# Characteristics of Business Owners: 2002 

## 2002 Economic Census

Survey of Business Owners
Company Statistics Series


USCENSUSBUREAU

Many persons participated in the various activities of the 2002 Survey of Business Owners (SBO). The report was prepared in the Company Statistics Division under the direction of Ewen M. Wilson, Chief. Overall planning, management, and coordination of this report were under the supervision of Ruth A. Runyan, Assistant Division Chief for Surveys and Programs. Planning and implementation were under the direction of Lee R. Wentela, Chief, Economic Census Branch, assisted by Valerie C. Strang, Section Chief. Primary staff assistance was provided by Melody M. Atkinson, Ahmad Bakhshi, Lori E. Bowan, Anthony M. Caruso, Trey Cole, Kimberly A. Dusebout, Elaine M. Emanuel, Mary G. Frauenfelder, Geoffrey S. Hill, Kimberly M. Hollingsworth, and James C. Jarzabkowski.

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## Introduction

## PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7."

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the federal government use the data to monitor economic activity and to assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.


## BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company. (For selected industries, only payroll, employment, and classification are collected for individual establishments, while other data are collected on a consolidated basis.)

The Survey of Business Owners (SBO) is conducted on a company or firm basis rather than an establishment basis. A company or firm is a business consisting of one or more domestic establishments that the reporting firm specified under its ownership or control at the end of 2002.

The SBO covers both firms with paid employees and firms with no paid employees. Although firms with no paid employees are included in this survey, they are omitted from many of the economic census reports. Because of the inclusion of firms with no paid employees, caution should be exercised in comparing data presented in this report with published or unpublished data from other reports of the 2002 Economic Census.

## INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 2002 SBO are summarized by kind of business based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The 2002 SBO includes all firms operating during 2002 with receipts of $\$ 1,000$ or more which are classified in one or more of the following NAICS sectors:

11
21
22
23

| $31-33$ | Manufacturing |
| :--- | :--- |
| 42 | Wholesale Trade |
| $44-45$ | 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 and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services |
| 61 | Educational Services |
| 62 | Health Care and Social Assistance |
| 71 | Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation |
| 72 | Accommodation and Food Services |
| 81 | Other Services (except Public Administration) |
| 99 | Industries Not Classified |

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes) and 317 industry groups (four-digit codes). Selected NAICS industries are defined in Appendix B, NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions.

The following NAICS industries are not covered in the 2002 SBO:

- crop and animal production (NAICS 111, 112)
- scheduled air transportation (NAICS 4811, part)
- rail transportation (NAICS 482)
- postal service (NAICS 491)
- funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles (NAICS 525), except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 525930)
- religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (NAICS 813)
- private households (NAICS 814), and
- public administration (NAICS 92).

NAICS 11 and 99 are in scope of the SBO, but out of scope of the economic census. NAICS 525 and 813 are within the scope of the economic census, but out of the scope of the SBO. Therefore, caution should be exercised in comparing data presented in this report with published or unpublished data from other reports of the 2002 Economic Census.

## RELATIONSHIP TO HISTORICAL INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Prior to the 2002 SBO, data were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS identifies new industries, redefines concepts, and develops classifications to reflect changes in the economy. While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for construction, manufacturing, retail trade, and wholesale trade, which are sector titles used in both the NAICS and SIC systems, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. A description and comparison of the NAICS and SIC systems can be found in the 2002 NAICS and 1987 Correspondence Tables on the Internet at www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/N02TOS87.HTM.

## CLASSIFICATION BY RECEIPTS SIZE AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE OF FIRM

The size categories, both by receipts and employment, are based on the total nationwide receipts and/or employment of the firm. A firm is a business organization or entity consisting of one domestic establishment (location) or more under common ownership or control. All establishments of subsidiary firms are included as part of the owning or controlling firm. For the economic census, the terms "firm" and "company" are synonymous.

The revenue and employment of a multi-unit firm is determined by summing the receipts and employment, respectively, of all associated establishments. The receipts size and employment size of a firm are determined by the summed revenue or employment of all associated establishments. The employment size group 0 includes firms for which no associated establishments reported paid employees in the mid-March pay period, but paid employees at some time during the year.

Receipts size and employment size are determined for the entire company. Hence, counterintuitive results are possible, for example, only 100 employees in a category of firms with 500 employees or more in a particular industry.

## HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.
The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated, providing comparable census data across economic sectors and using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census report forms.

The range of industries covered in the economic census expanded between 1967 and 2002. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity. New for 2002 is coverage of four industries classified in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector under the SIC system: landscape architectural services, landscaping services, veterinary services, and pet care services.
The Survey of Business Owners, formerly known as the Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic census in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

An economic census has also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands of the United States and Guam since 1958, in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982, and in American Samoa for the first time as part of the 2002 Economic Census.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. Reports for 1997 were published primarily on the Internet and copies of 1992 reports are also available there. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987, 1992, and 1997 Economic Censuses contain databases that include nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

## SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for the 2002 Economic Census and related surveys is published in the Guide to the 2002 Economic

Census at www.census.gov/econ/census02/guide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the census will be published in the History of the 2002 Economic Census at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

## REPORTS

The following reports are published from the 2002 Economic Census, Company Statistics (CS) Series, Survey of Business Owners, and include totals for all U.S. businesses based on the 2002 Economic Census and estimates of business ownership by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race based on the 2002 SBO. Estimates for equally male-/female-owned firms and publicly held companies and other businesses whose ownership cannot be classified by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race are tabulated and published separately. The 2002 Characteristics of Businesses (CB) and the 2002 Characteristics of Business Owners (CBO) are new reports which present demographic and economic information about business owners and their business activities.

## Minority-Owned Firms.

- American Indian- and Alaska Native-Owned Firms
- Asian-Owned Firms
- Black-Owned Firms
- Hispanic-Owned Firms
- Native Hawaiian- and Other Pacific Islander-Owned Firms

Data are presented by industry classifications and/or geographic area (states, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, counties, and corporate municipalities (places) including cities, towns, townships, villages, and boroughs) and size of firm (employment and receipts). Data include estimates at the U.S., state, and metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area levels by detailed Asian or Pacific Islander group in the Asian-Owned Firms and the Native Hawaiian- and Other Pacific Islander-Owned Firms reports; and by Hispanic subgroup in the Hispanic-Owned Firms report.

Women-Owned Firms. Data are presented by industry classifications and/or geographic area (states, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, counties, and corporate municipalities (places) including cities, towns, townships, villages, and boroughs) and size of firm (employment and receipts).

Company Summary. Data include all businesses (minority-, nonminority-, female-, male-, and equally male-/female-owned; publicly held companies and other businesses whose ownership cannot be classified by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race) and are presented by industry classifications and/or geographic area (states, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, counties, and corporate municipalities (places) including cities, towns, townships, villages, and boroughs) and size of firm (employment and receipts).

Characteristics of Businesses. Data for respondent firms by Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and gender are presented by industry classifications at the U.S. level and by size of firm (employment and receipts). Data include additional demographic and economic business characteristics for home-based, family-owned, and franchised businesses; types of customers and workers; sources of financing for expansion, capital improvements, or start-up; the year the owner(s) in 2002 established, purchased, or acquired the business; and the sole proprietor's self-employment or business activities.

Characteristics of Business Owners. Data for the owners of respondent firms are presented by employment status and business interest. Data include additional demographic and economic owner characteristics, such as: Hispanic or Latino origin, race, gender, age, education level, and veteran status; average number of hours spent managing or working in the business; primary function in the business; and whether the business provided the primary source of personal income.

## DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented in the SBO reports are expressed in current dollars, i.e, 2002 data are expressed in 2002 dollars and 1997 data in 1997 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, data users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

## COMPARABILITY OF 2002 CB/CBO AND 1992 CBO DATA

The data presented in the 2002 CB/CBO are based on the 2002 NAICS. Previous data were presented according to the SIC system developed in the 1930s. Due to this change, comparability between census years is limited (see Relationship to Historical Industry Classifications section).

The 2002 CB/CBO cover more of the economy than any previous survey. New for 2002 are data on information, finance and insurance, real estate, and health-care industries. The scope of the census includes virtually all sectors of the economy.

Additional information about NAICS is available from the Census Bureau Internet site at www.census.gov/naics.

More information on the comparability of the $C B / C B O$ data is included in Appendix $C$, Methodology.

## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The figures shown in this report are, in part, estimated from a sample and will differ from the figures which would have been obtained from a complete census. Two types of possible errors are associated with estimates based on data from sample surveys: sampling errors and nonsampling errors. The accuracy of a survey result depends not only on the sampling errors and nonsampling errors measured, but also on the nonsampling errors not explicitly measured. For particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the measured errors. More information on the reliability of the data is included in Appendix C, Methodology.

## DISCLOSURE

In accordance with federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business. However, the number of firms in a kind-of-business or industry classification is not considered a disclosure; therefore, this information may be released even though other information is withheld. Techniques employed to limit disclosure are discussed at www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/disclosure.htm.

The information and data obtained from the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and other sources are also treated as confidential and can be seen only by Census Bureau employees sworn to protect the data from disclosure.

## CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Questions about these data may be directed to the U.S. Census Bureau, Company Statistics Division, Economic Census Branch, 301-763-3316 or csd@census.gov.

## AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media. All results of the 2002 Economic Census, including the SBO, will be available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on digital versatile discs (DVD-ROMs) for sale by the Census Bureau. The American FactFinder system at the Web site allows selective retrieval and downloading of the data. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-0801, or call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

Special Tabulations. Special tabulations of data collected in the 2002 SBO may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the Economic Census Branch, Company Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-6400.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-3316.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 2002 Economic Census data:

- $\quad$ Represents zero (page image/print only)

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals
N Not available or not comparable
S Estimates are suppressed when publication standards are not met, such as, the firm count is less than 3 , or the relative standard error of the sales and receipts is 50 percent or more.

X
Not applicable

0 to 19 employees
20 to 99 employees
100 to 249 employees
250 to 499 employees
500 to 999 employees
1,000 to 2,499 employees
2,500 to 4,999 employees
5,000 to 9,999 employees
10,000 to 24,999 employees
25,000 to 49,999 employees
। 50,000 to 99,999 employees
m 100,000 employees or more
$r$ Revised
t $\quad 90$ percent or more reporting
u $\quad 80$ to 89 percent reporting
v $\quad 70$ to 79 percent reporting
w $\quad 60$ to 69 percent reporting
y Less than 60 percent reporting

Table 1. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Hispanic or Latino Origin, and Business Interest: 2002





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| NAICS <br> code | Kind of business, Hispanic or Latino orig |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | TOTAL FOR ALL SECTORS |
|  | All owners of respondent firms |

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Equal interest owners ......
Nonmajority interest owners
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners .
FORESTRY, FISHING \& HUNTING, AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES (NAICS 113-115)

All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{2}$

## Majority interest owners ${ }^{2}$ Equal interest owners ${ }^{2}$.

Equal interest owners ${ }^{2} \ldots . .$.
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{2}$ $\qquad$
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{2}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{2}$
Equal interest owners ${ }^{2}$......

## Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{2}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{2}$.
Equal interest owners ${ }^{2}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{2}$
21

## All owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners .
Nonmajority interest owners

## Hispanic owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms

## Majority interest owners <br> Equal interest owners

Nonmajority interest owners
UTILITIES
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

Table 1. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Hispanic or Latino Origin, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.




 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| 2002 <br> NAICS <br> code | Kind of business, Hispanic or Latino orig |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | CONSTRUCTION |
|  | All owners of respondent firms |

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
31-33 MANUFACTURING
All owners of respondent firms


Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms

## Aqual interest

Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
WHOLESALE TRADE
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ......
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
44-45 RETAIL TRADE
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Hispanic or Latino Origin, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.




 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| NAICS <br> code | Kind of business, Hispanic or Latino origin, and busin |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4 8 - 4 9}$ | TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING |

All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{3}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{3}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
51
All owners of respondent firms

| All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Equal interest owners <br> Nonmajority interest owners. $\qquad$ <br> Hispanic owners of respondent firms <br> All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Equal interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Nonmajority interest owners. $\qquad$ <br> Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$$
11420
$$

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners.
FINANCE AND INSURANCE
All owners of respondent firms


$$
817878
$$

$$
789 \text { 340 }
$$

REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms

$$
2220657
$$

Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
$\qquad$
272589


$$
\begin{array}{r}
28536 \\
\times \\
\times \\
X
\end{array}
$$

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Hispanic or Latino Origin, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.




 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| NAICS <br> code | Kind of business, Hispanic or Latino origin, and business inte |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 4}$ | PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL <br> SERVICES |

All owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

## Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms

```
Majority interest owners
```

Equal interest owners ......
Nonmajority interest owners
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms

## Majority interest owners

Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners .

All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners.
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners
Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

Table 1. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Hispanic or Latino Origin, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.




 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| $\begin{aligned} & 2002 \\ & \text { NAICS } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ | Kind of business, Hispanic or Latino origin, and |
| :---: | :---: |
| 62 | HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTA |
|  | All owners of respondent firms |
|  | All interest owners of respondent firms Majority interest owners ......................... Equal interest owners |
|  | Nonmajority interest owners |
|  | Hispanic owners of respondent firms |

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ....
Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms

Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ......
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Hispanic owners of respondent firms



All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES
All owners of respondent firms

|  | All interest owners of respondent firms |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Majority interest owners |
|  | Equal interest owners |
|  | Nonmajority interest owners . |
|  | Hispanic owners of respondent firms |
|  | All interest owners of respondent firms |
|  | Majority interest owners |
|  | Equal interest owners |
|  | Nonmajority interest owners |
|  | Non-Hispanic owners of respondent firms |
|  | All interest owners of respondent firms |
|  | Majority interest owners |
|  | Equal interest owners . |
|  | Nonmajority interest owners |
|  | OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC <br> ADMINISTRATION) |

ADMINISTRATION)
All owners of respondent firms


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Hispanic or Latino Origin, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.
[All estimates are based on owners of firms that responded to the 2002 Survey of Business Owners, both firms with paid employees and firms with no paid employees. A respondent firm is defined as a business that returned the survey form and provided the gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, or race characteristics for the owner(s) (see Appendix $C$ for information on survey methodology and sampling
error). Detail may not add to total because a Hispanic or Latino firm may be of any race. Moreover, each owner had the option of selecting more than one race and therefore is included in each race error). Detail may not add to total because a Hispanic or Latino firm may be of any race. Moreover, each owner had the option of selecting more than one race and therefore is included in each race
selected. Firms with more than one domestic establishment are counted in each industry in which they operate, but only once in the U.S. total. This table is based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Data in the "Percent" columns represent the percentage of owners of firms reporting in the designated categories. For information on contidentiality protection and the meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of relative standard errors (RSE columns) and standard errors (SE columns), see Reliability of Estimates in the introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

${ }^{1}$ Data include both owners of respondent firms with paid employees and owners of respondent firms with no paid employees.
Data do not include crop and animal production (NAICS 111, 112).
Data do not include large certificated passenger carriers that report to the Office of Airline Information, U.S. Department of Transportation. Railroad transportation and U.S. Postal Service are out of scope for the 2002 Economic Census
${ }^{4}$ Data do not include funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles (NAICS 525), except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 525930).
${ }^{5}$ Data do not include religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (NAICS 813) and private households (NAICS 814).
Note: To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data
 see Appendix C.

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| NAICS <br> code | Kind of business, race, an |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | TOTAL FOR ALL SECTORS |

All owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners .

## White owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Equal interest owners .......
Nonmajority interest owners .
Black or African American owners of respondent firms

| All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Equal interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Nonmajority interest owners $\qquad$ <br> American Indian and Alaska Native owners of respondent firms |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners

## Asian owners of respondent firms



All owners of respondent firms


All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{2}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{2}$.
Equal interest owners ${ }^{2} \ldots . .$.
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{2}$
Black or African American owners of respondent firms

```
&\mp@code{All interest owner}
Nonmajority interest owners }\mp@subsup{}{}{2
American Indian and Alaska Native owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms \({ }^{2}\)
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners \({ }^{2}\)
Nonmajority interest owners \({ }^{2}\)
```


## Asian owners of respondent firms

```
All interest owners of respondent firms \({ }^{2}\)
Majority interest owners \({ }^{2}\)
Equal interest owners \({ }^{2}\)
Nonmajority interest owners \({ }^{2}\)
```

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| 2002 code | Kind of business, race, and bu |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11 | FORESTRY, FISHING \& HUNTIN AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SE 113-115)-Con. <br> Native Hawaiian and Other Pacif of respondent firms |
|  | All interest owners of respondent <br> Majority interest owners ${ }^{2}$ <br> Equal interest owners ${ }^{2}$ <br> Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{2}$ |
| 21 | MINING |
|  | All owners of respondent firms |

All interest owners of respondent firm
Majorit interest owner
Nonmajority interest owners
White owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Black or African American owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
American Indian and Alaska Native owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ....

## Asian owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....

22

## UTILITIES

All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners

White owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Black or African American owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

## American Indian and Alaska Native owners of

 respondent firmsAll interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners $\qquad$
See footnotes at end of table

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| 2002 NAICS code | Kind of business, race, and business interest |
| :---: | :---: |
| 22 | UTILITIES-Con. <br> Asian owners of respondent firms |
|  | All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Equal interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Nonmajority interest owners. |
|  | Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander of respondent firms |

All interest owners of respondent firms

# Majority interest owners <br> Nonmajority interest owners <br> CONSTRUCTION All owners of respondent firms 

 of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
31-33
MANUFACTURING
All owners of respondent firms


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| 2002 <br> NAICS code | Kind of business, race, and business interest |
| :---: | :---: |
| 31-33 | MANUFACTURING-Con. Asian owners of respondent firms |
|  | All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners $\qquad$ Equal interest owners $\qquad$ Nonmajority interest owners |
|  | Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander |

All interest owners of respondent firms


All interest owners of respondent firms
 $\qquad$

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ......
Nonmajority interest owners
Black or African American owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
American Indian and Alaska Native owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners ..
Nonmajority interest owners
Asian owners of respondent firms



All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ...
Nonmajority interest owners
American Indian and Alaska Native owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| 2002 <br> NAICS <br> code | Kind of business, race, and busin |
| :---: | :---: |
| $44-45$ | RETAIL TRADE-Con. <br> Asian owners of respondent firms <br> All interest owners of respondent fir |
| R |  |

All interest owners of respondent firms
Equal interest owners
Equal interest owners . . . . .
Nonmajority interest owners

## Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners
48-49
TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{3}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$.
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$

All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{3}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Equal interest owners ${ }^{3} \ldots . .$.
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Black or African American owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{3}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
American Indian and Alaska Native owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{3}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$

## Asian owners of respondent firms

## All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{3}$ <br> Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$ <br> Equal interest owners ${ }^{3} \ldots \ldots$ Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$ <br> Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{3}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Equal interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
INFORMATION
All owners of respondent firms


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| 2002 NAICS code | Kind of business, race, and business interest |
| :---: | :---: |
| 51 | INFORMATION-Con. <br> Asian owners of respondent firms |
|  | All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Equal interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Nonmajority interest owners . $\qquad$ |
|  | Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander o of respondent firms |

All interest owners of respondent firms

## FINANCE AND INSURANCE


All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{4}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{4}$.
Equal interest owners ${ }^{4} \ldots . .$.
Nonmajority interest owners
Asian owners of respondent firms
 of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{4}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{4}$
Equal interest owners ${ }^{4}$.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING
All owners of respondent firms



Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

|  | Kind of business, race, and business interest | Owners of respondent firms ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Owners of employer respondent firms |  |  |  | Owners of nonemployer respondent firms |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NAICS |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  |
|  |  | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE |

54
Asian owners of respondent firms

| All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners <br> Equal interest owners <br> Nonmajority interest owners <br> Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owners of respondent firms <br> All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners <br> Equal interest owners <br> Nonmajority interest owners <br> PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

All owners of respondent firms


All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Black or African American owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Equal interest owners .......
Nonmajority interest owners.
American Indian and Alaska Native owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners .
Equal interest owners . .
Nonmajority interest owners .

\section*{Asian owners of respondent firms <br> All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners <br> Nonmajority interest owners <br> Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owners of respondent firms <br> All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners <br> Equal interest owners . . .

\section*{MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND

\section*{MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES ENTERPRISES <br> All owners of respondent firms <br> All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners. <br> Nonmajority interest owner <br> White owners of respondent firms <br> 

2526
$\times \times \times$ N

See footnotes at end of table

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

|  | Kind of business, race, and business interest | Owners of respondent firms ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Owners of employer respondent firms |  |  |  | Owners of nonemployer respondent firms |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NAICS |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  |
|  |  | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE |

All owners of respondent firms

| All interest owners of respondent firms Majority interest owners Equal interest owners $\qquad$ Nonmajority interest owners . $\qquad$ <br> White owners of respondent firms |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners .
Equal interest owners .......
Nonmajority interest owners .

American Indian and Alaska Native owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Asian owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners.
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
61

## EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

All owners of respondent firms


Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
White owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

|  | Kind of business, race, and business interest | Owners of respondent firms ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Owners of employer respondent firms |  |  |  | Owners of nonemployer respondent firms |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NAICS |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  |
|  |  | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE |

 respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majorit
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

## Asian owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
 of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
All owners of respondent firms

| All interest owners of respondent firms . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Equal interest owners |
|  | Nonmajority interest owners |
|  | White owners of respondent firms |

$\begin{array}{rr}1587626 \\ & \text { X } \\ & \\ & \\ & X \\ & \\ & \end{array}$

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners ..
Equal interest owners ...
Nonmajority interest owners
Black or African American owners of respondent firms

| All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Equal interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Nonmajority interest owners . $\qquad$ <br> American Indian and Alaska Native owners of respondent firms <br> All interest owners of respondent firms Majority interest owners Equal interest owners Nonmajority interest owners $\qquad$ <br> Asian owners of respondent firms |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ......
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
71
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
White owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners $\qquad$ 783349

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]


See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

${ }^{1}$ Data include both owners of respondent firms with paid employees and owners of respondent firms with no paid employees.
${ }^{2}$ Data do not include crop and animal production (NAICS 111, 112).
${ }^{3}$ Data do not include large certificated passenger carriers that report to the Office of Airline Information, U.S. Department of Transportation. Railroad transportation and U.S. Postal Service are out of scope for the 2002 Economic Census
${ }^{4}$ Data do not include funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles (NAICS 525), except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 525930).
${ }^{5}$ Data do not include religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (NAICS 813) and private households (NAICS 814).

Table 2. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Race, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.

Note: To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data
 see Appendix C.

Table 3. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Gender, and Business Interest: 2002





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| NAICS <br> code | Kind of business, gender, and |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | TOTAL FOR ALL SECTORS <br> All owners of respondent firms |

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ......
Nonmajority interest owners
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

## Male owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majual interest owners
Equal interest owners ......
FORESTRY, FISHING \& HUNTING, AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES (NAICS 113-115)

All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms

## Majority interest owners Equal interest owners

Equal interest owners ${ }^{2} \ldots .$.
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{2}$
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{2}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{2}$
Equal interest owners ${ }^{2} \ldots$

## Male owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{2}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{2}$
Equal interest owners ${ }^{2}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{2}$
21

## All owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners .
Nonmajority interest owners
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Male owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
UTILITIES
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners

Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Male owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

Table 3. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Gender, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| 2002 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| NAICS <br> code | Kind of business, gender, and b |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | CONSTRUCTION |
|  | All owners of respondent firms |

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Male owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Equal interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
31-33
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent fir
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners

## Male owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

## WHOLESALE TRADE

All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ......
Nonmajority interest owners

## Male owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners
44-45
RETAIL TRADE
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners .

## Male owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

Table 3. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Gender, and
Business Interest: 2002-Con.




 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| 2002 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| NAICS <br> code | Kind of business, gender, and business inte |
| $\mathbf{4 8 - 4 9}$ | TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING |

All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{3}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{3}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Male owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{3}$
51

All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Male owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
NNANCE AND INSURANCE
All owners of respondent firms

| All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{4}$ <br> Majority interest owners ${ }^{4}$. <br> Equal interest owners ${ }^{4}$ <br> Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{4}$ <br> Female owners of respondent firms |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ${ }^{4} \ldots . .$.
Nonmajority interest owners
Male owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners ${ }^{4}$
Equal interest owners ${ }^{4}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{4}$
REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners . . . .
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners .
Male owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
See footnotes at end of table

Table 3. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Gender, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| 2002 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| NAICS <br> code | Kind of business, gender, and business interest |
| $\mathbf{5 4}$ | PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL <br> SERVICES |

All owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

## Male owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners .....
Nonmajority interest owners

55


Nonmajority interest owners
ens


Nonmajority interest owners.
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Male owners of respondent firms

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Gender, and
Business Interest: 2002-Con.





 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

|  | Kind of business, gender, and business interest | Owners of respondent firms ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Owners of employer respondent firms |  |  |  | Owners of nonemployer respondent firm |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 2002 \\ \text { NAICS } \end{gathered}$ |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  |
|  |  | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE |  | Total |

## All owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms

## Majority interest owners

Equal interest owners ......
Nonmajority interest owners.
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners

## Male owners of respondent firms

All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Female owners of respondent firms


All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES
All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ....
Nonmajority interest owner

Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
Male owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners
Nonmajority interest owners
OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)

All owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{5}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{5}$
Equal interest owners ${ }^{5}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{5}$
Female owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms
Majority interest owners
Equal interest owners ${ }^{5}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{5}$
Male owners of respondent firms
All interest owners of respondent firms ${ }^{5}$
Majority interest owners ${ }^{5}$
Equal interest owners ${ }^{5}$
Nonmajority interest owners ${ }^{5}$

Table 3. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Kind of Business, Gender, and Business Interest: 2002-Con.




 text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

| 2002 <br> NAICS code | Kind of business, gender, and business interest | Owners of respondent firms ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Owners of employer respondent firms |  |  |  | Owners of nonemployer respondent firms |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  |
|  |  | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE |
| 99 | INDUSTRIES NOT CLASSIFIED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All owners of respondent firms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All interest owners of respondent firms .............. | 8550 | 3 $\times$ $\times$ | X 617 | X | 8550 | 3 $\times$ | X 617 | X | $\bar{\chi}$ | $\bar{\chi}$ | X | X |
|  | Equal interest owners .. | X | X | 28.7 | 2.1 | X | X | 28.7 | 2.5 2.1 | X | X | - | - |
|  | Nonmajority interest owners . | X | X | 9.6 | . 9 | X | X | 9.6 | . 9 | X | X | - | - |
|  | Female owners of respondent firms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All interest owners of respondent firms ............... | 2960 | 5 | ${ }_{\text {X }}$ | X | 2960 | 5 | X | X | $\overline{\text { - }}$ | $\overline{\text { - }}$ | X | X |
|  | Majority interest owners . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | X | X | 61.5 | 3.9 | X | X | 61.5 | 3.9 | X $\times$ | X | - | - |
|  | Equal interest owners ...... | X | X | 30.2 | 2.8 | X | X | 30.2 | 2.8 | X | X | - | - |
|  | Nonmajority interest owners. | X | X | 8.3 | 2.1 | X | X | 8.3 | 2.1 | X | X | - | - |
|  | Male owners of respondent firms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All interest owners of respondent firms | 5590 $\times$ | 4 | X 618 | X 29 | 5590 | 4 | X 618 | $\times$ 2 | $\bar{x}$ | $\bar{\chi}$ | X | X |
|  | Majority interest owners . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | X | X | 61.8 28.0 | 2.9 2.2 | X | X | 28.0 | 2.9 2.2 | X | X | - | - |
|  | Nonmajority interest owners . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | X | X | 10.3 | 1.2 | X | X | 10.3 | 1.2 | X | X | - | - |

Data include both owners of respondent firms with paid employees and owners of respondent firms with no paid employees.
Data do not include crop and animal production (NAICS 111, 112).
Data do not include large certificated passenger carriers that report to the Office of Airline Information, U.S. Department of Transportation. Railroad transportation and U.S. Postal Service are out of scope for the 2002 Economic Census.
${ }^{4}$ Data do not include funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles (NAICS 525), except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 525930).
${ }^{5}$ Data do not include religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (NAICS 813) and private households (NAICS 814).
Note: To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data
 see Appendix C.

Table 4. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Owner's Veteran Status and Business Interest: 2002




 terms, see Appendix A]

${ }^{1}$ Data include both owners of respondent firms with paid employees and owners of respondent firms with no paid employees.
ancludes owners of respondent firms who were not veterans.
Note: To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data
 see Appendix C.

# Table 5. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Owner's Age and Business Interest: 2002 





 terms, see Appendix A

${ }^{1}$ Data include both owners of respondent firms with paid employees and owners of respondent firms with no paid employees.
Note: To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data
 see Appendix C.

# Table 6. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Owner's Educational Background and Business Interest: 2002 





 terms, see Appendix A

${ }^{1}$ Data include both owners of respondent firms with paid employees and owners of respondent firms with no paid employees.
Note: To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data
 see Appendix C.

Table 7. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Owner's Average Number of Hours
Spent Managing or Working in the Business and Business Interest: 2002




 terms, see Appendix A]

${ }^{1}$ Data include both owners of respondent firms with paid employees and owners of respondent firms with no paid employees.
Note: To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data
 see Appendix C.

# Table 8. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Whether the Business Provided the Owner's Primary Source of Personal Income and Business Interest: <br> 2002 





 terms, see Appendix A

| Kind of business, whether the business provided the owner's primary source of personal income, and business interest | Owners of respondent firms ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Owners of employer respondent firms |  |  |  | Owners of nonemployer respondent firms |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  | Number |  | Percent |  |
|  | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE | Total | RSE | Total | SE |
| TOTAL FOR ALL SECTORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All owners of respondent firms |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners <br> Equal interest owners <br> Nonmajority interest owners | $\begin{array}{rr} 20528 & 725 \\ X \\ X \\ X \end{array}$ | $\bar{X}$ $\times$ $\times$ $X$ | X 64.1 27.4 8.6 | X <br> . <br> - <br> - | [ 5 574 044 | $\bar{x}$ $\times$ $\times$ | X 48.6 29.1 22.3 | X . .1 .1 .1 | 14 $954 \begin{array}{r}681 \\ X \\ X \\ X\end{array}$ | $\bar{X}$ X X | X 69.9 26.7 3.4 | X . .1 - |
| Primary source of income, yes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners <br> Equal interest owners <br> Nonmajority interest owners | $\begin{array}{rr} 10440461 \\ \times \\ \times \\ \times \\ X \end{array}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ X X | $x$ 69.6 22.6 7.8 | X .1 .1 - | $\begin{array}{rr}3875167 \\ & \text { X } \\ & \times \\ & \text { X }\end{array}$ | ¢ <br> $\times$ <br> $\times$ <br> $\times$ <br>  <br>  | X 54.1 27.8 18.1 | X .1 .1 .1 | $\begin{array}{rrr} 6565295 \\ \times \\ \times \\ x \end{array}$ | ¢ $\times$ $\times$ X | X 78.7 19.5 1.8 | X .1 .1 |
| Primary source of income, no |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners <br> Equal interest owners <br> Nonmajority interest owners | $\begin{array}{r} 9624299 \\ X \\ X \\ X \end{array}$ | $\bar{X}$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ | X 58.3 32.5 9.1 | X . .1 - - | $\begin{array}{r} 1578260 \\ \text { X } \\ \text { X } \\ \text { X } \end{array}$ | - $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ | X 35.8 32.4 31.8 | X .1 .1 .2 | $\begin{array}{r} 8046038 \\ \text { X } \\ \text { X } \\ \text { X } \end{array}$ | $\bar{X}$ $\times$ $\times$ | X 62.8 32.6 4.7 | X .1 .1 |
| Primary source of income, item not reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All interest owners of respondent firms <br> Majority interest owners <br> Equal interest owners <br> Nonmajority interest owners |  | 1 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ | x 60.4 26.8 12.7 | X .5 .4 .2 | $\begin{array}{r} 117 \begin{array}{r} 756 \\ \mathrm{X} \\ \mathrm{X} \\ \mathrm{X} \end{array} \mathrm{r} \end{array}$ | 1 <br> $\times$ <br> $\times$ <br> $\times$ <br> $\times$ | $\begin{array}{r} x \\ 40.1 \\ 25.8 \\ 34.1 \end{array}$ | X .5 .4 .3 | 33286 $\times$ $\times$ X | 1 $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ $\times$ | X 67.6 27.2 5.2 | X .5 .5 .1 |

${ }^{1}$ Data include both owners of respondent firms with paid employees and owners of respondent firms with no paid employees.
Note: To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data
 see Appendix C.

Table 9. Statistics for Owners of Respondent Firms by Owner's Primary Function in the
Business and Business Interest: 2002




 terms, see Appendix A

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Kind of business, owner's primary function in the business, and business interest} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Owners of respondent firms \({ }^{1}\)} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Owners of employer respondent firms} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Owners of nonemployer respondent firms} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Number} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percent} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Number} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percent} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Number} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Percent} \\
\hline \& Total \& RSE \& Total \& SE \& Total \& RSE \& Total \& SE \& Total \& RSE \& Total \& SE \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{TOTAL FOR ALL SECTORS} \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{All owners of respondent firms} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
All interest owners of respondent firms \\
Majority interest owners \\
Equal interest owners \\
Nonmajority interest owners
\end{tabular} \&  \& \(\bar{X}\)
\(\times\)
\(\times\) \& X
64.1
27.4
8.6 \& X
.
-
- \&  \& -
\(\times\)
\(\times\)
X \& X
48.6
29.1
22.3 \& X
.
.1
.1
.1 \& \(14954 \begin{array}{r}681 \\ \times \\ \times \\ \\ X\end{array}\) \& -
\(\times\)
\(\times\)
X \& X
69.9
26.7
3.4 \& X
.1
.1
- \\
\hline Primary function, producing this business's goods/services \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
All interest owners of respondent firms \\
Majority interest owners \\
Equal interest owners. \\
Nonmajority interest owners
\end{tabular} \&  \& \(\overline{\mathrm{X}}\)
X
X \& X
75.3
19.9
4.8 \& X
.
.1
. \& 2596650
\(\times\)
\(\times\)
X \& -
X
X \& X
59.2
25.1
15.6 \& X
.1
.1
.1 \&  \& -
X
X \& X
80.4
18.2
1.4 \& X
.1
.1 \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{Primary function, managing day-to-day operations} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
All interest owners of respondent firms \\
Majority interest owners \\
Equal interest owners. \\
Nonmajority interest owners
\end{tabular} \&  \& \(\bar{x}\)
\(\times\)

x \& X
66.1
27.4
6.6 \& X
.
-

- \& 3 3511828 \& -
$\times$
$\times$
X \& X
56.2
28.4
15.4 \& X
.1
.1 \& $\begin{array}{rr}7330339 \\ \\ \times \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ & \end{array}$ \& -
x
x
¢ \& x
70.8
26.8
2.3 \& X
.1
1 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{Primary function, financial control} <br>

\hline | All interest owners of respondent firms |
| :--- |
| Majority interest owners |
| Equal interest owners |
| Nonmajority interest owners | \& $\begin{array}{rr}8110709 \\ \times \\ \times \\ \\ \\ & \end{array}$ \&  \& X

62.6
30.0
7.4 \& X
.1
.1 \& 3014703
$\times$
$\times$
$\times$ \& -
x
X
X \& X
55.9
29.1
15.1 \& X
.1
.1
.1 \& [ 5096006 \& -

$\times$
$\times$
x \& X
66.6
30.5
2.9 \& X
.1
.1 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{Primary function, none of the above} <br>

\hline | All interest owners of respondent firms |
| :--- |
| Majority interest owners |
| Equal interest owners. |
| Nonmajority interest owners | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
3503575 \\
& \times \\
& \times \\
&
\end{array}
$$
\] \& $\bar{x}$

$\times$

x \& X
53.5
31.7
14.8 \& X
.
.2
.1

.1 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
607850 \\
\mathrm{X} \\
\mathrm{X} \\
\mathrm{X}
\end{array}
$$ \& 1

$\times$
$\times$
$\times$
$\times$
$\times$ \& X
17.5
29.7
52.8 \& X
.1
.2

.2 \& $$
\begin{array}{rr}
2895 & 726 \\
X \\
X \\
X
\end{array}
$$ \& -

$\times$
$\times$
$\times$
¢ \& X
61.1
32.1
6.8 \& $X$
.2
.2
.1 <br>
\hline Primary function, item not reported \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | All interest owners of respondent firms |
| :--- |
| Majority interest owners |
| Equal interest owners. |
| Nonmajority interest owners | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
335942 \\
\mathrm{x} \\
\mathrm{x} \\
\mathrm{X}
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 1

$\times$
$\times$
$\times$
$\times$ \& X
57.8
27.7
14.5 \& X
.6
.5

.8 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
103426 \\
\mathrm{X} \\
\mathrm{X} \\
\mathrm{X}
\end{array}
$$ \& 1

$\times$
$\times$
$\times$
$\times$ \& X
39.4
26.1
34.5 \& X
.4
.3

.3 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
232516 \\
x \\
x \\
x
\end{array}
$$ \& 1

$\times$
$\times$
$\times$
$\times$ \& X
66.0
28.4

5.5 \& | . |
| :--- |
| .7 |
| .6 | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{1}$ Data include both owners of respondent firms with paid employees and owners of respondent firms with no paid employees.
Note: To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling errors. Data
 see Appendix C.

## Appendix A. Explanation of Terms

## HOURS WORKED FOR OWNERS OF RESPONDENT FIRMS

The owner's average number of hours per week spent managing or working in the business for the owner(s) of businesses that completed the survey.

## NUMBER OF OWNERS OF EMPLOYER RESPONDENT FIRMS

The number of owners of respondent firms with paid employees. A respondent firm is defined as a business that completed the survey and provided the owner characteristics.

## NUMBER OF OWNERS OF NONEMPLOYER RESPONDENT FIRMS

The number of owners of respondent firms with no paid employees. A respondent firm is defined as a business that completed the survey and provided the owner characteristics.

## NUMBER OF OWNERS OF RESPONDENT FIRMS

The number of owners of respondent firms, including both firms with paid employees and firms with no paid employees. A respondent firm is defined as a business that completed the survey and provided the owner characteristics.

## OWNER'S AGE FOR OWNERS OF RESPONDENT FIRMS

The owner's age as of December 31, 2002, that was reported for the owner(s) of businesses that completed the survey.

## OWNER'S EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND FOR OWNERS OF RESPONDENT FIRMS

Highest college degree (Associate's/Bachelor's/Master's/Doctorate/Professional degree) or level of schooling (i.e., less than or high school graduate; technical, trade, or vocational school; some college, but no degree) that the owner(s) completed before establishing, purchasing or acquiring the firm that was reported for the owner(s) of businesses that completed the survey.

## OWNER'S PRIMARY FUNCTION IN THE BUSINESS FOR OWNERS OF RESPONDENT FIRMS

The owner's function in the business for the owner(s) of businesses that completed the survey, including producing goods/services; managing day-to-day operations; financial control with authority to sign loans, leases, and contracts; or none of the described owner functions.

## OWNER'S VETERAN STATUS FOR OWNERS OF RESPONDENT FIRMS

The owner's service in any branch of the U.S. military, and whether the veteran owner was disabled as the result of injury incurred or aggravated during active military service for the owner(s) of businesses that completed the survey.

## OWNERS OF RESPONDENT FIRMS BY GENDER, HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN, AND RACE

The person(s) owning 51 percent or more of the stock or equity of a respondent firm classified by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race.

## OWNERSHIP INTEREST FOR RESPONDENT FIRMS

The reported ownership claim (majority, equal, or nonmajority business interest) of an individual in comparison to the other owners for businesses that completed the survey.

## PERCENT OF OWNERS OF EMPLOYER RESPONDENT FIRMS

The percent of owners of respondent firms with paid employees.
PERCENT OF OWNERS OF NONEMPLOYER RESPONDENT FIRMS
The percent of owners of respondent firms with no paid employees.

## PERCENT OF OWNERS OF RESPONDENT FIRMS

The percent of owners of respondent firms, including both firms with paid employees and firms with no paid employees.

## WHETHER THE BUSINESS PROVIDED THE OWNER'S PRIMARY SOURCE OF PERSONAL INCOME FOR OWNERS OF RESPONDENT FIRMS

The owner's financial dependency on the firm for personal income for the owner(s) of businesses that completed the survey.

## Appendix B. <br> NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

## 00 TOTAL FOR ALL SECTORS

This NAICS code reflects the sum of all the economic activity for all sectors published in the 2002 Economic Census of Island Areas, the 2002 Survey of Business Owners, and the 2002 Nonemployer Statistics report. (Note that this total is not published as part of the 2002 Economic Census.) The definitions for all the individual sectors that comprise this total are shown separately. Finally, the sectors that comprise this total vary for each of the programs just listed; these are shown below:

- For the 2002 Economic Census of Island Areas, this total includes establishments classified in NAICS sector 21 (Mining), 22 (Utilities), 23 (Construction), 31-33 (Manufacturing), 42 (Wholesale trade), 44-45 (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 and support and waste management and remediation services), 61 (Educational services), 62 (Health care and social assistance), 71 (Arts, entertainment, and recreation), 72 (Accommodation and food services), and 81 (Other services (except public administration)).
- For the 2002 Survey of Business Owners, this total includes establishments classified in the same sectors as the 2002 Economic Census of Island Areas plus those classified in NAICS sector 11 (Forestry, fishing and hunting, and agricultural support services (NAICS 113-115)) and 99 (Industries not classified).
- For the 2002 Nonemployer Statistics report, this total includes establishments classified in the same sectors as the 2002 Economic Census of Island Areas except sector 55. It also includes establishments classified in NAICS sector 11.


## 11 FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING, AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats.

The establishments in this sector are often described as farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, nurseries, orchards, or hatcheries. A farm may consist of a single tract of land or a number of separate tracts which may be held under different tenures. For example, one tract may be owned by the farm operator and another rented. It may be operated by the operator alone or with the assistance of members of the household or hired employees, or it may be operated by a partnership, corporation, or other type of organization. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm.

The sector distinguishes two basic activities: agricultural production and agricultural support activities. Agricultural production includes establishments performing the complete farm or ranch operation, such as farm owner-operators, tenant farm operators, and sharecroppers. Agricultural support activities include establishments that perform one or more activities associated with farm operation, such as soil preparation, planting, harvesting, and management, on a contract or fee basis.

Excluded from the Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing sector are establishments primarily engaged in agricultural research and establishments primarily engaged in administering programs for regulating and conserving land, mineral, wildlife, and forest use. These establishments are classified in Industry 54171, Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences; and Industry 92412, Administration of Conservation Programs, respectively.

## 21 MINING

The Mining sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.

The Mining sector distinguishes two basic activities: mine operation and mining support activities. Mine operation includes establishments operating mines, quarries, or oil and gas wells on their own account or for others on a contract or fee basis. Mining support activities include establishments that perform exploration (except geophysical surveying) and/or other mining services on a contract or fee basis (except mine site preparation and construction of oil/gas pipelines).

Establishments in the Mining sector are grouped and classified according to the natural resource mined or to be mined. Industries include establishments that develop the mine site, extract the natural resources, and/or those that beneficiate (i.e., prepare) the mineral mined. Beneficiation is the process whereby the extracted material is reduced to particles that can be separated into mineral and waste, the former suitable for further processing or direct use. The operations that take place in beneficiation are primarily mechanical, such as grinding, washing, magnetic separation, and centrifugal separation. In contrast, manufacturing operations primarily use chemical and electrochemical processes, such as electrolysis and distillation. However, some treatments, such as heat treatments, take place in both the beneficiation and the manufacturing (i.e., smelting/refining) stages. The range of preparation activities varies by mineral and the purity of any given ore deposit. While some minerals, such as petroleum and natural gas, require little or no preparation, others are washed and screened, while yet others, such as gold and silver, can be transformed into bullion before leaving the mine site.

Mining, beneficiating, and manufacturing activities often occur in a single location. Separate receipts will be collected for these activities whenever possible. When receipts cannot be broken out between mining and manufacturing, establishments that mine or quarry nonmetallic minerals, beneficiate the nonmetallic minerals into more finished manufactured products are classified based on the primary activity of the establishment. A mine that manufactures a small amount of finished products will be classified in Sector 21, Mining. An establishment that mines whose primary output is a more finished manufactured product will be classified in Sector 31-33, Manufacturing.

## 22 UTILITIES

The Utilities sector comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility: electric power includes generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in waste management services classified in Subsector 562, Waste Management and Remediation Services. These establishments also collect, treat, and dispose of waste materials; however, they do not use sewer systems or sewage treatment facilities.

## 23 CONSTRUCTION

The construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector.

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts).

Establishments primarily engaged in contracts that include responsibility for all aspects of individual construction projects are commonly known as general contractors, but also may be known as design-builders, construction managers, turnkey contractors, or (in cases where two or more establishments jointly secure a general contract) joint-venture contractors. Construction managers that provide oversight and scheduling only (i.e., agency) as well as construction managers that are responsible for the entire project (i.e., at risk) are included as general contractor type establishments. Establishments of the "general contractor type" frequently arrange construction of separate parts of their projects through subcontracts with other construction establishments.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to produce a specific component (e.g., masonry, painting, and electrical work) of a construction project are commonly known as specialty trade contractors. Activities of specialty trade contractors are usually subcontracted from other construction establishments, but especially in remodeling and repair construction, the work may be done directly for the owner of the property.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to construct buildings to be sold on sites that they own are known as operative builders, but also may be known as speculative builders or merchant builders. Operative builders produce buildings in a manner similar to general contractors, but their production processes also include site acquisition and securing of financial backing. Operative builders are most often associated with the construction of residential buildings. Like general contractors, they may subcontract all or part of the actual construction work on their buildings.

There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors.

Subsector 236, Construction of Buildings, comprises establishments of the general contractor type and operative builders involved in the construction of buildings. Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, comprises establishments involved in the construction of engineering projects. Subsector 238, Specialty Trade Contractors, comprises establishments engaged in specialty trade activities generally needed in the construction of all types of buildings.

Force account construction is construction work performed by an enterprise primarily engaged in some business other than construction for its own account and use, using employees of the enterprise. This activity is not included in the construction sector unless the construction work performed is the primary activity of a separate establishment of the enterprise. The installation and the ongoing repair and maintenance of telecommunications and utility networks is excluded from construction when the establishments performing the work are not independent contractors. Although a growing proportion of this work is subcontracted to independent contractors in the Construction Sector, the operating units of telecommunications and utility companies performing this work are included with the telecommunications or utility activities.

## 31-33 MANUFACTURING

The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction.

Establishments in the Manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. However, establishments that transform materials or substances into new products by hand or in the worker's home and those engaged in selling to the general public products made on the same premises
from which they are sold, such as bakeries, candy stores, and custom tailors, may also be included in this sector. Manufacturing establishments may process materials or may contract with other establishments to process their materials for them. Both types of establishments are included in manufacturing.

The materials, substances, or components transformed by manufacturing establishments are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing establishments. The materials used may be purchased directly from producers, obtained through customary trade channels, or secured without recourse to the market by transferring the product from one establishment to another, under the same ownership. The new product of a manufacturing establishment may be finished in the sense that it is ready for utilization or consumption, or it may be semifinished to become an input for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing. For example, the product of the alumina refinery is the input used in the primary production of aluminum; primary aluminum is the input to an aluminum wire drawing plant; and aluminum wire is the input for a fabricated wire product manufacturing establishment.

The subsectors in the Manufacturing sector generally reflect distinct production processes related to material inputs, production equipment, and employee skills. In the machinery area, where assembling is a key activity, parts and accessories for manufactured products are classified in the industry of the finished manufactured item when they are made for separate sale. For example, a replacement refrigerator door would be classified with refrigerators and an attachment for a piece of metal working machinery would be classified with metal working machinery. However, components, input from other manufacturing establishments, are classified based on the production function of the component manufacturer. For example, electronic components are classified in Subsector 334, Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing and stampings are classified in Subsector 332, Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments often perform one or more activities that are classified outside the Manufacturing sector of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For instance, almost all manufacturing has some captive research and development or administrative operations, such as accounting, payroll, or management. These captive services are treated the same as captive manufacturing activities. When the services are provided by separate establishments, they are classified to the NAICS sector where such services are primary, not in manufacturing.

The boundaries of manufacturing and the other sectors of the classification system can be somewhat blurry. The establishments in the manufacturing sector are engaged in the transformation of materials into new products. Their output is a new product. However, the definition of what constitutes a new product can be somewhat subjective. As clarification, the following activities are considered manufacturing in NAICS: Milk bottling and pasteurizing; Water bottling and processing; Fresh fish packaging (oyster shucking, fish filleting); Apparel jobbing (assigning of materials to contract factories or shops for fabrication or other contract operations) as well as contracting on materials owned by others; Printing and related activities; Ready-mixed concrete production; Leather converting; Grinding of lenses to prescription; Wood preserving; Electroplating, plating, metal heat treating, and polishing for the trade; Lapidary work for the trade; Fabricating signs and advertising displays; Rebuilding or remanufacturing machinery (i.e., automotive parts) Ship repair and renovation; Machine shops; and Tire retreading. Conversely, there are activities that are sometimes considered manufacturing, but which for NAICS are classified in another sector (i.e., not classified as manufacturing).
They include: (1) Logging, classified in Sector 11, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting is considered a harvesting operation; (2) The beneficiating of ores and other minerals, classified in Sector 21 , Mining, is considered part of the activity of mining; (3) The construction of structures and fabricating operations performed at the site of construction by contractors, is classified in Sector 23, Construction; (4) Establishments engaged in breaking of bulk and redistribution in smaller lots, including packaging, repackaging, or bottling products, such as liquors or chemicals; the customized assembly of computers; sorting of scrap; mixing paints to customer order; and cutting metals to customer order, classified in Sector 42, Wholesale Trade or Sector 44-45, Retail Trade, produce a modified version of the same product, not a new product; and (5) Publishing and
the combined activity of publishing and printing, classified in Sector 51 , Information, perform the transformation of information into a product where as the value of the product to the consumer lies in the information content, not in the format in which it is distributed (i.e., the book or software diskette).

## 42 WHOLESALE TRADE

The Wholesale Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers are organized to sell or arrange the purchase or sale of -

1. goods for resale (i.e., goods sold to other wholesalers or retailers),
2. capital or durable nonconsumer goods, or
3. raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production.

Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. These warehouses and offices are characterized by having little or no display of merchandise. In addition, neither the design nor the location of the premises is intended to solicit walk-in traffic. Wholesalers do not normally use advertising directed to the general public. Customers are generally reached initially via telephone, in-person marketing, or by specialized advertising that may include Internet and other electronic means. Follow-up orders are either vendor-initiated or client-initiated, generally based on previous sales, and typically exhibit strong ties between sellers and buyers. In fact, transactions are often conducted between wholesalers and clients that have long-standing business relationships.

This sector comprises two main types of wholesalers: those that sell goods on their own account and those that arrange sales and purchases for others generally for a commission or fee.

1. Establishments that sell goods on their own account are known as wholesale merchants, distributors, jobbers, drop shippers, and import/export merchants. Also included as wholesale merchants are sales offices and sales branches (but not retail stores) maintained by manufacturing, refining, or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products. Merchant wholesale establishments typically maintain their own warehouse, where they receive and handle goods for their customers. Goods are generally sold without transformation, but may include integral functions, such as sorting, packaging, labeling, and other marketing services.
2. Establishments arranging for the purchase or sale of goods owned by others or purchasing goods, generally on a commission basis, are known as business-to-business electronic markets, agents and brokers, commission merchants, import/export agents and brokers, auction companies, and manufacturers' representatives. These establishments operate from offices and generally do not own or handle the goods they sell.

Some wholesale establishments may be connected with a single manufacturer and promote and sell the particular manufacturers' products to a wide range of other wholesalers or retailers. Other wholesalers may be connected to a retail chain or a limited number of retail chains and only provide a variety of products needed by the retail operation(s). These wholesalers may obtain the products from a wide range of manufacturers. Still other wholesalers may not take title to the goods, but act as agents and brokers for a commission.

Although wholesaling normally denotes sales in large volumes, durable nonconsumer goods may be sold in single units. Sales of capital or durable nonconsumer goods used in the production of goods and services, such as farm machinery, medium and heavy duty trucks, and industrial machinery, are always included in wholesale trade.

## 44-45 RETAIL TRADE

The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are, therefore, organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore retailers.

Store retailers operate fixed point-of-sale locations, located and designed to attract a high volume of walk-in customers. In general, retail stores have extensive displays of merchandise and use mass-media advertising to attract customers. They typically sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption, but some also serve business and institutional clients. These include establishments, such as office supply stores, computer and software stores, building materials dealers, plumbing supply stores, and electrical supply stores. Catalog showrooms, gasoline service stations, automotive dealers, and mobile home dealers are treated as store retailers.

In addition to retailing merchandise, some types of store retailers are also engaged in the provision of after-sales services, such as repair and installation. For example, new automobile dealers, electronics and appliance stores, and musical instrument and supplies stores often provide repair services. As a general rule, establishments engaged in retailing merchandise and providing aftersales services are classified in this sector.

The first eleven subsectors of retail trade are store retailers. The establishments are grouped into industries and industry groups typically based on one or more of the following criteria:

1. The merchandise line or lines carried by the store; for example, specialty stores are distinguished from general-line stores.
2. The usual trade designation of the establishments. This criterion applies in cases where a store type is well recognized by the industry and the public, but difficult to define strictly in terms of merchandise lines carried; for example, pharmacies, hardware stores, and department stores.
3. Capital requirements in terms of display equipment; for example, food stores have equipment requirements not found in other retail industries.
4. Human resource requirements in terms of expertise; for example, the staff of an automobile dealer requires knowledge in financing, registering, and licensing issues that are not necessary in other retail industries.

Nonstore retailers, like store retailers, are organized to serve the general public, but their retailing methods differ. The establishments of this subsector reach customers and market merchandise with methods, such as the broadcasting of "infomercials," the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls (street vendors, except food), and distribution through vending machines. Establishments engaged in the direct sale (nonstore) of products, such as home heating oil dealers and home delivery newspaper routes are included here.

The buying of goods for resale is a characteristic of retail trade establishments that particularly distinguishes them from establishments in the agriculture, manufacturing, and construction industries. For example, farms that sell their products at or from the point of production are not classified in retail, but rather in agriculture. Similarly, establishments that both manufacture and sell their products to the general public are not classified in retail, but rather in manufacturing. However, establishments that engage in processing activities incidental to retailing are classified in retail. This includes establishments, such as optical goods stores that do in-store grinding of lenses, and meat and seafood markets.

Wholesalers also engage in the buying of goods for resale, but they are not usually organized to serve the general public. They typically operate from a warehouse or office and neither the design nor the location of these premises is intended to solicit a high volume of walk-in traffic. Wholesalers supply institutional, industrial, wholesale, and retail clients; their operations are, therefore, generally organized to purchase, sell, and deliver merchandise in larger quantities. However, dealers of durable nonconsumer goods, such as farm machinery and heavy duty trucks, are included in wholesale trade even if they often sell these products in single units.

## 48-49 TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline.

The Transportation and Warehousing sector distinguishes three basic types of activities: subsectors for each mode of transportation, a subsector for warehousing and storage, and a subsector for establishments providing support activities for transportation. In addition, there are subsectors for establishments that provide passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes, postal services, and courier services.

A separate subsector for support activities is established in the sector because, first, support activities for transportation are inherently multimodal, such as freight transportation arrangement, or have multimodal aspects. Secondly, there are production process similarities among the support activity industries.

One of the support activities identified in the support activity subsector is the routine repair and maintenance of transportation equipment (e.g., aircraft at an airport, railroad rolling stock at a railroad terminal, or ships at a harbor or port facility). Such establishments do not perform complete overhauling or rebuilding of transportation equipment (i.e., periodic restoration of transportation equipment to original design specifications) or transportation equipment conversion (i.e., major modification to systems). An establishment that primarily performs factory (or shipyard) overhauls, rebuilding, or conversions of aircraft, railroad rolling stock, or a ship is classified in Subsector 336, Transportation Equipment Manufacturing according to the type of equipment.

Many of the establishments in this sector often operate on networks, with physical facilities, labor forces, and equipment spread over an extensive geographic area.

Warehousing establishments in this sector are distinguished from merchant wholesaling in that the warehouse establishments do not sell the goods.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in providing travel agent services that support transportation and other establishments, such as hotels, businesses, and government agencies. These establishments are classified in Sector 56, Administrative and Support, Waste Management, and Remediation Services. Also, establishments primarily engaged in providing rental and leasing of transportation equipment without operator are classified in Subsector 532, Rental and Leasing Services.

## 51 INFORMATION

The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: (a) producing and distributing information and cultural products, (b) providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and (c) processing data.

The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; the industries known as Internet service providers and Web search portals, data processing industries and the information services industries.

The expressions "information age" and "global information economy" are used with considerable frequency today. The general idea of an "information economy" includes both the notion of industries primarily producing, processing, and distributing information, as well as the idea that every industry is using available information and information technology to reorganize and make themselves more productive.

For the purpose of developing NAICS, it is the transformation of information into a commodity that is produced and distributed by a number of growing industries that is at issue. The Information sector groups three types of establishments: (1) those engaged in producing and distributing information and cultural products; (2) those that provide the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications; and (3) those that process data. Cultural products are those that directly express attitudes, opinions, ideas, values, and artistic creativity; provide entertainment; or offer information and analysis concerning the past and present. Included in this definition are popular, mass-produced, products as well as cultural products that normally have a more limited audience, such as poetry books, literary magazines, or classical records.
The unique characteristics of information and cultural products, and of the processes involved in their production and distribution, distinguish the Information sector from the goods-producing and service-producing sectors. Some of these characteristics are:

1. Unlike traditional goods, an "information or cultural product," such as a newspaper on-line or television program, does not necessarily have tangible qualities, nor is it necessarily associated with a particular form. A movie can be shown at a movie theater, on a television broadcast, through video-on-demand or rented at a local video store. A sound recording can be aired on radio, embedded in multimedia products, or sold at a record store.
2. Unlike traditional services, the delivery of these products does not require direct contact between the supplier and the consumer.
3. The value of these products to the consumer lies in their informational, educational, cultural, or entertainment content, not in the format in which they are distributed. Most of these products are protected from unlawful reproduction by copyright laws.
4. The intangible property aspect of information and cultural products makes the processes involved in their production and distribution very different from goods and services. Only those possessing the rights to these works are authorized to reproduce, alter, improve, and distribute them. Acquiring and using these rights often involves significant costs. In addition, technology is revolutionizing the distribution of these products. It is possible to distribute them in a physical form, via broadcast, or on-line.
5. Distributors of information and cultural products can easily add value to the products they distribute. For instance, broadcasters add advertising not contained in the original product. This capacity means that unlike traditional distributors, they derive revenue not from sale of the distributed product to the final consumer, but from those who pay for the privilege of adding information to the original product. Similarly, a directory and mailing list publisher can acquire the rights to thousands of previously published newspaper and periodical articles and add new value by providing search and software and organizing the information in a way that facilitates research and retrieval. These products often command a much higher price than the original information.

The distribution modes for information commodities may either eliminate the necessity for traditional manufacture, or reverse the conventional order of manufacture-distribute: A newspaper distributed on-line, for example, can be printed locally or by the final consumer. Similarly, it is anticipated that packaged software, which today is mainly bought through the traditional retail channels, will soon be available mainly on-line. The NAICS Information sector is designed to make such economic changes transparent as they occur, or to facilitate designing surveys that will monitor the new phenomena and provide data to analyze the changes.

Many of the industries in the NAICS Information sector are engaged in producing products protected by copyright law, or in distributing them (other than distribution by traditional wholesale and retail methods). Examples are traditional publishing industries, software and directory and mailing list publishing industries, and film and sound industries. Broadcasting and telecommunications industries and information providers and processors are also included in the Information sector, because their technologies are so closely linked to other industries in the Information sector.

## 52 FINANCE AND INSURANCE

The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions. Three principal types of activities are identified:

1. Raising funds by taking deposits and/or issuing securities and, in the process, incurring liabilities. Establishments engaged in this activity use raised funds to acquire financial assets by making loans and/or purchasing securities. Putting themselves at risk, they channel funds from lenders to borrowers and transform or repackage the funds with respect to maturity, scale and risk. This activity is known as financial intermediation.
2. Pooling of risk by underwriting insurance and annuities. Establishments engaged in this activity collect fees, insurance premiums, or annuity considerations; build up reserves; invest those reserves; and make contractual payments. Fees are based on the expected incidence of the insured risk and the expected return on investment.
3. Providing specialized services facilitating or supporting financial intermediation, insurance, and employee benefit programs.
In addition, monetary authorities charged with monetary control are included in this sector.
The subsectors, industry groups, and industries within the NAICS Finance and Insurance sector are defined on the basis of their unique production processes. As with all industries, the production processes are distinguished by their use of specialized human resources and specialized physical capital. In addition, the way in which these establishments acquire and allocate financial capital, their source of funds, and the use of those funds provides a third basis for distinguishing characteristics of the production process. For instance, the production process in raising funds through deposit-taking is different from the process of raising funds in bond or money markets. The process of making loans to individuals also requires different production processes than does the creation of investment pools or the underwriting of securities.

Most of the Finance and Insurance subsectors contain one or more industry groups of (1) intermediaries with similar patterns of raising and using funds and (2) establishments engaged in activities that facilitate, or are otherwise related to, that type of financial or insurance intermediation. Industries within this sector are defined in terms of activities for which a production process can be specified, and many of these activities are not exclusive to a particular type of financial institution. To deal with the varied activities taking place within existing financial institutions, the approach is to split these institutions into components performing specialized services. This requires defining the units engaged in providing those services and developing procedures that allow for their delineation. These units are the equivalents for finance and insurance of the establishments defined for other industries.

The output of many financial services, as well as the inputs and the processes by which they are combined, cannot be observed at a single location and can only be defined at a higher level of the organizational structure of the enterprise. Additionally, a number of independent activities that represent separate and distinct production processes may take place at a single location belonging to a multilocation financial firm. Activities are more likely to be homogeneous with respect to production characteristics than are locations, at least in financial services. The classification defines activities broadly enough that it can be used both by those classifying by location and by those employing a more top-down approach to the delineation of the establishment.
Establishments engaged in activities that facilitate, or are otherwise related to, the various types of intermediation have been included in individual subsectors, rather than in a separate subsector dedicated to services alone because these services are performed by intermediaries, as well as by specialist establishments, and the extent to which the activity of the intermediaries can be separately identified is not clear.

The Finance and Insurance sector has been defined to encompass establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions; that is, transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets or in facilitating financial transactions. Financial industries
are extensive users of electronic means for facilitating the verification of financial balances, authorizing transactions, transferring funds to and from transactors' accounts, notifying banks (or credit card issuers) of the individual transactions, and providing daily summaries. Since these transaction processing activities are integral to the production of finance and insurance services, establishments that principally provide a financial transaction processing service are classified to this sector, rather than to the data processing industry in the Information sector.

Legal entities that hold portfolios of assets on behalf of others are significant and data on them are required for a variety of purposes. Thus for NAICS, these funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles are the fifth subsector of the Finance and Insurance sector. These entities earn interest, dividends, and other property income, but have little or no employment and no revenue from the sale of services. Separate establishments and employees devoted to the management of funds are classified in Industry Group 5239, Other Financial Investment Activities.

## 53 REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. The major portion of this sector comprises establishments that rent, lease, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, as is the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as is the case with patents and trademarks.

This sector also includes establishments primarily engaged in managing real estate for others, selling, renting and/or buying real estate for others, and appraising real estate. These activities are closely related to this sector's main activity, and it was felt that from a production basis they would best be included here. In addition, a substantial proportion of property management is selfperformed by lessors.

The main components of this sector are the real estate lessors industries; equipment lessors industries (including motor vehicles, computers, and consumer goods); and lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works).

Excluded from this sector are real estate investment trusts (REITS) and establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing equipment with operators. REITS are classified in Subsector 525, Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles, because they are considered investment vehicles. Establishments renting or leasing equipment with operators are classified in various subsectors of NAICS depending on the nature of the services provided (e.g., transportation, construction, agriculture). These activities are excluded from this sector because the client is paying for the expertise and knowledge of the equipment operator, in addition to the rental of the equipment. In many cases, such as the rental of heavy construction equipment, the operator is essential to operate the equipment.

## 54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.

This sector excludes establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and record keeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics. These establishments are classified in Sector 56, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.

## 55 MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector comprises (1) establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

Establishments in this sector perform essential activities that are often undertaken, in-house, by establishments in many sectors of the economy. By consolidating the performance of these activities of the enterprise at one establishment, economies of scale are achieved.

Government establishments primarily engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration. Establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and record keeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics are classified in Industry 56111, Office Administrative Services.

## 56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES

The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. These essential activities are often undertaken in-house by establishments in many sectors of the economy. The establishments in this sector specialize in one or more of these support activities and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.

The administrative and management activities performed by establishments in this sector are typically on a contract or fee basis. These activities may also be performed by establishments that are part of the company or enterprise. However, establishments involved in administering, overseeing, and managing other establishments of the company or enterprise, are classified in Sector 55, Management of Companies and Enterprises. These establishments normally undertake the strategic and organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Government establishments engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration.

## 61 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and accommodation services to their students.
Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors that explain, tell, demonstrate, supervise, and direct learning. Instruction is imparted in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace, or the home through correspondence, television, or other means. It can be adapted to the particular needs of the students, for example sign language can replace verbal language for teaching students with hearing impairments. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of instructors with the requisite subject matter expertise and teaching ability.

## 62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities.

The industries in this sector are arranged on a continuum starting with those establishments providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing health care and social assistance, and finally finishing with those providing only social assistance. The services provided by establishments in this sector are delivered by trained professionals. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.

Excluded from this sector are aerobic classes in Subsector 713, Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries, and nonmedical diet and weight reducing centers in Subsector 812, Personal and Laundry Services. Although these can be viewed as health services, these services are not typically delivered by health practitioners.

## 71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION

The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector comprises: (1) establishments that are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; (2) establishments that preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest; and (3) establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure time interests.

Some establishments that provide cultural, entertainment, or recreational facilities and services are classified in other sectors. Excluded from this sector are: (1) establishments that provide both accommodations and recreational facilities, such as hunting and fishing camps and resort and casino hotels, are classified in Subsector 721, Accommodation; (2) restaurants and night clubs that provide live entertainment in addition to the sale of food and beverages are classified in Subsector 722, Food Services and Drinking Places; (3) motion picture theaters, libraries and archives, and publishers of newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, and computer software are classified in Sector 51, Information; and (4) establishments using transportation equipment to provide recreational and entertainment services, such as those operating sightseeing buses, dinner cruises, or helicopter rides, are classified in Subsector 487, Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation.

## 72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

The Accommodation and Food Services sector comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.

Excluded from this sector are civic and social organizations; amusement and recreation parks; theaters; and other recreation or entertainment facilities providing food and beverage services.

## 81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)

The Other Services (except Public Administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing drycleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

Private households that engage in employing workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household are included in this sector.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in retailing new equipment and also performing repairs and general maintenance on equipment. These establishments are classified in Sector 44-45, Retail Trade.

## 99 INDUSTRIES NOT CLASSIFIED

This sector comprises establishments where no NAICS coding information is available.

## Appendix C. Methodology

## SOURCES OF THE DATA

The 2002 Survey of Business Owners (SBO) was conducted by mail. One of two census forms was mailed to a random sample of businesses selected from a list of all firms operating during 2002 with receipts of $\$ 1,000$ or more, except those classified in the following NAICS industries:

- crop and animal production (NAICS 111, 112)
- scheduled air transportation (NAICS 4811, part)
- rail transportation (NAICS 482)
- postal service (NAICS 491)
- funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles (NAICS 525), except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 525930)
- religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (NAICS 813)
- private households (NAICS 814), and
- public administration (NAICS 92).

The lists of all firms (or universe) are compiled from a combination of business tax returns and data collected on other economic census reports. The Census Bureau obtains electronic files from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for all companies filing IRS Form 1040, Schedule C (individual proprietorship or self-employed person); 1065 (partnership); any one of the 1120 corporation tax forms; and 941 (Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return). The IRS provides certain identification, classification, and measurement data for businesses filing those forms.

For most firms with paid employees, the Census Bureau also collected employment, payroll, receipts, and kind of business for each plant, store, or physical location during the 2002 Economic Census.

The report forms used to collect information are available at www.census.gov/csd/sbo/index.html.

The SBO is conducted on a company or firm basis rather than an establishment basis. A company or firm is a business consisting of one or more domestic establishments that the reporting firm specified under its ownership or control at the end of 2002. Firms were instructed to return their completed report form by mail. Two report form remails were conducted at one-month intervals to all delinquent respondents. A telephone follow-up was conducted to obtain a subset of information from selected firms that failed to return their report form. The returned forms underwent extensive review and computer processing. All reports were geographically coded, data-keyed, and edited. The editing process identified records with significant problems and firms were contacted for correction resolution. Corrections were performed interactively using standard procedures.

The data were then tabulated by NAICS, subjected to further data analysis, and the resulting corrections applied to individual computer records. Corrected tabulations were then produced for the final published reports.

A more detailed examination of census methodology is presented in the History of the 2002 Economic Census at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

## INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF FIRMS

The classification for all establishments are based on the North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002, manual. The kind-of-business or industry classification codes for the SBO are obtained from the 2002 Economic Census. More information on the industry classification codes is included in the Industry Classifications and Relationship to Historical Industry Classifications sections in the Introductory Text.

## SAMPLING AND ESTIMATION METHODOLOGIES

Sampling. To design the 2002 SBO sample, the Census Bureau used the following sources of information to estimate the probability that a business was minority- or women-owned:

- Administrative data from the Social Security Administration.
- Lists of minority- and women-owned businesses published in syndicated magazines, located on the Internet, or disseminated by trade or special interest groups.
- Word strings in the company name indicating possible minority ownership (derived from 1997 survey responses).
- Racial distributions for various state-industry classes (derived from 1997 survey responses) and racial distributions for various ZIP Codes.
- Gender, race, and Hispanic or Latino origin responses of a single-owner business to an SBO previous survey or to the 2000 Decennial Census.

These probabilities were then used to place each firm in the SBO universe in one of nine frames for sampling:

- American Indian
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Hispanic
- Non-Hispanic white men
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- Other (a different race was supplied as a write-in to another source)
- Publicly owned


## - Women

The SBO universe was stratified by state, industry, frame, and whether the company had paid employees in 2002. The Census Bureau selected large companies, including those operating in more than one state, with certainty. These companies were selected based on volume of sales, payroll, or number of paid employees. All certainty cases were sure to be selected and represented only themselves (i.e., had a selection probability of one and a sampling weight of one). The certainty cutoffs varied by sampling stratum, and each stratum was sampled at varying rates, depending on the number of firms in a particular industry in a particular state. The remaining universe was subjected to stratified systematic random sampling.

A firm selected into the sample was mailed one of two questionnaires. The Census Bureau sent the SBO-1 questionnaire to partnerships and corporations. The businesses were asked to report the percentage of ownership, gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and several characteristic questions (e.g., age, education level) for each of the three largest percentage owners. The SBO-2 questionnaire was used for sole proprietors and self-employed individuals. The businesses were asked essentially the same information as asked on the SBO-1, but limited to two owners.

Treatment of Nonresponse. Approximately 81 percent of the 2.3 million businesses in the SBO sample responded to the survey. Data from the 1997 survey were used for businesses in both the 1997 and 2002 samples. For the remaining nonrespondents, gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race were imputed from donor respondents with similar characteristics (state, industry, employment status, size, and sampling frame).

Tabulation. Business ownership is defined as having 51 percent or more of the stock or equity in the business and is categorized by:

- Gender: Male; Female; or Equally Male-/Female-Owned
- Ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino Origin; Not Hispanic or Latino Origin
- Race: White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Firms equally male-/female-owned were counted and tabulated as a separate category.
Businesses could be tabulated in more than one racial group. This can result because:
a. the sole owner reported more than one race;
b. the majority owner reported more than one race;
c. a majority combination of owners reported more than one race.

The detail may not add to the total or subgroup total because a Hispanic or Latino firm may be of any race, and because a firm could be tabulated in more than one racial group. For example, if a firm responded as both Chinese and Black majority owned, the firm would be included in the detailed Asian and Black estimates, but would only be counted once toward the higher level all firms' estimates.

The sum of the detailed Hispanic or Latino origin may not add to the total because no one Hispanic subgroup (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino) owned a majority of the firm, but a combination of these subgroups did own a majority. For example, if a firm had two owners each with equal ownership, one responding Puerto Rican and the other responding Cuban, there is no one subgroup with a majority ownership, but the firm is Hispanicowned. This firm would be tabulated in the Hispanic or Latino estimate, but would not appear in any of the subgroup estimates.

Also, the subgroup detail for both Asians and Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders may not add to the total for similar reasons as explained above.
In the Characteristics of Businesses and the Characteristics of Business Owners reports, the tabulations of demographic and economic business and owner characteristics included only those firms that returned the survey form and provided the gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race for the owner(s) or indicated the firm was publicly held. These tabulations also included the owners who identified with more than one race. For example, an Asian Hispanic male veteran owner would have his information tabulated in each of those four categories. However, such a record was counted only once in the "All owners of respondent firms" line of the publication.

For the tabulations by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race, the data for each firm in the SBO sample were weighted by the reciprocal of the firm's probability of selection. The data for each owner are inflated using the sampling weight assigned to the owner's corresponding firm record.

## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The figures shown in this report are, in part, estimated from a sample and will differ from the figures which would have been obtained from a complete census. Two types of possible errors are associated with estimates based on data from sample surveys: sampling errors and nonsampling errors. The accuracy of a survey result depends not only on the sampling errors and nonsampling
errors measured, but also on the nonsampling errors not explicitly measured. For particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the measured errors. The following is a description of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with this tabulation.

Sampling variablility. The particular sample used for this survey is one of a large number of all possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other. The relative standard error is a measure of the variability among the estimates from all possible samples. The estimated relative standard errors presented in the tables estimate the sampling variability, and thus measure the precision with which an estimate from the particular sample selected for this survey approximates the average result of all possible samples. Relative standard errors are applicable only to those published cells in which sample cases are tabulated. A relative standard error is an expression of the standard error as a percent of the quantity being estimated.

The sample estimate and an estimate of its relative standard error can be used to estimate the standard error and then construct interval estimates with a prescribed level of confidence that the interval includes the average results of all samples. To illustrate, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same condition, and estimates calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples.

Thus, for a particular sample, one can say with specified confidence that the average of all possible samples is included in the constructed interval.

Example of a confidence interval. Suppose the estimate is 51,707 and the estimated relative standard error is 2 percent. The standard error is then 2 percent of 51,707 or 1,034 . An approximate 90 -percent confidence interval is found by first multiplying the standard error by 1.6 and then adding and subtracting that result from the estimate to obtain the upper and lower bounds. Since $1.6 \times 1,034=1,654$, the confidence interval in this example is $51,707+$ or $-1,654$ or the range 50,053 to 53,361.

For the Characteristics of Businesses and Characteristics of Business Owners reports, much of the data is expressed as percentages with standard errors rather than relative standard errors as indicated above. This saves a step in the construction of the confidence interval as illustrated by the following example.

Example of a confidence interval for percentage data. Suppose the estimate is 76.9 percent and the estimated standard error is 0.4 percent. An approximate 90 -percent confidence interval is found by first multiplying the standard error by 1.6 and then adding and subtracting that result from the estimate to obtain the upper and lower bounds. Since $1.6 \times 0.4=0.64$, the confidence interval in this example is $76.9+$ or -0.64 or the range 76.26 to 77.54 .

Nonsampling errors. All surveys and censuses are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors are attributable to many sources, including the inability to obtain information for all cases in the universe, imputation for missing data, data errors and biases, mistakes in recording or keying data, errors in collection or processing, and coverage problems.

Explicit measures of the effects of these nonsampling errors are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational and data errors were detected and corrected through an automated data edit designed to review the data for reasonableness and consistency. Quality control techniques were used to verify that operating procedures were carried out as specified.

## COMPARABILITY OF 2002 CB/CBO AND 1992 CBO DATA

Particular care should be taken in comparing estimates from 2002 to 1992 due to the following changes in survey methodology in 2002 which affect comparability:

1. In 2002 , the SBO sample of 2.3 million businesses included all corporations in addition to partnerships and sole proprietorships. Businesses were asked to report the percentage of interest and the gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race of up to three individuals with the largest share of ownership; additional owners were not surveyed regarding characteristics. Selected economic and demographic characteristics were also asked of the businesses and business owners. Wording of questions and/or response categories may be new or different from those used in the past. The CB data are presented by business ownership determined by the gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race of the person(s) owning majority interest in the business. The CBO data are presented for all interest owners, as well as majority, equal, and nonmajority interest owners. Each owner is classified by their gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race. Each owner could self-identify with more than one racial group; therefore it was possible for a business and its owner(s) to be classified and tabulated in more than one racial group.

In 1992, a sample of 78,000 businesses was selected from the Surveys of Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (SMOBE/SWOBE) sample of 1.2 million businesses. Only subchapter $S$ corporations in addition to partnerships and sole proprietorships were included in the SMOBE/SWOBE. Businesses were asked to report the gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race of the majority of the owners, as well as the number of owners. Business ownership was determined based on the majority of the number of owners, without regard to percentage of interest owned. Based on the number of owners provided, a CBO questionnaire was then mailed to as many as 10 owners of a business to collect selected economic and demographic characteristics to yield a sample size of approximately 116,000 owners. The subsequent CBO respondents, both the firms and the owner(s), were then considered as belonging to the same gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race as that of the business determined from the SMOBE/SWOBE.
2. In 2002, all estimates were based on firms that responded to the 2002 SBO. A respondent firm is defined as a business that returned the survey form and provided the gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, or race for the owner(s) or indicated that the firm was publicly held. The data for owners of respondent firms exclude businesses which were publicly held. In 1992, responding firms were reweighted to compensate for those businesses which had not returned the survey form.
3. In 2002, separate estimates for American Indian- and Alaska Native-, Asian-, Native Hawaiianand Other Pacific Islander-owned firms are provided. However, in 1992, estimates for these businesses were published under the category of "Other minority-owned businesses."

