

Food Product Machinery Manufacturing: 2002

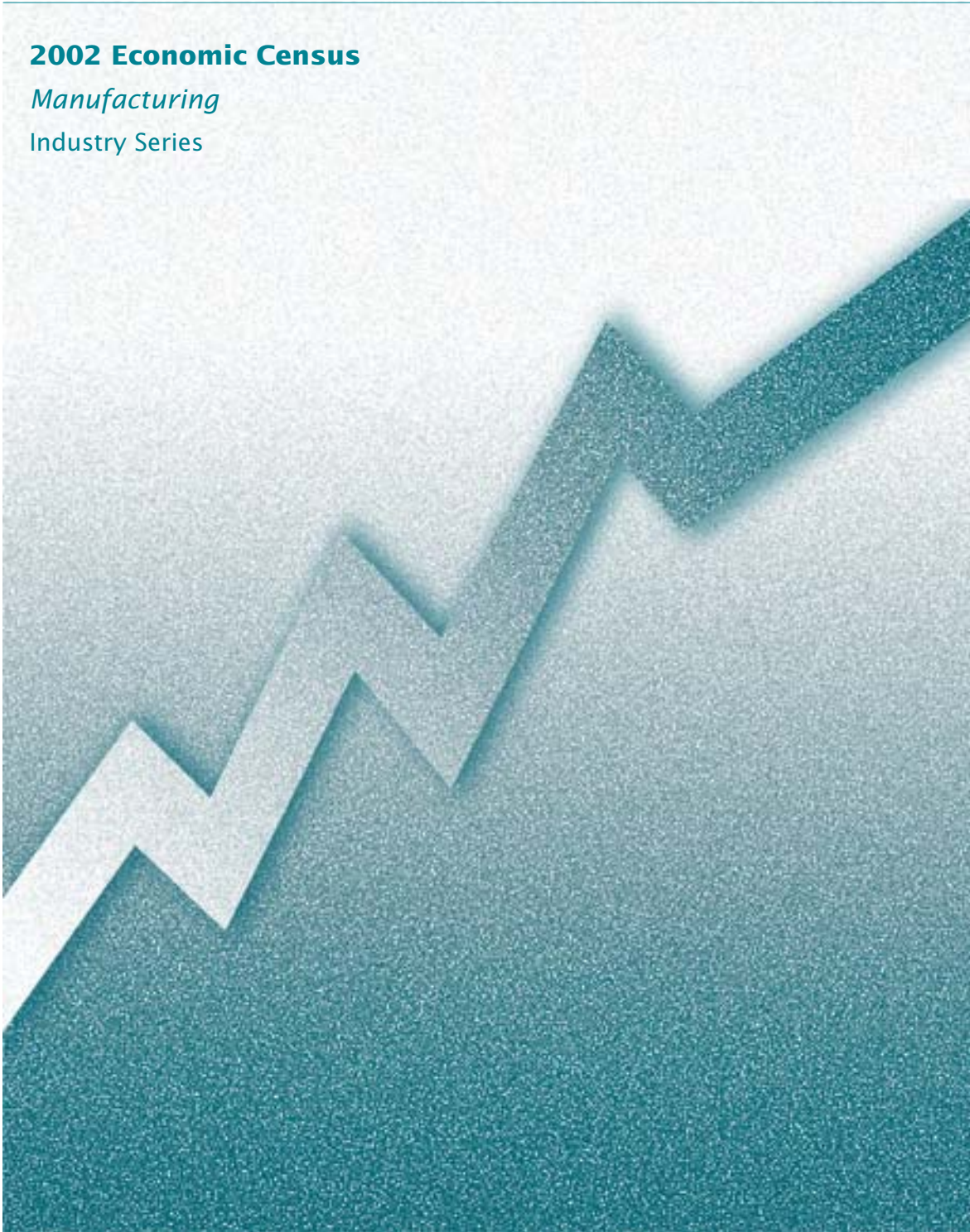
Issued January 2005

EC02-311-333294 (RV)

2002 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



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-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

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.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 2002 Economic Census are published primarily according to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS was first adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico in 1997. The 2002 Economic Census covers the following NAICS sectors:

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
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), largely covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 100 subsectors (three-digit codes), 317 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1,179 industries (six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO HISTORICAL INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Prior to the 1997 Economic Census, data were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. 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 retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The 1997 Economic Census *Bridge Between NAICS and SIC* demonstrates the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it may not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

Most industry classifications remained unchanged between 1997 and 2002, but NAICS 2002 includes substantial revisions within the construction and wholesale trade sectors, and a number of revisions for the retail trade and information sectors. These changes are noted in industry definitions and will be demonstrated in the *Bridge Between NAICS 2002 and NAICS 1997*.

For 2002, data for enterprise support establishments (those functioning primarily to support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a warehouse or a research and development laboratory) are included in the industry that reflects their activities (such as warehousing). For 1997, such establishments were termed auxiliaries and were excluded from industry totals.

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.)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for states, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, counties, and corporate municipalities (places) including cities, towns, townships, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from administrative sources is used as a basis for coding.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

All results of the 2002 Economic Census are 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 Internet site allows selective retrieval and downloading of the data. For more information, including a description of reports being issued, see the Internet site, write to the U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-6100, or call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

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.

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 all or 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.

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Manufacturing

SCOPE

The Manufacturing sector (sector 31-33) 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 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.

Exclusions. There are activities that are sometimes considered manufacturing, but for NAICS are classified in another sector. These activities include logging, classified in Sector 11, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting is considered a harvesting operation; the beneficiating of ores and other minerals, classified in Sector 21, Mining, is considered part of the activity of mining; the construction of structures and fabricating operations performed at the site of construction by contractors, is classified in Sector 23, Construction; 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 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).

The tabulations for this sector do not include central administrative offices, warehouses, or other establishments that serve manufacturing establishments within the same organization. Data for such establishments are classified according to the nature of the service they provide. For example, separate headquarters establishments are reported in NAICS Sector 55, Management of Companies and Enterprises.

The reports described below exclude establishments of firms with no paid employees. These “nonemployers,” typically self-employed individuals or partnerships operating businesses that they have not chosen to incorporate, are reported separately in Nonemployer Statistics. The contribution of nonemployers, relatively small for this sector, may be examined at www.census.gov/nonemployerimpact.

The reports described below cover all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees.

Definitions. Industry categories are defined in Appendix B, NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions. Other terms are defined in Appendix A, Explanation of Terms.

REPORTS

The following reports provide statistics on this sector:

Industry Series. There are 473 reports, each covering a single NAICS industry (six-digit code). These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry. The data in industry reports are preliminary and subject to change in the following reports.

Geographic Area Series. There are 51 separate reports, one for each state and the District of Columbia. Each state report presents similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan and micropolitan areas with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

Subject Series:

x Manufacturing

2002 Economic Census

-
- **Industry-Product Analysis Summary.** This report presents value of shipments, value of product shipments, percentage of product shipments of the total value of shipments, and percentage of distribution of value of product shipments on the NAICS six-digit industry level and by the six- and seven-digit product code levels. It also includes miscellaneous receipts at the six- and seven-digit product code levels by NAICS six-digit industry levels.
 - **General Summary.** This report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.
 - **Product Summary.** This report summarizes the products data published in the industry reports. This report also includes a table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.
 - **Materials Summary.** This report summarizes the materials data published in the industry reports.
 - **Concentration Ratio Summary.** This report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments and value added accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Herfindahl-Herschmann indexes for each industry.
 - **Location of Manufacturing Plants Summary.** This report contains statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

ZIP Code Statistics. This report contains statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by employment-size of the establishment by ZIP Code.

Other reports. Data for this sector are also included in reports with multisector coverage, including Nonemployer Statistics, Comparative Statistics, Bridge Between 2002 NAICS and 1997 NAICS, Business Expenses, and the Survey of Business Owners reports.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

The level of geographic detail varies by report. Maps are available at www.census.gov/econ2002maps. Notes specific to areas in the state are included in Appendix D, Geographic Notes.

1. The United States as a whole.
2. States and the District of Columbia.
3. Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas with 250 employees or more. A core based statistical areas (CBSA) contains a core area with a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core. CBSAs are differentiated into metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas based on size criteria. Both metropolitan and micropolitan areas are defined in terms of entire counties, and are listed in Appendix E, Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas.
 - a. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (metro areas). Metro areas have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.
 - b. Micropolitan Statistical Areas (micro areas). Micro areas have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.
 - c. Metropolitan Divisions (metro divisions). If specified criteria are met, a metro area containing a single core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties referred to as Metropolitan Divisions.

-
- d. Combined Statistical Areas (combined areas). If specified criteria are met, adjacent metro and micro areas, in various combinations, may become the components of a new set of areas called Combined Statistical Areas. The areas that combine retain their own designations as metro or micro areas within the larger combined area.
4. Counties and county equivalents defined as of January 1, 2002, with 500 employees or more. Counties are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs, census areas, and city and boroughs. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one place or more that is independent of any county organization and constitutes primary divisions of their states. These places are treated as counties and as places.
 5. Economic places with 500 employees or more.
 - a. Municipalities of 2,500 inhabitants or more defined as of January 1, 2002. These are areas of significant population incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, or towns according to the 2000 Census of Population. For the economic census, boroughs and census areas in Alaska and boroughs in New York are not included in this category.
 - b. Consolidated cities defined as of January 1, 2002. Consolidated cities are consolidated governments that consist of separately incorporated municipalities.
 - c. Townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and towns in New York, Wisconsin, and the six New England states with 10,000 inhabitants or more (according to the 2000 Census of Population).
 - d. Balance of county. Areas outside the entities listed above, including incorporated municipalities with populations of fewer than 2,500, town and townships not qualifying as noted above, and the remainders of counties outside places are categorized as "Balance of county."

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 2002 data are expressed in 2002 dollars, and 1997 data, in 1997 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1997 AND 2002 ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Both the 2002 Economic Census and the 1997 Economic Census present data based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). While there were revisions to selected industries for 2002, this sector is not affected by those revisions.

For 2002, there have been several additional data tables added, which did not exist in 1997. These tables for 2002 include products primary to more than one industry, industry-product analysis, e-commerce value of shipments, and leased and nonleased detail employment statistics by subsectors.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data compiled for this sector are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to identify all cases in the actual universe; definition and classification difficulties; differences in the interpretation of questions; errors in recording or coding the data obtained; and other errors of collection, response, coverage, processing, and estimation for missing or misreported data. Selected data in tables titled "Detailed Statistics" are based on the Annual Survey of Manufactures and are subject to sampling errors as well as nonsampling errors.

No direct measurement of these effects has been obtained except for estimation for missing or misreported data, as by the percentages shown in the tables. Precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize the effects of nonsampling 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 company. However, the number of establishments in a specific industry or geographic area 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 disclosure analysis for "industry statistics" files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. Nonetheless, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures, which can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 55,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data. In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR program publishes selected detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) Program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

In addition, the County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county, and Statistics of U.S. Businesses provides annual statistics classified by the employment size of the enterprise, further classified by industry for the United States, and by broader categories for states and metropolitan areas.

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Questions about these data may be directed to the U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturing & Construction Division, Information Services Center, 301-763-4673 or ask.census.gov.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with these data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue
N	Not available or not comparable
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards
X	Not applicable
Z	Less than half the unit shown
a	0 to 19 employees
b	20 to 99 employees
c	100 to 249 employees

e	250 to 499 employees
f	500 to 999 employees
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees
m	100,000 employees or more
p	10 to 19 percent estimated
q	20 to 29 percent estimated
r	Revised
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent
nsk	Not specified by kind
-	Represents zero (page image/print only)
(CC)	Consolidated city
(IC)	Independent city

Table 1. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 2002 and Earlier Years

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and year ¹	Com-panies ²	All estab-lish-ments ³	All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)	
			Number ⁴	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ⁴	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)					
333294, Food product machinery manufacturing	2002..	528	549	16 237	752 506	9 227	18 223	335 964	1 697 180	1 189 624	2 865 973	169 634
	2001..	N	N	17 733	704 970	10 382	20 265	325 819	1 410 596	1 264 770	2 707 791	50 249
	2000..	N	N	18 376	736 348	10 992	21 719	350 687	1 519 475	1 309 062	2 860 402	57 913
	1999..	N	N	19 102	725 190	11 506	22 098	356 461	1 592 849	1 304 218	2 899 710	70 573
	1998..	N	N	19 054	728 644	11 371	22 474	363 294	1 596 328	1 320 428	2 906 838	61 636
	1997..	573	593	18 898	711 852	11 436	22 511	353 259	1 581 509	1 290 673	2 857 928	79 890

¹Statistics presented for years ending in 2 and 7 are census data. Interim census years are derived in a representative sample of manufacturing establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM).

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

³Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

⁴Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 2002

[States that are a disclosure or with less than 100 employees are not shown. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, explanation of terms, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For information on geographic areas followed by *, see Appendix D. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number ³	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ³	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
333294, Food product machinery manufacturing												
United States	1	549	203	16 237	752 506	9 227	18 223	335 964	1 697 180	1 189 624	2 865 973	'69 634
California	2	72	27	1 572	67 361	957	1 950	31 518	142 225	93 917	232 028	'15 343
Georgia	1	27	9	888	40 320	447	915	16 717	71 857	64 547	137 247	'1 591
Idaho	—	8	3	136	5 197	105	224	3 672	6 822	7 215	15 541	'218
Illinois	—	38	15	1 601	81 905	970	1 878	44 816	202 176	174 185	378 406	'6 266
Iowa	—	17	11	835	40 469	460	845	17 076	93 308	70 713	161 902	'3 454
Kansas	2	18	8	562	25 313	298	619	9 668	58 097	34 986	94 389	'1 577
Massachusetts	1	8	2	226	9 596	151	295	5 620	28 217	12 928	41 167	'312
Michigan	2	18	3	229	8 195	127	248	3 799	19 868	13 838	34 190	'282
Minnesota	1	24	15	1 055	50 838	588	1 182	20 536	81 843	121 720	203 753	'4 692
New Hampshire	2	7	2	117	5 381	55	125	1 994	15 051	7 097	21 976	'109
New Jersey	—	14	4	231	9 654	142	225	4 328	20 504	15 273	34 668	'447
New York	2	21	2	231	8 371	140	204	3 232	18 592	14 565	32 681	'970
North Carolina	3	6	4	279	12 384	158	319	5 517	28 973	26 933	56 374	'688
Ohio	—	23	13	1 396	77 533	654	1 280	25 563	208 787	109 218	310 619	'5 367
Pennsylvania	2	24	12	736	36 552	453	980	18 498	73 030	45 218	118 006	'1 477
Texas	2	24	6	605	23 290	393	725	11 293	43 355	35 579	78 750	'1 474
Virginia	1	7	2	208	11 677	83	189	3 620	25 141	16 253	41 670	'734
Washington	—	26	7	648	27 962	421	857	15 503	85 263	47 607	132 506	'2 179
Wisconsin	2	49	23	1 815	80 336	1 055	2 060	37 338	176 508	130 131	308 487	'6 430

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

³Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. 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 users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Value
333294, Food product machinery manufacturing	
Companies ¹	number.. 528
All establishments ²	number.. 549
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 346
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 160
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 43
All employees ³	number.. 16 237
Total compensation	\$1,000.. 907 990
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 752 506
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 155 484
Production workers, average for year	number.. 9 227
Production workers on March 12	number.. 9 012
Production workers on May 12	number.. 9 351
Production workers on August 12	number.. 9 373
Production workers on November 12	number.. 9 127
Production worker hours	1,000.. 18 223
Production worker wages	\$1,000.. 335 964
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 1 189 624
Materials, parts, containers, packaging, etc., used	\$1,000.. 1 005 210
Resales	\$1,000.. 117 235
Purchased fuels	\$1,000.. 4 672
Purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 15 000
Contract work	\$1,000.. 47 507
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 223 729
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. -
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 865 973
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 347 746
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 245 211
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 273 016
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 173 286
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 14 868
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 84 862
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 91
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 2 471 317
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 2 347 746
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 123 571
Coverage ratio	percent.. 95
Value added	\$1,000.. 1 697 180
Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 484 040
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 174 555
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 111 865
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 197 620
Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 512 018
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 179 923
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 127 328
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 204 767
Gross value of depreciable assets (acquisition costs) at beginning of year	\$1,000.. [†] 1 096 876
Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. [†] 69 634
Buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. [†] 8 209
Machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. [†] 61 425
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	\$1,000.. [†] 5 788
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	\$1,000.. [†] 7 836
All other expenditures for machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. [†] 47 801
Total retirements	\$1,000.. [†] 54 434
Gross value of depreciable assets at end of year	\$1,000.. [†] 1 112 076
Depreciation charges during year	\$1,000.. [†] 69 540
Total rental payments	\$1,000.. 39 576
Buildings and other structures	\$1,000.. 30 347
Machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. 9 229
Total other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 198 227
Response coverage ratio ⁵	percent.. 82
Repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery ⁴	\$1,000.. 12 188
Communications services ⁴	\$1,000.. 8 075
Legal services ⁴	\$1,000.. 5 825
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services ⁴	\$1,000.. 3 359
Advertising and promotional services ⁴	\$1,000.. 10 166
Expensed computer hardware and supplies and purchased computer services ⁴	\$1,000.. 4 593
Refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ⁴	\$1,000.. 1 132
Management consulting and administrative services ⁴	\$1,000.. 5 524
Taxes and license fees ⁴	\$1,000.. 9 715
All other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 137 650

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

³Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

⁴Based on 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) sample data.

⁵A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note 1: The amounts shown for other expenses reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number ³	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ³	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
333294, Food product machinery manufacturing											
All establishments	1	549	16 237	752 506	9 227	18 223	335 964	1 697 180	1 189 624	2 865 973	'69 634
Establishments with—											
1 to 4 employees	7	200	424	18 983	245	423	8 474	37 263	29 770	67 001	'1 148
5 to 9 employees	3	68	488	21 745	270	527	9 226	51 015	37 266	88 125	'1 606
10 to 19 employees	3	78	1 100	47 914	687	1 331	23 716	95 831	72 123	167 195	'5 007
20 to 49 employees	1	106	3 233	134 208	1 997	3 854	62 669	259 938	219 251	479 174	'14 697
50 to 99 employees	1	54	3 517	142 818	2 066	4 168	67 710	316 899	213 223	530 835	'10 859
100 to 249 employees	—	40	i	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
250 to 499 employees	—	2	f	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
500 to 999 employees	—	1	f	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ⁴	9	190	592	26 288	347	620	11 838	49 367	37 891	87 253	'1 455

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

³Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

⁴Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. 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 users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Primary Product Class Specialization: 2002

[Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments ¹	All employees		Production workers			Value added (\$1,000)	Total cost of materials (\$1,000)	Total value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number ²	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ²	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
333294	Food product machinery manufacturing	549	16 237	752 506	9 227	18 223	335 964	1 697 180	1 189 624	2 865 973	'69 634
3332941	Dairy and milk products plant machinery and equipment (except bottling and packaging)	21	1 511	67 088	1 045	2 012	39 045	169 092	180 039	357 983	'5 639
3332943	Commercial food products machinery (except packaging machinery and food cooking and warming equipment)	111	5 905	270 761	3 312	6 744	122 695	590 214	440 995	1 020 913	'19 831
3332945	Industrial machinery and equipment for manufacturing or processing foods, beverages, and animal and fowl feed	138	7 181	341 060	3 901	7 642	140 561	802 665	463 108	1 245 599	'36 199

¹Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

²Number of employees figures represent average number of production workers for pay period that includes the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus other employees for payroll period that includes the 12th of March.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. 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 users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 2002 and 1997

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product code	Product	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
333294	Food product machinery manufacturing	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	2 471 317 2 564 441
3332941	Dairy and milk products plant machinery and equipment (except bottling and packaging)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	299 167 285 898
33329411	Dairy and milk products plant machinery and equipment (except bottling and packaging)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	299 167 282 408
3332941121	Industrial machinery and equipment for treating milk and dairy products by means of a change in temperature	2002.. 18 1997.. N	X X	X X	215 863 N
3332941142	Other dairy and milk products plant machinery and equipment	2002.. 22 1997.. N	X X	X X	44 487 N
3332941171	Parts and attachments for dairy and milk products plant machinery and equipment (except bottling and packaging)	2002.. 14 1997.. 13	X X	X X	38 817 40 296
3332941Y	Dairy and milk products plant machinery and equipment (except bottling and packaging), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	— 3 490
3332941YVW	Dairy and milk products plant machinery and equipment (except bottling and packaging), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	— 3 490
3332943	Commercial food products machinery (except packaging machinery and food cooking and warming equipment)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	994 839 943 885
33329431	Commercial food products slicers	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	88 113 98 212
3332943111	Commercial food products slicers	2002.. 12 1997.. 15	X X	X X	88 113 98 212
33329432	Commercial food products choppers, grinders, cutters, and similar machines	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	110 663 159 683
3332943221	Commercial food products choppers, grinders, cutters, dicers, and similar machines	2002.. 35 1997.. 36	X X	X X	110 663 159 683
33329433	Commercial food products mixers and whippers (except drink mixers)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	88 372 89 555
3332943331	Commercial food products mixers and whippers (except drink mixers)	2002.. 15 1997.. 15	X X	X X	88 372 89 555
33329434	Other commercial food preparation machines, including tenderizers (power-driven) (except packaging machinery and food cooking and warming equipment)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	135 810 156 499
3332943441	Other commercial food preparation machines, including tenderizers (power-driven) (except packaging machinery and food cooking and warming equipment)	2002.. 37 1997.. 40	X X	X X	135 810 156 499
33329435	Parts and attachments for commercial food preparation machines (except packaging machinery and food cooking and warming equipment)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	169 581 120 384
3332943551	Parts and attachments for commercial food preparation machines (except packaging machinery and food cooking and warming equipment)	2002.. 51 1997.. 43	X X	X X	169 581 120 384
33329436	Industry bakery machinery and equipment	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	374 424 285 027
3332943661	Industrial bakery dough mixers, dividers, and molders	2002.. 16 1997.. 19	X X	X X	77 069 76 908
3332943671	Industrial bakery bake ovens (including traveling tray)	2002.. 17 1997.. 20	X X	X X	83 008 91 531
3332943681	Industrial rolling machines, including pastry machines for the manufacture of bakery products	2002.. 5 1997.. 5	X X	X X	15 028 9 187
3332943691	Other industrial bakery machinery and equipment	2002.. 42 1997.. 31	X X	X X	199 319 107 401
3332943Y	Commercial food products machinery (except packaging machinery and food cooking and warming equipment), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	27 876 34 525
3332943YVW	Commercial food products machinery (except packaging machinery and food cooking and warming equipment), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	27 876 34 525
3332945	Industrial machinery and equipment for manufacturing or processing foods, beverages, and animal and fowl feed	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	990 340 1 089 558
33329451	Other industrial food and feed machinery	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	458 199 532 834
3332945101	Industrial presses, crushers, and similar machinery used in the production of wine, cider, fruit juices, and similar beverages	2002.. 13 1997.. 13	X X	X X	48 547 54 316
3332945111	Other industrial machinery, for the preparation of fruits, vegetables, and nuts (not including the extraction or preparation of fixed vegetable oils)	2002.. 18 1997.. 9	X X	X X	34 383 13 553
3332945116	Industrial machinery and equipment for freezing and rapid chilling of food products	2002.. 10 1997.. 17	X X	X X	18 174 26 892
3332945121	Industrial driers for the manufacture of food products	2002.. 7 1997.. 7	X X	X X	9 332 30 576
3332945131	Other industrial machinery and equipment, for treating food products by a process involving a change in temperature (including cooking and roasting)	2002.. 21 1997.. 28	X X	X X	69 033 85 670

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 2002 and 1997—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product code	Product	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
333294	Food product machinery manufacturing—Con.				
3332945	Industrial machinery and equipment for manufacturing or processing foods, beverages, and animal and fowl feed—Con.				
33329451	Other industrial food and feed machinery—Con.				
3332945135	Industrial machines for cleaning, sorting, or grading seed, grain, and dried leguminous vegetables	2002.. 11 1997.. 6	X X	X X	20 662 16 201
3332945141	Other industrial machinery used in the milling industry and for working of cereals and dried leguminous vegetables	2002.. 3 1997.. 3	X X	X X	D 1 999
3332945151	Other industrial machinery for the extraction and preparation of animal and fixed vegetable fats and oils	2002.. 3 1997.. 4	X X	X X	D 8 179
3332945161	Other industrial food and feed products machinery	2002.. 46 1997.. 66	X X	X X	243 310 295 448
33329452	Other industrial machinery for sorting, grading, and cleaning fruits, vegetables, and eggs and other machinery for processing and preparing meat and poultry	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	284 395 297 454
3332945206	Industrial machinery for sorting, grading, and cleaning fruits, vegetables, and eggs	2002.. 23 1997.. 30	X X	X X	74 887 98 395
3332945208	Other industrial machinery and equipment for processing and preparing meat and poultry (excluding the extraction and preparation of oils)	2002.. 39 1997.. 37	X X	X X	209 508 199 059
33329453	Parts and attachments for industrial food and feed products machinery	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	169 783 188 311
3332945371	Parts and attachments for bakery furnaces and ovens	2002.. 5 1997.. 4	X X	X X	6 767 3 694
3332945376	Parts and attachments for presses, crushers, and similar machinery used in the production of wine, cider, fruit juices, and similar beverages	2002.. 2 1997.. 6	X X	X X	766 4 480
3332945381	Parts and attachments for sorting, grading, and cleaning fruits, vegetables, and eggs	2002.. 11 1997.. 11	X X	X X	5 224 17 669
3332945392	Other parts and attachments for industrial food products machinery	2002.. 44 1997.. N	X X	X X	157 026 N
3332945Y	Industrial machinery and equipment for manufacturing or processing foods, beverages, and animal or fowl feed, nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	77 963 70 959
3332945YV	Industrial machinery and equipment for manufacturing or processing foods, beverages, and animal or fowl feed, nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	77 963 70 959
333294W	Food product machinery manufacturing, nsk, total	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	186 971 245 100
333294WY	Food product machinery manufacturing, nsk, total	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	186 971 245 100
333294WYWW	Food product machinery manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	100 563 110 214
333294WYWY	Food product machinery manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	86 408 134 886

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

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. 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 users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 2002 and 1997

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 2002. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, explanation of terms, and geographic definitions, see note at end of table. For information on geographic areas followed by *, see Appendix D. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
3332941	Dairy and milk products plant machinery and equipment (except bottling and packaging)		
	United States	2002.. 299 167 1997.. 285 898	
	Minnesota	2002.. 43 481 1997.. 19 908	
	Wisconsin	2002.. 96 298 1997.. 93 574	
3332943	Commercial food products machinery (except packaging machinery and food cooking and warming equipment)		
	United States	2002.. 994 839 1997.. 943 885	
	California	2002.. 68 055 1997.. 37 962	
	Georgia	2002.. 71 027 1997.. 69 139	
	Illinois	2002.. 189 707 1997.. 184 291	
	Iowa	2002.. 23 446 1997.. 18 065	
	Kansas	2002.. 10 738 1997.. N	
	New Jersey	2002.. 30 885 1997.. 32 020	
	New York	2002.. 7 951 1997.. 48 604	
	North Carolina	2002.. 24 980 1997.. 53 248	
	Ohio	2002.. 110 531 1997.. 143 313	
	Pennsylvania	2002.. 35 319 1997.. 27 163	
	Texas	2002.. 27 089 1997.. 17 090	
	Washington	2002.. 57 227 1997.. 44 032	
	Wisconsin	2002.. 21 788 1997.. N	
	3332945	Industrial machinery and equipment for manufacturing or processing foods, beverages, and animal and fowl feed	
		United States	2002.. 990 340 1997.. 1 089 558
		California	2002.. 99 592 1997.. 156 189
		Florida	2002.. 47 775 1997.. 64 306
Georgia		2002.. 40 879 1997.. 89 024	
Illinois		2002.. 36 357 1997.. 46 119	
Iowa		2002.. 88 521 1997.. 78 778	
Kansas		2002.. 78 699 1997.. 70 985	
Michigan		2002.. 3 423 1997.. 6 336	
Minnesota		2002.. 34 722 1997.. 31 884	
North Carolina		2002.. 22 737 1997.. N	
Ohio		2002.. 131 739 1997.. 101 442	
Pennsylvania		2002.. 38 179 1997.. 40 176	
Texas		2002.. 41 818 1997.. 36 235	
Washington		2002.. 62 809 1997.. 36 830	
Wisconsin		2002.. 106 630 1997.. 51 557	

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. 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 users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 2002 and 1997

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and explanation of terms, see note 2 at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Material code	Material consumed	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
333294	Food product machinery manufacturing		
0090001	Total materials	2002.. X	1 005 210
		1997.. X	1 091 528
33399601	Fluid power pumps, motors, and hydrostatic transmissions (hydraulic and pneumatic)	2002.. X	12 261
		1997.. X	9 007
33391103	All other pumps	2002.. X	4 428
		1997.. X	13 329
33291207	Fluid power valves (hydraulic and pneumatic)	2002.. X	8 347
		1997.. X	9 544
33399501	Fluid power cylinders and rotary actuators (hydraulic and pneumatic)	2002.. X	3 913
		1997.. X	3 984
33291203	Fluid power hose and tube fittings and assemblies (hydraulic and pneumatic)	2002.. X	4 732
		1997.. X	4 938
33399901	Fluid power filters (hydraulic and pneumatic)	2002.. X	1 543
		1997.. X	1 786
00190089	Other fluid power products, hydraulic and pneumatic	2002.. X	3 059
		1997.. X	2 186
332000A1	Metal tanks, heat exchangers, steam condensers, and other boiler products (fabricated steel plate, and weldments)	2002.. X	37 760
		1997.. X	40 912
33200059	All other fabricated metal products (excluding forgings)	2002.. X	77 073
		1997.. X	68 858
33210000	Forgings	2002.. X	4 094
		1997.. X	N
33151001	Iron and steel castings (rough and semifinished)	2002.. X	17 357
		1997.. X	23 679
33152005	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy castings (rough and semifinished)	2002.. X	8 767
		1997.. X	20 989
33152003	Other nonferrous metal castings, rough and semifinished (including aluminum and aluminum-base alloy)	2002.. X	4 632
		1997.. X	4 716
33120007	Steel bars, bar shapes, and plate (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	2002.. X	38 358
		1997.. X	49 466
33120016	Steel sheet and strip (including tinplate)	2002.. X	34 847
		1997.. X	N
33120033	All other steel shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	2002.. X	15 948
		1997.. X	15 089
33131500	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy sheet, plate, foil, and welded tubing	2002.. X	9 456
		1997.. X	N
33100055	All other aluminum and aluminum-base alloy shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	2002.. X	2 207
		1997.. X	2 838
33100077	Other nonferrous shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	2002.. X	9 854
		1997.. X	12 524
33531225	Fractional horsepower electric motors and generators (less than 1 hp)	2002.. X	9 294
		1997.. X	N
33531221	Integral horsepower electric motors and generators (1 hp or more)	2002.. X	13 969
		1997.. X	18 091
33299101	Ball and roller bearings (mounted or unmounted)	2002.. X	12 247
		1997.. X	12 310
33361200	Mechanical speed changers, gears, and industrial high-speed drives	2002.. X	13 163
		1997.. X	21 821
001900B1	Electrical transmission, distribution, and control equipment	2002.. X	31 705
		1997.. X	43 307
33100038	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	2002.. X	D
		1997.. X	N
32192001	Wood boxes, pallets, skids, and containers	2002.. X	4 275
		1997.. X	5 990
33100082	Other nonferrous metal shapes and forms (excluding aluminum and aluminum-base alloy and copper and copper-base alloy castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	2002.. X	D
		1997.. X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	2002.. X	223 611
		1997.. X	422 007
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, nsk	2002.. X	397 441
		1997.. X	284 157

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

Note 2: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. 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 users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and, then, to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory data by stage of fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1)finished goods, (2)work-in-process, and (3)materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc. Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.
3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power. Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity. The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work. This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific materials consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials that were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the "Cost of all other materials" Census material code 00970099.

Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the "Materials not specified by kind" Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in cost of materials and value of shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries.

Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

SELECTED PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of selected purchased services for the repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery; communication services; legal services; accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services; advertising and promotional services; expensed computer hardware and supplies and purchased computer services; refuse removal services; management consulting and administrative services; taxes and license fees; and all other expenses not previously stated. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services. These expenses are normally considered as nonproduction related costs purchased from other companies.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for the repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Excluded from this item are extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized, which is considered capital expenditures; costs incurred directly by the establishment in using its own work force to perform repairs and maintenance work; and repairs and maintenance provided by the building or machinery owner as part of the rental contract.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for communication is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for any type of communication. Such types of communication include telephone, data transmission, telegraph, Internet, connectivity, FAX, telex, photo transmission, paging, cellular telephone, on-line access and related services, etc.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for legal services are payments made to other companies for these services that were paid directly by the establishment. Excluded are the salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of selected accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services are payments made to other companies for these services that were paid directly by the establishment. Excluded are the salaries paid to employees of this establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of selected advertising and promotional services are payments made to other companies for these services that were paid directly by the establishment. These include payments for printing, media coverage, and other services and materials. Excluded are the salaries paid to employees of this establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of selected expensed computer hardware and supplies and purchased computer services are actual expenses incurred or payable during the year for this item. Purchases for computer hardware and supplies, computer services (software, data transmission, processing services, Web design, etc.) are all included. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as a separate central data processing unit).

Included in the cost of selected purchased refuse removal services are payments made to other companies for these services that were paid directly by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures and the salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of selected purchased management consulting and administrative services are payments made to other companies for these services that were paid directly by the establishment. Excluded are the salaries paid to employees of this establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of selected purchased taxes and license fees are payments made to other companies for these services that were paid directly by the establishment, excluding income, sales, payroll, and excise taxes. Excluded are also the salaries paid to employees of this establishment for these services.

Response coverage ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and nonreporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period that included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are employees on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

These individuals comprise of all full-time and part-time employees who are on the payrolls of establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

The “all employees” number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November

Production Workers

The “production workers” number includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant’s own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

The “other employees” covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

TOTAL FRINGE BENEFITS

This item is the employer’s costs for social security tax, unemployment tax, workmen’s compensation insurance, state disability insurance pension plans, stock purchase plans, union-negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, and insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans for employees.

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of federal old age and survivors’ insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers’ compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation, whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS (ACQUISITION COSTS) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms.

It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year (BOY) and end of year (EOY). The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year.

Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

ESTABLISHMENT

An establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. Data in this sector includes those establishments where manufacturing is performed. A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more that were in operation at any time during the year.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

Company

A company or ("enterprise") is comprised of all the establishments that operate under the ownership or control of a single organization. A company may be a business, service, or membership organization; consist of one or several establishments; and operate at one or several locations. It includes all subsidiary organizations, all establishments that are majority-owned by the company or any subsidiary, and all the establishments that can be directed or managed by the company or any subsidiary.

A company may have one or many establishments. Examples include product and service sales offices (retail and wholesale), industrial production plants, processing or assembly operations, mines or well sites, and support operations (such as an administrative office, warehouse, customer service center, or regional headquarters). Each establishment should receive, complete, and return a separate census form.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

PAYROLL

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

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

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits.

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. Since the 1997 census programs, information is collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the manufacturing sector for 2002, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. There are 1,450 product classes (seven-digit codes), 5,674 census products, and an additional 3,746 ten-digit product codes. The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives.

Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories, so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers all hours worked or paid for at the manufacturing plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the establishment.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRICITY PURCHASED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained, if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments.

However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR NEW AND USED PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Represents the total new and used capital expenditures reported by establishments in operation and any known plants under construction.

These data include expenditures for:

1. Permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing and mining establishments.
2. New and used machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity, if they are of the type for which depreciation, depletion, or (for mining establishments) Office of Minerals Exploration accounts are ordinarily maintained. In addition, for mining establishments, these data include expenditures made during the year for development and exploration of mineral properties. For manufacturing establishments, these data are broken down into three types.
 - a. Automobiles, trucks, etc. for highway use. These include vehicles acquired under a lease-purchase agreement and excludes vehicles leased or normally designed to transport materials, property, or equipment on mining, construction, petroleum development, and similar projects. These vehicles are of such size or weight as to be normally restricted by state laws or regulations from operating on public highways. It also excludes purchases of vehicles that are purchased by a company for highway use.
 - b. Computers and peripheral data processing equipment. This item include all purchases of computers and related equipment.
 - c. All other expenditures for machinery and equipment excluding automobiles and computer equipment.

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

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

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments: Reported contract work — receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials. Value of resales — sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly. Other miscellaneous receipts — such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are: Primary products value of shipments. Secondary product value of shipments. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in cost of materials and value of shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since, the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries.

Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries that included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and coverage ratio

These items are not collected on the report forms, but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry, if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.).

Specialization and coverage ratio have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1 through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

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

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

333294 FOOD PRODUCT MACHINERY MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing food and beverage manufacturing-type machinery and equipment, such as dairy product plant machinery and equipment (e.g., homogenizers, pasteurizers, and ice cream freezers), bakery machinery and equipment (e.g., dough mixers, bake ovens, and pastry rolling machines), meat and poultry processing and preparation machinery, and other commercial food products machinery (e.g., slicers, choppers, and mixers).

Appendix C.

Methodology

SOURCES OF THE DATA

The manufacturing sector includes approximately 350,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing. The amount of information requested from manufacturing establishments was dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM).

Establishments in the 2002 Economic Census are divided into those sent report forms and those not sent report forms. The coverage of and the method of obtaining census information from each are described below:

1. Establishments sent a report form:

- a. ASM sample establishments. This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments, as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-10000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A. Explanation of Terms, for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 473 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries, as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in certain cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry, which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided

for the respondent to describe significant materials not listed on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries were included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

- b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM). Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census — manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.
- c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM). This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated “short form” was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics, because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the “not specified by kind” (nsk) categories.

2. Establishments not sent a report form:

- a. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form. Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and the Census Bureau’s ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each six-digit NAICS industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report that requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these establishments, but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsk) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit NAICS group classification codes available in the files. For manufacturing, these establishments were sent a

separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics, other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

- b. All nonemployers, i.e., all firms subject to federal income tax, with no paid employees, during 2002 are excluded as in previous censuses. Data for nonemployers are not included in this report, but are released in the annual *Nonemployer Statistics* series.

The report forms used to collect information for establishments in this sector are available at help.econ.census.gov/econhelp/resources/.

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

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The classifications for all establishments covered in the 2002 Economic Census — Manufacturing are classified in 1 of 473 industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), United States, 2002* manual. There were no changes between the 2002 edition and the 1997 edition affecting this sector. When applicable, Appendix F of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 2002, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. There are 1,450 product classes (seven-digit codes), 5,674 census products, and an additional 3,746 ten-digit product codes. The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

For the 2002 Economic Census — Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 2002, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments that may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry's output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The 2002 Economic Census — Manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports, if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 2002, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures, except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 2002 Economic Census — Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The ASM sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1999 survey year based on the 1997 Economic Census — Manufacturing. This sample will be in place through the 2003 ASM.

In 1997, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the establishments in the 1997 manufacturing population were partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM. The details of each are described below:

1. Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies

that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 200,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1997 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1999 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1997 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1998 and 1999 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1997 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 2003.

The 1999-2003 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1997 Economic Census — Manufacturing with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1999-2003 sample, there are approximately 500 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. Across these arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1997 Economic Census — Manufacturing.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1997 industry classification and its 1997 product class data. For each product class (1,755) and six-digit industry (473), a desired reliability constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints, while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by the Census Bureau's primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) that permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

2. Nonmail stratum. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 170,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1997 Economic Census — Manufacturing. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data compiled in the economic census are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources during the development or execution of the census. The following are two ways that further explain this method: ASM Estimating Procedure. Most of the ASM

estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1997 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the “difference” between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1998-2002 ASM estimates, the 1997 Economic Census — Manufacturing values serve as the base year. For the 2003 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 2002 Economic Census — Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contained approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1999, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication. ASM Data Qualifications. The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists, but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

- From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.
- From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.
- From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 2002 Economic Census — Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

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 company. However, the number of establishments in a specific industry or geographic area 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 disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. Nonetheless, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures, which can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

Not applicable for this report.

2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published
3332921136	3332921136	3332921136	3332945	3332945	3332945	3332987216	3332987216	3332987216
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3332921246	3332921246	3332921246	3332945111	3332945111	3332945111	3332987236	3332987236	3332987236
3332921358 pt	3332921358 pt	3332921351	3332945116	3332945116	3332945116	3332987266	3332987266	3332987266
3332921358 pt	3332921358 pt	3332921356	3332945121	3332945121	3332945121	3332987276	3332987276	3332987276
3332921461	3332921461	3332921461	3332945131	3332945131	3332945131	3332987291	3332987291	3332987291
3332921462	3332921462	3332921462	3332945135	3332945135	3332945135	33329872A1	33329872A1	33329872A1
3332921476	3332921476	3332921476	3332945141	3332945141	3332945141	33329872B1	33329872B1	33329872B1
3332921566	3332921566	3332921566	3332945151	3332945151	3332945151	33329872C1	33329872C1	33329872C1
3332921571	3332921571	3332921571	3332945161	3332945161	3332945161	33329872D6	33329872D6	33329872D6
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3332921686	3332921686	3332921686				33329872F6	33329872F6	33329872F6
3332921691	3332921691	3332921691	3332945208	3332945208	3332945208	33329872J6	33329872J6	33329872J6
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3332923	3332923	3332923	3332945381	3332945381	3332945381	33329873E1	33329873E1	33329873E1
3332923101	3332923101	3332923101	3332945392 pt	3332945391 pt	3332945391 pt	33329873E6	33329873E6	33329873E6
3332923106	3332923106	3332923106	3332945392 pt	3332945391 pt	3332945391 pt	33329873F1	33329873F1	33329873F1
3332923111	3332923111	3332923111	3332945YVW	3332945YVW	3332945YVW	33329873G1	33329873G1	33329873G1
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3332923321	3332923321	3332923321	33329294W	33329294W	33329294W	33329875R1	33329875R1	33329875R1
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3332923336	3332923336	3332923336	333294WYWV	333294WYWV	333294WYWV			
3332923341	3332923341	3332923341				333298W	333298W	333298W
3332923346	3332923346	3332923346	3332950	3332950	3332950	333298WYVW	333298WYVW	333298WYVW
3332923451	3332923451	3332923451	3332950106	3332950106	3332950106	333298WYVW	333298WYVW	333298WYVW
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3332923566	3332923566	3332923566	3332950416	3332950416	3332950416			
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			3332950446	3332950446	3332950446	3333113269	333311269	333311269
						3333113271	333313G120	333313G000 pt
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333292WYWV	333292WYWV	333292WYWV	3332950456	3332950456	3332950456			
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3332931441	3332931441	3332931441				333311WYWV	333311WYWV	333311WYWV
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			33329505B6	33329505B6	33329505B6	3333120211	3333120211	3333120211
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			3332981206	3332981206	3332981206	3333120491	3333120491	3333120491
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			3332981226	3332981226	3332981226	3333120586	3333120586	3333120586
			3332981331	3332981331	3332981331	3333120YVW	3333120YVW	3333120YVW
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			3332983231	3332983231	3332983231			
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			3332985	3332985	3332985	333313E pt	333313E pt	333313E pt
			3332985106	3332985106	3332985106	333313E100 pt	333313E100 pt	333313E100 pt
			3332985201	3332985201	3332985201	333313E100 pt	333313E100 pt	333313E100 pt
			3332985211	3332985211	3332985211			
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			3332985YVW	3332985YVW	3332985YVW	333313H100 pt	333313H100 pt	333313G000 pt
						333313H100 pt	333313G100 pt	333313G000 pt
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			3332987106	3332987106	3332987106	333313J100	333313J100	333313J000
			3332987111	3332987111	3332987111			
			3332987121	3332987121	3332987121	333313W pt	333313W pt	333313W pt
			3332987131	3332987131	3332987131			
			3332987141	3332987141	3332987141	333313W pt	333313W pt	333313W pt
			3332987146	3332987146	3332987146	333313WYVW pt	333313WYVW pt	333313WYVW pt
			3332987151	3332987151	3332987151	333313WYVW pt	333313WYVW pt	333313WYVW pt
			3332987156	3332987156	3332987156	333313WYVW pt	333313WYVW pt	333313WYVW pt
			3332987161	3332987161	3332987161			
			3332987171	3332987171	3332987171	3333141	3333141	3333141
			3332987183 pt	3332987183 pt	3332987183	3333141100	3333141100	3333141000
			3332987196	3332987196	3332987196			
			33329871B6	33329871B6	33329871B6	3333143	3333143	3333143
			33329871C6	33329871C6	33329871C6	3333143110	3333143110	3333143110
			33329871G9 pt	33329871G9 pt	33329871G6	3333143230	3333143230	3333143230
			33329871G9 pt	33329871G9 pt	33329871H1	3333143YVW	3333143YVW	3333143YVW
			33329871H9 pt	33329871H9 pt	33329871H6			
			33329871H9 pt	33329871H9 pt				

2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published
3333155	3333155	3333155	3334120327	3334120327	3334120327	3334159YVW	3334159YVW	3334159YVW
3333155101	3333155101	3333155101	3334120329	3334120329	3334120329	333415A	333415A	333415A
3333155106	3333155106	3333155106	3334120344	3334120344	3334120344	333415A100	333415A100	333415A000
3333155111	3333155111	3333155111	3334120463	3334120463	3334120463	333415C	333415C	333415C
3333155116	3333155116	3333155116	3334120465	3334120465	3334120465	333415C100	333415C100	333415C000
3333155221	3333155221	3333155221	3334120573	3334120573	3334120573	333415D	333415D	333415D
3333155YVW	3333155YVW	3333155YVW	3334120575	3334120575	3334120575	333415D101	333415D101	333415D101
3333157	3333157	3333157	3334120688	3334120688	3334120688	333415D111	333415D111	333415D111
3333157101	3333157101	3333157101	3334120YVW	3334120YVW	3334120YVW	333415D121	333415D121	333415D121
3333157206	3333157206	3333157206	3334120YWY	3334120YWY	3334120YWY	333415D131	333415D131	333415D131
3333157311	3333157311	3333157311	3334141	3334141	3334141	333415D141	333415D141	333415D141
3333157YVW	3333157YVW	3333157YVW	3334141101	3334141101	3334141101	333415D151	333415D151	333415D151
333315W	333315W	333315W	3334141106	3334141106	3334141106	333415D161	333415D161	333415D161
333315WYVW	333315WYVW	333315WYVW	3334141111	3334141111	3334141111	333415D171	333415D171	333415D171
333315WYWY	333315WYWY	333315WYWY	3334141116	3334141116	3334141116	333415D181	333415D181	333415D181
3333191	3333191	3333191	3334141YVW	3334141YVW	3334141YVW	333415DYVW	333415DYVW	333415DYVW
3333191111	3333191111	3333191111	3334143	3334143	3334143	333415E	333415E	333415E
3333191116	3333191116	3333191116	3334143101	3334143101	3334143101	333415E100	333415E100	333415E000
3333191121	3333191121	3333191121	3334143106	3334143106	3334143106	333415F	333415F	333415F
3333191131	3333191131	3333191131	3334143111	3334143111	3334143111	333415F100	333415F100	333415F000
3333191241	3333191241	3333191241	3334143116	3334143116	3334143116	333415G	333415G	333415G
3333191251	3333191251	3333191251	3334143121	3334143121	3334143121	333415G100	333415G100	333415G000
3333191261	3333191261	3333191261	3334143126	3334143126	3334143126	333415W pt.	333415W pt.	333415W pt.
3333191271	3333191271	3333191271	3334143131	3334143131	3334143131	333415W pt.	333415W pt.	333415W pt.
3333191281	3333191281	3333191281	3334143136	3334143136	3334143136	333415YVW pt.	333415YVW pt.	333415YVW pt.
3333191391	3333191391	3333191391	3334143141	3334143141	3334143141	333415YVW pt.	333415YVW pt.	333415YVW pt.
3333191YVW	3333191YVW	3333191YVW	3334143146	3334143146	3334143146	333415YVW pt.	333415YVW pt.	333415YVW pt.
3333193	3333193	3333193	3334143151	3334143151	3334143151	333415YVW pt.	333415YVW pt.	333415YVW pt.
3333193101	3333193101	3333193101	3334143YVW	3334143YVW	3334143YVW	3335110	3335110	3335110
3333193111	3333193111	3333193111	3334145	3334145	3334145	3335110101	3335110101	3335110101
3333193221	3333193221	3333193221	3334145101	3334145101	3334145101	3335110106	3335110106	3335110106
3333193YVW	3333193YVW	3333193YVW	3334145111	3334145111	3334145111	3335110411	3335110411	3335110411
3333195	3333195	3333195	3334145YVW	3334145YVW	3334145YVW	3335110416	3335110416	3335110416
3333195101	3333195101	3333195101	3334147	3334147	3334147	3335110421	3335110421	3335110421
3333195106	3333195106	3333195106	3334147101	3334147101	3334147101	3335110426	3335110426	3335110426
3333195111	3333195111	3333195111	3334147106	3334147106	3334147106	3335110431	3335110431	3335110431
3333195116	3333195116	3333195116	3334147111	3334147111	3334147111	3335110436	3335110436	3335110436
3333195121	3333195121	3333195121	3334147116	3334147116	3334147116	3335110441	3335110441	3335110441
3333195126	3333195126	3333195126	3334147121	3334147121	3334147121	3335110446	3335110446	3335110446
3333195231	3333195231	3333195231	3334147126	3334147126	3334147126	3335110451	3335110451	3335110451
3333195YVW	3333195YVW	3333195YVW	3334147YVW	3334147YVW	3334147YVW	3335110476	3335110476	3335110476
3333197	3333197	3333197	333414A pt.	333414A pt.	333414A pt.	3335110481	3335110481	3335110481
3333197100	3333197100	3333197000	333414A pt.	3333999W pt.	3333999W pt.	3335110486	3335110486	3335110486
333319A pt.	3333199	3333199	333414A101	3334149101	3334149101	3335110556	3335110556	3335110556
333319A pt.	3333199K pt.	3333199H pt.	333414A106	3334149106	3334149106	3335110558	3335110558	3335110558
333319A101	3333199101	3333199101	333414A111	3334149111	3334149111	3335110560	3335110560	3335110560
333319A106	3333199106	3333199106	333414A121	3334149121	3334149121	3335110YVW	3335110YVW	3335110YVW
333319A111	3333199111	3333199111	333414A126	3334149126	3334149126	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.
333319A116	3333199116	3333199116	333414A131	3334149131	3334149131	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.
333319A146	3333199146	3333199146	333414A136	3334149136	3334149136	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.
333319A151	3333199151	3333199151	333414A138	3333999893	3333999895 pt.	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.
333319A161	3333199161	3333199161	333414A140	3334149140	3334149140	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.
333319A166	3333199166	3333199166	333414A150	3334149150	3334149150	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.
333319A171	3333199171	3333199171	333414A151	3334149151	3334149151	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.
333319A174	3333199174	3333199174	333414AYVW pt.	3334149YVW pt.	3334149YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.	3335110YVW pt.
333319A178	3333199178	3333199178	333414AYVW pt.	3333999895 pt.	3333999895 pt.	3335121	3335121	3335121
333319A182	3333199182	3333199182	333414W pt.	333414W pt.	333414W pt.	333512100 pt.	333512100 pt.	333512100 pt.
333319A186	3333199186	3333199186	333414W pt.	3333999W pt.	3333999W pt.	3335121200 pt.	3335121200 pt.	3335121YVW
333319A191	3333199191	3333199191	333414WYVW pt.	333414WYVW pt.	333414WYVW pt.	3335122	3335122	3335122
333319A194	3333199194	3333199194	333414WYVW pt.	3333999WYVW pt.	3333999WYVW pt.	3335122100	3335122100	3335122000
333319A196	3333199196	3333199196	333414WYVW pt.	333414WYVW pt.	333414WYVW pt.	3335123	3335123	3335123
333319A221	3333199221	3333199221	333414WYVW pt.	3333999WYVW pt.	3333999WYVW pt.	3335123100	3335123100	3335123000
333319A236	3333199236	3333199236	3334152 pt.	3334152 pt.	3334152 pt.	3335124	3335124	3335124
333319A256	3333199256	3333199256	3334152 pt.	3334152 pt.	3334152 pt.	3335124100	3335124100	3335124000
333319A299	3333199299	3333199299	3334152 pt.	3334152 pt.	3334152 pt.	3335125	3335125	3335125
333319A301	3333199301	3333199301	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3335125101	3335125101	3335125101
333319A326	3333199326	3333199326	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3335125106	3335125106	3335125106
333319A331	3333199331	3333199331	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3335125116	3335125116	3335125116
333319A341	3333199341	3333199341	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3335125198 pt.	3335125198 pt.	3335125198 pt.
333319AYVW pt.	3333199YVW pt.	3333199YVW pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3335125199 pt.	3335125199 pt.	3335125199 pt.
333319AYVW pt.	3333199YVW pt.	3333199YVW pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3335125YVW	3335125YVW	3335125YVW
333319W pt.	3333199W pt.	3333199W pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3335126	3335126	3335126
333319W pt.	3333199W pt.	3333199W pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3335126101	3335126101	3335126101
333319WYVW pt.	3333199WYVW pt.	3333199WYVW pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3335126107	3335126107	3335126107 pt.
333319WYVW pt.	3333199WYVW pt.	3333199WYVW pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3334152100 pt.	3335126111	3335126111	3335126106 pt.
333319WYVW pt.	3333199WYVW pt.	3333199WYVW pt.	3334153	3334153	3334153	3335126116	3335126116	3335126106 pt.
333319WYVW pt.	3333199WYVW pt.	3333199WYVW pt.	3334153101	3334153101	3334153101	3335126YVW	3335126YVW	3335126YVW
3334111	3334111	3334111	3334153106	3334153106	3334153106	3335127	3335127	3335127
3334111110	3334111110	3334111110	3334153111	3334153111	3334153111	3335127100	3335127100	3335127000
3334111165	3334111165	3334111165	3334153116	3334153116	3334153116	3335128	3335128	3335128
3334111YVW	3334111YVW	3334111YVW	3334153121	3334153121	3334153121	3335128100	3335128100	3335128000
3334113	3334113	3334113	3334153126	3334153126	3334153126	3335129	3335129	3335129
3334113103	3334113103	3334113103	3334153131	3334153131	3334153131	3335129100	3335129100	3335129000
3334113207	3334113207	3334113207	3334153136	3334153136	3334153136	333512A	333512A	333512A
3334113211	3334113211	3334113211	3334153141	3334153141	3334153141	333512A100 pt.	333512A100 pt.	333512A100
3334113231	3334113231	3334113231	3334153146	3334153146	3334153146	333512A100 pt.	333512A100 pt.	333512AYVW
3334113355	3334113355	3334113355	3334153151	3334153151	3334153151	333512W	333512W	333512W
3334113YVW	3334113YVW	3334113YVW	3334153156	3334153156	3334153156	333512WYVW	333512WYVW	333512WYVW
333411W	333411W	333411W	3334153191	3334153191	3334153191	333512WYVW	333512WYVW	333512WYVW
333411WYVW	333411WYVW	333411WYVW	3334153YVW	3334153YVW	3334153YVW	3335131	3335131	3335131
333411								

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3335137	3335137	3335137	3335163	3335163	3335163	3336133444	3336133444	3336133444
3335137101	3335137101	3335137101	3335163101	3335163101	3335163101	3336133545	3336133545	3336133545
3335137111	3335137111	3335137111	3335163106	3335163106	3335163106	3336133648	3336133648	3336133648
3335137117	3335137117	3335137116 pt	3335163191	3335163191	3335163191	3336133649	3336133649	3336133649
3335137121	3335137121	3335137116 pt	3335163YVW	3335163YVW	3335163YVW	3336133756	3336133756	3336133756
3335137YVW	3335137YVW	3335137YVW	3335165	3335165	3335165	3336133763	3336133763	3336133763
333513W	333513W	333513W	3335165101	3335165101	3335165101	3336133767	3336133767	3336133767
333513WYVW	333513WYVW	333513WYVW	3335165106	3335165106	3335165106	3336133788	3336133788	3336133788
333513WYVW	333513WYVW	333513WYVW	3335165111	3335165111	3335165111	3336133792	3336133792	3336133792
3335140	3335140	3335140	3335165116	3335165116	3335165116	3336133798	3336133798	3336133798
3335140101	3335140101	3335140101	3335165121	3335165121	3335165121	3336133YVW	3336133YVW	3336133YVW
3335140103	3335140103	3335140103	3335165YVW	3335165YVW	3335165YVW	333613W	333613W	333613W
3335140106	3335140106	3335140106	333516W	333516W	333516W	333613WYVW	333613WYVW	333613WYVW
3335140109	3335140109	3335140109	333516WYVW	333516WYVW	333516WYVW	333613WYVW	333613WYVW	333613WYVW
3335140112	3335140112	3335140112	333516WYVW	333516WYVW	333516WYVW	3336181	3336181	3336181
3335140215	3335140215	3335140215	3335181	3335181	3335181	3336181100	3336181100	3336181100
3335140318	3335140318	3335140318	3335181101	3335181101	3335181101	3336183	3336183	3336183
3335140321	3335140321	3335140321	3335181206	3335181206	3335181206	3336183100	3336183100	3336183000
3335140326	3335140326	3335140326	3335181311	3335181311	3335181311	3336185	3336185	3336185
3335140332	3335140332	3335140332	3335181416	3335181416	3335181416	3336185100	3336185100	3336185000
3335140423	3335140423	3335140423	3335181521	3335181521	3335181521	3336189	3336189	3336189
3335140429	3335140429	3335140429	3335181YVW	3335181YVW	3335181YVW	3336189100	3336189100	3336189000
3335140535	3335140535	3335140535	3335183	3335183	3335183	333618B pt	333618B pt	3336187
3335140538	3335140538	3335140538	3335183101	3335183101	3335183101	333618B pt	333618B pt	333618A
3335140541	3335140541	3335140541	3335183106	3335183106	3335183106	333618B pt	333618B pt	333618W pt
3335140543	3335140543	3335140543	3335183111	3335183111	3335183111	333618B101	333618B101	333618A101
3335140546	3335140546	3335140546	3335183116	3335183116	3335183116	333618B106	333618B106	333618A106
3335140549	3335140549	3335140549	3335183121	3335183121	3335183121	333618B108	333618B108	3336187100
3335140652	3335140652	3335140652	3335183126	3335183126	3335183126	333618B110	333618B110	333618WYVW pt
3335140655	3335140655	3335140655	3335183131	3335183131	3335183131	333618BYVW	333618BYVW	333618A
3335140658	3335140658	3335140658	3335183YVW	3335183YVW	3335183YVW	333618F	333618F	333618F
3335140661	3335140661	3335140661	333518W	333518W	333518W	333618F101	333618F101	333618F101
3335140663	3335140663	3335140663	333518WYVW	333518WYVW	333518WYVW	333618F106	333618F106	333618F106
3335140666	3335140666	3335140666	333518WYVW	333518WYVW	333518WYVW	333618F111	333618F111	333618F111
3335140769	3335140769	3335140769	3336110	3336110	3336110	333618F116	333618F116	333618F116
3335140772	3335140772	3335140772	3336110101	3336110101	3336110101	333618F121	333618F121	333618F121
3335140775	3335140775	3335140775	3336110211	3336110211	3336110211	333618F126	333618F126	333618F126
3335140878	3335140878	3335140878	3336110211	3336110211	3336110211	333618F131	333618F131	333618F131
3335140981	3335140981	3335140981	3336110741	3336110741	3336110741	333618F136	333618F136	333618F136
3335140YVW	3335140YVW	3335140YVW	3336110746	3336110746	3336110746	333618F141	333618F141	333618F141
3335140YVW	3335140YVW	3335140YVW	3336110761	3336110761	3336110761	333618F146	333618F146	333618F146
3335151	3335151	3335151	3336110766	3336110766	3336110766	333618F151	333618F151	333618F151
3335151102	3335151102	3335151102	3336110776 pt	3336110776 pt	3336110776 pt	333618F156	333618F156	333618F156
3335151124	3335151124	3335151124	3336110786 pt	3336110786 pt	3336110786 pt	333618F161	333618F161	333618F161
3335151126	3335151126	3335151126	3336110836	3336110836	3336110836	333618F166	333618F166	333618F166
3335151128	3335151128	3335151128	3336110856	3336110856	3336110856	333618F171	333618F171	333618F171
3335151132	3335151132	3335151132	3336110871	3336110871	3336110871	333618F176	333618F176	333618F176
3335151148	3335151148	3335151148	3336110951	3336110951	3336110951	333618F186	333618F186	333618F186
3335151152	3335151152	3335151152	3336110YVW	3336110YVW	3336110YVW	333618F196	333618F196	333618F196
3335151188	3335151188	3335151188	3336110YVW	3336110YVW	3336110YVW	333618F199	333618F199	333618F199
3335151204	3335151204	3335151204	33361123	33361123	33361123	333618F211	333618F211	333618F211
3335151206	3335151206	3335151206	3336123111	3336123111	3336123111	333618F228	333618F228	333618F228
3335151308	3335151308	3335151308	3336123111	3336123111	3336123111	333618F281	333618F281	333618F281
3335151312	3335151312	3335151312	3336123116	3336123116	3336123116	333618YVW	333618YVW	333618YVW
3335151314	3335151314	3335151314	3336123118	3336123118	3336123118	333618YVW	333618YVW	333618YVW
3335151316	3335151316	3335151316	3336123125	3336123125	3336123125	333618YVW	333618YVW	333618YVW
3335151318	3335151318	3335151318	3336123135	3336123135	3336123135	333618W	333618W	333618W
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3335151434	3335151434	3335151434	3336123155	3336123155	3336123155	333618WYVW	333618WYVW	333618WYVW
3335151436	3335151436	3335151436	3336123157	3336123157	3336123157	333618WYVW	333618WYVW	333618WYVW
3335151438	3335151438	3335151438	3336123YVW	3336123YVW	3336123YVW	3339111	3339111	3339111
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3335151576	3335151576	3335151576	3336127441	3336127441	3336127441	333911W	333911W	333911W
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3335151586	3335151586	3335151586	333612744G	333612744G	333612744G	333911WYVW	333911WYVW	333911WYVW
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3335151766	3335151766	3335151766	3336127559	3336127559	3336127559	3339121220	3339121220	3339121220
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3335153	3335153	3335153	3336127771	3336127771	3336127771	3339125	3339125	3339125
3335153101	3335153101	3335153101	3336127773	3336127773	3336127773	3339125100	3339125100	3339125100
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3335153111	3335153111	3335153111	3336127879	3336127879	3336127879	3339127131	3339127131	3339127131
3335153116	3335153116	3335153116	3336127983	3336127983	3336127983	3339127151	3339127151	3339127151
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3335153131	3335153131	3335153131	3336127YVW	3336127YVW	3336127YVW	333912W	333912W	333912W
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333921211	333921211	333921211				3339921111	3339921111	3339921111
333921316	333921316	333921316	3339242 pt.	332618C pt.	332618B pt	3339921126	3339921126	3339921126
333921321	333921321	333921321				3339921131	3339921131	3339921131
333921326	333921326	333921326	3339242 pt.	3339241	3339241	3339921136	3339921136	3339921136
333921331	333921331	333921331	3339242101	3339241101	3339241101	3339921141	3339921141	3339921141
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3339221416	3339221416	3339221416				3339923151	3339923151	3339923151
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3339221436	3339221436	3339221436	3339242692	333924692	333924692	3339927101	3339927101	3339927101
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3339223100	3339223100	3339223100				3339929101	3339929101	3339929101
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3339228206	3339227206	3339227206	333924W pt.	333924W	333924W	333992A101	333992A101	333992A101
3339228211	3339227211	3339227211	333924WYVW pt.	332618WYVW pt.	332618WYVW pt	333992A116	333992A116	333992A116
3339228221	3339227221	3339227221	333924WYVW pt.	333924WYVW pt.	333924WYVW pt	333992A121	333992A121	333992A121
3339228226	3339227226	3339227226	333924WYVY pt.	332618WYVY pt.	332618WYVY pt	333992A126	333992A126	333992A126
3339228231	3339227231	3339227231	333924WYWY pt.	333924WYWY pt.	333924WYWY pt	333992A132 pt	333992A132 pt	333992A132 pt
3339228236	3339227236	3339227236				333992A136 pt	333992A136 pt	333992A136 pt
3339228241	3339227241	3339227241	3339911	3339911	3339911	333992A141	333992A141	333992A141
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3339228276	3339227276	3339227276	3339911121	3339911121	3339911121	333992WYW	333992WYW	333992WYW
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3339228469 pt	3339227469 pt.	3339227469 pt.	3339911141	3339911141	3339911141	3339929101	3339929101	3339929101
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			3339917126	3339917126	3339917126			
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3339971101	3339971101	3339971101	3339991212	3339991212	3339991212	3339997YVW pt	3329995YVW pt	3329994YVW pt
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