

# Measuring the First State

A Guide to Economic Data For the First State For  
Researchers, Students, and Policymakers

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This document is designed to describe the various data available for measuring the Delaware economy. The intended audience is students, researchers, policymakers, and members of the community wishing to understand the sources of data that are publicly available.

There exists a plethora of publicly available economic and demographic measures of the First State. These measures provide gauges of the economy including jobs, housing, income, gross state product, and finance. However, not every measure is available at every industry and geography. For example, more data are available for the State than the counties. Data frequency, detail, and availability vary by geographies and data providers. A common reason for this is the need for confidentiality in public data. Data for small areas or small industries are often suppressed to avoid disclosure of sensitive data of individuals and businesses.

This document is a guide to the most requested economic data series for the first state. The document may evolve as more data become available. The most up to date version of the document will be available at [www.cadsr.udel.edu](http://www.cadsr.udel.edu).



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## Geography: an overview

Economic data are organized and reported by geography, e.g. a nation, region, state, county, census tract. However, data availability varies by geography. Data users, therefore, should have an understanding of the various geographies that are used to report economic data. This section provides an overview of common geographies used in the reporting of economic data.

The Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is the primary source of geographic definitions, and recently released the Update of Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses.<sup>1</sup> These definitions impact the availability of data for Delaware.

Table 1 summarizes the designations of Delaware and its component parts. Figure 1 delineates the geographic definitions used by the Census Bureau and other statistical agencies.

Data users often seek to compare one geography against another. Typical comparisons include interstate comparisons, and comparisons vis-à-vis the region, nation, or some other aggregation. However, numerous geographic aggregations exist such as metropolitan divisions and regions. Table 2 provides descriptions of common aggregate geographies, and memberships of Delaware geographies

Delaware's county designations are as follows: Kent County is a metropolitan statistical area (called Dover MSA by the Bureau of Labor Statistics), but Sussex County is a micropolitan area (called Seaford by the Bureau of Labor Statistics). New Castle County is a metropolitan statistical division, but this designation includes Cecil County, MD and Salem County, NJ.

Other geographic definitions relevant to Delaware include:

### CCD

(Census County Division) A subdivision of a county that is a relatively permanent statistical area established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and the local government authorities. Used for

presenting census statistics in those twenty-one states that do not have well-defined and stable minor civil divisions that serve as local governments. See table 7.

### CDP

(Census Designated Place) A statistical area defined for a census as a densely settled concentration of population that is not incorporated but which resembles an incorporated place in that it can be identified with a name. See table 6.

### Census Tracts

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county.

### Block Groups and Blocks

Block groups and blocks are the smallest geography for Census data. Block groups report population by age, race, and gender (in Census summary file 1). Blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads. Block groups are clusters of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area. Block groups report socioeconomic data such as poverty, median household income, and unemployment via summary file 3 (also known as the long form).

### Modified Grids

The Modified Grid (like Traffic Analysis Zones-TAZs) provide stable geographies for long term demographic analysis and help overcome problems

caused by changes in Census geography from decennial census to decennial census. Modified grids aggregate to TAZs, which in turn aggregate to Census tracts.

## Population

The focus of this document is economic data. However, demographic data is often useful when considering economies. The Census Bureau provides a wealth of data for various geographies (regions, states, counties, cities, and census tracts) and populations (race, ethnicity, age). Additional resources include the following, which researchers may find useful.

1. The Delaware Population Consortium produces annual population estimates updated each fall for the State, counties, and cities (Dover, Newark, and Wilmington). Population estimates are available by gender, race, and age cohort. Forecasts are made to 2030.

<http://www.cadsr.udel.edu/demography/consortium.htm>

2. The Center for Applied Demography and Survey Research has compiled Delaware-specific Census data. These data are available at <http://www.cadsr.udel.edu/census2k/default.htm>.

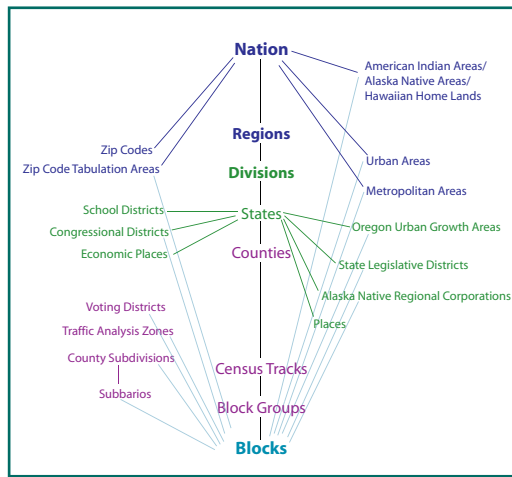
**Table 1. Summary of Geographic Profiles of Delaware**

County Name	Kent	New Castle	Sussex	Total For Delaware
FIPS State Code	10	10	10	-
FIPS County Code	1	3	5	-
Census County Division	7	11	9	27
Incorporated Places	21	17	25	57
Census Designated Places	8	13	1	18
Census Tracts	34	127	36	197
Block Groups	68	349	85	502
Blocks	3,272	7,563	6,648	17,483
Modified Grids	-	-	-	2,355
3-digit ZCTA	1	2	1	3
5-digit ZCTA	19	28	23	65

Source: Census Bureau except modified grids and school districts (CADSR). School districts do not strictly follow county lines. Differences exist between the Census and local data. Modified grids map to traffic analysis zones.

<sup>1</sup> See <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

**Figure 1. Illustration of Geographic Area Relationships**



Source: Census

## Employment

Employment measures are available at a variety of geographies, industries, and frequencies. The following summarizes the frequently requested series. A summary of these sources, their availability, and Internet addresses is provided in table 4. A primer on

industry classifications is provided on page 7.

1. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) is a monthly series of employment, unemployment, unemployment rate, and labor force. No industry detail is available. LAUS reports number of employed persons by place of residence. State-level LAUS data is available as seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted from 1976 onwards. Non-seasonally-adjusted data is available for counties and cities beginning in 1990.

2. Covered Employment and Wages (CEW or ES202) reports employment and wages covered by the unemployment insurance program.

CEW is a monthly series. CEW employment by NAICS industry is available beginning in 2001. Employment by SIC is available for 1997 to 2000. Covered employment is available for federal, state, and local governments, as well as private employment and total employment. Additionally, the number of establishments, total wages, average annual pay, and average

weekly wage are reported.

There is usually a six-month lag before the monthly employment is reported. Data are preliminary until nine months after yearend, when the prior data year are finalized. County level data are often suppressed at certain industry and ownership combinations for confidentiality.

3. Current Employment Statistics (CES or BLS790)

CES is a monthly series that reports non-farm employment, average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings. State level not seasonally adjusted data is available from 1939. Data for Dover Metropolitan Statistical Area is available from 1993. Data for Wilmington Metropolitan Statistical Division is available from 1990. Both metropolitan series report only seasonally adjusted employment. Each March, the CES is benchmarked to the CEW series. Some industry detail is available with CES data, typically as supersectors.

**Table 2. Summary of Selected Geographies by Source, Title and Components**

Geography	Source	Title	Components
Regions	BEA Economic Area	Mid-East Economic Area	DE, NY, NJ, PA, MD, DC
	Census	South	DE, VA, WV, NC, SC, GA, FL, KT, TN, AL, MI, AR, LA, OK, TX
		South Atlantic	DE, VA, WV, NC, SC, GA, FL
Metropolitan Statistical Divisions	OMB	Wilmington	New Castle Co, DE; Cecil Co, MD; Salem Co, NJ
Metropolitan Statistical Areas	OMB	Dover	Kent County, DE
		Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	Principal Cities: Philadelphia, PA; Camden, NJ; Wilmington, DE Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division: Burlington County, Camden County, Gloucester County Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division: Bucks County, Chester County, Delaware County, Montgomery County, Philadelphia County Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division: New Castle County, DE; Cecil County, MD; Salem County, NJ
Combined Metropolitan Statistical Areas	OMB	Philadelphia-Camden-Vineland, PA-NJ-DE-MD Combined Statistical Area	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA: Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division: Burlington County, NJ, Camden County, NJ, Gloucester County, NJ Philadelphia, PA Metropolitan Division: Bucks County, PA, Chester County, PA, Delaware County, PA, Montgomery County, PA, Philadelphia County, PA: Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division: New Castle County, DE, Cecil County, MD, Salem County, NJ Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area: Cumberland County, NJ
Micropolitan Statistical Areas	OMB	Seaford	Sussex County, DE

<sup>2</sup> A comparison of county employment sources is available here <http://www.cadsr.udel.edu/DOWNLOADABLE/DOCUMENTS/CEWNEW2.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Additional Delaware employment and wage information is available at the Delaware Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information (OOLMI). See <http://www.delawareworks.com/ooolmi/welcome.shtml>

<sup>4</sup> NAICS is the acronym for North American Industry Classification System. See <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm> NAICS replaced SIC.

<sup>5</sup> SIC is the acronym for the Standard Industry Classification system. SIC codes have been replaced by NAICS. See <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>



**Table 3. Comparison of Data Availability**

	Program	Frequency	Geography	Time Lag	Website
<b>Census</b>	Decennial Census	10 years	Block level and larger	Several years depending on geographic level.	<a href="http://www.census.gov">http://www.census.gov</a>
	Housing Permits	Monthly	Cities, Counties, States	Approximately one month.	<a href="http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml">http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml</a>
	Economic Census	5 Years	Cities, Counties, States	Up to three years depending on geographic level.	<a href="http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/">http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/</a>
	State Revenue	Annual	State	Approximately one year.	<a href="http://www.census.gov/govs/www/state.html">http://www.census.gov/govs/www/state.html</a>
<b>BLS</b>	CES	Monthly	MSA, MSD	Approximately one month.	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm">www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm</a>
	CEW	Monthly	Counties, States	Approximately six months.	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm">www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm</a>
	LAUS	Monthly	Cities, Counties, States	Approximately one month.	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm">www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm</a>
	Regional CPI	Quarterly	Combined MSA	Approximately one month.	<a href="http://www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm">www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm</a>
<b>BEA</b>	Gross Product	Annual	States, Region	Approximately six months for total GSP, longer for GSP by industry.	<a href="http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm">http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm</a>
	Personal Income	Quarterly	State	Approximately one quarter.	<a href="http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm">http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm</a>
	Personal Income	Annual	Counties	Approximately sixteen months.	<a href="http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm">http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm</a>
	Employment	Annual	Counties	Approximately sixteen months.	<a href="http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm">http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm</a>

**4. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)**

The BEA produces annual employment estimates. BEA employment (full and part time) includes non-farm, farm, and proprietors employment. State estimates are available by SIC from 1969 to 2001, and by NAICS from 2001-2003.

**Wages/Income**

1. CEW provides wage data for employment covered by unemployment insurance programs. See <http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm#overview> for more information.
2. The BEA provides measures of personal income, compensation, and wage and salary disbursements by industry by place of residence. The data are available at the metropolitan, county and state level. See <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/statelocal.htm> for more information.
3. The decennial Census has family income, median household income, per capita income, aggregate income, earnings, by state, county, metropolitan area, census tract, and block group. Intercensus estimates are also available (such as July 1 population estimates) for certain geographies.

**Prices**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm> measures consumer prices for the greater Philadelphia region that encompasses the Wilmington Metropolitan Statistical Division. Producer price indexes are also available.

**Housing**

The decennial Census produces housing unit estimates as low as the block group level.

See [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) for more information.

Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits by State, County, or Place. By month, buildings, units, and construction cost.

See <http://www.census.gov/const/www/permitsindex.html> for more information.

Housing Unit Estimates by State.

See <http://www.census.gov/popest/housing/> for more information.

**Gross State Product (GSP)**

The BEA provides annual estimates for gross state product. The data provide GSP by SIC for 1977 to 1997, and by NAICS for 1997 to 2004. GSP is available by industry in current dollars and real dollars.

See <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/gsp.htm> for more information.

**State Revenue**

**School Finances by State**

Education finance data include revenues, expenditures, debt, and assets (cash and security holdings) of elementary and secondary public school systems. Statistics cover all states, including the District of Columbia, and are available on an annual basis.

See <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/school.html> for more information.

**State Government Tax Collections**

The State Government Tax Collections (STC) report provides a summary of taxes collected by state for up to 25 tax categories. These tables and data files present the details on tax collections by the type of tax imposed and collected by state governments.

Census of governments is good source for all kinds of comparative information across states, counties and other units.

See <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/statetax.html> for more information.

**Economic Census**

The economic census is released in years ending in 2 and 7. The data offer 6-digit NAICS industry level of establishments, receipts, annual payroll and paid employees.

Available: states, counties, places (cities), Delaware metropolitan areas.

See <http://www.census.gov/econ/census02/> for more information.

**County Business Patterns (CBP)**

As the title suggests, CBP is a county-based data set. The data include payroll data, number of establishments by establishment size, and number of employees. Industry detail is available to the 6-digit NAICS level but may be subject to suppression. A strength of County Business Patterns is the annual availability, which affords researchers time series data.

See <http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>

Zip Code Business Patterns are also available at this web site.

County business patterns are available in two forms:

- 1 Standard Industry Classification (SIC) 1994-1997, and
- 2 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 1998-2003.

**ELMER (Employment, Labor Market & Economic Research)**

This application provides a convenient, flexible means of displaying summary, detailed and comparative data. ELMER gives geographic based access to a variety of census, economic, labor market, and local information.

See <http://eslmi40.esc.state.nc.us/elmer/>

A summary of the various data availabilities is provide in tables 4 and 5 below.

**Table 4 Data Availability by Geography and Item**

Geography	Population	Prices	Housing	Gross Product	Income	State Revenue	Establishments, payroll, revenue
State	Census, BEA		Census	BEA	BEA, Census	Census	EC, CBP
Counties	Census, BEA		Census		BEA, Census		EC, CBP
MSD <sup>1</sup>	Census, BEA		Census		BEA		EC, CBP
MSA <sup>2</sup>	Census, BEA		Census		BEA		EC, CBP
Combined MSA <sup>3</sup>	Census, BEA	BLS	Census		BEA		
Micropolitan SA <sup>4</sup>	Census, BEA		Census		BEA		
Region <sup>5</sup>	Census, BEA		Census	BEA	BEA		
Eas <sup>6</sup>	BEA				BEA		
Cities <sup>7</sup>	Census		Census		AFF		EC, CBP
Census Tracts <sup>8</sup>	Census		Census				
Block	Census		AFF				
Zip CCDs, CDPs, and incorporated areas <sup>9</sup>	AFF Census		AFF		AFF		

Legend:

**BEA** – Bureau of Economic Analysis;  
**BLS** – Bureau of Labor Statistics;  
**AFF** – American Fact Finder (Census Bureau);

**EC** – Economic Census;  
**CBP** – County Business Patterns. Smaller geographies may be summed to derived larger areas. For example, counties may be aggregated to derive **MSD, MSA**, and

regions. The table reports the geographic units at which the data is released.

<sup>1</sup>Metropolitan statistical division.

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan statistical area.

<sup>3</sup>Combined metropolitan statistical area.

<sup>4</sup>Micropolitan statistical area.

<sup>5</sup>Region (defined by either the Bureau of Economic

Analysis or Census Bureau).

<sup>6</sup>Economic Areas (Bureau of Economic Analysis).

<sup>7</sup>Cities identified by the Census Bureau.

<sup>8</sup>Census tracts.

<sup>9</sup>Census County Division and Census Designated Place.

The American Fact Finder is typically the gateway to decennial Census data. Where the Census is listed as the data source, these data will be available from the main Census page.

**Table 5 Employment Data Availability by Geography and Item**

Geography	Employment						
	BLS			Census	BEA	Economic Census	County Business Patterns
	CES	CEW	LAUS	AFF			
State	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Counties	✓ <sup>9</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MSD <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
MSA <sup>2</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Combined MSA <sup>3</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Micropolitan SA <sup>4</sup>		✓	✓	✓			
Region <sup>5</sup>			✓	✓			
Eas <sup>6</sup>				✓			
Cities <sup>7</sup>			✓		✓		
Census Tracts <sup>8</sup>			✓				
Block			✓				
Zip CCDs, CDPs, and incorporated areas <sup>9</sup>			✓			✓	

Legend:

**BEA** – Bureau of Economic Analysis;  
**BLS** – Bureau of Labor Statistics;

**AFF** – American Fact Finder (Census Bureau);  
**EC** – Economic Census;  
**CBP** – County Business Patterns. Smaller geographies may be summed to derived larger areas.

For example, counties may be aggregated to derive **MSD, MSA**, and regions. The table reports the geographic units at which the data is released.

<sup>1</sup>Metropolitan statistical division.

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan statistical area.

<sup>3</sup>Combined metropolitan statistical area.

<sup>4</sup>Micropolitan statistical area.

<sup>5</sup>Region (defined by either the Bureau of Economic Analysis or Census Bureau).

<sup>6</sup>Economic Areas (Bureau of Economic Analysis).

<sup>7</sup>Cities identified by the Census Bureau.

<sup>8</sup>Census tracts.

<sup>9</sup>Census County Division and Census Designated Place. The American Fact Finder is typically the gateway to decennial Census data. Where the Census is listed as the data source, these data will be available from the main Census page. A ✓ in a column denotes

that the data are available from the single-source given at the column heading. E.g. a ✓ in the BLS-CES employment column, denotes that employment at that given geography is available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Situation series.

**Table 6 Census Designated Place and Incorporated Areas**

Arden village, Delaware	Felton town, Delaware	Millville town, Delaware
Ardencroft village, Delaware	Fenwick Island town, Delaware	Milton town, Delaware
Ardentown village, Delaware	Frankford town, Delaware	Newark city, Delaware
Bear CDP, Delaware	Frederica town, Delaware	New Castle city, Delaware
Bellefonte town, Delaware	Georgetown town, Delaware	Newport town, Delaware
Bethany Beach town, Delaware	Glasgow CDP, Delaware	North Star CDP, Delaware
Bethel town, Delaware	Greenville CDP, Delaware	Ocean View town, Delaware
Blades town, Delaware	Greenwood town, Delaware	Odessa town, Delaware
Bowers town, Delaware	Harrington city, Delaware	Pike Creek CDP, Delaware
Bridgeville town, Delaware	Hartly town, Delaware	Rehoboth Beach city, Delaware
Brookside CDP, Delaware	Henlopen Acres town, Delaware	Rising Sun-Lebanon CDP, Delaware
Camden town, Delaware	Highland Acres CDP, Delaware	Riverview CDP, Delaware
Cheswold town, Delaware	Hockessin CDP, Delaware	Rodney Village CDP, Delaware
Claymont CDP, Delaware	Houston town, Delaware	Seaford city, Delaware
Clayton town, Delaware	Kent Acres CDP, Delaware	Selbyville town, Delaware
Dagsboro town, Delaware	Kenton town, Delaware	Slaughter Beach town, Delaware
Delaware City city, Delaware	Laurel town, Delaware	Smyrna town, Delaware
Delmar town, Delaware	Leipsic town, Delaware	South Bethany town, Delaware
Dewey Beach town, Delaware	Lewes city, Delaware	Townsend town, Delaware
Dover city, Delaware	Little Creek town, Delaware	Viola town, Delaware
Dover Base Housing CDP, Delaware	Long Neck CDP, Delaware	Wilmington city, Delaware
Edgemoor CDP, Delaware	Magnolia town, Delaware	Wilmington Manor CDP, Delaware
Ellendale town, Delaware	Middletown town, Delaware	Woodside town, Delaware
Elsmere town, Delaware	Milford city, Delaware	Woodside East CDP, Delaware
Farmington town, Delaware	Millsboro town, Delaware	Wyoming town, Delaware

**Table 7 Census County Division**

Central Kent CCD, Kent County, Delaware	Pike Creek-Central Kirkwood CCD, New Castle County, Delaware
Dover CCD, Kent County, Delaware	Red Lion CCD, New Castle County, Delaware
Felton CCD, Kent County, Delaware	Upper Christiana CCD, New Castle County, Delaware
Harrington CCD, Kent County, Delaware	Wilmington CCD, New Castle County, Delaware
Kenton CCD, Kent County, Delaware	Bridgeville-Greenwood CCD, Sussex County, Delaware
Milford North CCD, Kent County, Delaware	Georgetown CCD, Sussex County, Delaware
Smyrna CCD, Kent County, Delaware	Laurel-Delmar CCD, Sussex County, Delaware
Brandywine CCD, New Castle County, Delaware	Lewes CCD, Sussex County, Delaware
Central Pencader CCD, New Castle County, Delaware	Milford South CCD, Sussex County, Delaware
Greater Newark CCD, New Castle County, Delaware	Millsboro CCD, Sussex County, Delaware
Lower Christiana CCD, New Castle County, Delaware	Milton CCD, Sussex County, Delaware
Middletown-Odessa CCD, New Castle County, Delaware	Seaford CCD, Sussex County, Delaware
New Castle CCD, New Castle County, Delaware	Selbyville-Frankford CCD, Sussex County, Delaware
Piedmont CCD, New Castle County, Delaware	





**Industry Classifications:  
A Primer**

Employment data is commonly reported at the aggregate level, such as total jobs or total employed persons. Industry detail is also available from numerous sources (BLS, BEA, Census). Until recently, industries were delineated according to the Standard Industry Classification (SIC) system. This hierarchical system arranged industries based on letters and digits.

An example of the SIC delineation within manufacturing is given below:

- One Digit:** Manufacturing
- Two Digit:** 20 Food and Kindred Products
- Three Digit:** 201 Meat Products
- Four Digit:** 2011 Sausages and Other Prepared Meats
- Four Digit:** 2013 Poultry Slaughtered and Processing

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was adopted in 1997 as the reporting standard for U.S. industries. NAICS is being used by Canada and Mexico to enable comparisons across North American Free Trade Agreement nations. NAICS recognizes the shift of the economy towards services, and permits accurate reporting of these service industries where the SIC would not. Additionally, NAICS groups together industries using similar production processes.

NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC. NAICS allows for the identification of 1,170 industries compared to the 1,004 found in the SIC system.

The adoption of NAICS has caused a fundamental shift in how establishments are classified. Where some establishments belonging to the same firm have different primary activities, these establishments will fall into different industry classifications. For example, employment at a multiple-establishment chemical company where different establishments undertake different primary activities (chemical manufacturing, management of companies and enterprises, scientific research and development services) will see its employment reported across these different activities.

The firm's headquarters will fall into NAICS code 55 (management of companies and enterprises). The firm's research and

development establishment will fall into NAICS code 541700 (scientific research and development services). Employment at the chemical manufacturing establishment will fall into NAICS code 325000 (chemical manufacturing). Under the SIC regime, employment at all units would be reported as chemical manufacturing.

As outsourcing occurs, jobs that were previously reported in one industry may be reported in another. For example, a manufacturing firm may decide that instead of employing its own custodial workers, it will hire an external company to perform this work. This would result in a decrease in manufacturing employment (under either SIC or NAICS) and an increase in services employment.

An example of the NAICS delineation within management of companies and enterprises is given below:

NAICS Code	Description
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
551	Management of Companies and Enterprises
5511	Management of Companies and Enterprises
55111	Management of Companies and Enterprises
551111	Offices of Bank Holding Companies
551112	Offices of Other Holding Companies
551114	Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices

**Table 8 One-Digit SIC Code Classification**

Letter of Sector	Industry	Two Digit SIC Code
A	Agriculture	7
B	Mining	10
C	Construction	15
D	Transportation/Pubic Utilities	20
E	Manufacturing	40
F	Wholesale Trade	50
G	Retail Trade	52
H	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	60
I	Services	70
K	Unclassified	99

**Table 9 NAICS Codes**

NAICS Code	Industry
11	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
41-43	Wholesale Trade
44-46	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information
52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative, Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance Services
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
81	Other Services (except public administration)
91-93	Public Administration

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/>

**Table 10 Two-Digit SIC Code Classification For Retail**

SIC Code	Industry
52	Building Materials & Garden Supplies
53	General Merchandise Stores
54	Food Stores
55	Automotive Dealers & Service Stations
56	Apparel & Accessory Stores
57	Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores
58	Eating & Drinking Places
59	Miscellaneous Retail

