

Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing: 2002

Issued January 2005

EC02-311-332322 (RV)

2002 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

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Economics and Statistics Administration
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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 expendi- tures (\$1,000)
			Number ⁴	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number ⁴	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
332322, Sheet metal work manufacturing . . . 2002..	4 134	4 407	113 683	3 872 127	83 772	164 338	2 442 601	8 510 110	6 843 937	15 327 820	'441 224
2001..	N	N	132 095	4 478 709	100 091	195 844	2 810 025	9 769 295	8 203 249	18 013 699	526 917
2000..	N	N	142 652	4 809 509	107 785	211 189	3 068 164	10 722 544	8 845 185	19 417 681	588 270
1999..	N	N	134 155	4 389 549	100 674	203 624	2 749 283	9 600 373	7 938 663	17 445 535	623 204
1998..	N	N	133 229	4 255 130	99 662	201 019	2 664 399	9 283 760	7 360 108	16 569 419	573 032
1997..	4 202	4 457	127 791	3 991 922	95 091	190 440	2 481 680	8 660 105	7 000 352	15 584 570	533 363

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)				
332322, Sheet metal work manufacturing												
United States.....	2	4 407	1 460	113 683	3 872 127	83 772	164 338	2 442 601	8 510 110	6 843 937	15 327 820	'441 224
Alabama.....	2	72	21	2 049	59 501	1 632	3 180	41 433	166 436	125 836	291 811	'8 368
Arizona.....	1	88	27	1 670	52 312	1 168	2 105	32 172	130 054	97 987	226 295	'7 525
Arkansas.....	1	35	9	543	21 465	376	735	11 623	50 534	31 967	81 801	'3 343
California.....	2	633	207	16 363	569 334	12 188	24 267	364 442	1 138 195	813 305	1 971 972	'63 711
Colorado.....	2	64	25	1 630	56 790	1 154	2 333	33 946	118 080	85 617	202 919	'9 250
Connecticut.....	2	81	19	1 167	43 980	834	1 710	26 669	92 892	56 040	147 956	'3 957
Florida.....	2	192	50	3 847	112 896	2 813	5 268	68 704	271 316	184 445	456 445	'13 799
Georgia.....	2	112	41	2 692	88 109	2 011	4 067	56 932	211 317	213 934	424 997	'8 353
Hawaii.....	5	5	2	101	3 389	51	62	2 320	8 896	9 063	17 935	'332
Idaho.....	1	19	8	606	19 154	456	834	12 962	47 568	29 046	77 316	'1 536
Illinois.....	1	155	67	5 499	197 787	4 095	7 917	127 303	497 596	343 810	840 556	'19 562
Indiana.....	2	121	50	3 945	137 639	3 009	6 192	90 823	282 798	245 789	529 514	'10 034
Iowa.....	1	28	10	712	23 468	504	895	14 499	43 934	48 227	92 513	'1 353
Kansas.....	1	32	11	1 071	33 342	857	1 599	23 267	86 257	51 322	134 716	'3 865
Kentucky.....	3	56	25	1 454	47 577	1 159	2 204	33 582	129 139	106 342	233 786	'4 536
Louisiana.....	3	36	12	678	20 839	539	928	13 554	35 895	33 205	68 741	'1 596
Maryland.....	3	53	17	1 176	43 111	835	1 723	26 537	96 510	50 338	144 906	'3 083
Massachusetts.....	2	138	46	3 463	128 818	2 592	5 075	81 391	262 244	180 418	443 329	'7 375
Michigan.....	1	164	46	3 762	135 846	2 635	5 323	83 431	297 540	217 356	510 126	'12 540
Minnesota.....	1	98	34	2 670	96 190	2 011	3 707	61 356	225 486	165 589	386 330	'10 006
Mississippi.....	-	31	13	1 162	31 105	972	1 696	22 679	76 212	67 676	150 621	'5 924
Missouri.....	3	81	29	1 495	50 147	1 051	1 933	29 549	97 307	75 400	172 861	'2 830
Nebraska.....	1	10	2	202	6 136	162	290	3 919	30 722	17 514	47 920	'385
Nevada.....	4	30	11	724	25 200	562	1 162	17 085	52 118	40 113	90 649	'2 830
New Jersey.....	2	153	54	4 614	167 928	3 263	6 428	99 969	344 234	360 701	700 108	'19 717
New Mexico.....	2	18	6	340	9 879	257	497	7 354	17 801	16 485	34 414	'323
New York.....	3	238	75	6 397	223 029	4 527	8 565	137 957	423 736	235 873	651 175	'16 590
North Carolina.....	1	130	42	4 781	141 058	3 398	6 551	82 046	331 967	329 612	669 472	'20 417
Ohio.....	1	220	68	5 124	176 290	3 811	7 654	114 162	371 502	395 533	766 736	'16 713
Oklahoma.....	2	62	14	847	28 805	608	1 159	17 211	60 529	48 935	109 235	'3 569
Oregon.....	1	86	26	1 712	59 373	1 253	2 384	38 102	131 367	92 853	224 762	'5 395
Pennsylvania.....	1	210	76	5 478	193 550	3 950	7 787	116 966	452 742	393 835	846 095	'34 209
Rhode Island.....	1	17	2	377	12 974	287	512	8 541	26 165	27 827	55 438	'2 896
South Carolina.....	2	45	14	688	23 384	512	1 011	15 339	58 101	50 454	107 401	'2 908
Tennessee.....	1	78	32	2 084	71 810	1 620	3 545	49 003	192 471	132 342	298 166	'27 371
Texas.....	2	344	110	9 011	281 830	6 660	13 178	174 474	602 671	596 621	1 197 247	'37 371
Utah.....	1	54	14	1 097	40 057	822	1 812	25 963	73 724	67 248	142 008	'4 260
Vermont.....	6	12	4	511	14 795	388	744	9 410	30 614	17 732	48 835	'839
Virginia.....	1	85	25	1 453	51 524	1 083	2 091	30 546	101 140	73 648	174 769	'6 111
Washington.....	2	113	38	2 530	85 960	1 790	3 509	50 443	201 075	174 076	370 579	'10 473
West Virginia.....	-	17	11	747	19 624	609	1 203	13 786	84 042	35 248	117 759	'2 185
Wisconsin.....	-	94	41	4 949	183 091	3 663	7 337	118 654	364 497	312 414	684 599	'16 281

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
332322, Sheet metal work manufacturing	
Companies ¹	number.. 4 134
All establishments ²	number.. 4 407
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 2 947
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 1 236
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 224
All employees ³	number.. 113 683
Total compensation	\$1,000.. 4 682 095
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 3 872 127
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 809 968
Production workers, average for year	number.. 83 772
Production workers on March 12	number.. 83 753
Production workers on May 12	number.. 83 943
Production workers on August 12	number.. 84 015
Production workers on November 12	number.. 83 104
Production worker hours1,000.. 164 338
Production worker wages	\$1,000.. 2 442 601
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 6 843 937
Materials, parts, containers, packaging, etc., used	\$1,000.. 5 884 856
Resales	\$1,000.. 475 143
Purchased fuels	\$1,000.. 43 859
Purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 96 485
Contract work	\$1,000.. 343 594
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 1 376 917
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 1 555
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 15 327 820
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 13 725 523
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 820 109
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 782 188
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 604 668
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 96 151
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 81 369
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 94
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 14 563 088
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 13 725 523
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 837 565
Coverage ratio	percent.. 94
Value added	\$1,000.. 8 510 110
Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 809 814
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 534 979
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 441 099
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 833 736
Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 1 819 798
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 569 304
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 433 001
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 817 493
Gross value of depreciable assets (acquisition costs) at beginning of year	\$1,000.. '4 753 515
Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. '441 224
Buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. '66 425
Machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. '374 799
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	\$1,000.. '29 139
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	\$1,000.. '43 915
All other expenditures for machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. '301 745
Total retirements	\$1,000.. '282 086
Gross value of depreciable assets at end of year	\$1,000.. '4 912 653
Depreciation charges during year	\$1,000.. '354 736
Total rental payments	\$1,000.. 336 618
Buildings and other structures	\$1,000.. 229 028
Machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. 107 590
Total other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 1 662 636
Response coverage ratio ⁵	percent.. 73
Repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery ⁴	\$1,000.. 257 285
Communications services ⁴	\$1,000.. 181 555
Legal services ⁴	\$1,000.. 20 950
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services ⁴	\$1,000.. 273 496
Advertising and promotional services ⁴	\$1,000.. 164 409
Expensed computer hardware and supplies and purchased computer services ⁴	\$1,000.. 15 293
Refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ⁴	\$1,000.. 10 338
Management consulting and administrative services ⁴	\$1,000.. 28 973
Taxes and license fees ⁴	\$1,000.. 89 654
All other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 620 682

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)				
332322, Sheet metal work manufacturing											
All establishments	2	4 407	113 683	3 872 127	83 772	164 338	2 442 601	8 510 110	6 843 937	15 327 820	'441 224
Establishments with—											
1 to 4 employees	8	1 392	h	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
5 to 9 employees	5	709	4 766	172 786	3 572	7 164	114 480	369 073	262 731	631 873	'14 525
10 to 19 employees	2	846	11 835	409 382	8 512	16 498	260 167	941 384	661 951	1 600 179	'52 273
20 to 49 employees	2	896	27 815	977 781	20 332	39 667	601 883	2 157 790	1 620 129	3 767 917	'117 403
50 to 99 employees	1	340	23 137	808 401	17 163	34 227	509 684	1 740 721	1 355 118	3 085 097	'132 941
100 to 249 employees	1	178	26 072	862 229	19 484	38 136	555 359	1 903 596	1 758 559	3 666 947	'81 962
250 to 499 employees	—	40	13 198	399 192	9 871	20 083	259 208	972 944	872 708	1 834 235	'26 680
500 to 999 employees	—	5	2 682	96 473	1 758	2 792	52 578	128 286	71 600	201 433	3 618
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	1	g	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ⁴	9	1 668	5 677	189 804	4 519	8 708	125 396	377 824	270 880	647 908	'11 902

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)				
332322	Sheet metal work manufacturing	4 407	113 683	3 872 127	83 772	164 338	2 442 601	8 510 110	6 843 937	15 327 820	141 224
3323221	Sheet metal air-conditioning ducts and stove pipe	280	16 194	554 440	12 416	24 480	362 516	1 237 191	806 773	2 015 719	56 605
3323223	Sheet metal culverts, flumes, irrigation pipes, etc.	94	2 641	96 857	1 880	3 904	55 788	268 737	346 088	610 080	21 501
3323227	Sheet metal roofing and roof drainage equipment	151	5 192	185 603	3 075	5 981	91 189	601 645	708 640	1 288 743	49 737
3323229	Sheet metal flooring and siding	81	3 276	121 511	2 238	4 698	71 107	371 642	599 026	973 700	22 122
332322A	Sheet metal awnings, canopies, cornices, and soffits	109	3 887	128 387	2 461	4 598	68 141	375 983	297 562	672 424	18 411
332322C	Sheet metal electronic enclosures ..	367	21 377	718 582	15 787	31 681	462 793	1 339 803	1 059 140	2 420 986	76 784
332322F	Metal studs, nonload and load-bearing (iron, steel, and aluminum)	16	803	29 358	585	1 144	17 698	125 536	207 197	338 148	4 473
332322G	Other sheet metal work	595	30 835	1 053 832	22 843	44 370	670 685	2 286 682	1 637 783	3 927 280	111 426

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)
332322	Sheet metal work manufacturing	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	14 563 088 15 129 494
3323221	Sheet metal air-conditioning ducts and stove pipe	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	1 938 960 1 403 145
33232211	Sheet metal air-conditioning ducts, (including dust collection ducts)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	1 484 961 1 040 905
3323221101	Sheet metal work (including dust collection ducts)	2002.. 276 1997.. 312	X X	X X	1 412 351 970 356
3323221106	Aluminum sheet metal work (including dust collection ducts)	2002.. 47 1997.. 56	X X	X X	72 610 70 549
33232212	Sheet metal stove pipe, furnace smoke pipe, and elbows	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	317 446 323 940
3323221211	Steel sheet metal stove pipe, furnace smoke pipe, and elbows	2002.. 56 1997.. 85	X X	X X	279 064 264 743
3323221216	Aluminum sheet metal stove pipe, furnace smoke pipe, and elbows	2002.. 11 1997.. 17	X X	X X	38 382 59 197
3323221Y	Sheet metal air-conditioning ducts and stove pipe, nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	136 553 38 300
3323221YVW	Sheet metal air-conditioning ducts and stove pipe, nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	136 553 38 300
3323223	Sheet metal culverts, flumes, irrigation pipes, etc.	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	538 923 424 827
33232231	Sheet metal culverts, flumes, irrigation pipes, etc.	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	511 139 424 827
3323223101	Steel sheet metal culverts, flumes, irrigation pipes, etc.	2002.. 36 1997.. 45	X X	X X	421 821 364 935
3323223106	Aluminum sheet metal culverts, flumes, irrigation pipes, etc.	2002.. 11 1997.. 14	X X	X X	25 921 45 784
3323223111	Other sheet metal culverts, flumes, irrigation pipes, etc.	2002.. 27 1997.. 7	X X	X X	63 397 14 108
3323223Y	Sheet metal culverts, flumes, irrigation pipes, etc., nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	27 784 N
3323223YVW	Sheet metal culverts, flumes, irrigation pipes, etc., nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	27 784 N
3323227	Sheet metal roofing and roof drainage equipment	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	1 432 641 1 390 714
33232271	Sheet metal roofing, all types	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	774 855 918 943
3323227101	Sheet metal roofing, all types	2002.. 143 1997.. 149	X X	X X	774 855 918 943
33232272	Sheet metal roof drainage equipment (including eave troughs, etc)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	575 231 435 150
3323227206	Aluminum and other sheet metal roofing, all types	2002.. 51 1997.. 45	X X	X X	164 114 121 976
3323227211	Steel sheet metal roof drainage equipment (including eave troughs, etc.)	2002.. 37 1997.. 55	X X	X X	114 930 116 637
3323227216	Aluminum sheet metal roof drainage equipment (including eave troughs, etc.)	2002.. 31 1997.. 42	X X	X X	234 849 170 983
3323227221	All other sheet metal roof drainage equipment (including eave troughs, etc.)	2002.. 20 1997.. 17	X X	X X	61 338 25 554
3323227Y	Sheet metal roofing and roof drainage equipment, nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	82 555 36 621
3323227YVW	Sheet metal roofing and roof drainage equipment, nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	82 555 36 621
3323229	Sheet metal flooring and siding	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	866 774 948 830
33232291	Sheet metal siding	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	612 010 800 301
3323229106	Steel sheet metal siding	2002.. 37 1997.. 56	X X	X X	213 758 420 660
3323229111	Residential aluminum sheet metal siding (including mobile homes)	2002.. 15 1997.. 19	X X	X X	238 691 271 151
3323229116	Other aluminum sheet metal siding (commercial, industrial, farm buildings, etc.)	2002.. 23 1997.. 14	X X	X X	69 250 87 521
3323229121	Other sheet metal siding	2002.. 38 1997.. 13	X X	X X	90 311 20 969
33232292	Fabricated sheet metal flooring	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	191 002 148 529
3323229201	Fabricated sheet metal flooring	2002.. 24 1997.. 30	X X	X X	191 002 148 529
3323229Y	Sheet metal flooring and siding, nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	63 762 N
3323229YVW	Sheet metal flooring and siding, nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	63 762 N
332322A	Sheet metal awnings, canopies, cornices, and soffits	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	684 375 722 495
332322A1	Sheet metal awnings, canopies, carports, soffit, and shutters (steel and aluminum)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	614 685 706 142
332322A101	Steel sheet metal awnings, canopies, carports, and patios	2002.. 40 1997.. 41	X X	X X	91 572 136 662
332322A106	Aluminum sheet metal awnings, canopies, carports, and patios	2002.. 55 1997.. 59	X X	X X	165 662 148 869
332322A111	Sheet metal cornices, skylights, domes, and copings (steel and aluminum)	2002.. 60 1997.. 53	X X	X X	236 313 259 260

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)
332322	Sheet metal work manufacturing—Con.				
332322A	Sheet metal awnings, canopies, cornices, and soffits—Con.				
332322A1	Sheet metal awnings, canopies, carports, soffit, and shutters (steel and aluminum)—Con.				
332322A116	Sheet metal soffits, fascia, and shutters (steel and aluminum)	2002.. 56	X	X	121 138
		1997.. 55	X	X	161 351
332322AY	Sheet metal awnings, canopies, cornices, and soffits, nsk	2002.. N	X	X	69 690
		1997.. N	X	X	16 353
332322AYWV	Sheet metal awnings, canopies, cornices, and soffits, nsk	2002.. N	X	X	69 690
		1997.. N	X	X	16 353
332322C	Sheet metal electronic enclosures	2002.. N	X	X	2 308 934
		1997.. N	X	X	3 348 016
332322C1	Steel sheet metal computer and peripheral equipment enclosures	2002.. N	X	X	913 679
		1997.. N	X	X	1 529 077
332322C101	Steel sheet metal computer and peripheral equipment enclosures	2002.. 239	X	X	913 679
		1997.. 409	X	X	1 529 077
332322C2	Aluminum sheet metal computer and peripheral equipment enclosures	2002.. N	X	X	320 668
		1997.. N	X	X	547 623
332322C206	Aluminum sheet metal computer and peripheral equipment enclosures	2002.. 181	X	X	320 668
		1997.. 292	X	X	547 623
332322C3	Other sheet metal electronic enclosures (excluding computers), including machine and motor housings, panels, and guards (steel and aluminum)	2002.. N	X	X	808 896
		1997.. N	X	X	1 194 229
332322C311	Other sheet metal electronic enclosures (excluding computers), including machine and motor housings, panels, and guards (steel and aluminum)	2002.. 232	X	X	808 896
		1997.. 447	X	X	1 194 229
332322CY	Sheet metal electronic enclosures, nsk	2002.. N	X	X	265 691
		1997.. N	X	X	77 087
332322CYWV	Sheet metal electronic enclosures, nsk	2002.. N	X	X	265 691
		1997.. N	X	X	77 087
332322G	Other sheet metal work	2002.. N	X	X	3 598 759
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G1	Sheet metal roof ventilators, louvers and dampers for heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning	2002.. N	X	X	815 840
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G101	Steel and aluminum sheet metal roof ventilators	2002.. 46	X	X	423 598
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G107	Steel sheet metal work for heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning	2002.. 113	X	X	286 234
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G108	Aluminum sheet metal work for heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning	2002.. 53	X	X	106 008
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G2	Steel restaurant and hotel kitchen sheet metal equipment	2002.. N	X	X	335 358
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G211	Steel restaurant and hotel kitchen sheet metal equipment	2002.. 100	X	X	335 358
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G3	Aluminum and other sheet metal work	2002.. N	X	X	2 442 609
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G321	Aluminum restaurant and hotel kitchen sheet metal equipment	2002.. 22	X	X	35 084
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G326	Other steel sheet metal work	2002.. 487	X	X	1 652 458
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G331	Other aluminum sheet metal work	2002.. 160	X	X	217 145
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322G336	Other sheet metal work (metals other than steel and aluminum)	2002.. 117	X	X	537 922
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322GY	Other sheet metal work, nsk	2002.. N	X	X	4 952
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322GYWV	Other sheet metal work, nsk	2002.. N	X	X	4 952
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322F	Metal studs, nonload and load-bearing (iron, steel, and aluminum)	2002.. N	X	X	326 654
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322F1	Metal studs, nonload and load-bearing (iron, steel, and aluminum)	2002.. N	X	X	326 596
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322F101	Metal studs, nonload-bearing (iron, steel, and aluminum)	2002.. 14	X	X	D
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322F102	Metal studs, load-bearing (iron, steel, and aluminum)	2002.. 25	X	X	D
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322FY	Metal studs, nonload and load-bearing (iron, steel, and aluminum), nsk	2002.. N	X	X	58
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322FYWV	Metal studs, nonload and load-bearing (iron, steel, and aluminum), nsk	2002.. N	X	X	58
		1997.. N	X	X	N
332322W	Sheet metal work manufacturing, nsk, total	2002.. N	X	X	2 867 068
		1997.. N	X	X	2 112 932
332322WY	Sheet metal work manufacturing, nsk, total	2002.. N	X	X	2 867 068
		1997.. N	X	X	2 112 932
332322WYWW	Sheet metal work manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	2002.. N	X	X	2 263 308
		1997.. N	X	X	1 704 086
332322WYWY	Sheet metal work manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	2002.. N	X	X	603 760
		1997.. N	X	X	408 846

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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)
3323221	Sheet metal air-conditioning ducts and stove pipe	
	United States	2002.. 1 938 960
		1997.. 1 403 145
	Alabama	2002.. 52 982
		1997.. 46 572
	Arizona	2002.. 13 604
		1997.. 3 401
	California	2002.. 135 665
		1997.. 99 066
	Colorado	2002.. 21 311
		1997.. 16 027
	Connecticut	2002.. 5 161
		1997.. 3 567
	Florida	2002.. 93 281
		1997.. 119 950
	Georgia	2002.. 36 908
		1997.. 43 953
	Illinois	2002.. 50 175
		1997.. 40 970
	Indiana	2002.. 83 881
		1997.. 61 203
	Iowa	2002.. 27 472
		1997.. 5 952
	Kentucky	2002.. 4 199
		1997.. 9 567
	Louisiana	2002.. 19 247
		1997.. 14 696
	Maryland	2002.. 8 288
		1997.. 11 843
	Massachusetts	2002.. 75 722
		1997.. 22 665
	Michigan	2002.. 43 883
		1997.. 12 945
	Minnesota	2002.. 71 386
		1997.. 63 499
	Mississippi	2002.. 50 382
		1997.. 66 582
	Missouri	2002.. 11 865
		1997.. 24 787
	Nevada	2002.. 2 168
		1997.. 4 233
	New Jersey	2002.. 46 763
		1997.. 29 131
	New York	2002.. 140 781
		1997.. 88 878
	North Carolina	2002.. 108 583
		1997.. 16 185
Ohio	2002.. 124 687	
	1997.. 87 630	
Oregon	2002.. 13 934	
	1997.. 12 229	
Pennsylvania	2002.. 115 459	
	1997.. 123 232	
Tennessee	2002.. 104 169	
	1997.. N	
Texas	2002.. 129 502	
	1997.. 102 097	
Utah	2002.. 8 070	
	1997.. 5 500	
Virginia	2002.. 52 242	
	1997.. 42 274	
Washington	2002.. 39 947	
	1997.. 31 460	
West Virginia	2002.. 53 763	
	1997.. N	
Wisconsin	2002.. 14 077	
	1997.. 8 145	
3323223	Sheet metal culverts, flumes, irrigation pipes, etc.	
	United States	2002.. 538 923
		1997.. 424 827
	California	2002.. 37 964
		1997.. 12 642
	Florida	2002.. 16 883
		1997.. 27 401
	Georgia	2002.. 44 456
		1997.. N
	Illinois	2002.. 6 025
		1997.. N
	Michigan	2002.. 11 043
		1997.. 12 297
	Minnesota	2002.. 12 986
		1997.. N
	Mississippi	2002.. 43 730
		1997.. 30 364
	Missouri	2002.. 16 731
		1997.. N
	New York	2002.. 12 349
	1997.. N	
Oklahoma	2002.. 11 954	
	1997.. N	
Oregon	2002.. 11 954	
	1997.. N	
Texas	2002.. 21 582	
	1997.. N	
Wisconsin	2002.. 10 949	
	1997.. N	
3323227	Sheet metal roofing and roof drainage equipment	
	United States	2002.. 1 432 641

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)
3323227	Sheet metal roofing and roof drainage equipment—Con.	
	United States—Con.	
		1997.. 1 390 714
	Alabama	2002.. 79 715
		1997.. 63 752
	Arizona	2002.. 27 746
		1997.. 3 508
	Arkansas	2002.. 2 344
		1997.. N
	California	2002.. 183 690
		1997.. 139 398
	Connecticut	2002.. 12 353
		1997.. N
	Florida	2002.. 51 237
		1997.. 40 142
	Georgia	2002.. 54 213
		1997.. 57 027
	Illinois	2002.. 44 910
		1997.. 73 890
	Indiana	2002.. 6 296
		1997.. 80 203
	Kentucky	2002.. 27 100
		1997.. 28 558
	Louisiana	2002.. 9 516
		1997.. 3 393
	Michigan	2002.. 26 077
		1997.. 20 933
	Missouri	2002.. 13 143
		1997.. 24 319
	New York	2002.. 20 892
		1997.. N
	North Carolina	2002.. 23 089
		1997.. 34 618
Ohio	2002.. 49 393	
	1997.. 66 903	
Oklahoma	2002.. 2 535	
	1997.. N	
Oregon	2002.. 25 954	
	1997.. 19 548	
Pennsylvania	2002.. 218 534	
	1997.. 111 698	
South Carolina	2002.. 26 752	
	1997.. N	
Tennessee	2002.. 56 263	
	1997.. 75 448	
Texas	2002.. 100 372	
	1997.. 136 613	
Utah	2002.. 3 584	
	1997.. N	
Virginia	2002.. 17 019	
	1997.. 17 267	
Washington	2002.. 66 449	
	1997.. 43 877	
Wisconsin	2002.. 14 102	
	1997.. N	
3323229	Sheet metal flooring and siding	
	United States.....	2002.. 866 774
		1997.. 948 830
	Alabama	2002.. 6 347
		1997.. N
	California	2002.. 75 528
		1997.. 79 220
	Florida	2002.. 17 083
		1997.. 17 564
	Idaho	2002.. 5 446
		1997.. N
	Illinois	2002.. 82 204
		1997.. 68 619
	Indiana	2002.. 63 381
		1997.. 39 855
	Maryland	2002.. 4 047
		1997.. N
	Massachusetts	2002.. 2 524
		1997.. 4 336
	Michigan	2002.. 48 025
		1997.. 20 825
	New York	2002.. 7 897
		1997.. N
	North Carolina	2002.. 23 918
		1997.. 17 937
	Oklahoma	2002.. 3 412
		1997.. N
Oregon	2002.. 34 361	
	1997.. 25 297	
Pennsylvania	2002.. 62 445	
	1997.. 34 831	
Texas	2002.. 19 009	
	1997.. 52 499	
Utah	2002.. 18 457	
	1997.. 16 174	
Virginia	2002.. 4 350	
	1997.. 18 385	
Washington	2002.. 40 873	
	1997.. N	
332322A	Sheet metal awnings, canopies, cornices, and soffits	
	United States.....	2002.. 684 375
		1997.. 722 495
	Alabama	2002.. 23 391

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)
332322A	Sheet metal awnings, canopies, cornices, and soffits—Con.	
	United States—Con.	
	Arizona	1997.. 13 508
	California	2002.. 28 457
	Florida	1997.. N
	Georgia	2002.. 57 277
	Indiana	1997.. 104 420
	Maryland	2002.. 45 939
	Michigan	1997.. 48 757
	Minnesota	2002.. 27 556
	New York	1997.. N
	Ohio	2002.. 24 789
	Oregon	1997.. N
	Pennsylvania	2002.. 12 253
	Texas	1997.. 6 175
	Washington	2002.. 13 706
	Wisconsin	1997.. 15 225
	United States	2002.. 23 309
	United States	1997.. 7 321
	United States	2002.. 12 817
	United States	1997.. 14 499
	United States	2002.. 25 427
	United States	1997.. 66 619
	United States	2002.. 3 809
	United States	1997.. 4 564
	United States	2002.. 18 250
	United States	1997.. 22 346
	United States	2002.. 122 007
	United States	1997.. 97 270
	United States	2002.. 16 756
	United States	1997.. 9 942
	United States	2002.. 45 378
	United States	1997.. 42 310
332322C	Sheet metal electronic enclosures	
	United States	2002.. 2 308 934
	United States	1997.. 3 348 016
	Arizona	2002.. 21 227
	California	1997.. 69 877
	Colorado	2002.. 567 386
	Connecticut	1997.. 895 261
	Florida	2002.. 33 275
	Georgia	1997.. 68 142
	Illinois	2002.. 23 252
	Indiana	1997.. 21 148
	Maryland	2002.. 23 170
	Massachusetts	1997.. 59 533
	Michigan	2002.. 15 294
	Minnesota	1997.. 21 229
	Missouri	2002.. 192 770
	Nevada	1997.. 159 774
	New Jersey	2002.. 21 850
	New York	1997.. 57 960
	North Carolina	2002.. 32 535
	Ohio	1997.. 23 656
	Oregon	2002.. 98 028
	Pennsylvania	1997.. 171 272
	Texas	2002.. 64 989
	Virginia	1997.. 78 163
	Washington	2002.. 93 822
	Wisconsin	1997.. 149 607
	United States	2002.. 7 272
	United States	1997.. 21 221
	United States	2002.. 32 927
	United States	1997.. 24 658
	United States	2002.. 86 783
	United States	1997.. 129 015
	United States	2002.. 62 678
	United States	1997.. 184 712
	United States	2002.. 131 082
	United States	1997.. 115 123
	United States	2002.. 23 205
	United States	1997.. 63 432
	United States	2002.. 54 636
	United States	1997.. 75 202
	United States	2002.. 47 876
	United States	1997.. 127 400
	United States	2002.. 17 982
	United States	1997.. N
	United States	2002.. 199 130
	United States	1997.. 236 175
	United States	2002.. 21 414
	United States	1997.. 42 009
	United States	2002.. 8 280
	United States	1997.. 15 722
	United States	2002.. 35 729
	United States	1997.. 108 308
	United States	2002.. 179 614
	United States	1997.. 135 396
332322F	Metal studs, nonload and load-bearing (iron, steel, and aluminum)	
	United States	2002.. 326 654
	United States	1997.. N
	California	2002.. 10 875
	California	1997.. N
332322G	Other sheet metal work	

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)
332322G	Other sheet metal work—Con.	
	United States	2002.. 3 598 759
		1997.. N
	Alabama	2002.. 113 581
		1997.. N
	Arizona	2002.. 38 390
		1997.. N
	Arkansas	2002.. 44 132
		1997.. N
	California	2002.. 439 057
		1997.. N
	Colorado	2002.. 38 383
		1997.. N
	Connecticut	2002.. 30 902
		1997.. N
	Florida	2002.. 88 304
		1997.. N
	Georgia	2002.. 41 327
		1997.. N
	Idaho	2002.. 10 011
		1997.. N
	Illinois	2002.. 197 650
		1997.. N
	Indiana	2002.. 124 784
		1997.. N
	Iowa	2002.. 18 236
		1997.. N
	Kansas	2002.. 9 379
		1997.. N
	Kentucky	2002.. 75 006
		1997.. N
	Maryland	2002.. 15 132
		1997.. N
	Massachusetts	2002.. 68 046
		1997.. N
	Michigan	2002.. 150 125
		1997.. N
	Minnesota	2002.. 72 542
		1997.. N
	Mississippi	2002.. 29 999
		1997.. N
	Missouri	2002.. 30 023
		1997.. N
	Nevada	2002.. 29 068
		1997.. N
	New Jersey	2002.. 138 830
		1997.. N
	New Mexico	2002.. 13 687
		1997.. N
	New York	2002.. 163 223
		1997.. N
	North Carolina	2002.. 181 265
		1997.. N
	Ohio	2002.. 214 885
		1997.. N
	Oklahoma	2002.. 39 562
		1997.. N
	Oregon	2002.. 40 275
		1997.. N
	Pennsylvania	2002.. 162 383
		1997.. N
	South Carolina	2002.. 20 954
		1997.. N
	Tennessee	2002.. 52 023
		1997.. N
	Texas	2002.. 291 457
		1997.. N
	Utah	2002.. 43 124
		1997.. N
	Virginia	2002.. 15 405
		1997.. N
	Washington	2002.. 93 089
		1997.. N
	West Virginia	2002.. 32 095
		1997.. N
	Wisconsin	2002.. 325 206
		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)
332322	Sheet metal work manufacturing		
0090001	Total materials	2002.. X	5 884 856
		1997.. X	5 866 813
33272203	Metal bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, and other screw machine products	2002.. X	120 032
		1997.. X	178 273
33200095	Other fabricated metal products (excluding castings and forgings)	2002.. X	528 321
		1997.. X	456 514
33151001	Iron and steel castings (rough and semifinished)	2002.. X	64 020
		1997.. X	33 953
33152011	Nonferrous (aluminum, copper, etc.) castings (rough and semifinished)	2002.. X	24 554
		1997.. X	41 342
33210000	Forgings	2002.. X	D
		1997.. X	N
33120007	Steel bars, bar shapes, and plate (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	2002.. X	37 097
		1997.. X	88 424
33120009	Steel concrete reinforcing bars	2002.. X	655
		1997.. X	2 861
33120016	Steel sheet and strip (including tinplate)	2002.. X	1 236 662
		1997.. X	N
33120069	Steel structural shapes (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	2002.. X	116 960
		1997.. X	113 874
33120037	All other steel shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, fabricated metal products, bars, bar shapes, plate, sheet, strip, and structural shapes)	2002.. X	N
		1997.. X	139 128
33142111	Copper and copper-base alloy shapes and forms (excluding castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	2002.. X	30 287
		1997.. X	18 517
33131500	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy sheet, plate, foil, and welded tubing	2002.. X	472 383
		1997.. X	N
33131601	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy extruded shapes (extruded rod, bar, pipe, tube, etc.)	2002.. X	62 275
		1997.. X	N
33100007	All other aluminum and aluminum-base alloy shapes and forms, including refinery shapes (excluding castings and forgings)	2002.. X	80 816
		1997.. X	151 023
33100082	Other nonferrous metal shapes and forms (excluding aluminum and aluminum-base alloy and copper and copper-base alloy castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	2002.. X	82 589
		1997.. X	N
00190060	Scrap, including iron, steel, aluminum and aluminum-base alloy (excluding home scrap)	2002.. X	D
		1997.. X	39 712
32721101	Flat glass (plate, float, and sheet)	2002.. X	14 673
		1997.. X	16 787
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	2002.. X	68 708
		1997.. X	90 285
32551002	Paints, varnishes, stains, lacquers, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied product	2002.. X	55 052
		1997.. X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	2002.. X	1 157 429
		1997.. X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, nsk	2002.. X	1 374 503
		1997.. X	1 222 666

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

332322 SHEET METAL WORK MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sheet metal work (except stampings).

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.

Appendix F. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 2002 to 1997

2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published
3321111	3321111	3321111	3321170	3321170	3321170	3322128 pt.	3322127	3322127
332111101	332111101	332111101	3321170106	3321170106	3321170106	3322128101	3322127101	3322127101
332111206	332111206	332111206	3321170211	3321170211	3321170211	3322128111	3322127111	3322127111
332111311	332111311	332111311	3321170321	3321170321	3321170321	3322128116	3322127116	3322127116
332111416	332111416	332111416	3321170401	3321170401	3321170401	3322128121	3322127121	3322127121
332111YVW	332111YVW	332111YVW	3321170416	3321170416	3321170416	3322128131	3322127131	3322127131
3321113	3321113	3321113	3321170426	3321170426	3321170426	3322128136	3322127136	3322127136
3321113101	3321113101	3321113101	3321170YWW	3321170YWW	3321170YWW	3322128141	3322127141	3322127141
3321113116 pt.	3321113116 pt.	3321113106	3321170YWY	3321170YWY	3321170YWY	3322128151	3322127151	3322127151
332111316 pt.	332111316 pt.	3321113111				3322128161	3322127161	3322127161
3321113YVW	3321113YVW	3321113YVW	3322112 pt.	3322112 pt.	3322111 pt.	3322128199 pt.	3322127199 pt.	3322127199
3321115	3321115	3321115	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322128199 pt.	3322127199 pt.	3322127226
3321115101	3321115101	3321115101	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322128YVW pt.	3322127YVW pt.	3322127YVW
3321115106	3321115106	3321115106				3322128YVW pt.	3322127YVW pt.	3322127YVW
3321115YVW	3321115YVW	3321115YVW	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.			
3321117	3321117	3321117	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129	3322129	3322129
3321117101	3321117101	3321117101	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129101	3322129101	3322129101
3321117106	3321117106	3321117106	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129106	3322129106	3322129106
3321117YVW	3321117YVW	3321117YVW	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129111	3322129111	3322129111
332111W	332111W	332111W	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129116	3322129116	3322129116
332111WYVW	332111WYVW	332111WYVW	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129121	3322129121	3322129121
332111WYVY	332111WYVY	332111WYVY	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129126	3322129126	3322129126
3321121	3321121	3321121	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129131	3322129131	3322129131
332112101	332112101	332112101	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129171 pt.	3322129171 pt.	3322129146
332112106	332112106	332112106	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129171 pt.	3322129171 pt.	3322129161
3321121311	3321121311	3321121311	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129236	3322129236	3322129236
3321121316	3321121316	3321121316	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129341	3322129341	3322129341
3321121YVW	3321121YVW	3321121YVW	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129451	3322129451	3322129451
3321122	3321122	3321122	3322112 pt.	3399125 pt.	3399123 pt.	3322129YVW	3322129YVW	3322129YVW
3321122101	3321122101	3321122101	3322113	3322113	3322113			
3321122106	3321122106	3321122106	332211301	332211301	332211301	332212W pt.	332212W pt.	332212W pt.
3321122111	3321122111	3321122111	3322113106	3322113106	3322113106	332212W pt.	335932W pt.	335932W pt.
3321122YVW	3321122YVW	3321122YVW	3322113111	3322113111	3322113111	332212WYVW pt.	332211WYVW pt.	332211WYVW pt.
332112W	332112W	332112W	3322113YVW	3322113YVW	3322113YVW	332212WYVW pt.	332212WYVW pt.	332212WYVW pt.
332112WYVW	332112WYVW	332112WYVW				332212WYVW pt.	335932WYVW pt.	335932WYVW pt.
332112WYVY	332112WYVY	332112WYVY				332212WYVY pt.	332211WYVY pt.	332211WYVY pt.
3321140	3321140	3321140	3322113YVW	3322113YVW	3322113YVW	332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.
3321140101	3321140101	3321140101				332212WYVY pt.	335932WYVY pt.	335932WYVY pt.
3321140206	3321140206	3321140206				332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.
3321140311	3321140311	3321140311				332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.
3321140416	3321140416	3321140416				332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.
3321140YVW	3321140YVW	3321140YVW				332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.
3321140YVY	3321140YVY	3321140YVY				332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.	332212WYVY pt.
3321150	3321150	3321150				3322130	3322130	3322130
3321150101	3321150101	3321150101	3322115	3322115	3322115	3322130101	3322130101	3322130101
3321150103	3321150103	3321150103	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130106	3322130106	3322130106
3321150106	3321150106	3321150106	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130111	3322130111	3322130111
3321150YVW	3321150YVW	3321150YVW	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130116	3322130116	3322130116
3321150YVY	3321150YVY	3321150YVY	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130122	3322130122	3322130122
3321161	3321161	3321161	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130226	3322130226	3322130226
3321161101	3321161101	3321161101	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130236	3322130236	3322130236
3321161115	3321161115	3321161115	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130245 pt.	3322130245 pt.	3322130245
3321161205	3321161205	3321161205	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130255	3322130255	3322130255
3321161311	3321161311	3321161311	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130361	3322130361	3322130361
3321161331	3321161331	3321161331	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130365	3322130365	3322130365
3321161352	3321161352	3321161352	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130377	3322130377	3322130377
3321161354	3321161354	3321161354	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130YVW	3322130YVW	3322130YVW
3321161388	3321161388	3321161388	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322130YVY	3322130YVY	3322130YVY
3321161398	3321161398	3321161398	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.			
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3321161441	3321161441	3321161441	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322141111	3322141111	3322141111
3321161525	3321161525	3321161525	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322141121	3322141121	3322141121
3321161561	3321161561	3321161561	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322141231	3322141231	3322141231
3321161571	3321161571	3321161571	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322141241	3322141241	3322141241
3321161584	3321161584	3321161584	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322141YVW	3322141YVW	3322141YVW
3321161YVW	3321161YVW	3321161YVW	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.			
3321163	3321163	3321163	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322143	3322143	3322143
3321163100	3321163100	3321163100	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322143101	3322143101	3322143101
3321166	3321166	3321166	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322143215 pt.	3322143215 pt.	3322143211
3321166101	3321166101	3321166101	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322143215 pt.	3322143215 pt.	3322143221
3321166211	3321166211	3321166211	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322143231	3322143231	3322143231
3321166221	3321166221	3321166221	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322143241	3322143241	3322143241
3321166231	3321166231	3321166231	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322143YVW	3322143YVW	3322143YVW
3321166295	3321166295	3321166295 pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.			
3321166361	3321166361	3321166361	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	332214W	332214W	332214W
3321166YVW	3321166YVW	3321166YVW	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	332214WYVW	332214WYVW	332214WYVW
332116W	332116W	332116W	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	3322115YVW pt.	332214WYVY	332214WYVY	332214WYVY
332116WYVW	332116WYVW	332116WYVW						
332116WYVY	332116WYVY	332116WYVY						
3322128 pt.	3322128 pt.	3322111 pt.						
3322128101	3322128101	3322128101						
3322128111	3322128111	3322128111						
3322128116	3322128116	3322128116						
3322128121	3322128121	3322128121						
3322128131	3322128131	3322128131						
3322128136	3322128136	3322128136						
3322128141	3322128141	3322128141						
3322128151	3322128151	3322128151						
3322128161	3322128161	3322128161						
3322128199 pt.	3322128199 pt.	3322128199 pt.						
3322128199 pt.	3322128199 pt.	3322128199 pt.						
3322128YVW pt.	3322128YVW pt.	3322128YVW pt.						
3322128YVW pt.	3322128YVW pt.	3322128YVW pt.						
3322129	3322129	3322129						
3322129101	3322129101	3322129101						
3322129106	3322129106	3322129106						
3322129111	3322129111	3322129111						
3322129116	3322129116	3322129116						
3322129121	3322129121	3322129121						
3322129126	3322129126	3322129126						
3322129131	3322129131	3322129131						
3322129171 pt.	3322129171 pt.	3322129171 pt.						
3322129171 pt.	3322129171 pt.	3322129171 pt.						
3322129236	3322129236	3322129236						
3322129341	3322129341	3322129341						
3322129451	3322129451	332212						

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
3323113YVW	3323113YVW	3323113YVW	3323221101	3323221101	3323221101	3324101101	3324101101	3324101101
			3323221106	3323221106	3323221106	3324101206	3324101206	3324101206
332311W	332311W	332311W	3323221211	3323221211	3323221211	3324101311	3324101311	3324101311
332311WYVW	332311WYVW	332311WYVW	3323221216	3323221216	3323221216	3324101YVW	3324101YVW	3324101YVW
332311WYVY	332311WYVY	332311WYVY						
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	3323223YVW	3323223YVW	3323223YVW	3324105131	3324105131	3324105131
3323121221	3323121221	3323121221				3324105141 pt	3324105141 pt	3324105101
3323121226	3323121226	3323121226				3324105141 pt	3324105141 pt	3324105146
3323121231	3323121231	3323121231	3323227	3323227	3323227	3324105169 pt	3324105169 pt	3324105151
3323121YVW	3323121YVW	3323121YVW	3323227101	3323227101	3323227101	3324105169 pt	3324105169 pt	3324105161
			3323227206	3323227206	3323227206	3324105171	3324105171	3324105171
3323123	3323123	3323123	3323227211	3323227211	3323227211	3324105181	3324105181	3324105181
3323123100	3323123100	3323123100	3323227216	3323227216	3323227216	3324105186	3324105186	3324105186
			3323227221	3323227221	3323227221	3324105291	3324105291	3324105291
3323125	3323125	3323125	3323227YVW	3323227YVW	3323227YVW	3324105YVW	3324105YVW	3324105YVW
3323125106	3323125106	3323125106						
3323125111	3323125111	3323125111	3323229	3323229	3323229	3324107	332420A	332420A
3323125116	3323125116	3323125116	3323229106	3323229106	3323229106	3324107100	332420A100	332420A100
3323125121	3323125121	3323125121	3323229111	3323229111	3323229111			
3323125126	3323125126	3323125126	3323229116	3323229116	3323229116	332410W	332410W	332410W
3323125131	3323125131	3323125131	3323229121	3323229121	3323229121	332410WYVW	332410WYVW	332410WYVW
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3323125201	3323125201	3323125201	3323229YVW	3323229YVW	3323229YVW			
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332312W	332312W	332312W	332322A101	332322A101	332322A101	3324207101	3324207101	3324207101
332312WYVW	332312WYVW	332312WYVW	332322A106	332322A106	332322A106	3324207106	3324207106	3324207106
332312WYVY	332312WYVY	332312WYVY	332322A111	332322A111	332322A111	3324207YVW	3324207YVW	3324207YVW
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3323130116	3323130116	3323130116	332322C	332322C	332322C	3324209101	3324209101	3324209101
3323130121	3323130121	3323130121	332322C101	332322C101	332322C101	3324209106	3324209106	3324209106
3323130226	3323130226	3323130226	332322C206	332322C206	332322C206	3324209111	3324209111	3324209111
3323130231	3323130231	3323130231	332322C311	332322C311	332322C311	3324209YVW	3324209YVW	3324209YVW
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3323130346	3323130346	3323130346				332420C101	332420C101	332420C101
3323130406	3323130406	3323130406	332322F pt	332322F	332322W pt	332420C106	332420C106	332420C106
3323130YVW	3323130YVW	3323130YVW				332420C111	332420C111	332420C111
3323130YVY	3323130YVY	3323130YVY	332322F101 pt	332322F101 pt	332322F101 pt	332420C116	332420C116	332420C116
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3323211207	3323211207	3323211207	332322FYVW pt	332322FYVW pt	332322FYVW pt	332420E211	332420E211	332420E211
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3323211328	3323211328	3323211328				332420E226	332420E226	332420E226
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3323211331	3323211331	3323211331	332322G101	332322G101	332322G101	332420G	332420G	332420G
3323211334	3323211334	3323211334	332322G107	332322G107	332322G107	332420G101	332420G101	332420G101
3323211440	3323211440	3323211440	332322G108	332322G108	332322G108 pt	332420G106	332420G106	332420G106
3323211443	3323211443	3323211443	332322G211	332322G211	332322G211	332420G111	332420G111	332420G111
3323211446	3323211446	3323211446	332322G321	332322G321	332322G321	332420G116	332420G116	332420G116
3323211549	3323211549	3323211549	332322G326	332322G326	332322G326	332420G121	332420G121	332420G121
3323211552	3323211552	3323211552	332322G331	332322G331	332322G331	332420G126	332420G126	332420G126
3323211555	3323211555	3323211555	332322G336	332322G336	332322G336	332420G131	332420G131	332420G131
3323211661	3323211661	3323211661	332322GYVW	332322GYVW	332322GYVW pt	332420G136	332420G136	332420G136
3323211664	3323211664	3323211664				332420G141	332420G141	332420G141
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3323211667	3323211667	3323211667	332322WYVW pt	332322WYVW pt	332322WYVW pt	332420G351	332420G351	332420G351
3323211758	3323211758	3323211758	332322WYVW pt	332322WYVW pt	332322WYVW pt	332420G356	332420G356	332420G356
3323211770	3323211770	3323211770	332322WYVY pt	332322WYVY pt	332322WYVY pt	332420GYVW	332420GYVW	332420GYVW
3323211837	3323211837	3323211837	332322WYVY pt	332322WYVY pt	332322WYVY pt			
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			3323231	3323231	3323231	332420WYVW	332420WYVW	332420WYVW
3323213101	3323213101	3323213101	3323231106	3323231106	3323231106	332420WYVY	332420WYVY	332420WYVY
3323213111	3323213111	3323213111	3323231111	3323231111	3323231111			
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3323213306	3323213306	3323213306	3323233216	3323233216	3323233216	332431WYVW	332431WYVW	332431WYVW
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			3323233YVW	3323233YVW	3323233YVW			
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3323215102	3323215102	3323215106 pt	3323236101	3323236101	3323236101	3324391101	3324391101	3324391100
3323215104	3323215104	3323215101 pt	3323236106	3323236106	3323236106	3324391306	3324391306	3324391306
3323215108	3323215108	3323215111 pt				3324391311	3324391311	3324391311
3323215109	3323215109	3323215101 pt	3323236YVW	3323236YVW	3323236YVW pt	3324391YVW	3324391YVW	3324391YVW
3323215110	3323215110	3323215106 pt						
3323215112	3323215112	3323215111 pt				3324393	3324393	3324393
3323215YVW	3323215YVW	3323215YVW				3324393100	3324393100	3324393100
			3323237	3323237	3323237			
3323217	3323217	3323217	3323237101	3323237101	3323237101			

2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published
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332439WYWW pt...	332116WYWW pt...	332116WYWW pt...	3326182YVV.....	3326182YVV.....	3326182YVV.....	332722WYWW pt...	332722WYWW	332722WYWW
332439WYWW pt...	332439WYWW	332439WYWW	3326183.....	3326183	3326183	332722WYWW pt...	332510WYWW pt...	332510WYWW pt...
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Table with 9 columns: 2002 published, 2002 collected, 1997 published, 2002 published, 2002 collected, 1997 published, 2002 published, 2002 collected, 1997 published. Rows list alphanumeric codes (e.g., 332911D, 332911F) and their corresponding values for each year, showing some overlapping entries between adjacent columns.

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
332999WYWW pt . . .	332510WYWW pt . .	332510WYWW pt	332999WYWY pt . . .	332211WYWY pt . . .	332211WYWY pt	332999WYWY pt . . .	339912WYWY pt . .	339912WYWY pt

