

Hardware Manufacturing: 2002

Issued December 2004

EC02-311-332510 (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)				
332510, Hardware manufacturing 2002..	809	897	60 036	2 053 144	45 652	89 168	1 273 881	5 940 845	4 284 269	10 225 196	'264 288
2001..	N	N	65 394	2 156 089	49 167	95 304	1 301 349	6 000 592	4 839 576	10 942 297	291 088
2000..	N	N	71 749	2 336 764	55 026	107 238	1 447 199	6 744 131	5 285 380	11 994 257	391 798
1999..	N	N	70 844	2 284 950	54 004	108 403	1 413 520	6 633 140	4 862 668	11 408 920	350 881
1998..	N	N	73 075	2 273 941	56 646	112 796	1 458 140	6 041 868	4 920 229	11 058 137	352 695
1997..	906	1 011	75 437	2 327 164	58 122	116 400	1 516 675	6 162 972	4 937 806	11 061 736	383 483

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)				
332510, Hardware manufacturing												
United States.....	1	897	382	60 036	2 053 144	45 652	89 168	1 273 881	5 940 845	4 284 269	10 225 196	'264 288
Alabama.....	2	13	9	963	28 899	830	1 627	22 997	79 915	63 372	138 954	'2 318
Arizona.....	—	20	8	486	18 938	305	616	8 679	63 403	71 082	137 467	'3 221
Arkansas.....	—	7	2	734	15 465	606	816	8 079	39 596	26 478	65 956	'209
California.....	1	134	53	4 876	177 356	3 375	7 297	95 297	485 129	253 615	742 070	'26 749
Colorado.....	—	10	4	1 045	43 762	728	1 714	21 229	68 165	90 866	159 294	'1 288
Connecticut.....	1	35	18	2 331	91 804	1 714	3 541	56 238	267 394	161 282	425 113	'13 697
Florida.....	2	35	7	1 124	29 704	926	2 020	19 474	69 680	35 358	103 757	'2 074
Georgia.....	2	19	8	1 649	46 445	1 350	2 794	32 389	109 260	162 118	252 881	'5 605
Illinois.....	—	69	36	5 399	197 213	4 017	6 997	117 782	561 852	317 841	883 792	'22 528
Indiana.....	—	36	25	4 561	156 578	3 458	6 792	103 767	648 603	278 186	932 002	'21 428
Iowa.....	—	10	3	720	21 025	499	959	11 053	41 979	57 530	99 529	'2 276
Kansas.....	3	5	2	101	2 670	77	162	1 792	6 758	4 649	11 375	'359
Kentucky.....	—	15	13	2 079	63 916	1 613	3 381	43 661	179 630	199 506	378 174	'10 835
Maryland.....	6	6	2	330	10 097	264	491	6 592	28 386	7 910	36 787	'830
Massachusetts.....	2	19	10	870	30 828	648	1 382	17 448	69 478	44 022	112 681	'3 622
Michigan.....	2	56	27	6 802	219 648	5 508	10 637	148 727	400 362	364 390	764 965	'20 734
Minnesota.....	—	19	3	1 231	40 382	925	1 806	23 802	125 572	57 365	183 330	'5 841
Nevada.....	—	5	2	147	5 672	71	143	1 907	21 902	9 582	31 620	'460
New Jersey.....	1	17	4	306	10 813	268	582	8 654	40 018	12 947	52 851	'780
New York.....	1	48	21	2 137	85 934	1 578	3 465	52 940	241 829	151 413	394 143	'6 190
North Carolina.....	—	27	13	3 018	83 637	2 459	4 469	55 559	240 611	151 498	389 792	'8 312
Ohio.....	1	55	26	4 120	161 517	2 763	5 771	98 994	565 623	353 647	925 013	'19 650
Oregon.....	6	10	4	412	10 761	332	405	5 987	42 855	42 726	85 651	'2 284
Pennsylvania.....	—	32	15	2 498	79 803	1 899	2 910	44 784	261 012	143 102	405 225	'25 698
Rhode Island.....	5	6	2	139	4 735	95	194	2 119	14 630	3 947	18 411	'605
South Dakota.....	—	6	5	378	10 688	297	633	7 902	27 831	27 594	54 110	'578
Tennessee.....	—	18	11	3 349	102 718	2 686	4 728	71 666	319 023	558 423	875 747	'14 324
Texas.....	1	42	9	1 240	42 252	979	2 131	27 595	111 215	100 079	213 410	'5 370
Utah.....	1	6	2	120	3 192	88	179	2 059	8 426	7 831	16 383	'252
Washington.....	2	19	4	266	8 863	202	342	5 279	27 235	15 374	41 609	'3 471
Wisconsin.....	—	26	12	2 161	106 260	1 376	2 665	51 740	341 695	214 528	566 808	'11 596

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
332510, Hardware manufacturing	
Companies ¹	number.. 809
All establishments ²	number.. 897
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 515
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 245
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 137
All employees ³	number.. 60 036
Total compensation	\$1,000.. 2 651 689
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 2 053 144
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 598 545
Production workers, average for year	number.. 45 652
Production workers on March 12	number.. 46 051
Production workers on May 12	number.. 46 197
Production workers on August 12	number.. 45 773
Production workers on November 12	number.. 44 499
Production worker hours	1,000.. 89 168
Production worker wages	\$1,000.. 1 273 881
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 4 284 269
Materials, parts, containers, packaging, etc., used	\$1,000.. 3 694 352
Resales	\$1,000.. 324 641
Purchased fuels	\$1,000.. 27 241
Purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 66 853
Contract work	\$1,000.. 171 182
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 1 069 345
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. S
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 10 225 196
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 9 217 131
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 468 571
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 539 494
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 459 881
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 18 469
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 61 144
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 95
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 9 632 236
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 9 217 131
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 415 105
Coverage ratio	percent.. 96
Value added	\$1,000.. 5 940 845
Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 140 550
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 387 303
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 326 294
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 426 953
Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 1 121 237
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 405 832
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 307 683
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 407 722
Gross value of depreciable assets (acquisition costs) at beginning of year	\$1,000.. '4 118 843
Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. '264 288
Buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. '42 306
Machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. '221 982
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	\$1,000.. '6 330
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	\$1,000.. '19 110
All other expenditures for machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. '196 542
Total retirements	\$1,000.. '155 385
Gross value of depreciable assets at end of year	\$1,000.. '4 227 746
Depreciation charges during year	\$1,000.. '279 998
Total rental payments	\$1,000.. 87 675
Buildings and other structures	\$1,000.. 50 139
Machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. 37 536
Total other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 921 603
Response coverage ratio ⁵	percent.. 89
Repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery ⁴	\$1,000.. 78 851
Communications services ⁴	\$1,000.. 19 561
Legal services ⁴	\$1,000.. 15 433
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services ⁴	\$1,000.. 8 001
Advertising and promotional services ⁴	\$1,000.. 67 081
Expensed computer hardware and supplies and purchased computer services ⁴	\$1,000.. 16 935
Refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ⁴	\$1,000.. 8 497
Management consulting and administrative services ⁴	\$1,000.. 39 343
Taxes and license fees ⁴	\$1,000.. 40 128
All other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 627 772

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)				
332510, Hardware manufacturing											
All establishments	1	897	60 036	2 053 144	45 652	89 168	1 273 881	5 940 845	4 284 269	10 225 196	'264 288
Establishments with—											
1 to 4 employees	9	258	f	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
5 to 9 employees	8	125	822	26 937	627	1 234	16 851	68 409	47 977	116 612	'2 074
10 to 19 employees	6	132	1 830	61 697	1 357	2 662	35 710	171 991	110 901	281 552	'5 090
20 to 49 employees	2	143	4 615	159 191	3 260	6 424	87 352	400 936	260 364	660 542	'28 630
50 to 99 employees	1	102	7 191	246 636	5 167	10 121	137 020	658 637	487 610	1 147 145	'22 343
100 to 249 employees	1	77	11 848	383 238	8 772	17 527	226 983	1 107 291	778 219	1 893 683	'64 030
250 to 499 employees	—	36	12 938	428 825	9 956	18 785	275 370	1 221 873	1 031 593	2 248 771	'51 174
500 to 999 employees	—	19	12 562	472 775	9 658	18 655	286 635	1 618 591	889 564	2 507 851	'72 890
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	4	4 622	171 007	3 745	7 791	127 771	573 164	600 691	1 171 739	14 805
2,500 employees or more	—	1	h	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Administrative records ⁴	9	409	2 277	74 369	1 779	3 538	46 368	198 859	133 794	332 644	'5 651

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)				
332510	Hardware manufacturing	897	60 036	2 053 144	45 652	89 168	1 273 881	5 940 845	4 284 269	10 225 196	'264 288
3325102	Furniture hardware (excluding cabinet hardware)	44	6 035	182 718	4 998	9 068	125 949	441 676	324 859	765 789	'33 629
3325104	Builders' hardware	186	27 076	987 279	19 623	38 932	565 872	3 254 873	1 902 403	5 154 721	'143 267
3325106	Motor vehicle hardware (lock units, door and window handles, window regulators, hinges, license plate brackets, etc.)	42	14 626	475 891	11 705	22 298	333 476	1 260 504	1 419 370	2 680 662	'45 801
3325107	Other transportation equipment hardware (except motor vehicle hardware)	49	3 277	106 387	2 460	5 026	61 885	228 575	113 994	342 154	'15 755
332510A	All other miscellaneous hardware ...	54	3 755	127 203	2 810	5 814	79 423	328 918	253 579	581 140	'8 212

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)
332510	Hardware manufacturing	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	9 632 236 10 740 855
3325102	Furniture hardware (excluding cabinet hardware)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	718 017 N
33251021	Furniture hardware (excluding cabinet hardware)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	718 017 N
3325102106	Rotating and tilting furniture fixtures and bases	2002.. 10 1997.. N	X X	X X	329 323 N
3325102111	Furniture hardware (including drawer pulls and handles, etc.) (excluding furniture and drawer slides)	2002.. 15 1997.. N	X X	X X	154 180 N
3325102116	Furniture and drawer slides	2002.. 10 1997.. N	X X	X X	D N
3325102121	Furniture casters	2002.. 12 1997.. N	X X	X X	101 590 N
3325102134	Other floor protective furniture hardware devices	2002.. 8 1997.. N	X X	X X	D N
3325102Y	Furniture hardware (excluding cabinet hardware), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	- N
3325102YVV	Furniture hardware (excluding cabinet hardware), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	- N
3325104	Builders' hardware	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	4 762 423 N
33251042	Bored doorlocks, locksets, and lock trim, cylindrical and tubular (except deadlocks)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	790 197 N
3325104216	Bored doorlocks, locksets, and lock trim, cylindrical and tubular (except deadlocks)	2002.. 18 1997.. N	X X	X X	790 197 N
33251043	Architectural trim and other miscellaneous closet hardware	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	969 098 N
3325104341	Key blanks	2002.. 12 1997.. N	X X	X X	93 780 N
3325104346	Exit devices (including fire exit hardware)	2002.. 12 1997.. N	X X	X X	381 258 N
3325104336	All other miscellaneous architectural trim (sold separately) (including protection plates, push plates, pulls, push-pull bars, lock trim, etc.)	2002.. 24 1997.. N	X X	X X	128 150 N
3325104363	Surface applied door controls, closers, and checking devices	2002.. 16 1997.. N	X X	X X	265 517 N
3325104365	Concealed (overhead, in the door, on the floor) door controls, closers, and checking devices	2002.. 7 1997.. N	X X	X X	25 045 N
3325104367	Electromechanical-pneumatic door controls, closers, and checking devices (with hold-open mechanism released by integral or remote smoke detector)	2002.. 6 1997.. N	X X	X X	28 180 N
3325104361	Miscellaneous closet hardware (including shelving other than wire and decorative shelving)	2002.. 12 1997.. N	X X	X X	47 168 N
33251044	Screen and storm door hardware (including pneumatic and hydraulic closers and window locks)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	410 435 N
3325104451	Screen and storm door hardware (including pneumatic and hydraulic closers)	2002.. 5 1997.. N	X X	X X	D N
3325104456	Window hardware (including window locks)	2002.. 33 1997.. N	X X	X X	D N
33251045	Hinges and cabinet hardware	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	670 588 N
3325104569	Butt hinges, including spring hinges (excluding cabinet hinges), 3 1/2 in. by 3 1/2 in. or less	2002.. 18 1997.. N	X X	X X	41 669 N
3325104571	Butt hinges, including spring hinges (excluding cabinet hinges), more than 3 1/2 in. by 3 1/2 in., either dimension	2002.. 19 1997.. N	X X	X X	157 510 N
3325104573	Other hinges, including spring hinges (excluding cabinet hinges)	2002.. 20 1997.. N	X X	X X	66 289 N
3325104575	Cabinet hinges	2002.. 12 1997.. N	X X	X X	39 871 N
3325104579	Cabinet locks	2002.. 10 1997.. N	X X	X X	31 250 N
3325104581	Cabinet knobs, pulls, and catches	2002.. 15 1997.. N	X X	X X	88 618 N
3325104583	Other cabinet hardware (including drawer slides, etc.)	2002.. 20 1997.. N	X X	X X	245 381 N
33251046	Other builders' hardware	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	798 965 N
3325104685	Hangers, tracks, and related builders' hardware items (except sliding and folding door hardware), residential and commercial	2002.. 38 1997.. N	X X	X X	302 974 N
3325104687	Sliding and folding door hardware, residential and commercial	2002.. 24 1997.. N	X X	X X	107 674 N
3325104689	Door holders and stops (overhead, surface, and concealed), floor and wall mounted	2002.. 18 1997.. N	X X	X X	44 675 N
3325104691	Rim locks and all other locking devices	2002.. 15 1997.. N	X X	X X	38 679 N
3325104699	Other builders' hardware	2002.. 55 1997.. N	X X	X X	304 963 N
33251047	Padlocks and locksets	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	1 109 737 N
3325104701	Pin tumbler padlocks	2002.. 7 1997.. N	X X	X X	183 904 N

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)
332510	Hardware manufacturing—Con.				
3325104	Builders' hardware—Con.				
33251047	Padlocks and locksets—Con.				
3325104711	All other padlocks	2002.. 12	X	X	64 900
		1997.. N	X	X	N
3325104721	Mortised doorlocks, locksets, and lock trim (except mortised deadlocks)	2002.. 12	X	X	120 637
		1997.. N	X	X	N
3325104726	Tubular and mortised deadlocks	2002.. 12	X	X	159 278
		1997.. N	X	X	N
3325104728	Fabricated metal safe and vault locks	2002.. 7	X	X	109 209
		1997.. N	X	X	N
3325104731	Electronically or electrically operated doorlocks, locksets, and lock trim	2002.. 15	X	X	179 086
		1997.. N	X	X	N
3325104733	All other doorlocks, locksets, and lock trim types	2002.. 19	X	X	292 723
		1997.. N	X	X	N
3325104Y	Builders' hardware, nsk	2002.. N	X	X	13 403
		1997.. N	X	X	N
3325104YVW	Builders' hardware, nsk	2002.. N	X	X	13 403
		1997.. N	X	X	N
3325106	Motor vehicle hardware (lock units, door and window handles, window regulators, hinges, license plate brackets, etc.)	2002.. N	X	X	2 628 099
		1997.. N	X	X	N
33251061	Motor vehicle hardware (lock units, door and window handles, window regulators, hinges, license plate brackets, etc.)	2002.. N	X	X	2 628 099
		1997.. N	X	X	N
3325106100	Motor vehicle hardware (lock units, door and window handles, window regulators, hinges, license plate brackets, etc.)	2002.. 57	X	X	2 628 099
		1997.. N	X	X	N
3325107	Other transportation equipment hardware (except motor vehicle hardware)	2002.. N	X	X	335 791
		1997.. N	X	X	508 822
33251071	Other transportation equipment hardware (except motor vehicle hardware)	2002.. N	X	X	334 027
		1997.. N	X	X	499 791
3325107101	Marine hardware (including shackles, rope sockets, tackle blocks, wire rope clips, clamps, and joiners' hardware)	2002.. 42	X	X	110 908
		1997.. 55	X	X	186 671
3325107106	Aircraft hardware	2002.. 19	X	X	128 914
		1997.. 24	X	X	131 013
3325107111	Other transportation equipment hardware (including railroad car hardware)	2002.. 31	X	X	94 205
		1997.. 31	X	X	182 107
3325107Y	Other transportation equipment hardware (except motor vehicle hardware), nsk	2002.. N	X	X	1 764
		1997.. N	X	X	9 031
3325107YVW	Other transportation equipment hardware (except motor vehicle hardware), nsk	2002.. N	X	X	1 764
		1997.. N	X	X	9 031
332510A	All other miscellaneous hardware	2002.. N	X	X	568 383
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332510A1	All other miscellaneous hardware	2002.. N	X	X	568 383
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332510A101	Casket and casket shell hardware	2002.. 11	X	X	46 002
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332510A106	Casters and wheels for dollies and industrial handtrucks	2002.. 20	X	X	170 705
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332510A121	Refrigerator and stove hardware	2002.. 5	X	X	55 367
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332510A193	Pulleys, metal (except power transmission), and block and tackle	2002.. 6	X	X	62 751
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332510A198	Other hardware, including saddlery and harness hardware (excluding drapery hardware)	2002.. 37	X	X	233 558
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332510AY	All other miscellaneous hardware, nsk	2002.. N	X	X	-
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332510AYVW	All other miscellaneous hardware, nsk	2002.. N	X	X	-
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332510W	Hardware manufacturing, nsk, total	2002.. N	X	X	619 523
		1997.. N	X	X	288 423
332510WY	Hardware manufacturing, nsk, total	2002.. N	X	X	619 523
		1997.. N	X	X	288 423
332510WYVW	Hardware manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	2002.. N	X	X	295 684
		1997.. N	X	X	159 003
332510WYVY	Hardware manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	2002.. N	X	X	323 839
		1997.. N	X	X	129 420

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)
3325102	Furniture hardware (excluding cabinet hardware)	
	United States	2002 .. 718 017
		1997 .. N
	California	2002 .. 77 984
		1997 .. N
	Illinois	2002 .. 17 409
		1997 .. N
	Michigan	2002 .. 106 102
	1997 .. N	
	North Carolina	2002 .. 86 092
		1997 .. N
	Ohio	2002 .. 3 232
		1997 .. N
3325104	Builders' hardware	
	United States	2002 .. 4 762 423
		1997 .. N
	Arizona	2002 .. 109 609
		1997 .. N
	Arkansas	2002 .. 3 479
		1997 .. N
	California	2002 .. 316 721
		1997 .. N
	Connecticut	2002 .. 325 418
		1997 .. N
	Florida	2002 .. 6 916
		1997 .. N
	Illinois	2002 .. 631 904
		1997 .. N
	Indiana	2002 .. 517 130
		1997 .. N
	Kentucky	2002 .. 124 275
		1997 .. N
	Maryland	2002 .. 14 612
		1997 .. N
	Massachusetts	2002 .. 70 595
		1997 .. N
	Michigan	2002 .. 132 487
		1997 .. N
	Mississippi	2002 .. 52 023
		1997 .. N
	New Jersey	2002 .. 40 435
		1997 .. N
	New York	2002 .. 165 262
		1997 .. N
	North Carolina	2002 .. 241 312
	1997 .. N	
Ohio	2002 .. 227 644	
	1997 .. N	
Pennsylvania	2002 .. 255 050	
	1997 .. N	
Tennessee	2002 .. 80 657	
	1997 .. N	
Texas	2002 .. 142 950	
	1997 .. N	
Washington	2002 .. 9 803	
	1997 .. N	
Wisconsin	2002 .. 236 497	
	1997 .. N	
3325106	Motor vehicle hardware (lock units, door and window handles, window regulators, hinges, license plate brackets, etc.)	
	United States	2002 .. 2 628 099
		1997 .. N
	Illinois	2002 .. 57 789
		1997 .. N
	Michigan	2002 .. 400 748
		1997 .. N
	Tennessee	2002 .. 730 722
		1997 .. N
3325107	Other transportation equipment hardware (except motor vehicle hardware)	
	United States	2002 .. 335 791
		1997 .. 508 822
	California	2002 .. 122 125
		1997 .. 113 231
	Florida	2002 .. 46 988
		1997 .. 55 547
	Indiana	2002 .. 9 500
		1997 .. 9 055
	Kansas	2002 .. 4 902
		1997 .. 5 297
	Michigan	2002 .. 18 926
		1997 .. 111 560
	Minnesota	2002 .. 9 906
		1997 .. N
Ohio	2002 .. 27 057	
	1997 .. 36 298	
Pennsylvania	2002 .. 12 535	
	1997 .. 14 400	
Washington	2002 .. 8 326	
	1997 .. N	
332510A	All other miscellaneous hardware	
	United States	2002 .. 568 383
		1997 .. N
	California	2002 .. 31 847
	1997 .. N	
	Connecticut	2002 .. 33 424

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[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)
332510A	All other miscellaneous hardware—Con.	
	United States—Con.	
		1997.. N
	Georgia	2002.. 48 208
		1997.. N
	Illinois	2002.. 51 279
		1997.. N
	Indiana	2002.. 43 947
		1997.. N
	Michigan	2002.. 36 997
		1997.. N
	New Jersey	2002.. 3 202
		1997.. N
	Ohio	2002.. 21 480
		1997.. N
	Pennsylvania	2002.. 13 945
		1997.. N

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)
332510	Hardware manufacturing		
332510		X	35 411
		X	25 028
00900001	Total materials	X	3 694 352
		X	4 353 866
33251005	Metal hardware (including hinges, handles, locks, casters, etc.)	X	326 624
		X	217 713
33272203	Metal bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, and other screw machine products	X	128 023
		X	157 397
332000AC	Metal stampings	X	241 833
		X	267 118
33200013	All other fabricated metal products (excluding forgings)	X	243 534
		X	135 691
33151001	Iron and steel castings (rough and semifinished)	X	62 542
		X	99 542
33152005	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy castings (rough and semifinished)	X	52 295
		X	39 124
33152500	Copper and copper-base alloy castings (rough and semifinished)	X	17 678
		X	21 373
33152800	Zinc and zinc-base alloy castings (rough and semifinished)	X	88 940
		X	92 403
33152007	All other nonferrous castings (rough and semifinished)	X	10 342
		X	6 792
33210000	Forgings	X	25 953
		X	N
33120007	Steel bars, bar shapes, and plate (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	X	60 685
		X	108 421
33120073	Steel sheet, strip, and tin mill products	X	292 527
		X	517 887
33120025	Steel wire and wire products	X	40 041
		X	102 904
33120027	All other steel shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, fabricated metal products, bars, bar shapes, plate, sheet, strip, tin mill products, wire and wire products)	X	77 869
		X	197 827
33142105	Copper and copper-base alloy rod, bar, and mechanical wire (including extruded and drawn shapes)	X	20 423
		X	46 750
33142133	Copper and copper-base alloy sheet, strip, and plate	X	10 291
		X	69 899
33142113	All other copper and copper-base alloy shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, fabricated metal products, rods, bars, mechanical wire, sheet, plate, and strip)	X	10 397
		X	25 455
33131500	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy sheet, plate, foil, and welded tubing	X	16 203
		X	N
33131601	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy extruded shapes (extruded rod, bar, pipe, tube, etc.)	X	22 917
		X	N
33100049	Other aluminum and aluminum-base alloy shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, sheet, plate, foil, welded tubing, extruded shapes, and fabricated metal products)	X	54 656
		X	33 585
33149104	Zinc and zinc-base alloy shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	X	24 666
		X	N
33100067	All other nonferrous shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	X	9 860
		X	N
331000AA	Metal powders	X	31 541
		X	29 166
32600017	Fabricated rubber products (excluding tires, tubes, hose, belting, and gaskets)	X	D
		X	N
32610003	Plastics products, including film, sheet, rod, tube, and fabricated shapes (including parts, handles, grips, etc.)	X	127 083
		X	132 057
32600003	All other rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	X	14 477
		X	35 105
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	100 250
		X	96 553
32521105	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc.	X	43 019
		X	42 170
32720001	Glass and glass products	X	D
		X	4 535
33531207	Electric motors, generators, and parts	X	162 616
		X	344 726
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	822 640
		X	872 999
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, nsk	X	489 856
		X	631 646

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

332510 HARDWARE MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal hardware, such as metal hinges, metal handles, keys, and locks (except coin-operated and time locks).

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
3323113241	3323113241	3323113241	3323221	3323221	3323221	3324101	3324101	3324101
3323113YVV	3323113YVV	3323113YVV	3323221101	3323221101	3323221101	3324101101	3324101101	3324101101
			3323221106	3323221106	3323221106	3324101206	3324101206	3324101206
332311W	332311W	332311W	3323221211	3323221211	3323221211	3324101311	3324101311	3324101311
332311WYVV	332311WYVV	332311WYVV	3323221216	3323221216	3323221216	3324101YVV	3324101YVV	3324101YVV
332311WYVW	332311WYVW	332311WYVW						
3323121	3323121	3323121	3323223	3323223	3323223	3324105	3324105	3324105
3323121101	3323121101	3323121101	3323223101	3323223101	3323223101	3324105106	3324105106	3324105106
3323121206	3323121206	3323121206	3323223106	3323223106	3323223106	3324105111	3324105111	3324105111
3323121211	3323121211	3323121211	3323223111	3323223111	3323223111	3324105126	3324105126	3324105126
3323121216	3323121216	3323121216	3323223YVV	3323223YVV	3323223YVV	3324105131	3324105131	3324105131
3323121221	3323121221	3323121221				3324105141 pt	3324105141 pt	3324105101
3323121226	3323121226	3323121226	3323227	3323227	3323227	3324105141 pt	3324105141 pt	3324105146
3323121231	3323121231	3323121231	3323227101	3323227101	3323227101	3324105169 pt	3324105169 pt	3324105151
3323121YVV	3323121YVV	3323121YVV	3323227206	3323227206	3323227206	3324105169 pt	3324105169 pt	3324105161
			3323227211	3323227211	3323227211	3324105181	3324105181	3324105181
3323123	3323123	3323123	3323227216	3323227216	3323227216	3324105186	3324105186	3324105186
3323123100	3323123100	3323123100	3323227221	3323227221	3323227221	3324105291	3324105291	3324105291
			3323227YVV	3323227YVV	3323227YVV	3324105YVV	3324105YVV	3324105YVV
3323125	3323125	3323125	3323229	3323229	3323229	3324107	332420A	332420A
3323125106	3323125106	3323125106	3323229106	3323229106	3323229106	3324107100	332420A100	332420A100
3323125111	3323125111	3323125111	3323229111	3323229111	3323229111			
3323125116	3323125116	3323125116	3323229116	3323229116	3323229116	332410W	332410W	332410W
3323125121	3323125121	3323125121	3323229121	3323229121	3323229121	332410WYVV	332410WYVV	332410WYVV
3323125126	3323125126	3323125126	3323229201	3323229201	3323229201	332410WYVW	332410WYVW	332410WYVW
3323125131	3323125131	3323125131	3323229YVV	3323229YVV	3323229YVV			
3323125136	3323125136	3323125136						
3323125201	3323125201	3323125201	332322A	332322A	332322A	3324207	3324207	3324207
3323125YVV	3323125YVV	3323125YVV	332322A101	332322A101	332322A101	3324207101	3324207101	3324207101
			332322A106	332322A106	332322A106	3324207106	3324207106	3324207106
332312W	332312W	332312W	332322A111	332322A111	332322A111	3324207YVV	3324207YVV	3324207YVV
332312WYVV	332312WYVV	332312WYVV	332322A116	332322A116	332322A116			
332312WYVW	332312WYVW	332312WYVW	332322AYVV	332322AYVV	332322AYVV			
3323130	3323130	3323130	332322C	332322C	332322C	3324209	3324209	3324209
3323130111	3323130111	3323130111	332322C101	332322C101	332322C101	3324209101	3324209101	3324209101
3323130116	3323130116	3323130116	332322C206	332322C206	332322C206	3324209106	3324209106	3324209106
3323130121	3323130121	3323130121	332322C311	332322C311	332322C311	3324209111	3324209111	3324209111
3323130226	3323130226	3323130226	332322CYVV	332322CYVV	332322CYVV	3324209YVV	3324209YVV	3324209YVV
3323130231	3323130231	3323130231						
3323130236	3323130236	3323130236						
3323130301	3323130301	3323130301						
3323130346	3323130346	3323130346						
3323130406	3323130406	3323130406						
3323130YVV	3323130YVV	3323130YVV						
3323130YVW	3323130YVW	3323130YVW						
3323130YVY	3323130YVY	3323130YVY						
3323211	3323211	3323211	332322F	332322F	332322F			
3323211110	3323211110	3323211110	332322F101 pt	332322F101 pt	332322F101 pt			
3323211113	3323211113	3323211113	332322F101 pt	332322F101 pt	332322F101 pt			
3323211116	3323211116	3323211116	332322F102 pt	332322F102 pt	332322F102 pt			
3323211119	3323211119	3323211119	332322F102 pt	332322F102 pt	332322F102 pt			
3323211201	3323211201	3323211201	332322FYVV pt	332322FYVV pt	332322FYVV pt			
3323211204	3323211204	3323211204	332322FYVW pt	332322FYVW pt	332322FYVW pt			
3323211207	3323211207	3323211207	332322FYVW pt	332322FYVW pt	332322FYVW pt			
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3323211225	3323211225	3323211225						
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3323213306	3323213306	3323213306						
3323213YVV	3323213YVV	3323213YVV						
3323215	3323215	3323215						
332321502	332321502	332321506 pt						
332321504	332321504	332321501 pt						
332321508	332321508	3323215111 pt						
332321509	332321509	332321501 pt						
332321510	332321510	332321506 pt						
332321512	332321512	3323215111 pt						
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3323217101	3323217101	3323217101						
3323217106	3323217106	3323217106						
3323217111	3323217111	3323217111						
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3323219101	3323219101	3323219101						
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3323219111	3323219111	3323219111						
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332323WYVV	332323WYVV	332323WYVV						
332323WYVW	332323WYVW	332323WYVW						
332323Y	332323Y	332323Y						
332323Y101	332323Y101	332323Y101						
332323Y106	332323Y106	332323Y106						
332323Y111	332323Y111	332323Y111						
332323Y116	332323Y116	332323Y116						
332323Y121	332323Y121	332323Y121						
332323Y126	332323Y126	332323Y126						
332323Y131	332323Y131	332323Y131						
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332323Y151	332323Y151	332323Y151						
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332323Y166	332323Y166	332323Y166						
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332911D102 pt	332911D102 pt	332911D103	3329191203	3329191203	3329191203	332994WYVWV pt	339112WYVWV pt	339112WYVWV pt
332911D102 pt	332911D102 pt	332911D105	3329191205	3329191205	3329191205	332994WYVWV pt	332994WYVWV pt	332994WYVWV pt
332911D108 pt	332911D108 pt	332911D107	3329191207	3329191207	3329191207	332994WYVWV pt	339112WYVWV pt	339112WYVWV pt
332911D108 pt	332911D108 pt	332911D109	3329191209	3329191209	3329191209			
332911D108 pt	332911D108 pt	332911D111	3329191YVW	3329191YVW	3329191YVW			
332911D1213	332911D1213	332911D1213				3329951	3329951	3329951
332911DYVW	332911DYVW	332911DYVW	3329194 pt	3325109 pt	3325109 pt	3329951110 pt	3329951110 pt	3329951110 pt
			3329194 pt	3329137 pt	3329137 pt	3329951110 pt	3329951110 pt	3329951111 pt
332911F	332911F	332911F	3329194 pt	3329193	3329193	3329951116	3329951116	3329951116
332911F100	332911F100	332911F100	3329194101	3329193101	3329193101	3329951YVW	3329951YVW	3329951YVW
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			3329194108 pt	3329193108 pt	3329193107	3329952100	3329952100	3329952100
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332911WYVW	332911WYVW	332911WYVW	3329194113	3329193113	3329193111	332995WYVW	332995WYVW	332995WYVW
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3329123100	3329123100	3329123100	3329194323	3329193323	3329193215	33299600101	3329963101	3329963101
			3329194325	3329193325	3329193215	3329960203	3329963203	3329963203
3329125	3329125	3329125	3329194327	3329193327	3329193217	3329960205	3329963205	3329963205
3329125100	3329125100	3329125100	3329194329	3329193329	3329193217	3329960207	3329963207	3329963207
			3329194331	3329193331	3329193217	3329960YVW	3329966YVW pt	3329966YVW pt
3329127	3329127	3329127	3329194333	3329193333	3329193217	3329960YVW	3329966YVW pt	3329966YVW pt
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3329129100	3329129100	3329129100	3329194341	3329193341	3329193337	3329970101	3329970101	3329970101
			3329194343 pt	3329193343	3329193337	3329970206	3329970206	3329970206
332912B	332912B	332912B	3329194345 pt	3329193345	3329193337	3329970YVW	3329970YVW	3329970YVW
332912B100	332912B100	332912B100	3329194347 pt	3329193347	3329193337	3329970YVW	3329970YVW	3329970YVW
			3329194349 pt	3329193349	3329193337			
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			332919WYVW pt	3329193WYVW pt	332919W	3329992102 pt	3329992102 pt	3329991106 pt
332912F	332912F	332912F	332919WYVW pt	3329193WYVW pt	332919WYVW pt	3329992107 pt	3329992107 pt	3329991111 pt
332912F100	332912F100	332912F100	332919WYVW pt	3329193WYVW pt	332919WYVW pt	3329992107 pt	3329992107 pt	3329991106 pt
			332919WYVW pt	3329193WYVW pt	332919WYVW pt	3329992107 pt	3329992107 pt	3329991111 pt
332912H	332912H	332912H	332919WYVW pt	3329193WYVW pt	332919WYVW pt	3329992112 pt	3329992112 pt	3329991101 pt
332912H100	332912H100	332912H100	332919WYVW pt	3329193WYVW pt	332919WYVW pt	3329992112 pt	3329992112 pt	3329991106 pt
						3329992112 pt	3329992112 pt	3329991111 pt
332912J	332912J	332912J	3329911	3329911	3329911	3329992YVW	3329992YVW pt	3329991YVW pt
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332912N	332912N	332912N	3329915	3329915	3329915	3329995111	3329995111	3329994111
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						3329995YVW	3329995YVW pt	3329994YVW pt
332912W	332912W	332912W	3329917	3329917	3329917			
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332912WYVW	332912WYVW	332912WYVW				3329997101	3329997101	3329997101
			3329919	3329919	3329919	3329997106	3329997106	3329997106
3329131	3329131	3329131	3329919100	3329919100	3329919000	3329997YVW	3329997YVW	3329997YVW
3329131101	3329131101	3329131101						
3329131206	3329131206	3329131206	332991W	332991W	332991W	3329999	3329999	3329999
3329131211	3329131211	3329131211	332991WYVW	332991WYVW	332991WYVW	3329999100	3329999100	3329999100
3329131316	3329131316	3329131316	332991WYVW pt	332991WYVW pt	332991WYVW pt			
3329131321	3329131321	3329131321				332999B	3325109 pt	3325109 pt
3329131326	3329131326	3329131326	3329920	3329920	3329920	332999B pt		
3329131431	3329131431	3329131431	3329920101	3329920101	3329920101	332999B101	332999A	332999A
3329131436	3329131436	3329131436	3329920206	3329920206	3329920206	332999B106	332999A101	332999A101
3329131441	3329131441	3329131441	3329920311	3329920311	3329920311	332999B111	332999A106	332999A106
3329131446	3329131446	3329131446	3329920416	3329920416	3329920416	332999B121 pt	332999A111	332999A111
			3329920521	3329920521	3329920521	332999B121 pt	3325109195	3325109199 pt
3329131451	3329131451	3329131451	3329920626	3329920626	3329920626	332999B121 pt	332999A121	332999A116
3329131456	3329131456	3329131456	3329920731	3329920731	3329920731	332999B121 pt	3325109YVW pt	3325109YVW pt
3329131461	3329131461	3329131461	3329920YVW	3329920YVW	3329920YVW	332999B121 pt	332999AYVW	332999AYVW
3329131466	3329131466	3329131466	3329920YVW	3329920YVW	3329920YVW			
3329131468	3329131468	3329131468				332999H	3322112 pt	3322111 pt
3329131YVW	3329131YVW	3329131YVW	3329931	3329931	3329931	332999H pt	3325103 pt	3325103 pt
			3329931101	3329931101	3329931101			
3329133	3329133	3329133	3329931106	3329931106	3329931106	332999H pt	3325109 pt	3325109 pt
3329133131	3329133131	3329133131	3329931111	3329931111	3329931111			
3329133136	3329133136	3329133136	3329931116	3329931116	3329931116	332999H pt	332999H pt	332999G pt
3329133141	3329133141	3329133141	3329931121	3329931121	3329931121			
3329133146	3329133146	3329133146	3329931YVW	3329931YVW	3329931YVW	332999H pt	3399122 pt	3399121 pt
3329133151	3329133151	3329133151				332999H101	332999H101	332999G101
3329133201	3329133201	3329133201	3329933	3329933	3329933	332999H106	332999H106	332999G106
3329133206	3329133206	3329133206	3329933101	3329933101	3329933101	332999H189	332999H189	332999G189
3329133211	3329133211	3329133211	3329933206	3329933206	3329933206	332999H206	3399122111	3399121106 pt
3329133216	3329133216	3329133216	3329933YVW	3329933YVW	3329933YVW	332999H216	3399122111	3399121YVW pt
3329133221	3329133221	3329133221				332999H216	3322112106	3322111106
			332993W	332993W	332993W	332999H216	3399122126	3399121126
3329133226	3329133226	3329133226	332993WYVW	332993WYVW	332993WYVW	332999H301	332999H301	332999G301
3329133256	3329133256	3329133256	332993WYVW	332993WYVW	332993WYVW	332999H303	332999H303	332999G303
3329133261	3329133261	3329133261				332999H305	332999H305	332999G305
3329133266	3329133266	3329133266	3329941	3329941	3329941			
3329133YVW	3329133YVW	3329133YVW	3329941100	3329941100	3329941100	332999H306	332999H306	332999G306
						332999H313	332999H313	332999G313
3329138	3329137 pt	3329137 pt	3329944 pt	3329944 pt	3329944 pt	332999H316	332999H316	332999G316
3329138101	3329137101	3329137101	3329944101	3329944101	3329944101	332999H319	3325103125	3325103125
3329138106	3329137106	3329137106	3329944206	3329944206	3329944206	332999H320	3325103129	3325103129
3329138111	3329137111	3329137111	3329944311	3329944311	3329944311	332999H321	3325103137	3325103137
3329138117	3329137117	3329137116 pt	3329944416	3329944316	3329944316	332999H322	3325109111	3325109111
3329138118	3329137118	3329137116 pt	3329944426	3329944326	3329944326	332999H325	3325109194	3325109199 pt
3329138122	3329137122	3329137121 pt	3329944541	3329944341	3329944341	332999H397	332999H397	332999G397
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2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published
332999W pt	339912W pt	339912W pt	332999WYWW pt . . .	332999WYWW pt . .	332999WYWW pt	332999WYWY pt . . .	332510WYWY pt . .	332510WYWY pt
332999WYWW pt . . .	332211WYWW pt . .	332211WYWW pt	332999WYWW pt . . .	339912WYWW pt . .	339912WYWW pt	332999WYWY pt . . .	332999WYWY pt . .	332999WYWY pt
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