

Commercial Lithographic Printing: 2002

Issued December 2004

EC02-311-323110 (RV)

2002 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



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

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
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:

- **Industry-Product Analysis Summary.** This report presents company, establishments, 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)				
323110, Commercial lithographic printing . . . 2002..	14 948	15 606	368 945	13 924 469	266 033	498 144	8 727 060	30 506 734	19 634 478	50 138 157	2 201 691
2001..	N	N	409 239	14 790 748	291 884	575 305	9 227 605	31 667 385	22 179 780	53 991 746	2 569 857
2000..	N	N	417 659	15 047 387	298 563	584 162	9 359 568	32 733 912	22 616 690	55 355 229	2 634 275
1999..	N	N	417 693	14 635 024	301 182	595 244	9 153 183	31 628 954	21 352 605	53 001 061	2 854 956
1998..	N	N	422 579	14 356 414	309 005	611 446	9 086 673	30 766 147	21 351 525	52 078 857	2 825 242
1997..	18 015	18 602	413 680	13 708 665	299 255	585 415	8 619 364	29 460 988	20 662 589	50 027 462	3 009 917

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)				
323110, Commercial lithographic printing												
United States.....	1	15 606	3 642	368 945	13 924 469	266 033	498 144	8 727 060	30 506 734	19 634 478	50 138 157	'2 201 691
Alabama.....	1	166	32	2 907	97 379	1 940	3 407	56 313	252 905	174 191	426 778	'62 511
Arizona.....	3	218	52	3 439	112 523	2 351	4 266	68 093	251 940	139 088	387 804	'24 329
Arkansas.....	1	113	19	2 294	74 878	1 713	2 889	46 984	163 958	107 410	272 781	'12 914
California.....	1	1 933	383	35 472	1 420 320	25 516	47 313	889 929	3 088 881	2 218 236	5 299 786	'228 808
Colorado.....	1	288	64	5 637	206 399	4 018	7 371	122 995	478 063	296 847	773 804	'35 900
Connecticut.....	2	241	60	5 509	228 956	3 915	7 893	140 103	429 791	293 100	744 805	'20 192
Florida.....	2	727	135	11 470	409 126	8 235	15 679	249 586	856 758	602 386	1 458 435	'53 453
Georgia.....	2	434	99	8 952	349 439	6 264	11 921	211 418	762 409	491 188	1 254 767	'63 849
Illinois.....	1	900	249	29 662	1 235 346	21 367	42 246	762 958	2 631 699	1 784 117	4 414 805	'204 921
Indiana.....	2	344	85	7 415	266 214	5 284	9 864	164 719	570 551	356 253	924 027	'33 028
Iowa.....	—	157	51	4 147	144 589	3 027	5 516	89 771	333 955	241 322	573 303	'20 609
Kansas.....	1	164	35	3 554	123 505	2 642	4 737	77 643	292 278	192 414	485 997	'15 131
Kentucky.....	1	182	51	8 278	300 910	6 687	13 072	219 477	614 907	438 130	1 049 308	'45 390
Louisiana.....	2	139	26	2 000	63 698	1 439	2 695	38 135	128 936	76 216	203 171	'16 726
Maine.....	1	74	13	1 862	62 931	1 493	2 712	44 004	126 066	122 507	248 640	'13 163
Maryland.....	1	328	108	10 633	397 612	7 697	13 682	251 788	787 679	511 542	1 298 041	'56 827
Massachusetts.....	2	443	116	9 157	377 190	6 305	12 242	222 000	729 354	503 843	1 231 313	'47 403
Michigan.....	2	508	111	10 141	383 336	7 093	12 820	229 280	801 453	521 885	1 321 497	'44 784
Minnesota.....	1	395	138	20 200	739 620	14 165	25 285	457 967	1 658 105	1 025 012	2 676 227	'101 995
Mississippi.....	1	82	16	1 660	54 928	1 197	2 269	34 608	151 550	53 707	204 522	'13 514
Missouri.....	2	372	83	7 952	319 421	5 534	10 726	188 814	677 188	389 711	1 062 937	'40 444
Nebraska.....	—	110	21	2 311	79 624	1 720	3 112	48 961	167 707	110 240	275 162	'9 152
Nevada.....	2	78	16	1 263	48 281	951	1 792	31 168	92 870	78 051	170 572	'6 871
New Hampshire.....	—	85	21	1 839	74 552	1 322	2 675	47 109	153 088	88 928	242 685	'22 550
New Jersey.....	2	576	165	15 014	727 509	10 431	20 500	446 902	1 511 314	1 126 627	2 640 916	'95 215
New York.....	3	1 089	226	22 418	852 748	16 454	30 689	551 800	2 049 014	1 227 300	3 283 545	'113 455
North Carolina.....	1	423	83	7 829	281 054	5 643	10 765	179 991	643 508	407 526	1 052 469	'61 802
Ohio.....	1	688	198	18 356	661 653	13 159	25 573	421 779	1 345 248	900 875	2 251 160	'112 759
Oklahoma.....	1	170	26	2 450	74 299	1 863	3 488	49 159	174 592	112 393	282 003	'25 395
Oregon.....	1	238	45	3 863	140 125	2 747	5 087	86 625	304 278	212 350	515 822	'20 636
Pennsylvania.....	1	729	212	26 294	961 517	19 357	35 726	634 305	2 240 228	1 329 333	3 569 024	'123 271
Rhode Island.....	5	67	12	746	28 139	518	1 006	17 135	55 207	37 311	92 717	'5 957
South Carolina.....	2	161	35	2 795	93 108	1 946	3 120	53 479	188 497	113 726	300 974	'21 549
South Dakota.....	3	47	11	797	23 996	618	1 125	16 410	55 349	28 580	84 585	'2 788
Tennessee.....	1	326	78	10 362	355 298	7 887	14 917	231 090	786 866	441 085	1 224 833	'59 282
Texas.....	2	1 008	181	17 951	674 534	12 361	22 921	383 571	1 514 783	942 582	2 465 114	'108 762
Utah.....	1	110	29	2 687	88 750	1 948	3 653	56 163	244 894	115 379	360 733	'14 692
Virginia.....	2	345	90	10 424	397 062	7 937	15 388	265 035	875 377	528 265	1 399 416	'50 119
Washington.....	1	297	60	4 817	170 011	3 455	5 869	99 925	367 641	232 584	603 727	'28 688
Wisconsin.....	—	400	120	17 670	617 274	13 103	24 220	407 390	1 523 833	821 485	2 347 969	'138 610
Wyoming.....	1	19	3	225	6 756	152	240	4 046	12 556	8 771	21 312	'516

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
323110, Commercial lithographic printing	
Companies ¹	number.. 14 948
All establishments ²	number.. 15 606
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 11 964
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 2 866
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 776
All employees ³	number.. 368 945
Total compensation	\$1,000.. 16 325 572
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 13 924 469
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 2 401 103
Production workers, average for year	number.. 266 033
Production workers on March 12	number.. 266 642
Production workers on May 12	number.. 266 680
Production workers on August 12	number.. 265 759
Production workers on November 12	number.. 264 367
Production worker hours	1,000.. 498 144
Production worker wages	\$1,000.. 8 727 060
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 19 634 478
Materials, parts, containers, packaging, etc., used	\$1,000.. 15 976 594
Resales	\$1,000.. 1 132 721
Purchased fuels	\$1,000.. 145 704
Purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 535 557
Contract work	\$1,000.. 1 843 902
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 8 499 749
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 42 423
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 50 138 157
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 44 277 837
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 3 264 374
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 2 595 946
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 1 648 046
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. —
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 947 900
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 93
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 46 071 880
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 44 277 837
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 1 794 043
Coverage ratio	percent.. 96
Value added	\$1,000.. 30 506 734
Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 742 067
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 497 500
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 835 950
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 1 408 617
Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 2 720 267
Finished goods inventories	\$1,000.. 509 935
Work-in-process inventories	\$1,000.. 826 570
Materials and supplies inventories	\$1,000.. 1 383 762
Gross value of depreciable assets (acquisition costs) at beginning of year	\$1,000.. '27 938 404
Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. '2 201 691
Buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 1230 574
Machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. '1 971 117
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	\$1,000.. 78 222
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	\$1,000.. '1234 316
All other expenditures for machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. '1 658 579
Total retirements	\$1,000.. '1 578 028
Gross value of depreciable assets at end of year	\$1,000.. '28 562 067
Depreciation charges during year	\$1,000.. '2 090 159
Total rental payments	\$1,000.. 1 125 107
Buildings and other structures	\$1,000.. 637 174
Machinery and equipment	\$1,000.. 487 933
Total other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 4 180 808
Response coverage ratio ⁵	percent.. 77
Repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery ⁴	\$1,000.. 537 516
Communications services ⁴	\$1,000.. 126 994
Legal services ⁴	\$1,000.. 53 780
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services ⁴	\$1,000.. 54 556
Advertising and promotional services ⁴	\$1,000.. 130 304
Expensed computer hardware and supplies and purchased computer services ⁴	\$1,000.. 81 266
Refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ⁴	\$1,000.. 39 045
Management consulting and administrative services ⁴	\$1,000.. 83 117
Taxes and license fees ⁴	\$1,000.. 167 757
All other expenses ⁴	\$1,000.. 2 906 473

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 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)				
323110, Commercial lithographic printing											
All establishments	1	15 606	368 945	13 924 469	266 033	498 144	8 727 060	30 506 734	19 634 478	50 138 157	'2 201 691
Establishments with—											
1 to 4 employees	8	6 955	12 432	438 845	9 427	16 531	274 873	841 255	567 188	1 408 063	'34 326
5 to 9 employees	3	2 567	17 685	568 712	12 435	19 919	358 219	1 200 887	692 354	1 894 644	'79 411
10 to 19 employees	2	2 442	33 136	1 121 718	22 767	38 427	692 012	2 324 265	1 336 101	3 663 489	'191 076
20 to 49 employees	2	1 982	60 849	2 278 723	41 713	79 850	1 337 235	4 652 951	2 756 741	7 402 659	'396 900
50 to 99 employees	1	884	60 913	2 431 359	42 561	82 873	1 426 396	5 074 492	3 190 996	8 241 641	'376 767
100 to 249 employees	1	567	86 896	3 384 486	62 601	117 071	2 079 222	7 557 071	5 363 891	12 927 564	'574 478
250 to 499 employees	—	144	46 560	1 845 197	34 559	65 591	1 200 424	4 223 832	2 891 161	7 126 392	'266 366
500 to 999 employees	1	55	37 223	1 392 374	29 232	58 127	1 004 095	3 491 118	2 101 850	5 593 333	'218 295
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	10	13 251	463 055	10 738	19 755	354 584	1 140 863	734 196	1 880 372	64 072
2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ⁴	9	6 060	11 288	404 619	8 784	15 543	254 471	748 404	523 972	1 270 696	'30 061

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)				
323110	Commercial lithographic printing	15 606	368 945	13 924 469	266 033	498 144	8 727 060	30 506 734	19 634 478	50 138 157	'2 201 691
3231101	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic), including magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers (excluding printing of newspaper advertising inserts)	657	54 568	1 993 069	41 880	83 096	1 380 589	4 532 029	2 571 578	7 087 011	'357 480
3231103	Label and wrapper printing (lithographic)	259	14 042	566 643	10 244	20 584	355 172	1 225 342	920 899	2 142 706	'90 035
3231105	Catalog and directory printing (lithographic)	255	22 171	819 672	17 325	32 382	576 445	2 069 384	1 608 326	3 681 352	'220 994
3231107	Financial and legal printing (lithographic)	207	11 621	518 125	7 354	14 537	291 053	1 338 168	684 779	2 024 093	'39 968
3231109	Advertising printing (lithographic)	1 878	104 899	4 286 192	74 025	144 556	2 609 273	9 048 688	6 250 706	15 320 208	'755 649
323110B	Other commercial and general job printing (lithographic)	2 337	66 911	2 356 261	45 974	82 365	1 437 115	5 567 259	3 304 488	8 887 979	'361 922

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)
323110	Commercial lithographic printing	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	46 071 880 47 430 013
3231101	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic), including magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers (excluding printing of newspaper advertising inserts)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	6 336 595 5 232 685
32311011	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic), including magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers (excluding printing of newspaper advertising inserts)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	5 650 654 4 724 288
3231101111	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic), excluding magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers, sheet-fed	2002.. 700 1997.. 677	X X	X X	1 515 171 953 347
3231101113	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic), excluding magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers, web-fed	2002.. 242 1997.. 249	X X	X X	3 955 386 3 597 164
3231101121	Magazine and comic supplement printing for Sunday newspapers (lithographic) (excluding printing of newspaper advertising inserts)	2002.. 23 1997.. 16	X X	X X	180 097 173 777
3231101Y	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	685 941 508 397
3231101YVV	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	685 941 508 397
3231103	Label and wrapper printing (lithographic)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	2 127 090 1 940 329
32311031	Label and wrapper printing (lithographic)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	1 780 619 1 693 597
3231103111	Label printing (lithographic), custom and stock labels, including bordered, made of paper, flat (except pressure-sensitive)	2002.. 198 1997.. 311	X X	X X	581 768 814 052
3231103116	Label printing (lithographic), custom and stock labels, including bordered, made of paper, rolls (except pressure-sensitive)	2002.. 41 1997.. 29	X X	X X	147 843 41 000
3231103121	Label printing (lithographic), custom and stock labels, including bordered, made of paper, pressure-sensitive (self-adhesive)	2002.. 185 1997.. 201	X X	X X	572 609 321 457
3231103126	Label printing (lithographic), custom and stock labels, including bordered, made of materials other than paper (including cloth)	2002.. 32 1997.. 38	X X	X X	138 768 109 914
3231103131	Printed rolls and sheets for packaging purposes (printing only) (lithographic), made of paper (single-web)	2002.. 68 1997.. 87	X X	X X	219 339 321 513
3231103136	Printed rolls and sheets for packaging purposes (printing only) (lithographic), made of materials other than paper, including multiweb structures	2002.. 16 1997.. 31	X X	X X	120 292 85 661
3231103Y	Label and wrapper printing (lithographic), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	346 471 246 732
3231103YVV	Label and wrapper printing (lithographic), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	346 471 246 732
3231105	Catalog and directory printing (lithographic)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	4 220 465 5 063 520
32311051	Catalog and directory printing (lithographic)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	3 615 725 4 618 381
3231105111	Catalog printing (lithographic), including direct mail catalogs, sheet-fed	2002.. 607 1997.. 892	X X	X X	627 554 860 242
3231105113	Catalog printing (lithographic), including direct mail catalogs, web-fed	2002.. 173 1997.. 240	X X	X X	1 801 512 2 319 386
3231105121	Telephone directory printing (lithographic)	2002.. 26 1997.. 46	X X	X X	1 002 791 1 228 124
3231105126	Other directory printing (lithographic), including business reference services, sheet-fed	2002.. 91 1997.. 103	X X	X X	85 569 112 934
3231105128	Other directory printing (lithographic), including business reference services, web-fed	2002.. 43 1997.. 44	X X	X X	98 299 97 695
3231105Y	Catalog and directory printing (lithographic), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	604 740 445 139
3231105YVV	Catalog and directory printing (lithographic), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	604 740 445 139
3231107	Financial and legal printing (lithographic)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	2 343 403 2 613 461
32311071	Financial and legal printing (lithographic)	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	1 879 649 2 356 966
3231107111	SEC filing and prospectus printing (lithographic), sheet-fed	2002.. 111 1997.. 61	X X	X X	230 879 106 205
3231107113	SEC filing and prospectus printing (lithographic), web-fed	2002.. 29 1997.. 36	X X	X X	312 668 481 431
3231107121	Annual report and other corporate financial printing (lithographic), sheet-fed	2002.. 308 1997.. 497	X X	X X	264 965 474 225
3231107123	Annual report and other corporate financial printing (lithographic), web-fed	2002.. 51 1997.. 64	X X	X X	204 942 399 545
3231107131	Other financial and legal printing (lithographic), including insurance forms, briefs, etc. (except checkbooks), sheet-fed	2002.. 116 1997.. 164	X X	X X	92 361 149 045

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)
323110	Commercial lithographic printing—Con.				
3231107	Financial and legal printing (lithographic)—Con.				
32311071	Financial and legal printing (lithographic)—Con.				
3231107133	Other financial and legal printing (lithographic), including insurance forms, briefs, etc. (except checkbooks), web-fed	2002 .. 24 1997 .. 30	X X	X X	215 771 94 870
3231107141	Bank printing (lithographic), excluding bank forms and checkbooks, sheet-fed	2002 .. 130 1997 .. 86	X X	X X	421 508 407 658
3231107143	Bank printing (lithographic), excluding bank forms and checkbooks, web-fed	2002 .. 37 1997 .. 58	X X	X X	56 268 116 884
3231107151	Bank form printing (lithographic), including passbooks, debit-credit slips, ledger and statement sheets, installment-loan coupons, etc. (except checkbooks)	2002 .. 26 1997 .. 59	X X	X X	80 287 127 103
3231107Y	Financial and legal printing (lithographic), nsk	2002 .. N 1997 .. N	X X	X X	463 754 256 495
3231107YVW	Financial and legal printing (lithographic), nsk	2002 .. N 1997 .. N	X X	X X	463 754 256 495
3231109	Advertising printing (lithographic)	2002 .. N 1997 .. N	X X	X X	13 131 366 14 989 698
32311091	Direct mail advertising printing (lithographic)	2002 .. N 1997 .. N	X X	X X	5 175 762 4 315 686
3231109111	Direct mail advertising printing (lithographic), including circulars, letters, pamphlets, cards, etc., sheet-fed	2002 .. 1 163 1997 .. 1 496	X X	X X	2 967 702 2 115 138
3231109113	Direct mail advertising printing (lithographic), including circulars, letters, pamphlets, cards, etc., web-fed	2002 .. 245 1997 .. 301	X X	X X	2 208 060 2 200 548
32311092	Advertising printing except direct mail (lithographic)	2002 .. N 1997 .. N	X X	X X	6 455 100 8 946 122
3231109221	Display advertising poster printing (lithographic), including outdoor advertising, car cards, window, etc.	2002 .. 259 1997 .. 325	X X	X X	269 213 299 450
3231109226	Counter, floor display, point-of-purchase, and other advertising display material printing (lithographic), sheet-fed	2002 .. 284 1997 .. 502	X X	X X	563 754 872 332
3231109228	Counter, floor display, point-of-purchase, and other advertising display material printing (lithographic), web-fed	2002 .. 25 1997 .. 41	X X	X X	49 579 154 374
3231109236	Preprinted newspaper advertising insert printing (lithographic) (advertising supplements not regularly issued), rolls, including hi-fi and spectacolor	2002 .. 15 1997 .. 57	X X	X X	205 548 368 917
3231109241	Preprinted newspaper advertising insert printing (lithographic) (advertising supplements not regularly issued), sections (two pages or more)	2002 .. 39 1997 .. 73	X X	X X	1 129 112 1 523 112
3231109246	Shopping news printing (lithographic)	2002 .. 35 1997 .. 73	X X	X X	93 931 223 455
3231109251	Book jacket printing (lithographic)	2002 .. 41 1997 .. 53	X X	X X	148 288 100 807
3231109256	Other advertising printing (lithographic), including brochures, pamphlets, magazine inserts, etc., sheet-fed	2002 .. 1 020 1997 .. 1 469	X X	X X	2 556 012 3 395 450
3231109258	Other advertising printing (lithographic), including brochures, pamphlets, magazine inserts, etc., web-fed	2002 .. 146 1997 .. 272	X X	X X	1 439 663 2 008 225
3231109Y	Advertising printing (lithographic), nsk	2002 .. N 1997 .. N	X X	X X	1 500 504 1 727 890
3231109YVW	Advertising printing (lithographic), nsk	2002 .. N 1997 .. N	X X	X X	1 500 504 1 727 890
323110B	Other commercial and general job printing (lithographic)	2002 .. N 1997 .. N	X X	X X	8 208 183 10 088 528
323110B1	Other commercial and general job printing (lithographic)	2002 .. N 1997 .. N	X X	X X	5 983 626 7 436 488
323110B111	Newspaper printing (lithographic)	2002 .. 123 1997 .. 186	X X	X X	1 195 327 1 718 421
323110B116	Scientific and technical recording chart and chart paper printing (lithographic)	2002 .. 17 1997 .. 37	X X	X X	74 393 83 323
323110B121	Map, atlas, and globe cover printing (lithographic), including road maps and strip maps	2002 .. 55 1997 .. 73	X X	X X	52 193 54 141
323110B126	Calendar and calendar pad printing (lithographic), sheet-fed	2002 .. 165 1997 .. 221	X X	X X	206 332 215 744
323110B128	Calendar and calendar pad printing (lithographic), web-fed	2002 .. 41 1997 .. 28	X X	X X	227 930 283 665
323110B136	Ticket, coupon, and food and beverage check printing (lithographic), including transportation and amusement	2002 .. 51 1997 .. 96	X X	X X	208 839 157 988
323110B141	Playing card printing (lithographic)	2002 .. 10 1997 .. 13	X X	X X	128 310 164 228
323110B146	Printed decalcomanias and pressure-sensitives (self-adhesive) (lithographic), including bumper stickers, etc., excluding labels	2002 .. 21 1997 .. 33	X X	X X	49 105 43 750
323110B151	Lithographic printing on metal	2002 .. 13 1997 .. 22	X X	X X	105 537 167 693
323110B156	Credit and identification card printing (lithographic) (plastics, paper laminations, etc.)	2002 .. 32 1997 .. 35	X X	X X	286 020 230 574
323110B161	Business card printing (lithographic)	2002 .. 292 1997 .. 378	X X	X X	203 497 221 022

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)
323110	Commercial lithographic printing—Con.				
323110B	Other commercial and general job printing (lithographic)—Con.				
323110B1	Other commercial and general job printing (lithographic)—Con.				
323110B166	Business form printing, (lithographic), excluding manifold, financial, and legal forms, blankbooks, and looseleaf forms, sheet-fed	2002.. 333 1997.. 474	X X	X X	285 748 457 401
323110B168	Business form printing, (lithographic), excluding manifold, financial, and legal forms, blankbooks, and looseleaf forms, web-fed	2002.. 91 1997.. 126	X X	X X	471 682 323 809
323110B176	Art reproduction and picture print printing (lithographic)	2002.. 72 1997.. 153	X X	X X	37 209 133 491
323110B181	Greeting cards, printed for publication by others (lithographic)	2002.. 108 1997.. 76	X X	X X	195 014 90 337
323110B191	All other commercial and general job printing (lithographic), including customized stationary, sheet-fed	2002.. 588 1997.. 733	X X	X X	1 724 538 1 983 177
323110B193	All other commercial and general job printing (lithographic), including customized stationary, web-fed	2002.. 105 1997.. 256	X X	X X	531 952 1 107 724
323110BY	Other commercial and general job printing (lithographic), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	2 224 557 2 652 040
323110BYWV	Other commercial and general job printing (lithographic), nsk	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	2 224 557 2 652 040
323110W	Commercial lithographic printing, nsk, total	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	9 704 778 7 501 792
323110WY	Commercial lithographic printing, nsk, total	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	9 704 778 7 501 792
323110WYWW	Commercial lithographic printing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	8 519 058 6 523 461
323110WYWY	Commercial lithographic printing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	2002.. N 1997.. N	X X	X X	1 185 720 978 331

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)
3231101	Magazine and periodical printing (lithographic), including magazine and comic supplements for Sunday newspapers (excluding printing of newspaper advertising inserts)	
	United States	2002.. 6 336 595
	Alabama	1997.. 5 232 685
	Arizona	2002.. 24 073
	Arkansas	1997.. 25 370
	California	2002.. 32 781
	Colorado	1997.. 22 144
	Connecticut	2002.. 62 773
	Delaware	1997.. 56 078
	District of Columbia	2002.. 448 165
	Florida	1997.. 400 351
	Georgia	2002.. 92 812
	Hawaii	1997.. 55 473
	Idaho	2002.. 22 467
	Illinois	1997.. 28 815
	Indiana	2002.. 2 788
	Iowa	1997.. N
	Kansas	2002.. 5 249
	Kentucky	1997.. 22 238
	Louisiana	2002.. 258 336
	Maine	1997.. 234 681
	Maryland	2002.. 123 778
	Massachusetts	1997.. 132 626
	Michigan	2002.. 13 806
	Minnesota	1997.. 11 792
	Mississippi	2002.. 27 554
	Missouri	1997.. N
	Nebraska	2002.. 590 122
	Nevada	1997.. 431 053
	New Jersey	2002.. 44 034
	New Mexico	1997.. 50 102
	New York	2002.. 40 869
	North Carolina	1997.. 23 104
	North Dakota	2002.. 51 415
	Ohio	1997.. 42 551
	Oklahoma	2002.. 473 547
	Oregon	1997.. 430 235
	Pennsylvania	2002.. 16 336
	South Carolina	1997.. 9 135
	South Dakota	2002.. 18 625
	Tennessee	1997.. 3 013
	Texas	2002.. 211 739
	Utah	1997.. 111 684
	Virginia	2002.. 49 935
	Washington	1997.. 36 349
	Wisconsin	2002.. 192 886
	Wisconsin	1997.. 136 096
	Wisconsin	2002.. 379 265
	Wisconsin	1997.. 280 810
	Wisconsin	2002.. 88 659
	Wisconsin	1997.. N
	Wisconsin	2002.. 123 762
Wisconsin	1997.. 93 407	
Wisconsin	2002.. 56 363	
Wisconsin	1997.. N	
Wisconsin	2002.. 65 439	
Wisconsin	1997.. 41 154	
Wisconsin	2002.. 145 846	
Wisconsin	1997.. 37 681	
Wisconsin	2002.. 4 843	
Wisconsin	1997.. 2 307	
Wisconsin	2002.. 180 096	
Wisconsin	1997.. 179 230	
Wisconsin	2002.. 105 201	
Wisconsin	1997.. 21 498	
Wisconsin	2002.. 3 882	
Wisconsin	1997.. 5 319	
Wisconsin	2002.. 275 853	
Wisconsin	1997.. 198 677	
Wisconsin	2002.. 56 272	
Wisconsin	1997.. 69 400	
Wisconsin	2002.. 35 302	
Wisconsin	1997.. 14 398	
Wisconsin	2002.. 675 680	
Wisconsin	1997.. 476 888	
Wisconsin	2002.. 29 332	
Wisconsin	1997.. 10 321	
Wisconsin	2002.. 3 125	
Wisconsin	1997.. 2 598	
Wisconsin	2002.. 210 818	
Wisconsin	1997.. 310 079	
Wisconsin	2002.. 241 505	
Wisconsin	1997.. 176 962	
Wisconsin	2002.. 31 219	
Wisconsin	1997.. 33 111	
Wisconsin	2002.. 160 296	
Wisconsin	1997.. 254 768	
Wisconsin	2002.. 48 362	
Wisconsin	1997.. 32 390	
Wisconsin	2002.. 498 784	
Wisconsin	1997.. 452 298	
3231103	Label and wrapper printing (lithographic)	
	United States	2002.. 2 127 090
	Alabama	1997.. 1 940 329
	Arizona	2002.. 8 447
	Arkansas	1997.. 4 504
	Arkansas	2002.. 10 246
Arkansas	1997.. 18 457	
Arkansas	2002.. 5 222	

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)
3231103	Label and wrapper printing (lithographic)—Con.	
	United States—Con.	
		1997.. 16 890
	California	2002.. 235 903
		1997.. 175 385
	Colorado	2002.. 10 898
		1997.. 5 755
	Connecticut	2002.. 22 670
		1997.. 15 904
	Florida	2002.. 20 185
		1997.. 41 918
	Georgia	2002.. 36 779
		1997.. 9 812
	Illinois	2002.. 194 446
		1997.. 220 727
	Indiana	2002.. 71 902
		1997.. 38 800
	Iowa	2002.. 8 498
		1997.. 22 746
	Kansas	2002.. 53 746
		1997.. 31 081
	Kentucky	2002.. 51 002
		1997.. 53 299
	Maryland	2002.. 58 263
		1997.. 26 762
	Massachusetts	2002.. 24 682
		1997.. 34 788
	Michigan	2002.. 57 315
		1997.. 101 353
	Minnesota	2002.. 51 444
		1997.. 77 173
	Mississippi	2002.. 2 271
		1997.. N
	Missouri	2002.. 66 223
		1997.. 90 297
	Nebraska	2002.. 8 919
		1997.. N
	New Hampshire	2002.. 16 140
		1997.. N
	New Jersey	2002.. 86 137
		1997.. 66 469
	New York	2002.. 141 977
		1997.. 125 151
	North Carolina	2002.. 177 693
		1997.. 107 971
	Ohio	2002.. 180 841
		1997.. 129 902
	Oregon	2002.. 3 414
		1997.. 7 955
	Pennsylvania	2002.. 114 715
		1997.. 168 093
	Tennessee	2002.. 59 813
		1997.. 45 233
	Texas	2002.. 95 588
		1997.. 53 267
	Virginia	2002.. 91 707
		1997.. 25 064
	Washington	2002.. 11 461
		1997.. 5 694
	Wisconsin	2002.. 82 136
		1997.. 90 486
3231105	Catalog and directory printing (lithographic)	
	United States.....	2002.. 4 220 465
		1997.. 5 063 520
	Arizona	2002.. 7 504
		1997.. 7 064
	California	2002.. 388 233
		1997.. 385 045
	Colorado	2002.. 194 113
		1997.. 194 849
	Connecticut	2002.. 41 913
		1997.. 100 866
	Delaware	2002.. 2 709
		1997.. N
	Florida	2002.. 49 681
		1997.. 98 479
	Georgia	2002.. 152 894
		1997.. 231 795
	Illinois	2002.. 496 314
		1997.. 550 607
	Indiana	2002.. 34 615
		1997.. 37 953
	Iowa	2002.. 63 947
		1997.. 90 120
	Kansas	2002.. 17 564
		1997.. 84 943
	Kentucky	2002.. 43 018
		1997.. 64 544
Maryland	2002.. 66 094	
	1997.. 56 707	
Massachusetts	2002.. 43 417	
	1997.. 56 602	
Michigan	2002.. 41 221	
	1997.. 67 122	
Minnesota	2002.. 181 674	
	1997.. 400 177	
Missouri	2002.. 80 130	
	1997.. 116 236	
Montana	2002.. 4 370	
	1997.. 2 392	

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)
3231105	Catalog and directory printing (lithographic)—Con.	
	United States—Con.	
	New Hampshire	2002.. 10 534
	New Jersey	1997.. 7 591
	New Mexico	2002.. 36 455
	New York	1997.. 68 250
	North Carolina	2002.. 3 721
	Ohio	1997.. N
	Oklahoma	2002.. 165 415
	Oregon	1997.. 187 725
	Pennsylvania	2002.. 27 389
	Rhode Island	1997.. 45 135
	South Carolina	2002.. 161 761
	Tennessee	1997.. 207 050
	Texas	2002.. 10 629
	Utah	1997.. 10 945
	Vermont	2002.. 78 585
	Virginia	1997.. 101 233
	Washington	2002.. 510 888
	Wisconsin	1997.. 573 207
		2002.. 5 147
		1997.. 8 189
		2002.. 11 909
		1997.. 7 965
		2002.. 74 057
		1997.. 142 684
		2002.. 69 099
		1997.. 102 343
		2002.. 6 733
		1997.. 7 191
		2002.. 9 172
		1997.. 2 434
		2002.. 46 241
		1997.. 64 245
		2002.. 22 581
		1997.. 16 153
		2002.. 608 466
		1997.. 546 543
3231107	Financial and legal printing (lithographic)	
	United States	2002.. 2 343 403
	Arizona	1997.. 2 613 461
	Arkansas	2002.. 19 145
	California	1997.. 23 033
	Colorado	2002.. 2 902
	Connecticut	1997.. 5 409
	Delaware	2002.. 153 738
	Florida	1997.. 323 352
	Georgia	2002.. 6 882
	Illinois	1997.. 18 511
	Indiana	2002.. 27 122
	Iowa	1997.. 35 566
	Kansas	2002.. 2 385
	Kentucky	1997.. N
	Louisiana	2002.. 41 871
	Maine	1997.. 18 926
	Maryland	2002.. 116 617
	Massachusetts	1997.. 101 849
	Michigan	2002.. 166 036
	Minnesota	1997.. 134 488
	Missouri	2002.. 53 680
	Nebraska	1997.. 20 713
	New Jersey	2002.. 25 114
	New York	1997.. 21 042
	North Carolina	2002.. 4 516
	Ohio	1997.. 75 046
	Oklahoma	2002.. 30 149
	Oregon	1997.. 20 656
	Pennsylvania	2002.. 5 105
	Rhode Island	1997.. 3 735
	South Carolina	2002.. 4 134
		1997.. 5 092
		2002.. 72 578
		1997.. 104 659
		2002.. 166 353
		1997.. 216 059
		2002.. 21 488
		1997.. 56 649
		2002.. 50 658
		1997.. 81 397
		2002.. 16 986
		1997.. 30 702
		2002.. 3 154
		1997.. 8 765
		2002.. 381 094
		1997.. 228 909
		2002.. 157 094
		1997.. 237 664
		2002.. 12 719
		1997.. 59 949
		2002.. 60 734
		1997.. 66 358
		2002.. 10 778
		1997.. 4 897
		2002.. 11 884
		1997.. 20 203
		2002.. 240 913
		1997.. 200 287
		2002.. 4 074
		1997.. 8 379
		2002.. 2 390

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)	
3231107	Financial and legal printing (lithographic)—Con.		
	United States—Con.		
		1997..	2 816
	Tennessee	2002..	18 479
		1997..	31 937
	Texas	2002..	202 996
		1997..	282 604
	Utah	2002..	15 077
		1997..	11 704
	Virginia	2002..	76 673
	1997..	31 134	
Washington	2002..	71 353	
	1997..	60 796	
Wisconsin	2002..	17 730	
	1997..	23 995	
3231109	Advertising printing (lithographic)		
	United States.....	2002..	13 131 366
		1997..	14 989 698
	Alabama.....	2002..	100 982
		1997..	89 658
	Alaska.....	2002..	4 804
		1997..	5 966
	Arizona.....	2002..	77 841
		1997..	135 582
	Arkansas.....	2002..	50 099
		1997..	35 252
	California.....	2002..	1 631 660
		1997..	1 879 716
	Colorado.....	2002..	120 613
		1997..	112 606
	Connecticut.....	2002..	383 867
		1997..	459 844
	Delaware.....	2002..	7 529
		1997..	9 160
	District of Columbia.....	2002..	2 970
		1997..	14 592
	Florida.....	2002..	327 414
		1997..	297 799
	Georgia.....	2002..	280 998
		1997..	374 736
	Hawaii.....	2002..	18 819
		1997..	26 094
	Illinois.....	2002..	1 343 299
		1997..	1 587 616
	Indiana.....	2002..	224 957
		1997..	309 599
	Iowa.....	2002..	195 034
		1997..	147 464
	Kansas.....	2002..	217 500
		1997..	387 813
	Kentucky.....	2002..	157 282
		1997..	204 008
	Louisiana.....	2002..	36 459
		1997..	61 909
	Maine.....	2002..	15 694
		1997..	46 111
	Maryland.....	2002..	210 566
		1997..	309 131
	Massachusetts.....	2002..	382 422
		1997..	411 623
	Michigan.....	2002..	289 496
		1997..	665 891
	Minnesota.....	2002..	1 137 786
		1997..	887 520
	Mississippi.....	2002..	31 280
	1997..	14 851	
Missouri.....	2002..	286 061	
	1997..	303 774	
Montana.....	2002..	7 129	
	1997..	8 751	
Nebraska.....	2002..	46 393	
	1997..	69 180	
Nevada.....	2002..	23 397	
	1997..	46 887	
New Hampshire.....	2002..	53 892	
	1997..	78 326	
New Jersey.....	2002..	820 883	
	1997..	790 540	
New Mexico.....	2002..	3 712	
	1997..	6 544	
New York.....	2002..	596 340	
	1997..	746 690	
North Carolina.....	2002..	281 294	
	1997..	445 890	
North Dakota.....	2002..	11 037	
	1997..	8 948	
Ohio.....	2002..	664 114	
	1997..	784 901	
Oklahoma.....	2002..	79 998	
	1997..	107 809	
Oregon.....	2002..	172 947	
	1997..	214 734	
Pennsylvania.....	2002..	857 934	
	1997..	961 134	
Rhode Island.....	2002..	7 791	
	1997..	22 404	
South Carolina.....	2002..	60 075	
	1997..	36 321	
South Dakota.....	2002..	17 678	
	1997..	8 621	

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)
3231109	Advertising printing (lithographic)—Con.	
	United States—Con.	
	Tennessee	2002.. 131 250
	Texas	1997.. 188 820
	Utah	2002.. 677 323
	Vermont	1997.. 637 040
	Virginia	2002.. 94 072
	Washington	1997.. 56 739
	West Virginia	2002.. 12 907
	Wisconsin	1997.. 20 756
		2002.. 324 746
		1997.. 317 914
		2002.. 120 338
		1997.. 140 802
	2002.. 2 466	
	1997.. 6 052	
	2002.. 465 490	
	1997.. 484 456	
323110B	Other commercial and general job printing (lithographic)	
	United States	2002.. 8 208 183
	Alabama	1997.. 10 088 528
	Alaska	2002.. 38 711
	Arizona	1997.. 57 975
	Arkansas	2002.. 2 883
	California	1997.. 2 813
	Colorado	2002.. 74 699
	Connecticut	1997.. 96 595
	Delaware	2002.. 47 893
	District of Columbia	1997.. 47 546
	Florida	2002.. 744 756
	Georgia	1997.. 793 685
	Hawaii	2002.. 64 978
	Idaho	1997.. 98 748
	Illinois	2002.. 41 812
	Indiana	1997.. 108 413
	Iowa	2002.. 4 349
	Kansas	1997.. 8 128
	Kentucky	2002.. 17 799
	Louisiana	1997.. 15 332
	Maine	2002.. 259 298
	Maryland	1997.. 289 579
	Massachusetts	2002.. 190 084
	Michigan	1997.. 227 339
	Minnesota	2002.. 6 475
	Mississippi	1997.. 16 650
	Missouri	2002.. 5 927
	Montana	1997.. 17 161
	Nebraska	2002.. 485 936
	Nevada	1997.. 669 661
	New Hampshire	2002.. 167 652
	New Jersey	1997.. 302 859
	New Mexico	2002.. 80 432
	New York	1997.. 196 159
	North Carolina	2002.. 59 532
	North Dakota	1997.. 65 809
	Ohio	2002.. 107 351
	Oklahoma	1997.. 168 153
	Oregon	2002.. 16 176
	Pennsylvania	1997.. 37 652
	Rhode Island	2002.. 23 764
		1997.. 29 368
		2002.. 219 616
		1997.. 219 150
		2002.. 249 745
		1997.. 239 880
	2002.. 328 755	
	1997.. 354 392	
	2002.. 313 943	
	1997.. 621 613	
	2002.. 12 241	
	1997.. 25 012	
	2002.. 209 212	
	1997.. 255 566	
	2002.. 10 377	
	1997.. 9 848	
	2002.. 75 562	
	1997.. 65 041	
	2002.. 10 398	
	1997.. 24 763	
	2002.. 45 695	
	1997.. 60 155	
	2002.. 495 698	
	1997.. 538 756	
	2002.. 14 135	
	1997.. 19 966	
	2002.. 944 414	
	1997.. 1 282 986	
	2002.. 157 033	
	1997.. 212 271	
	2002.. 13 630	
	1997.. 9 190	
	2002.. 388 739	
	1997.. 537 508	
	2002.. 39 077	
	1997.. 32 591	
	2002.. 87 170	
	1997.. 84 869	
	2002.. 458 788	
	1997.. 516 668	
	2002.. 18 676	

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)
323110B	Other commercial and general job printing (lithographic)—Con.	
	United States—Con.	
		1997.. 25 358
	South Carolina	2002.. 36 642
		1997.. 47 055
	South Dakota	2002.. 18 180
		1997.. 9 290
	Tennessee	2002.. 138 484
		1997.. 160 771
	Texas	2002.. 321 085
		1997.. 596 360
	Utah	2002.. 107 394
		1997.. 41 301
	Vermont	2002.. 18 692
		1997.. 36 961
	Virginia	2002.. 396 753
		1997.. 328 320
	Washington	2002.. 129 691
		1997.. 180 833
	West Virginia	2002.. 41 932
		1997.. 38 998
	Wisconsin	2002.. 464 919
		1997.. 260 398

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)
323110	Commercial lithographic printing		
0090001	Total materials	2002.. X	15 976 594
		1997.. X	16 661 178
32212203	Newsprint	2002.. X	634 332
		1997.. X	1 218 520
32212009	Uncoated paper, sheets	2002.. X	864 186
		1997.. X	1 142 820
32212011	Uncoated paper, rolls	2002.. X	1 757 421
		1997.. X	2 075 071
32200011	Coated paper, sheets	2002.. X	1 417 033
		1997.. X	1 867 288
32200013	Coated paper, rolls	2002.. X	2 150 303
		1997.. X	2 247 303
32222200	Pressure-sensitive base stock, self-adhesive (paper, film, foil, etc.)	2002.. X	227 768
		1997.. X	173 999
32591002	Printing inks	2002.. X	1 036 396
		1997.. X	N
32599203	Light sensitive films and papers	2002.. X	116 689
		1997.. X	226 323
32599201	Unexposed photosensitive printing plates	2002.. X	146 015
		1997.. X	154 106
32312201	Printing plates, prepared for printing	2002.. X	200 314
		1997.. X	187 253
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	2002.. X	213 196
		1997.. X	151 982
32223200	Envelopes, purchased	2002.. X	162 725
		1997.. X	213 641
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	2002.. X	2 117 964
		1997.. X	2 215 902
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, nsk	2002.. X	4 932 252
		1997.. X	4 786 970

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

323110 COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in lithographic (i.e., offset) printing without publishing (except books, grey goods, and manifold business forms). This industry includes establishments engaged in lithographic printing on purchased stock materials, such as stationery, letterhead, invitations, labels, and similar items, on a job order basis.

Appendix C.

Methodology

SOURCES OF THE DATA

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

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

1. Establishments sent a report form:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Establishments not sent a report form:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELIABILITY OF DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

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

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

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

DISCLOSURE

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

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

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

Not applicable for this report.

2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published	2002 published	2002 collected	1997 published
323118W	323118W	323118W	323119C pt	323119C pt	323119W pt	3231211116	3231211116	3231211116
323118WYWW	323118WYWW	323118WYWW	323119C112	323119C112	323119100	3231211121	3231211121	3231211121
323118WYWW	323118WYWW	323118WYWW	323119C118	323119C118	3231195100	3231211226	3231211226	3231211226
3231193	3231193	3231193	323119C122	323119C122	3231197100	3231211YVW	3231211YVW	3231211YVW
3231193117 pt	3231193117 pt	3231193121	323119C227	323119C227	323119B121	3231215	3231215	3231213 pt
3231193117 pt	3231193117 pt	3231193126	323119C229	323119C229	323119B131	3231215111	3231215111	3231213111
3231193119 pt	3231193119 pt	3231193111	323119C231	323119C231	323119B136	3231215216	3231215216	3231213216
3231193119 pt	3231193119 pt	3231193116	323119C233	323119C233	323119B141	3231215321	3231215321	3231213321
3231193131	3231193131	3231193131	323119C235	323119C235	323119B146	3231215326	3231215326	3231213326
3231193131	3231193131	3231193131	323119C241	323119C241	323119WYWW pt	3231215531	3231215531	3231213431
3231193139 pt	3231193139 pt	3231193136	323119C292 pt	323119C292 pt	323119B111	3231215YVW	3231215YVW	3231213YVW pt
3231193139 pt	3231193139 pt	3231193141	323119C292 pt	323119C292 pt	323119B116	3231217	3231217	3231213 pt
3231193YVW	3231193YVW	3231193YVW	323119C292 pt	323119C292 pt	323119B126	3231217100 pt	3231217100 pt	3231213536
3231199	3231199	3231199	323119C292 pt	323119C292 pt	323119B191	3231217100 pt	3231217100 pt	3231213YVW pt
3231199111	3231199111	3231199111	323119CYVW	323119CYVW	323119B126	323121W	323121W	323121W
3231199119 pt	3231199119 pt	3231199116	323119E	323119E	323119B191	323121WYVW	323121WYVW	323121WYVW
3231199119 pt	3231199119 pt	3231199121	323119E111	323119E111	323119B126	323121WYVW	323121WYVW	323121WYVW
3231199143 pt	3231199143 pt	3231199126	323119E116	323119E116	323119B191	3231221	3231221	3231221
3231199143 pt	3231199143 pt	3231199131	323119E121	323119E121	323119B126	3231221100	3231221100	3231221100
3231199143 pt	3231199143 pt	3231199136	323119E126	323119E126	323119B191	3231223	3231223	3231223
3231199143 pt	3231199143 pt	3231199141	323119EYVW	323119EYVW	323119B126	323122306	323122306	323122306
3231199YVW	3231199YVW	3231199YVW	323119J	323119J	323119B191	3231223106	3231223106	3231223106
323119C pt	323119C pt	3231191	323119J100 pt	323119J100 pt	323119W pt	3231223116	3231223116	3231223116
323119C pt	323119C pt	3231195	323119W	323119W	323119WYWW pt	3231223121	3231223121	3231223121
323119C pt	323119C pt	3231197	323119WYWW	323119WYWW	323119WYVW pt	3231223126	3231223126	3231223126
323119C pt	323119C pt	323119B	323119WYVW	323119WYVW	323119W pt	3231223192 pt	3231223192 pt	3231223111
			3231211	3231211	3231211	3231223YVW	3231223YVW	3231223YVW
			3231211111	3231211111	3231211111	323122W	323122W	323122W
						323122WYVW	323122WYVW	323122WYVW
						323122WYVW	323122WYVW	323122WYVW

