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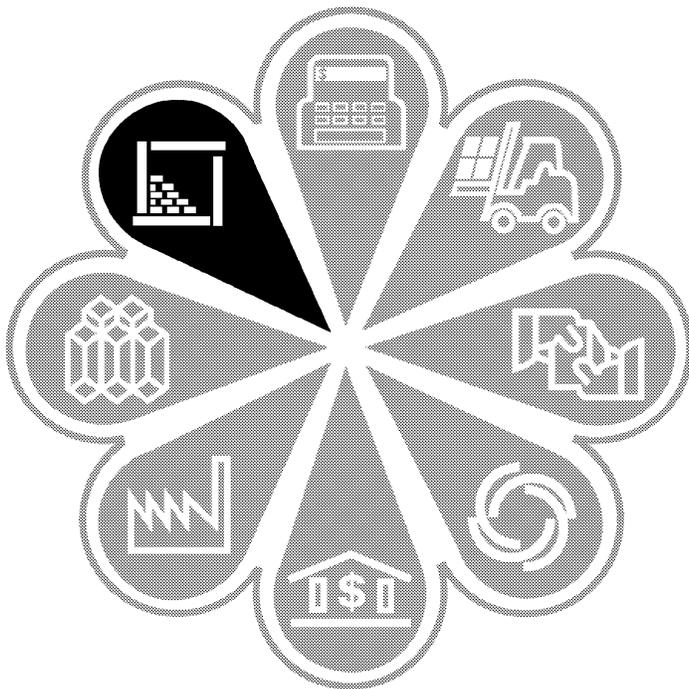
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-3

INDUSTRY SERIES

Operative Builders

Industry 1531



1992 Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-3

INDUSTRY SERIES

Operative Builders Industry 1531

Issued July 1995



U.S. Department of Commerce
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David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary
Economics and Statistics Administration
Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1992 Census of Construction Industries. The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the Economic Census Staff of the Economic Planning and Coordination Division.

This report was prepared in the Manufacturing and Construction Division. **Barry A. Rappaport**, Assistant Chief for Construction and Mineral Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of construction industries. Planning and implementation were under the direction of **Patricia L. Horning**, Chief, Construction and Mineral Census Branch, with staff assistance by **Juliana Van Berkum**, **Susan L. Hostetter**, **Doris M. Kling**, **Carolyn J. Stone**, and **Linda M. Taylor**. The sampling plans and variance and estimation specifications were developed by **Dennis K. Duke**. Under the direction of **C. Lloyd Anderson**, the Systems Support Staff maintained the small computers and assisted in the management of computer output.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative-record processing, quality control, and the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Planning and Coordination Division.

Mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review were performed by the staff of the Data Preparation Division, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief.

Geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs were developed by the staff of the Geography Division, **Joel Morrison**, Chief.

The computer processing systems were developed and coordinated in the Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Paulter, Jr.**, Chief, and **Sarah W. Baumgardner**, Assistant Chief. **Samuel Rozenel**, Chief, Current Construction Branch, was responsible for the design and implementation of the computer systems. The computer programs were prepared under the supervision of **Leonard S. Sammarco** and **Kevin J. Montgomery**.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, **Marvin D. Raines**, Chief.

The staff of the Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for the publications and report forms. **Bernadette J. Gayle** provided publication coordination and editing.

Special acknowledgment is also due the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call 301-457-4680.



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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.

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

Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.

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 and 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.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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 1992 Economic Census consists of the following eight censuses:

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries
- Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1992 Census of Agriculture and 1992 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic census is scheduled to be taken in 1998 covering the year 1997.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of the economic census are available in printed reports for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office and on compact discs for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State data centers in every State as well as business and industry data centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

The 1992 Economic Census covers more of the economy than any previous census. New for 1992 are data on communications, utilities, finance, insurance, and real estate, as well as coverage of more transportation industries. The economic, agriculture, and governments censuses now collectively cover nearly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Among other changes, new 1992 definitions affect the boundaries of about a third of all metropolitan areas. Also, the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses has now been expanded to include all corporations.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual subcomponents 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 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, 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 questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic census, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The census of transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks, but expanded in 1987 to cover business establishments in several transportation industries. For 1992, these statistics are incorporated into a broadened census of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 is the census of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation.

The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic census in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

An economic census has also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands of the United States and Guam since 1958, and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1987 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the census provides complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, with the results appearing in publication series such as Current Business Reports (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the Annual Survey of Manufactures, Current Industrial Reports, and the Quarterly Financial Report. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the census. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1992 Economic Census and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the census will be published in the *History of the 1992 Economic Census*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

Census of Construction

GENERAL

The 1992 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction or construction on their own account for sale as defined in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*¹ (SIC). This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction. The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity:

1. **Building construction by general contractors or by operative builders.** General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other building projects. Operative builders who build on their own account for sale are also included here. However, investment builders who build structures on their own account for rent are classified in Real Estate.
2. **Heavy construction general contractors.** Heavy construction general contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, bridges, pipelines, sewers and water lines, marine construction, power, and petro-chemical plants and other nonbuilding construction projects. Special trade contractors are classified in heavy construction, if they are specifically engaged in the following activities: grading for highway and airport runways; guardrail construction; installation of highway signs; asphalt and concrete construction of roads, highways, streets, and public sidewalks; trenching, cable laying; conduit construction; underwater rock removal; pipeline wrapping; or land clearing and leveling.
3. **Construction by other special trade contractors.** These contractors include plumbers, painters, carpenters, electricians, brick layers, roofers, etc. For the most part, they perform their work at the site of construction, although they may also have shops where they perform work incidental to the job site.

¹*Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987.* For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others all of the actual construction work or those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total dollar value of business done for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1992. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction work to total business was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity. Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry but also their secondary activities. The industry reports, however, do present data on the extent of secondary activities.

Prior to 1992, this census also included one industry classified in the Real Estate area, SIC 6552, Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. This industry is covered in the 1992 Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. With some exceptions, a relatively permanent office is one which has been established for the management of more than one project or job and which is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to estimating, bidding, purchasing, supervising, and operation of the actual construction work being conducted

at one or more construction sites. Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each establishment operated during all or any part of 1992. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies.

If an establishment was engaged in construction and one or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report for each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1992 value of construction work exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1992 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Tabulation of data for these businesses are based on administrative records and are shown only in U.S. summary publications and the geographic area reports series. Refer to the section on "Sample Design" for details. Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The companies included in the 1992 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1992 Economic Censuses. Construction companies were divided into employers (companies with payroll) and nonemployers (companies without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on nonemployers were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government.

Employer Companies

Developing the sampling frame for employer companies. This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction companies in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of companies engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of

ownership of each company and also indicates whether or not the company is subject to the FICA. Each company in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each company. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer companies. However, for the 1992 Economic Census the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those companies which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment companies and large single-establishment companies. Thus, the 1992 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer companies was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multiestablishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS. Refer to the section on "Establishment Basis for Reporting" for details.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a company to the proper economic census, but there were a number of companies for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Schedule, was mailed to all such companies, requesting information on the nature of the company's activities. From the information reported, the company was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction companies found in this way were identified only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

Selecting the employer sample. The sample was designed to provide reliable State and metropolitan area estimates for each construction industry. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with 1991 administrative payroll of \$480,000 or more and a probability sample of single-establishment companies with payroll under that amount. Supplementing the sample were construction companies identified from the NC-9923, General Schedule. Also affecting the sample were the misclassified companies; i.e., companies included in the samples of other trade areas which reported they were construction companies and companies originally classified in construction which reported they were not construction companies.

Of the 547,000 single-establishment employer companies initially classified as construction companies, 158,000 were included in the sample. All of the 11,000 establishments of multiestablishment companies were included in

the sample. There was a net increase in the sample of 48,000 establishments resulting from establishments originally unclassified (receiving the NC-9923) or misclassified.

The probability sample of the smaller single-establishment companies was a stratified random sample. Strata were formed from all establishments with the same initial four-digit SIC code, in the same State, in the same metropolitan area, or in the balance of the State, and in the same size class based on estimated total employment. If the four-digit SIC code for an establishment was incomplete, the establishment was placed in a stratum for miscellaneous companies. Because they were small, all companies were included in the sample for the following three industries: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

Estimation procedures for 1992 and 1987 data. Since all larger employer companies and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of companies not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled companies and the aggregates for the certainty companies. All estimates for 1992 and 1987 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i}{n_c p_i}$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

Data for certain characteristics were reported as a percentage of the dollar value of business done. Before this formula was applied to those characteristics, it was necessary to convert the reported percentages into dollars.

Reliability of employer statistics. Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimated directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used. The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability; i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the

relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, although they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. Other tables show relative standard errors only for certain characteristics because of lack of space.

As calculated for this report, the relative standard error measures certain nonsampling errors, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples with the same size and design, between the estimates and the true value being estimated. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample; definitional difficulties; differences in interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; and errors made in processing the data. Although no direct measurements of the biases have been obtained, it is believed that most of the important response and operational errors were detected in the course of reviewing the data for reasonableness and consistency.

A potential source of bias is in the imputation for those establishments that have not responded by the time of final publication. Data were estimated for establishments that did not report by that date, although selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Some publication cells in which more than 40 percent of the data were not reported have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Companies

As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all companies was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with companies without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction companies were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return.

Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1992 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of 22 questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the following SIC groups: 15, 16, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, and 179. Establishments with 1991 administrative payroll of \$1,080,000 or more all received the standard form. For those sample establishments with payroll under that amount, half received the standard form and half received the short form. The short forms covered only major items and omitted some of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were elicited from construction trade associations and advisory groups.

Also, approximately 6,000 establishments in SIC's 1521, 1629, and 1799 were surveyed in the Census of Construction Industries 1989 Pretest. This survey consisted of four panels which received one of four experimental questionnaires and one panel which received the control questionnaire. Along with the questionnaire, these establishments received an evaluation questionnaire, which requested information about respondents' reactions to the questionnaire, problems in completing the questionnaire, and how long it took to complete the questionnaire. Results from the 1989 Pretest questionnaire are reflected as reworded questions, improved instructions, and restructured value of business questions in the 1992 questionnaires.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1992 census report forms were mailed out in December 1992. They were mailed from and returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, IN, where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished. Collection of these report forms was essentially completed in July 1993.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters near Washington, DC.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding), and

imputation for missing items or for reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group) and State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1992 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. A separate code was assigned on each basis allowing us to present data by both physical location of the establishment and location of construction work.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected MSA's, CMSA's and PMSA's.

CHANGE IN COLLECTION METHODOLOGY FOR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In 1987 and 1992, the "value of construction work" was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year. In 1992, this item was collected as a total of three separate items. These items (receipts from construction contract work, value of speculative construction work, and value of construction work done for own use) were collected separately to emphasize construction activity that had been poorly reported in previous censuses.

Receipts from the sale of land were not collected separately in 1992, as in 1987, but are still excluded from the value of construction work done.

All dollar values are shown in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for inflation.

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The aggregate of value of construction work reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work of one firm may be subcontracted to

other construction firms and may also be included in the subcontractors' value of construction work. To avoid this duplication, a "net" value of construction work figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work.

Duplication in value of business between other construction and nonconstruction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added" avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added" is defined in the 1992 Census of Construction Industries as equal to dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1992 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-457-4680.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1992 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity; whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and maintenance and repair work done by establishments classified in the construction industry. Significant amounts

of construction are done by establishments classified outside of construction (in real estate, manufacturing, utilities, and communications, for example), both as "force account" construction and construction done for others. In addition, the value in place series includes construction-related expenses such as architectural and engineering costs and the costs of materials supplied by owners which are normally not reflected in the census of construction industries.

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** Represents the sum of all employees during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents value of construction work less costs for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- †† Represents dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others and costs for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In 1987, for SIC 1531, land receipts were collected as a component of dollar value of business and, therefore, were subtracted from this value. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated relative standard error, or a consistency review.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For the United States	By State	By employment size	By size class of dollar value of business done	By type, class, and location of construction ¹	By specialization in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—buildings, machinery, and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—buildings, machinery, and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during year—buildings, machinery, and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New buildings—machinery and equipment	3					
Used buildings—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, costs for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2, 8	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9	1, 9				
Construction workers—quarterly	2, 9	9				
Other employees—average number	2					
Other employees—quarterly	2					
Establishments—number in business during year	1, 2, 4, 8, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels—costs for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Ownership—private or government owned	2					
Payroll:						
First-quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2, 8	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—costs for	2					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, selected industry	12	13				
Receipts and value:						
Dollar value of business done, total	2, 11		5	6	11	
Value of construction work, total	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10	1, 10	5	6	7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	1, 2					
Other business receipts	2					
Net value of construction work	1, 2, 8	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2, 8	1	5	6		8
Rental costs:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For buildings	2					
Repairs to buildings and other structures	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Subcontract work to others, costs for	1, 2, 8	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1987 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction; additions, alterations, or reconstruction; or maintenance and repair work.

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of single-family houses and other buildings for sale on their own account rather than as contractors. This industry includes speculative builders and condominium developers. For additional examples, refer to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*¹ (SIC) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

During 1992, the establishments with paid employees classified in this industry accounted for \$46.1 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$44.6 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$12.8 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$17.7 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$339 million. Value added for 1992 was \$15.3 billion.

There were 16,989 establishments with total employment averaging 114,194 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$3.4 billion.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 6 percent of the total number of

employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 52 percent of all business done.

A “construction establishment” is defined as a relatively permanent office, or other place of business, where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. A separate census report was required from each sampled establishment covering domestic operations. Separate reports were not, however, required for each project or construction site.

For 1987 and earlier censuses, receipts from the sale of land were collected separately for general contractors and operative builders. These receipts were included in the total dollar value of business done but excluded from the value of construction work done. For 1992, receipts from the sale of land were not collected separately but are still excluded from the value of construction work done. All dollar values are shown in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for inflation.

The data in this report are estimated from a sample survey and are subject to sampling variability as well as errors of response and nonreporting. The relative standard error shown in the tables is a measure of sampling variability. Descriptions of the sampling, estimating procedures, and data reliability are included in the introduction.

¹*Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

Figure 1. **Value of Construction Work by Type of Construction**
(Percent)

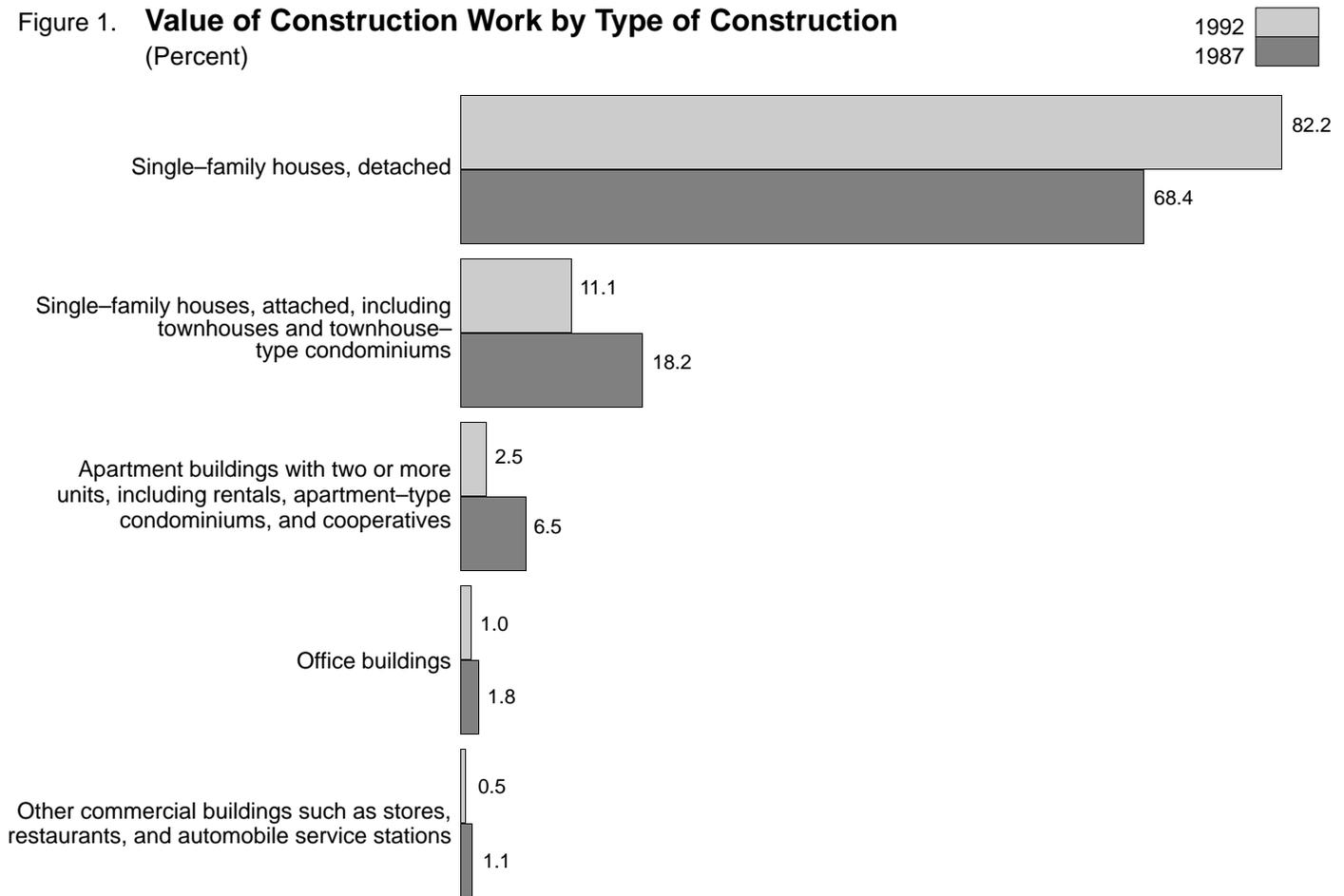


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

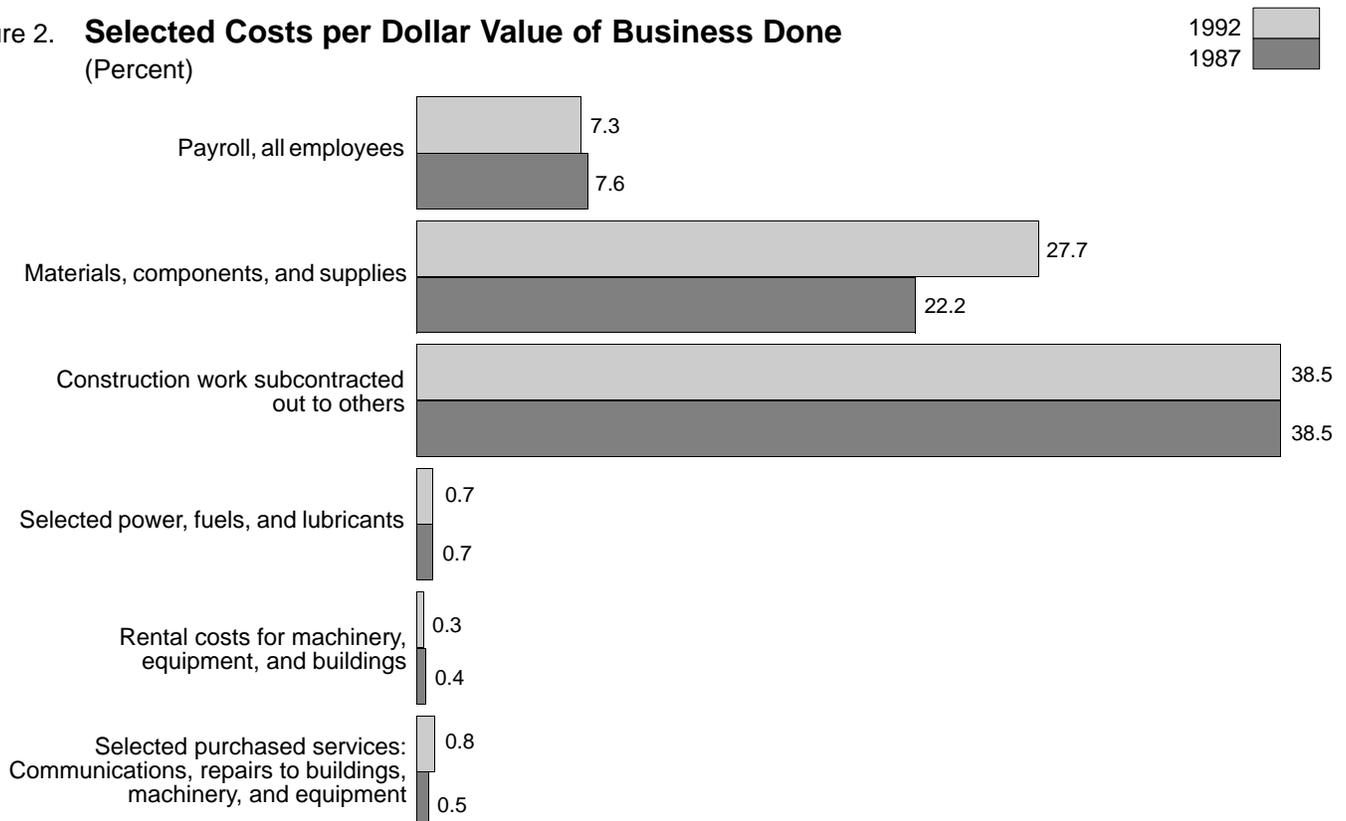


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
United States -----	16 989	114 194	49 693	3 358 753	1 044 923	44 588 033	26 843 321	15 288 760	13 094 239
Alabama -----	296	1 317	637	29 580	10 125	431 333	287 102	74 225	(S)
Alaska -----	25	118	*71	2 015	776	31 556	15 403	(S)	8 472
Arizona -----	244	2 769	712	87 470	15 623	1 426 598	618 733	445 166	193 944
Arkansas -----	127	340	179	5 638	2 360	69 706	48 383	10 113	39 231
California -----	1 634	16 813	6 690	548 305	151 837	6 664 893	3 537 402	2 410 760	1 376 801
Colorado -----	251	1 685	490	53 257	10 982	1 139 481	621 545	376 942	276 918
Connecticut -----	230	997	519	28 882	12 392	285 748	196 161	131 226	73 842
Delaware -----	62	532	255	11 850	4 459	159 524	102 900	60 398	46 811
District of Columbia -----	12	234	111	7 919	3 254	39 666	24 822	14 120	12 554
Florida -----	1 263	11 974	4 600	301 024	75 323	4 109 533	2 514 360	1 414 786	1 221 719
Georgia -----	739	3 573	1 556	99 276	28 159	1 486 249	974 894	386 648	615 597
Hawaii -----	54	707	485	25 723	16 304	208 746	134 931	59 158	79 390
Idaho -----	123	291	172	7 608	3 277	(S)	(S)	(S)	32 585
Illinois -----	707	5 751	2 288	198 116	52 514	2 358 890	1 282 865	828 698	499 488
Indiana -----	338	2 075	1 059	49 561	20 193	861 564	564 498	273 622	305 679
Iowa -----	107	396	220	10 541	4 161	168 164	84 371	38 929	48 965
Kansas -----	138	654	350	14 145	5 339	321 368	208 392	82 966	130 847
Kentucky -----	196	1 718	646	51 489	13 651	604 805	350 382	153 524	212 984
Louisiana -----	127	524	174	9 577	2 369	156 026	114 325	62 893	52 614
Maine -----	61	259	148	6 087	2 916	81 904	57 089	34 024	23 367
Maryland -----	460	4 745	1 993	151 086	45 821	1 788 957	1 031 884	627 356	616 433
Massachusetts -----	372	1 457	732	40 896	18 329	647 281	414 646	209 810	215 869
Michigan -----	515	2 290	972	78 257	22 733	805 423	496 069	279 384	250 329
Minnesota -----	332	1 731	812	56 261	17 142	880 172	515 277	276 421	271 497
Mississippi -----	99	453	166	10 900	2 538	170 237	128 712	(S)	63 274
Missouri -----	388	2 481	1 602	67 287	36 560	775 756	543 871	296 806	265 101
Montana -----	61	247	160	8 130	3 444	68 143	42 793	23 185	20 138
Nebraska -----	112	546	279	14 777	5 361	234 080	150 505	68 173	84 580
Nevada -----	184	1 892	853	53 138	18 804	697 365	362 279	194 720	184 540
New Hampshire -----	85	350	146	9 452	2 881	108 196	78 713	38 399	42 062
New Jersey -----	559	4 058	1 588	122 571	36 441	1 472 728	958 805	648 651	383 802
New Mexico -----	125	666	386	16 612	6 609	230 697	140 508	97 650	47 374
New York -----	828	4 228	1 995	122 446	44 212	1 318 436	843 844	485 367	422 534
North Carolina -----	793	4 330	1 853	116 160	36 645	1 483 880	1 020 346	471 349	598 653
North Dakota -----	19	68	45	1 893	1 091	18 137	11 815	6 327	5 872
Ohio -----	666	3 996	1 867	121 682	42 246	1 675 382	999 513	537 372	536 230
Oklahoma -----	152	465	*232	11 758	*4 735	184 859	109 693	48 216	66 214
Oregon -----	312	890	459	21 922	9 457	330 511	209 530	110 618	113 827
Pennsylvania -----	646	4 489	2 414	111 353	48 160	1 279 369	855 123	502 140	410 335
Rhode Island -----	78	182	118	4 082	2 649	39 879	27 335	12 769	15 579
South Carolina -----	293	1 051	395	29 003	6 993	483 247	327 754	148 379	186 378
South Dakota -----	35	169	*72	3 259	*1 246	*36 459	24 426	*12 294	16 246
Tennessee -----	408	1 648	799	40 242	13 461	520 651	333 192	148 184	199 009
Texas -----	553	6 697	1 857	249 571	49 583	4 192 519	2 651 677	1 404 940	1 326 352
Utah -----	104	616	393	13 613	6 793	185 144	106 147	56 120	58 378
Vermont -----	60	164	71	3 408	1 259	39 561	30 754	11 969	20 493
Virginia -----	800	5 671	2 691	160 738	51 793	2 177 750	1 411 931	858 173	638 015
Washington -----	866	4 527	2 586	136 095	56 837	1 673 294	991 715	632 544	425 485
West Virginia -----	116	408	273	9 412	4 115	66 201	49 332	30 156	26 295
Wisconsin -----	221	930	501	24 231	10 752	304 081	168 724	81 525	110 022
Wyoming -----	18	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	*5 889	(S)	(S)	*1 952

1992—Con.					1987			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Value of construction work	Value added††					B	G	M
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q				
17 744 712	380 183	154 484	236 229	2 493 600	168 940	48 959 809	15 173 454	1	1	5	U.S.
144 232	*6 744	(S)	2 570	26 369	(D)	359 331	(D)	10	12	33	AL
16 152	(S)	*149	*226	(D)	*29	7 552	1 712	36	36	46	AK
807 866	807	4 817	7 427	59 138	6 115	1 900 939	565 485	4	6	9	AZ
21 323	(S)	(S)	*1 272	4 115	(D)	99 616	27 320	22	21	63	AR
3 127 491	105 065	32 019	16 300	336 487	23 367	9 709 500	3 345 739	1	2	8	CA
517 936	864	2 574	4 269	24 286	3 394	866 181	322 709	7	6	19	CO
89 587	1 181	1 245	1 807	20 495	4 165	897 440	273 286	8	11	33	CT
56 624	*965	1 263	479	3 087	748	143 834	26 149	14	11	27	DE
14 844	45	268	*252	(D)	998	191 696	56 315	7	10	43	DC
1 595 173	42 537	12 194	20 972	272 035	18 875	5 120 878	1 363 618	2	4	23	FL
511 356	*7 093	2 483	10 157	68 983	5 754	(D)	408 852	6	6	34	GA
73 815	321	1 313	1 414	10 557	(D)	(D)	8 556	3	3	(Z)	HI
23 778	(S)	129	429	*8 163	*132	23 941	*5 171	19	(S)	20	ID
1 076 026	10 691	5 344	10 139	119 026	4 552	1 702 600	449 830	5	4	13	IL
297 066	4 872	1 725	*9 336	29 873	2 320	585 018	157 470	8	8	72	IN
83 792	472	229	660	4 958	519	(D)	19 912	15	12	31	IA
112 976	3 269	607	*1 796	*13 511	(D)	(D)	48 985	17	20	59	KS
254 423	(S)	906	4 729	43 898	1 578	353 058	80 367	9	8	12	KY
41 701	*1 144	358	546	2 958	615	115 850	22 535	17	19	12	LA
24 815	(S)	*952	*402	2 605	765	145 632	(D)	26	28	63	ME
757 073	6 288	10 816	4 915	98 255	9 480	2 927 423	1 193 160	3	4	15	MD
232 635	2 257	(S)	2 234	39 209	5 535	1 275 204	369 665	8	15	25	MA
309 354	15 713	6 187	3 677	38 150	2 244	732 842	194 030	7	8	13	MI
364 895	4 892	*3 903	4 833	36 108	2 025	711 990	216 724	8	11	38	MN
41 526	(S)	(S)	*1 747	*9 969	789	174 143	57 413	17	24	52	MS
231 885	26 863	1 146	2 845	20 858	3 558	790 402	212 954	8	5	18	MO
25 351	136	*105	*33	*1 095	111	27 657	5 340	20	10	51	MT
83 575	5 336	592	2 983	16 598	(D)	(D)	(D)	11	8	12	NE
335 086	2 450	2 728	3 590	30 448	1 302	351 401	111 965	4	4	19	NV
29 484	(S)	525	(S)	7 670	2 843	540 503	184 272	10	11	(S)	NH
513 923	4 659	4 912	8 833	122 022	8 311	2 570 031	1 022 611	4	6	10	NJ
90 189	148	*615	832	*6 925	925	152 276	42 561	12	9	24	NM
474 592	4 874	3 920	5 962	109 500	7 506	2 140 888	684 003	5	5	17	NY
463 534	*12 053	4 456	9 632	141 538	5 786	1 342 046	(D)	5	6	16	NC
6 322	(S)	*119	380	1 189	(D)	42 617	14 490	20	12	9	ND
675 869	6 049	7 623	9 138	117 125	4 531	1 368 380	375 844	5	6	16	OH
75 166	298	331	*1 298	6 504	*645	108 305	*23 825	32	17	53	OK
120 981	351	427	1 434	17 570	397	126 024	38 836	11	17	30	OR
424 246	13 262	4 437	7 980	104 364	5 841	(D)	368 615	5	6	7	PA
12 545	*173	81	103	3 612	860	153 474	34 451	17	16	34	RI
155 492	931	966	3 505	(S)	1 924	328 818	53 427	11	10	35	SC
*12 033	(S)	53	*421	11 889	210	21 888	3 168	35	38	67	SD
187 459	(S)	1 381	2 789	26 217	3 017	606 496	139 481	9	10	26	TN
1 540 843	12 057	10 635	32 008	170 849	8 519	3 020 431	936 402	4	2	2	TX
78 997	*2 220	1 097	(S)	8 017	(D)	(D)	23 197	14	13	(S)	UT
8 806	(S)	(S)	*397	3 971	336	(D)	(D)	16	27	60	VT
765 819	17 672	8 227	14 456	153 664	10 224	2 776 228	851 474	5	5	32	VA
681 579	24 027	4 188	7 848	63 366	2 476	600 398	159 547	5	7	13	WA
(S)	257	149	(S)	3 719	305	38 457	18 738	19	21	(S)	WV
135 357	(S)	*1 205	*4 158	33 013	684	(D)	55 887	12	13	55	WI
*2 253	(S)	(S)	*97	294	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	62	WY

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Item	1992	1987	1982	1977	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1992	1987	1982	1977
Number of establishments in business during year -----	16 989	20 766	14 053	23 477	1	1	1	2
Proprietors and working partners -----	3 596	3 447	2 481	10 397	4	5	4	3
All employees** -----	114 194	168 940	107 635	173 819	1	1	1	2
Construction workers:								
March -----	47 452	76 105	50 316	95 642	1	1	1	1
May -----	51 197	81 622	52 952	112 707	1	1	1	1
August -----	52 578	84 477	53 911	119 205	1	1	1	1
November -----	47 547	75 806	51 237	110 876	1	1	1	1
Average -----	49 693	79 502	53 212	109 702	1	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March -----	63 389	87 754	51 721	59 416	1	1	1	4
May -----	64 920	89 131	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
August -----	65 951	91 531	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
November -----	63 744	89 334	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Average -----	64 501	89 437	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees -----	3 358 753	4 385 006	1 873 775	2 026 118	1	1	1	2
Payroll, construction workers -----	1 044 923	1 478 312	709 719	1 053 389	1	1	1	1
Payroll, other employees -----	2 313 830	2 906 693	1 164 056	972 729	1	1	1	2
First-quarter payroll, all employees -----	745 945	1 065 553	437 994	413 934	1	1	1	2
Fringe benefits, all employees -----	571 009	760 135	332 603	321 075	1	1	1	2
Legally required expenditures -----	377 881	540 504	238 386	206 937	2	1	1	2
Voluntary expenditures -----	193 128	219 630	94 217	114 138	1	1	1	2
Dollar value of business done -----	46 127 711	57 474 037	18 084 627	22 917 960	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work -----	44 588 033	48 959 809	15 607 430	19 812 272	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others -----	380 183	559 465	90 971	130 570	5	9	6	6
Other business receipts -----	1 539 678	1 487 943	427 508	473 446	2	2	1	3
Net value of construction work† -----	26 843 321	26 837 792	8 841 057	10 627 381	1	1	1	2
Value added†† -----	15 288 760	15 173 454	5 492 462	5 229 031	1	1	1	3
Selected costs -----	30 838 951	35 274 278	10 542 476	15 056 687	1	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies -----	12 755 391	12 773 237	3 613 878	5 639 757	1	1	1	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others -----	17 744 712	22 122 017	6 766 373	9 184 892	1	1	1	2
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants -----	338 847	379 023	162 224	232 038	1	1	1	2
Electricity -----	114 859	143 007	70 476	65 487	2	1	1	3
Natural and manufactured gas -----	81 149	30 464	15 177	23 100	2	2	4	3
Gasoline and diesel fuel -----	135 602	187 447	67 162	98 623	2	1	1	2
On highway use -----	119 052	168 907	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use -----	16 550	18 539	(NA)	(NA)	5	4	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases -----	7 238	18 104	9 407	44 834	6	2	3	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings -----	154 484	221 562	95 850	64 054	3	2	1	3
For machinery and equipment -----	50 915	82 015	34 702	37 615	4	3	2	3
For buildings -----	103 568	139 546	61 148	26 439	3	2	1	4
Selected purchased services -----	361 606	296 689	126 221	161 959	3	1	1	2
Communication services -----	119 225	141 960	58 195	68 985	4	1	1	2
Repairs to buildings and other structures -----	39 017	50 602	27 337	23 079	10	3	2	5
Repairs to machinery and equipment -----	203 363	104 127	40 689	69 896	3	2	2	3
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work -----	44 588 033	48 959 809	15 607 430	19 812 272	1	1	1	1
Government owned -----	292 974	434 551	205 309	114 825	13	10	31	8
Federal -----	145 267	64 874	(NA)	(NA)	10	12	(NA)	(NA)
State and local -----	147 707	369 677	(NA)	(NA)	22	12	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned -----	44 295 059	48 525 258	15 402 121	19 697 448	1	1	1	1

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Item	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
			1992	1987
BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 460 213	4 492 230	3	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	236 229	529 751	5	3
New	213 648	462 786	5	3
Used	22 581	66 964	8	7
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	202 841	338 447	4	5
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 493 600	4 683 534	3	2
Depreciation charges during year	249 312	504 542	4	2
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 320 379	2 379 987	5	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	81 910	285 986	9	4
New buildings and other structures	73 554	248 006	9	4
Used buildings and other structures	8 356	37 979	17	10
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	106 686	225 923	6	8
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 295 603	2 440 049	5	3
Depreciation charges during year	92 513	210 186	7	3
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 139 833	2 112 243	3	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	154 318	243 765	5	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	140 094	214 780	5	3
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	50 057	89 784	6	4
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	14 224	28 985	8	10
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	96 155	112 523	5	2
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 197 997	2 243 485	3	2
Depreciation charges during year	156 799	294 355	3	2

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and 1991

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	16 989	1
Value of construction work	44 588 033	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	4 389	2
Value of construction work	11 889 396	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	1 671 594	4
End of 1991, materials and supplies	1 325 255	5
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	6 261	2
Value of construction work	20 402 242	1
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	6 338	2
Value of construction work	12 296 395	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1992										
Number of establishments	16 989	12 016	2 741	1 214	680	220	89	21	7	—
All employees**	114 194	21 582	17 329	16 060	20 095	14 677	13 488	6 858	4 105	—
Payroll, all employees	3 358 753	513 289	469 537	481 729	685 306	491 615	414 856	226 473	75 948	—
Dollar value of business done	46 127 711	9 675 485	6 375 251	5 933 826	9 142 101	6 741 825	4 810 922	2 624 473	823 828	—
Value of construction work	44 588 033	9 465 233	6 180 438	5 751 965	8 879 461	6 428 710	4 516 155	2 542 451	823 620	—
Net value of construction work†	26 843 321	6 086 095	3 947 554	3 564 412	5 275 108	3 686 188	2 592 150	1 258 617	433 197	—
Value added††	15 288 760	3 114 526	2 107 209	1 978 380	3 032 121	2 356 427	1 738 647	648 453	312 997	—
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	13 094 239	3 181 821	2 035 159	1 767 892	2 505 627	1 642 876	1 148 270	692 186	120 408	—
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	17 744 712	3 379 138	2 232 884	2 187 553	3 604 353	2 742 522	1 924 005	1 283 834	390 423	—
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	154 484	22 309	20 024	24 999	30 383	24 532	21 279	7 632	3 326	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	236 229	55 199	43 838	28 097	30 025	20 996	43 135	14 939	(D)	—
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 493 600	572 551	411 069	372 148	289 117	219 249	492 293	137 174	(D)	—
1987										
All employees**	168 940	27 347	25 116	25 828	30 477	17 002	22 229	11 983	8 955	(D)
Value of construction work	48 959 809	9 728 924	6 656 603	6 494 608	8 407 060	5 840 612	7 192 271	2 054 410	2 585 320	(D)
Value added††	15 173 454	2 473 369	1 967 605	1 793 580	2 495 356	1 972 849	2 559 883	665 177	1 245 634	(D)
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	—
Net value of construction work†	1	3	4	4	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	5	11	19	13	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	—

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics by Size Class of the Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1992											
Number of establishments	16 989	(S)	(S)	(S)	2 474	2 706	2 890	3 979	1 559	925	789
All employees**	114 194	(S)	(S)	(S)	4 374	5 826	9 336	19 192	12 679	14 226	46 872
Payroll, all employees	3 358 753	(S)	(S)	(S)	60 154	109 435	194 137	473 701	374 466	476 397	1 646 434
Dollar value of business done	46 127 711	(S)	(S)	(S)	428 251	971 589	2 021 193	6 152 819	5 287 162	6 271 245	24 920 689
Value of construction work	44 588 033	(S)	(S)	(S)	413 520	946 509	1 962 928	5 937 493	5 147 878	6 075 274	24 031 577
Net value of construction work†	26 843 321	(S)	(S)	(S)	280 853	646 323	1 301 603	3 819 520	3 288 883	3 834 542	13 620 153
Value added††	15 288 760	(S)	(S)	(S)	145 074	312 943	703 158	1 877 485	1 812 240	2 074 066	8 339 331
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	13 094 239	(S)	(S)	(S)	150 510	358 460	656 711	2 157 360	1 615 927	1 956 448	6 169 933
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	17 744 712	(S)	(S)	(S)	132 668	300 187	661 324	2 117 973	1 858 995	2 240 731	10 411 425
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	154 484	(S)	(S)	(S)	2 216	3 589	8 978	22 829	13 696	19 702	82 895
Capital expenditures, other than land	236 229	(S)	(S)	(S)	3 961	8 384	15 204	38 756	27 620	35 367	106 205
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 493 600	(S)	(S)	(S)	58 788	111 801	176 789	389 982	287 778	343 768	1 113 977
1987											
All employees**	168 940	(S)	(S)	(S)	5 448	9 259	14 549	29 601	22 977	18 568	66 584
Value of construction work	48 959 809	(S)	(S)	(S)	374 990	995 536	2 512 856	7 169 486	6 691 793	5 652 483	25 508 785
Value added††	15 173 454	(S)	(S)	(S)	109 390	262 635	637 722	1 850 064	2 004 588	1 621 767	8 670 449
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	1	(S)	(S)	(S)	6	5	5	3	3	3	1
Net value of construction work†	1	(S)	(S)	(S)	5	5	4	3	4	4	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	5	(S)	(S)	(S)	19	15	17	11	18	21	3

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Type of construction	Value of construction work				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C	D
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1992								
Value of construction work	44 588 033	43 105 628	446 527	180 419	1	1	4	9
Building construction	43 726 187	43 099 764	446 280	180 143	1	1	4	9
Single-family houses	41 595 431	41 139 819	313 964	141 648	1	1	5	9
Single-family houses, detached	36 658 975	36 282 930	257 228	118 817	1	1	5	10
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	4 936 456	4 856 889	56 736	22 831	3	3	13	26
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	1 119 523	1 107 490	7 202	4 830	6	6	22	26
Office buildings	426 515	382 209	31 316	* 12 990	4	4	16	58
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	243 377	193 066	42 106	* 8 204	7	7	12	53
Other nonresidential buildings	341 342	277 180	51 692	12 470	5	6	11	14
Nonbuilding construction	6 387	5 864	* 247	(S)	37	39	60	(S)
Construction work, n.s.k.	855 459	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	48 959 809	46 926 013	661 659	230 647	1	1	3	3
Building construction	47 658 449	46 774 224	657 241	226 985	1	1	3	7
Single-family houses	42 401 837	41 880 448	344 489	176 900	1	1	5	8
Single-family houses, detached	33 474 846	33 035 640	296 088	143 117	1	1	5	10
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	8 926 990	8 844 807	48 400	33 783	2	2	12	14
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	3 174 608	3 047 373	106 374	20 860	4	4	5	14
Office buildings	870 128	806 043	59 487	4 597	4	4	5	17
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	545 587	479 971	49 700	15 915	3	4	7	13
Other nonresidential buildings	666 289	560 384	97 189	8 713	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nonbuilding construction	159 869	151 789	4 417	3 662	3	3	16	25
Construction work, n.s.k.	1 141 490	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1992

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of construction work by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	B				C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	16 989	114 194	3 358 753	44 588 033	40 634 090	26 843 321	15 288 760	17 744 712	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing by type	282	2 854	85 120	983 267	(NA)	532 937	322 988	450 330	6	3	3
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	16 707	111 341	3 273 633	43 604 766	40 634 090	26 310 383	14 965 773	17 294 383	1	1	1
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	13 902	90 750	2 756 855	38 038 819	35 731 997	22 944 929	12 998 168	15 093 891	1	1	1
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	12 207	65 135	1 902 993	27 492 670	27 492 670	17 230 173	9 346 576	10 262 497	1	1	2
90 to 99 percent specialization	802	7 911	262 451	3 266 536	3 102 790	1 991 488	1 148 363	1 275 048	3	3	3
80 to 89 percent specialization	373	6 787	213 620	2 271 863	1 879 222	1 208 767	759 270	1 063 096	3	3	3
70 to 79 percent specialization	278	4 146	144 445	1 826 963	1 357 770	752 553	523 510	1 074 411	4	2	2
60 to 69 percent specialization	132	4 049	143 358	1 713 467	1 099 934	955 937	653 712	757 530	3	2	2
51 to 59 percent specialization	110	2 723	89 987	1 467 320	799 611	806 010	566 738	661 309	6	2	2
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED, INCLUDING TOWNHOUSES AND TOWNHOUSE-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS											
All establishments specializing in type	1 136	9 564	276 451	3 224 258	2 653 536	1 922 886	1 062 584	1 301 373	4	4	4
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	744	4 407	111 957	1 337 084	1 337 084	827 223	449 724	509 861	6	8	10
90 to 99 percent specialization	80	811	20 778	281 420	267 926	153 958	96 318	127 462	16	20	21
80 to 89 percent specialization	93	538	21 357	200 405	167 233	126 837	77 571	73 568	7	9	8
70 to 79 percent specialization	105	1 319	39 446	421 435	309 970	293 810	202 574	127 625	10	7	5
60 to 69 percent specialization	64	1 503	44 852	482 415	306 156	294 154	152 266	188 262	7	7	6
51 to 59 percent specialization	51	985	38 062	501 499	265 168	226 904	84 131	274 595	4	3	2
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS, INCLUDING RENTALS, APARTMENT-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS, AND COOPERATIVES											
All establishments specializing in type	384	4 046	83 728	808 671	782 607	465 401	278 633	343 271	4	8	10
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	287	3 535	69 792	644 940	644 940	356 546	213 747	288 394	4	9	12
90 to 99 percent specialization	30	241	6 653	78 211	75 770	*55 079	38 446	23 133	28	38	37
80 to 89 percent specialization	13	*97	2 402	27 896	22 753	20 994	*3 428	6 901	40	22	35
70 to 79 percent specialization	*11	77	1 956	24 095	17 958	(D)	10 004	(D)	24	18	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization	(S)	70	2 398	30 632	19 603	20 003	11 843	10 629	17	29	14
51 to 59 percent specialization	(S)	(S)	(S)	*2 898	*1 582	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	58	(D)

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Employment for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction workers ¹				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—							
			January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	A	B	C	D	E	F		
			A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F
United States	16 989	49 693	47 452	51 197	52 578	47 547	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama	296	637	662	723	588	576	12	12	13	12	13	13	13	13
Alaska	25	*71	*68	*66	*89	*63	34	54	47	47	51	50	50	50
Arizona	244	712	642	739	754	712	11	8	8	9	8	9	8	9
Arkansas	127	179	181	195	185	154	18	29	28	29	28	30	30	30
California	1 634	6 690	6 538	7 053	7 089	6 080	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Colorado	251	490	412	494	525	531	11	13	13	13	12	13	13	13
Connecticut	230	519	519	519	519	521	11	10	10	9	9	10	10	10
Delaware	62	255	215	253	280	271	20	14	10	11	15	17	17	17
District of Columbia	12	111	121	119	98	108	23	5	4	4	5	4	4	4
Florida	1 263	4 600	4 525	4 685	4 714	4 476	5	3	5	3	3	3	3	3
Georgia	739	1 556	1 432	1 595	1 623	1 576	7	8	8	8	7	8	8	8
Hawaii	54	485	381	443	561	555	20	4	3	2	4	3	4	3
Idaho	123	172	184	162	176	168	19	25	25	26	21	29	29	29
Illinois	707	2 288	2 172	2 391	2 397	2 195	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Indiana	338	1 059	926	1 084	1 161	1 063	10	11	12	11	10	11	11	11
Iowa	107	220	195	237	251	196	19	23	22	24	21	20	20	20
Kansas	138	350	349	368	368	317	17	22	22	20	20	23	23	23
Kentucky	196	646	611	663	667	641	14	9	9	8	8	10	10	10
Louisiana	127	174	163	167	198	169	18	30	27	30	30	34	34	34
Maine	61	148	94	175	187	137	25	33	37	31	34	34	34	34
Maryland	460	1 993	1 946	2 087	2 102	1 836	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Massachusetts	372	732	661	746	801	719	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
Michigan	515	972	858	1 006	1 077	945	8	11	11	10	10	11	11	11
Minnesota	332	812	716	825	915	790	10	10	10	11	9	9	9	9
Mississippi	99	166	134	172	189	170	19	29	25	26	28	29	29	29
Missouri	388	1 602	1 496	1 680	1 728	1 505	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Montana	61	160	145	174	174	148	25	26	26	25	25	27	27	27
Nebraska	112	279	292	334	251	241	18	18	14	24	18	15	15	15
Nevada	184	853	889	935	846	743	13	6	5	5	6	8	8	8
New Hampshire	85	146	(S)	148	185	140	14	9	(S)	8	14	8	8	8
New Jersey	559	1 588	1 503	1 591	1 703	1 555	8	6	6	5	6	7	7	7
New Mexico	125	386	337	392	422	392	16	16	15	16	16	17	17	17
New York	828	1 995	1 915	2 059	2 123	1 885	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
North Carolina	793	1 853	1 894	1 872	1 915	1 731	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
North Dakota	19	45	43	44	52	39	13	27	30	28	23	23	23	23
Ohio	666	1 867	1 707	1 886	2 006	1 868	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
Oklahoma	152	*232	*233	*252	*243	*203	15	58	55	54	59	60	60	60
Oregon	312	459	438	438	511	450	12	15	14	14	14	18	18	18
Pennsylvania	646	2 414	2 252	2 443	2 576	2 385	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
Rhode Island	78	118	120	122	115	113	16	19	18	17	16	18	18	18
South Carolina	293	395	384	408	429	359	12	19	18	18	19	21	21	21
South Dakota	35	*72	*60	*55	*97	*78	33	56	49	57	51	52	52	52
Tennessee	408	799	790	835	823	749	10	12	12	12	12	11	11	11
Texas	553	1 857	1 847	1 891	1 923	1 769	8	10	9	11	9	11	11	11
Utah	104	393	333	377	446	417	16	15	16	15	16	14	14	14
Vermont	60	71	61	79	84	59	25	22	21	21	24	22	22	22
Virginia	800	2 691	2 555	2 723	2 848	2 638	7	8	8	8	7	8	8	8
Washington	866	2 586	2 593	2 718	2 665	2 368	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
West Virginia	116	273	279	277	320	216	17	21	22	19	23	24	24	24
Wisconsin	221	501	466	476	553	511	14	13	13	12	13	14	14	14
Wyoming	18	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	30	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)

¹Construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Table 10. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Location of construction work	1992					1987 value of construction work done in this State	Percent change 1987 (col F) to 1992 (col A)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State				A	C	E
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
United States	44 588 033	16 921	43 052 136	375	1 535 897	48 959 809	-8.9	1	1	3
Alabama	412 950	285	411 889	(S)	(S)	324 956	27.1	11	11	(S)
Alaska	32 292	25	31 556	(S)	(S)	*7 552	327.6	26	27	(S)
Arizona	1 407 527	236	1 231 054	10	176 473	1 663 057	-15.4	3	4	1
Arkansas	(D)	127	(D)	2	(D)	93 773	(D)	3	(D)	(D)
California	6 640 127	1 633	6 469 878	*15	170 249	9 625 335	-31.0	2	2	2
Colorado	1 136 818	251	1 136 818	-	-	891 856	27.5	5	5	-
Connecticut	289 130	229	(D)	1	(D)	889 335	-67.5	11	(D)	(D)
Delaware	176 905	62	159 524	12	17 381	169 735	4.2	12	13	(Z)
District of Columbia	18 023	7	(D)	1	(D)	227 032	-92.1	3	(D)	(D)
Florida	4 221 203	1 256	4 090 101	*18	131 102	5 228 884	-19.3	3	3	13
Georgia	1 551 594	739	1 486 249	*24	65 345	1 629 560	-4.8	6	6	4
Hawaii	(D)	(S)	(D)	1	(D)	31 569	(D)	(S)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	(S)	115	(S)	-	-	23 202	(S)	(D)	(S)	-
Illinois	2 350 935	704	2 330 407	*14	*20 528	1 661 320	41.5	4	4	59
Indiana	902 032	338	859 126	*13	*42 906	612 775	47.2	9	9	73
Iowa	161 085	107	155 283	(S)	(S)	84 921	89.7	13	13	(S)
Kansas	336 110	138	317 379	4	18 732	230 327	45.9	20	21	30
Kentucky	435 024	196	432 524	*18	2 500	310 058	40.3	11	11	34
Louisiana	155 211	126	155 211	-	-	124 568	24.6	18	18	-
Maine	81 904	61	81 904	-	-	142 179	-42.4	28	28	-
Maryland	1 828 123	460	1 647 908	27	180 216	2 279 502	-19.8	4	4	3
Massachusetts	648 056	372	635 151	8	12 906	1 289 077	-49.7	20	21	16
Michigan	799 297	515	796 237	(S)	(S)	733 868	8.9	8	8	(S)
Minnesota	882 450	332	(D)	2	(D)	743 410	18.7	10	(D)	(D)
Mississippi	156 684	98	153 709	(S)	*2 975	171 006	-8.4	22	23	74
Missouri	758 114	385	753 048	*17	5 066	797 195	-4.9	6	6	10
Montana	38 054	61	38 054	-	-	27 506	38.3	17	17	-
Nebraska	214 667	112	(D)	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	11	(D)	(D)
Nevada	748 387	184	693 017	8	55 370	511 990	46.2	5	5	(Z)
New Hampshire	101 818	84	97 600	*10	*4 218	588 912	-82.7	12	13	70
New Jersey	1 394 456	558	1 366 068	7	28 388	2 613 375	-46.6	6	6	3
New Mexico	229 083	123	228 377	(S)	(S)	166 783	37.4	15	15	(S)
New York	1 293 286	828	1 288 144	*10	*5 141	2 126 418	-39.2	6	6	43
North Carolina	1 557 123	793	1 465 624	12	91 499	1 638 574	-5.0	5	5	9
North Dakota	15 637	(S)	15 637	-	-	46 954	-66.7	18	18	-
Ohio	1 730 713	661	1 629 657	8	101 056	1 403 323	23.3	5	5	5
Oklahoma	172 412	151	(D)	1	(D)	117 303	47.0	19	(D)	(D)
Oregon	329 661	312	327 243	(S)	2 418	129 235	155.1	15	15	10
Pennsylvania	1 282 125	640	1 237 421	10	44 704	1 273 599	.7	5	5	(Z)
Rhode Island	48 338	78	39 835	(S)	(S)	153 246	-68.5	19	15	(S)
South Carolina	482 853	(S)	454 711	8	28 142	330 772	46.0	9	10	2
South Dakota	(D)	(S)	(D)	1	(D)	20 239	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee	533 984	408	(D)	*7	(D)	652 477	-18.2	9	(D)	(D)
Texas	4 149 175	552	4 072 437	5	76 738	3 009 200	37.9	3	3	(Z)
Utah	164 103	104	164 103	-	-	148 892	10.2	14	14	-
Vermont	41 622	60	(D)	1	(D)	134 041	-68.9	23	(D)	(D)
Virginia	2 184 131	798	2 031 127	24	153 004	2 947 692	-25.9	4	5	(Z)
Washington	1 676 684	866	1 672 024	(S)	(S)	600 363	179.3	6	6	(S)
West Virginia	(D)	116	(D)	1	(D)	41 053	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wisconsin	(D)	221	(D)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wyoming	(D)	(S)	(D)	1	(D)	*13 468	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

Table 11. Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll by Kind-of-Business Activity: 1992 and 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kind of business activities	Dollar value of business done		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1992	1987	1992	1987
All kinds of business	46 127 711	57 474 037	1	1
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS				
General building contractor	1 615 440	1 769 064	3	3
General building contractor, remodeling	247 168	(NA)	5	(NA)
Operative builder	42 031 683	45 122 900	1	1
Other construction activities	77 902	394 638	12	5
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Building construction on land owned by you, for rent or lease	117 190	391 818	6	4
Construction management services	80 328	(NA)	11	(NA)
Real estate commissions and management fees	111 255	235 583	8	3
Rental or lease of properties	232 567	(NA)	4	(NA)
Subdividing and preparing your own land for sale, rent, or lease	585 582	867 269	3	3
Other business activities ¹	391 050	8 179 202	1	1
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	637 546	513 563	2	7

¹In 1987, receipts from the sale of land were collected and shown separately. For 1992, respondents were instructed to exclude receipts from the sale of land from dollar value of business done.

Table 12. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Selected statistics			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1992
	1992	1987	
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT			
Number of employees**	6.7	8.1	1
Number of construction workers	2.9	3.8	1
Number of all other employees	3.8	4.3	1
Payroll, all employees \$1,000 ..	197.7	211.2	1
Payroll, construction workers do ..	61.5	71.2	1
Payroll, other employees do ..	136.2	140.0	1
Dollar value of business done do ..	2 715.2	2 767.7	1
Value of construction work do ..	2 624.5	2 357.7	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	770.7	633.4	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	1 044.5	1 065.3	1
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	9.1	10.7	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	13.9	25.5	5
Gross book value of depreciable assets do ..	146.8	225.5	3
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees \$1,000 ..	29.4	26.0	1
Dollar value of business done do ..	403.9	340.2	1
Value added†† do ..	133.9	89.8	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers \$1,000 ..	21.0	18.6	1
Value of construction work do ..	897.3	615.8	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees \$1,000 ..	35.9	32.5	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.075	.090	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	.294	.269	1
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.398	.452	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.009	.011	5
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.003	.005	3

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendix A]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar value of construction work				
				Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
United States	6.7	29.4	897.3	.075	.294	.398	.009	.003
Alabama	4.5	22.5	677.1	.069	(S)	.334	*.016	(S)
Alaska	4.8	17.1	*444.4	.064	.268	.512	(S)	.005
Arizona	11.3	31.6	2 003.7	.061	.136	.566	.001	.003
Arkansas	2.7	16.6	389.4	.081	.563	.306	(S)	*.014
California	10.3	32.6	996.2	.082	.207	.469	.016	.005
Colorado	6.7	31.6	2 325.5	.047	.243	.455	.001	.002
Connecticut	4.3	29.0	550.6	.101	.258	.314	.004	.004
Delaware	8.5	22.3	625.6	.074	.293	.355	*.006	.008
District of Columbia	20.3	33.8	357.4	.200	.316	.374	.001	.007
Florida	9.5	25.1	893.4	.073	.297	.388	.010	.003
Georgia	4.8	27.8	955.2	.067	.414	.344	*.005	.002
Hawaii	13.2	36.4	430.4	.123	.380	.354	.002	.006
Idaho	2.4	26.1	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Illinois	8.1	34.4	1 031.0	.084	.212	.456	.005	.002
Indiana	6.1	23.9	813.6	.058	.355	.345	.006	.002
Iowa	3.7	26.6	764.4	.063	.291	.498	.003	.001
Kansas	4.8	21.6	918.2	.044	.407	.352	.010	.002
Kentucky	8.8	30.0	936.2	.085	.352	.421	(S)	.001
Louisiana	4.1	18.3	896.7	.061	.337	.267	*.007	.002
Maine	4.3	23.5	553.4	.074	.285	.303	(S)	*.012
Maryland	10.3	31.8	897.6	.084	.345	.423	.004	.006
Massachusetts	3.9	28.1	884.3	.063	.334	.359	.003	(S)
Michigan	4.5	34.2	828.6	.097	.311	.384	.020	.008
Minnesota	5.2	32.5	1 084.0	.064	.308	.415	.006	*.004
Mississippi	4.6	24.1	1 025.5	.064	.372	.244	(S)	(S)
Missouri	6.4	27.1	484.2	.087	.342	.299	.035	.001
Montana	4.1	32.9	425.9	.119	.296	.372	.002	.002
Nebraska	4.9	27.1	839.0	.063	.361	.357	.023	.003
Nevada	10.3	28.1	817.5	.076	.265	.481	.004	.004
New Hampshire	4.1	27.0	741.1	.087	.389	.273	(S)	.005
New Jersey	7.3	30.2	927.4	.083	.261	.349	.003	.003
New Mexico	5.3	24.9	597.7	.072	.205	.391	.001	.003
New York	5.1	29.0	660.9	.093	.320	.360	.004	.003
North Carolina	5.5	26.8	800.8	.078	.403	.312	*.008	.003
North Dakota	3.6	27.8	403.0	.104	.324	.349	(S)	*.007
Ohio	6.0	30.5	897.4	.073	.320	.403	.004	.005
Oklahoma	3.1	25.3	*796.8	.064	.358	.407	.002	.002
Oregon	2.9	24.6	720.1	.066	.344	.366	.001	.001
Pennsylvania	7.0	24.8	530.0	.087	.321	.332	.010	.003
Rhode Island	2.3	22.4	338.0	.102	.391	.315	*.004	.002
South Carolina	3.6	27.6	1 223.4	.060	.386	.322	.002	.002
South Dakota	4.9	19.3	506.4	.089	.446	.330	(S)	*.001
Tennessee	4.0	24.4	651.6	.077	.382	.360	(S)	.003
Texas	12.1	37.3	2 257.7	.060	.316	.368	.003	.003
Utah	5.9	22.1	471.1	.074	.315	.427	*.012	.006
Vermont	2.7	20.8	557.2	.086	.518	.223	(S)	*.017
Virginia	7.1	28.3	809.3	.074	.293	.352	.008	.004
Washington	5.2	30.1	647.1	.081	.254	.407	.014	.003
West Virginia	3.5	23.1	242.5	.142	.397	(S)	.004	.002
Wisconsin	4.2	26.1	606.9	.080	.362	.445	(S)	*.004
Wyoming	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	.331	.383	(S)	(S)

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction. Is composed of three broad categories:

1. **New construction.** Includes the complete, original building of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning supplies and equipment.
2. **Additions, alterations, or reconstruction.** Includes construction work which adds to the value or useful life of an existing building or structure, or which adapts a building or structure to a new or different use. Included are "major replacements" of building systems such as the installation of a new roof or heating system and the resurfacing of streets or highways. This contrasts to the repair of a hole in a roof or the routine patching of highways and streets, which would be classified as maintenance and repair.
3. **Maintenance and repair.** Includes incidental construction work which keeps a property in ordinary working condition. Excluded are trash and snow removal, lawn maintenance and landscaping, and cleaning and janitorial services.

Number of establishments in business during year. Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Proprietors and working partners. These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners.

All employees. Comprises all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are not.

All employees is the sum of all employees during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.

Construction workers. Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers,

and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees. Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, and technical activities, as well as routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working foreman level.

Payroll. Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1992 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, 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 these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if unincorporated.

Fringe benefits. Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1992 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees.

Legally required contributions. Includes Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, and State temporary disability payments.

Voluntary payments. Includes life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, welfare plans, and union negotiated benefits.

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

Value of construction work done. Includes all value of construction work done during 1992 for construction work performed by general contractors and special trades contractors. Included is new construction, additions and alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Speculative builders were instructed to include the value of buildings and other structures built or being built for sale in 1992 but not sold. They were to include the costs of such construction plus normal profit. Also included is the cost of construction work done on buildings for rent or lease.

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air-conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies, elevators or escalators were instructed to include both the value for the installation and the receipts covering the price of the items installed.

Excluded was the cost of industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment which are not an integral part of a structure.

Other business receipts. Includes business receipts not reported as value of construction work done. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Excluded was the value of construction work done and receipts from other business operations in foreign countries and non-operating income such as interest and dividends.

Net value of construction work. Derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted out to others from the value of construction work done. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

Value added. Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to dollar value of business done, less costs for construction work subcontracted out to others, and costs for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

Selected costs. Represents the costs for materials, components, and supplies; costs for construction work subcontracted out to others; and costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental costs for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total costs to reporting establishments during 1992 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels. (Supplies include expendable tools which are charged to current accounts.)

- freight and other direct charges representing only amount paid after discounts, and the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company.
- costs for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings/structures for themselves which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, as well as costs for materials bought and resold to others.
- costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Excluded from this item are:

- industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment such as printing presses and computer systems, which are not an integral part of a structure.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Costs for construction work subcontracted out to others include:

- all costs during 1992 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors.

Excluded from this item are:

- the costs to the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies provided to a subcontractor for use. Such costs are reported under, "costs for materials, components, and supplies."
- costs for the rental of machinery or equipment.

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- costs for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.
- costs for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal, and coke products.

Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings.

Includes all costs during 1992 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes costs for the rental of land. It also excludes costs under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures."

Selected purchased services. Includes all costs during 1992 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of

repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increase the value of property or the cost of adapting it for another use. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures."

Assets and depreciation. Refers to the original cost of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices and shops); stationary machinery (generators and shop equipment); mobile machinery (tractors and trucks); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) buildings and other structures, additions, and related facilities; and (2) machinery and equipment.

Respondents were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, and destroyed during 1992.

Capital expenditures. Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1992 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment.

If leasing arrangements met the criteria set down by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) for a capital lease, respondents were instructed to report the original cost or market value of that equipment or building as a fixed asset and capital expenditure if acquired during 1992.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

Inventories. Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Builders who built on their own account for sale were requested to exclude work in progress and finished units not sold from inventories.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Ownership of construction projects. Shows the distribution of the value of construction work done by ownership of the project; that is, Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken during the construction phase. Government owned projects are shown separately for Federal and State and local governments.

Value of construction work subcontracted in from others. Includes the value of construction work during 1992 for work done by reporting establishments as subcontractors. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total value of construction work accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported value of construction work to develop a value for this item.

Types of construction. Provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1992. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. If respondents worked on more than one type of building or structure in a multibuilding complex, they were instructed to report separately for each building or type of structure. If they worked on a building that had more than one purpose; i.e, office and residential, or commercial, they were to classify the building by major purpose.

In addition, all respondents were requested to report the percentage of the value of construction work done for new construction, additions, alterations, or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of these terms.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached.** Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums.** Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives.** Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures containing two or more housing units other than attached single-family houses.
- **Hotels, motels, and tourist cabins.** Includes hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns, and tourist cabins intended for transient accommodations. Also included are hotel and motel conference centers.
- **Other residential buildings.** Includes dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Office buildings.** Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices. Also included are banks or financial buildings which are three stories or more. Medical office buildings are reported under hospitals and institutional buildings.

- **Other commercial buildings, such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations.** Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the retail and service trades. For example, shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, auto service stations, and one or two story bank or financial institutions.
 - **Industrial buildings.** Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that industrial parks should be classified under its primary usage such as warehouses, office space, commercial or industrial type buildings. Heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes are not included in this category but are reported under nonbuilding construction.
 - **Warehouses.** Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, mini-warehouses, and other such storage buildings.
 - **Religious buildings.** Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.
 - **Educational buildings.** Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums, and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing or commercial establishment, are also included.
 - **Hospitals and institutional buildings.** Includes medical office buildings and all other buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
 - **Farm buildings, nonresidential.** Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
 - **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings.** Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities such as sports arenas, convention centers, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, fitness centers, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
 - **Other nonresidential buildings.** Includes nonresidential buildings which are not classified elsewhere such as fire stations, post offices, bus and air passenger terminals and hangars, and prisons.
- Nonbuilding construction:**
- **Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guardrails, highway signs, and lighting.** Includes streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, culverts, right-of-way drainage, erosion control, and lighting. Also includes earthwork protective structures when used in connection with road improvements.
 - **Outdoor swimming pools.** Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
 - **Airport runways and related work.** Includes runways, taxiways, aprons, and related work.
 - **Private driveways and parking areas.** Includes all nonstructural parking areas and private driveways of all surface types.
 - **Fencing.** Includes all types of fencing.
 - **Recreational facilities.** Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
 - **Tunnels.** Includes highway, pedestrian, railroad, and water distribution tunnels.
 - **Bridges and elevated highways.** Includes viaducts and overpasses, roads, highways, railroads, and causeways built on structural supports.
 - **Dam and reservoir construction.** Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
 - **Marine construction.** Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, and locks.
 - **Harbor and port facilities.** Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
 - **Conservation and development construction.** Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, levees, jetties, breakwaters, and flood control projects.
 - **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities.** Includes electric power lines, telephone and telegraph lines, fiber optic cables, cable television lines, television and radio towers, and electric light and power facilities.
 - **Sewers, sewerlines, septic tanks, and related facilities.** Includes sanitary and storm sewers, pumping stations, septic systems, and related facilities.
 - **Water mains and related facilities.** Includes water supply systems, pumping stations, and related facilities.
 - **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines.** Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
 - **Urban mass transit.** Includes subways, trollies, street cars, and light rail systems.
 - **Railroad construction.** Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers for systems other than urban mass transit.
 - **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.** Includes coke ovens and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.

- **Power plants, nuclear.** Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Power plants, and cogeneration plants, except nuclear.** Includes electric and steam generating plants and cogenerating plants.
- **Sewage treatment plants.** Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water treatment plants.** Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Ships.** Includes special trade contractors working on ships and boats such as painters, carpenters, joiners, electricians, etc.
- **Other nonbuilding construction.** Includes all types of nonbuilding construction not included elsewhere.

Appendix B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family	174	Masonry, Stone Work, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentry and Floor Work Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentry Work Special Trade Contractors
16	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floor Work Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways	1761	Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified

Appendix C. Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

Publication Program

1992 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

The Census of Construction Industries is taken once every 5 years. The census covers all establishments engaged in construction, including:

- Building contractors
- Heavy construction contractors
- Special trade contractors (including plumbers, carpenters, painters, electricians)

Data products in the census of construction industries are issued in four publication series and in three media:

Printed reports	[P]
CD-ROM	[C]
Highlights online	[+]

Preliminary Industry Series (CC92-I-1(P) to -27(P))

(Available July 1994 through January 1995) [P] [C]

Twenty-six separate industry reports and a U.S. summary report, providing national statistics for establishments with payroll. Statistics shown for 1992 include:

- Number of establishments
- Number of employees
- Payroll
- Value of construction work done, by type of structure
- Selected operating costs

Final Industry Series (CC92-I-1 to -27)

(Available April 1995 through August 1995) [P] [C] [+]

Twenty-six separate industry reports and a U.S. summary report, providing statistics for the Nation and individual States on establishments with payroll. These reports update figures from the preliminary industry series (employment, payroll, value of construction, etc.) and provide measures of the following:

- Capital expenditures
- Inventories
- Industry profiles
- Assets
- Depreciation
- And much more

Geographic Area Series (CC92-A-1 to -10)

(Available August 1995 through December 1995) [P] [C] [+]

Nine reports on the construction industries, representing each census geographic division, and a U.S. summary report. Regional reports provide detailed data for States and metropolitan areas.

Subject Report—Legal Form of Organization and Type of Operation (CC92-S-1)

(Available August 1995) [P] [C]

One report providing selected national statistics for each industry by legal form of organization and type of operation. This report includes data for establishments with and without payroll. Data in this report include—

- Employment
- Payroll
- Value of construction work done
- Selected operating costs

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

The census of construction industries is part of the 1992 Economic Census. The economic census is conducted at 5-year intervals in years ending in 2 and 7 and consists of eight separate censuses:

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries
- Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

...plus several related programs: enterprise statistics; information on minority-owned and women-owned businesses; and the census of outlying areas, including separate economic census of Puerto Rico and other outlying areas. The census of agriculture and census of governments are conducted separately.

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

Order forms for the specific reports and other data products may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300. If you have any questions, call Census Customer Services 1-301-457-4100.