division D: *Manufacturing*

Major Group 35: *Industrial And Commercial Machinery And Computer Equipment*

Industry Group 355: *Special Industry Machinery, Except Metalworking*

3556 Food Products Machinery

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery for use by the food products and beverage manufacturing industries and similar machinery for use in manufacturing animal foods. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing food packaging machinery are classified in Industry 3565, and those manufacturing industrial refrigeration machinery are classified in Industry Group 358.

!	Bakery machinery	!	vegetable, and other foods
!	Biscuit cutters (machines)	!	Ice cream manufacturing machinery
!	Bread slicing machines	!	Juice extractors, fruit and vegetable: commercial type
!	Brewers' and maltsers' machinery	!	Macaroni machinery: for making macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles
!	Butter making and butter working machinery	!	Malt mills
!	Cheese making machinery	!	Meat and poultry processing machinery
!	Chewing gum machinery	!	Meat grinders
!	Chocolate processing machinery	!	Milk processing machinery
!	Choppers, food: commercial types	!	Mills and presses: beet, cider, and sugarcane
!	Cider presses	!	Mixers and whippers, electric: for food manufacturing industries
!	Coffee roasting and grinding machines	!	Mixers, feed: except agricultural machinery
!	Condensed and evaporated milk machinery	!	Mixers, food: commercial types
!	Confectionery machinery	!	Oilseed crushing and extracting machinery
!	Corn popping machines, industrial type	!	Ovens, bakery
!	Cracker making machines	!	Pasteurizing equipment, dairy and other food
!	Cream separators, industrial	!	Peanut roasting machines
!	Cutters, biscuit (machines)	!	Potato peelers, electric
!	Dairy products machinery and equipment	!	Presses: cheese, beet, cider, and sugarcane
!	Dehydrating equipment, food processing	!	Sifting machines, food
!	Dies biscuit cutting	!	Slicing machines, fruit and vegetable: commercial types
!	Distillery machinery	!	Stuffers, sausage
!	Dough mixing machinery	!	Sugar plant machinery
!	Dry milk processing machinery	!	Vegetable oil processing machinery
!	Fish and shellfish processing machinery		
!	Flour mill machinery		
!	Food choppers, grinders, mixers, and slicers: commercial type		
!	Grain mill machinery		
!	Grinders, food: commercial types		
!	Homogenizing machinery: dairy, fruit,		

SIC Description for 3731

Division D: *Manufacturing*

Major Group 37: *Transportation Equipment*

Industry Group 373: *Ship And Boat Building And Repairing*

3731 Ship Building and Repairing

Establishments primarily engaged in building and repairing ships, barges, and lighters, whether self-propelled or towed by other craft. This industry also includes the conversion and alteration of ships and the manufacture of off-shore oil and gas well drilling and production platforms (whether or not self-propelled). Establishments primarily engaged in fabricating structural assemblies or components for ships, or subcontractors engaged in ship painting, joinery, carpentry work, and electrical wiring installation, are classified in other industries.

- ! Barges, building and repairing
- ! Cargo vessels, building and repairing
- ! Combat ships, building and repairing
- ! Crew boats, building and repairing
- ! Dredges, building and repairing
- ! Drilling and production platforms, floating, oil and gas
- ! Drydocks, floating
- ! Ferryboats, building and repairing
- ! Fireboats, building and repairing
- ! Fishing vessels, large: seiners and trawlers-building and repairing
- ! Hydrofoil vessels
- ! Landing ships, building and repairing
- ! Lighters, marine: building and repairing
- ! Lighthouse tenders, building and repairing
- ! Marine rigging
- ! Naval ships, building and repairing
- ! Offshore supply boats, building and repairing
- ! Passenger-cargo vessels, building and repairing
- ! Patrol boats, building and repairing
- ! Radar towers, floating
- ! Sailing vessels, commercial: building and repairing
- ! Scows, building and repairing
- ! Seiners, building and repairing
- ! Shipbuilding and repairing
- ! Submarine tenders, building and repairing
- ! Tankers (ships), building and repairing
- ! Tenders (ships), building and repairing
- ! Towboats, building and repairing
- ! Transport vessels, passenger and troop: building and repairing
- ! Trawlers, building and repairing
- ! Tugboats, building and repairing

SIC Description for 3732

Division D: *Manufacturing*

Major Group 37: *Transportation Equipment*

Industry Group 373: *Ship And Boat Building And Repairing*

3732 Boat Building and Repairing

Establishments primarily engaged in building and repairing boats. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rubber and nonrigid plastics boats are classified in Major Group 30. Establishments primarily engaged in operating marinas and which perform incidental boat repair are classified in Transportation, Industry 4493; membership yacht clubs are classified in Services, Industry 7997; and those performing outboard motor repair are classified in Services, Industry 7699.

- ! Boat kits, not a model
- ! Boats, fiberglass: building and repairing
- ! Boats, rigid: plastics
- ! Boats: motorboats, sailboats, rowboats, and canoes-building and
- ! Canoes, building and repairing
- ! Dinghies, building and repairing
- ! Dories, building and repairing
- ! Fishing boats, small
- ! Houseboats, building and repairing
- ! Hydrofoil boats
- ! Kayaks, building and repairing
- ! Life boats, building and repairing
- ! Life rafts, except inflatable (rubber and plastics)
- ! Motorboats, inboard and outboard: building and repairing
- ! Pontoons, except aircraft and inflatable (rubber and plastics)
- ! Skiffs, building and repairing

SIC Description for 5142

Division F: *Wholesale Trade*

Major Group 51: *Wholesale Trade-non-durable Goods*

Industry Group 514: *Groceries And Related Products*

5142 Packaged Frozen Foods

Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of packaged quick-frozen vegetables, juices, meats, fish, poultry, pastries, and other "deep freeze" products. Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of frozen dairy products are classified in Industry 5143, and those distributing frozen poultry, fish, and meat which are not packaged are classified in Industries 5144, 5146, and 5147, respectively.

- ! Bakery products, frozen-wholesale
- ! Bread, frozen: packaged-wholesale
- ! Cakes, frozen: packaged-wholesale
- ! Dinners, frozen-wholesale
- ! Fish, frozen: packaged-wholesale
- ! Frozen foods, packaged-wholesale
- ! Frozen vegetables-wholesale
- ! Fruit juices, frozen-wholesale
- ! Fruits, frozen-wholesale
- ! Meat pies, frozen-wholesale
- ! Meat, frozen: packaged-wholesale
- ! Pies, fruit: frozen-wholesale
- ! Poultry pies, frozen-wholesale
- ! Poultry, frozen: packaged-wholesale
- ! Seafoods, frozen: packaged-wholesale
- ! Soup, frozen-wholesale

SIC Description for 5146

Division F: *Wholesale Trade*

Major Group 51: *Wholesale Trade-non-durable Goods*

Industry Group 514: *Groceries And Related Products*

5146 Fish and Seafoods

Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution (but not packaging) of fresh, cured, or frozen fish and seafoods, except canned or packaged frozen. The preparation of fresh or frozen packaged fish and other seafood, and the shucking and packing of fresh oysters in nonsealed containers, are classified in Manufacturing, Industry 2092. Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of canned seafood are classified in Industry 5149, and those distributing packaged frozen foods are classified in Industry 5142.

- ! Fish, cured-wholesale
- ! Fish fresh-wholesale
- ! Fish frozen except packaged-wholesale
- ! Seafoods, not canned or frozen packaged-wholesale