

Tennessee: 2002

Issued September 2005

EC02-23A-TN

2002 Economic Census

Construction

Geographic Area Series



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared in the Manufacturing and Construction Division under the direction of **Mendel D. Gayle**, Assistant Division Chief for Census and Related Programs who was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Susan Bucci**, Chief, Construction and Minerals Branch, assisted by **Michael Blake**, Section Chief, and **Raphael Corrado**, **Tom Flood**, **Robert Miller**, and **Robert Rosati**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Delsey Newman**, **Donald Powers**, **John Roehl**, **Linda Taylor**, **Michael Taylor**, and **Robert Wright** provided primary staff assistance. **Mendel D. Gayle**, Chief, Census and Related Programs Support Branch, assisted by **Kimberly DePhillip**, Section Chief, performed overall coordination of the publication process. **Patrick Duck**, **Michael Flaherty**, **Taylor C. Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

Mathematical and statistical techniques, as well as the coverage operations, were provided by **Paul Hsen**, Assistant Division Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Gregor** provided primary staff assistance.

Eddie J. Salyers, Assistant Division Chief of Economic Planning and Coordination Division, was responsible for overseeing the editing and tabulation procedures and the interactive analytical software. **Dennis Shoemaker** and **Kim Wortman**, Special Assistants, **John D. Ward**, Chief, Analytical Branch, and **Brandy L. Yarbrough**, Chief, Edit Branch, were responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, and correction. **Donna L. Hambric**, Chief of the Economic Planning Staff, was responsible for overseeing the systems and information for dissemination. **Douglas J. Miller**, Chief, Tables and Dissemination Branch, assisted by **Lisa Aispuro**, **Jamie Fleming**, **Keith Fuller**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Kathy G. Padgett** were responsible for developing the data dissemination systems and procedures.

The Geography Division staff, **Robert LaMacchia**, Chief, developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Howard R. Hogan**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Barry F. Sessamen**, Assistant Division Chief for Post Collection, was responsible for design and implementation of the processing system and computer programs. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Macro Analytical Branch, assisted by **Apparao V. Katikineni** and **Edward F. Johnson** provided computer programming and implementation.

The Systems Support Division provided the table composition system. **Robert Joseph Brown**, Table Image Processing System (TIPS) Senior Software Engineer, was responsible for the design and development of the TIPS, under the supervision of **Robert J. Bateman**, Assistant Division Chief, Information Systems.

The staff of the National Processing Center performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, and data entry.

Margaret A. Smith, **Bernadette J. Beasley**, and **Michael T. Browne** of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided publication and printing management, graphics design and composition, and editorial review for print and electronic media. General direction and production management were provided by **James R. Clark**, Assistant Division Chief, and **Susan L. Rappa**, Chief, Publications Services Branch.

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

2002 Economic Census

Construction

Geographic Area Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

Carlos M. Gutierrez,

Secretary

David A. Sampson,

Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration

Kathleen B. Cooper,

Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Charles Louis Kincannon,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Kathleen B. Cooper,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Charles Louis Kincannon,
Director

Hermann Habermann,
Deputy Director and
Chief Operating Officer

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Acting Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic, Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	v
Construction	ix
Tables	
1. Employment Statistics for Establishments by State: 2002	1
2. General Statistics for Establishments by State: 2002	3
3. Detailed Statistics for Establishments: 2002	5
4. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Employment Size Class: 2002	6
5. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Dollar Value of Business Done Size Class: 2002.....	7
6. Value of Construction Work for Establishments by Geographic Location of Construction Work: 2002	8
7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments by Type of Construction: 2002	9
8. Value of Business Done for Establishments by Kind-of-Business Activity: 2002	10
Appendixes	
A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Methodology	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas	--
-- Not applicable for this report.	

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7."

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

- Policymaking agencies of the federal government use the data to monitor economic activity and to assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

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

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information
52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

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

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

RELATIONSHIP TO HISTORICAL INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Prior to the 1997 Economic Census, data were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The 1997 Economic Census *Bridge Between NAICS and SIC* demonstrates the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it may not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

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

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

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company. (For selected industries, only payroll, employment, and classification are collected for individual establishments, while other data are collected on a consolidated basis.)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

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

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

All results of the 2002 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on digital versatile discs (DVD-ROMs) for sale by the Census Bureau. The American FactFinder system at the Internet site allows selective retrieval and downloading of the data. For more information, including a description of reports being issued, see the Internet site, write to the U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-6100, or call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart

from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated, providing comparable census data across economic sectors and using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census report forms.

The range of industries covered in the economic census expanded between 1967 and 2002. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity. New for 2002 is coverage of four industries classified in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector under the SIC system: landscape architectural services, landscaping services, veterinary services, and pet care services.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. Reports for 1997 were published primarily on the Internet and copies of 1992 reports are also available there. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987, 1992, and 1997 Economic Censuses contain databases that include all or nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for the 2002 Economic Census and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 2002 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/census02/guide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the census will be published in the *History of the 2002 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

This page is intentionally blank.

Construction

SCOPE

The Construction sector (sector 23) comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale, as building sites also are included in this sector.

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts).

Establishments primarily engaged in contracts that include responsibility for all aspects of individual construction projects are commonly known as general contractors, but also may be known as design-builders, construction managers, turnkey contractors, or (in cases where two or more establishments jointly secure a general contract) joint-venture contractors. Construction managers that provide oversight and scheduling only (i.e., agency) as well as construction managers that are responsible for the entire project (i.e., at risk) are included as general contractor type establishments. Establishments of the "general contractor type" frequently arrange construction of separate parts of their projects through subcontracts with other construction establishments.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to produce a specific component (e.g., masonry, painting, and electrical work) of a construction project are commonly known as specialty trade contractors. Activities of specialty trade contractors are usually subcontracted from other construction establishments but, especially in remodeling and repair construction, the work may be done directly for the owner of the property.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to construct buildings to be sold on sites that they own are known as operative builders, but also may be known as speculative builders or merchant builders. Operative builders produce buildings in a manner similar to general contractors, but their production processes also include site acquisition and securing of financial backing. Operative builders are most often associated with the construction of residential buildings. Like general contractors, they may subcontract all or part of the actual construction work on their buildings.

There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors.

Subsector 236, Construction of Buildings, comprises establishments of the general contractor type and operative builders involved in the construction of buildings. Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, comprises establishments involved in the construction of engineering projects. Subsector 238, Specialty Trade Contractors, comprises establishments engaged in specialty trade activities generally needed in the construction of all types of buildings.

Exclusions. Force account construction is construction work performed by an enterprise primarily engaged in some business other than construction for its own account and use, using employees of the enterprise. This activity is not included in the construction sector unless the construction work performed is the primary activity of a separate establishment of the enterprise.

The installation and the ongoing repair and maintenance of telecommunications and utility networks is excluded from construction when the establishments performing the work are not independent contractors. Although a growing proportion of this work is subcontracted to independent contractors in the Construction Sector, the operating units of telecommunications and utility companies performing this work are included with the telecommunications or utility activities.

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

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

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

REPORTS

The following reports provide statistics on this sector.

Industry Series. There are 31 reports, each covering a single NAICS industry (six-digit code). These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by construction, cost of materials, value of construction work, value of business done, capital expenditures, etc. The industry reports also include selected statistics for states. While most of the state data in the industry series reports are by physical location of the establishment, some data are available by reported location of the construction work. The data in industry reports are preliminary and subject to change in the following reports.

Geographic Area Series. There are 51 separate reports, one for each state and the District of Columbia. Each state report present similar statistics at the “all construction” level for each state.

Subject Series:

- **Industry General Summary.** This report contains industry statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry reports.
- **Industry Kind Of Business and Type of Construction Summary.** This report contains industry kind of business and types of construction statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry reports.
- **Geographic Area Summary.** This report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

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

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

1. The United States as a whole.
2. States and the District of Columbia.

3. Census regions. The regions are made up of groups of states as follows:

- a. Northeast region: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont
- b. Midwest region: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin
- c. South region: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia
- d. West region: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

DOLLAR VALUES

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

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1997 AND 2002 ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Both the 2002 Economic Census and the 1997 Economic Census present data based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). There were substantial revisions made to the entire construction sector, for 2002. These changes are:

1. Each subsector has been reclassified in 2002 to:
 - 236—Construction of Buildings
 - 237—Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
 - 238—Specialty Trade Contractors
2. Adopted several mining industries:
 - oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction, now in Industry 237120
 - site preparation and related construction activities on a contract or fee basis, now in Industry 238910.

More detailed information of NAICS changes from 1997 to 2002, may be examined at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/n02ton97.htm>.

In addition, there have been several additional data tables added, which did not exist in 1997. These tables for 2002 include e-commerce value of business done and leased and nonleased detail employment statistics by subsectors. Also included is housing starts by single NAICS industry (six-digit code).

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data compiled for this sector are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to identify all cases in the actual universe; definition and classification difficulties; differences in the interpretation of questions; errors in recording or coding the data obtained; and other errors of collection, response, coverage, processing, and estimation for missing or misreported data.

No direct measurement of these effects has been obtained except for estimation for missing or misreported data, as by the percentages shown in the tables. Precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize the effects of nonsampling errors. More information on the reliability of the data is included in Appendix C, Methodology.

DISCLOSURE

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The U.S. Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place contain data related to construction sector census data. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity. The construction sector census data covers both new construction and maintenance and repair work done by establishments classified in the construction industries. Significant amounts of construction are done by establishments classified outside of construction (real estate, manufacturing, utilities, and communications, for example), as both "force account" construction and construction done for others. In addition, the C30 series includes construction-related expenses such as architectural and engineering costs and the costs of materials supplied by owners that are normally not reflected in construction sector census data.

Data contained in the 2002 construction sector 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.

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

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with these data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue
N	Not available or not comparable
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards
X	Not applicable
Z	Less than half the unit shown
a	0 to 19 employees
b	20 to 99 employees
c	100 to 249 employees
e	250 to 499 employees
f	500 to 999 employees
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees
m	100,000 employees or more

p 10 to 19 percent estimated
q 20 to 29 percent estimated
r Revised
s Sampling error exceeds 40 percent
nsk Not specified by kind
– Represents zero (page image/print only)
(CC) Consolidated city
(IC) Independent city

Table 1. Employment Statistics for Establishments by State: 2002

[Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Number of construction workers in				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
			Total	Construction workers	March	May	August	November	Total	Construction workers	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
TENNESSEE											
23	Construction	10 570	123 972	92 826	91 034	92 792	94 828	92 651	4 192 945	2 873 378	2
236	Construction of buildings	3 008	28 765	19 199	19 294	19 372	19 548	18 583	1 055 519	608 043	4
2361	Residential building construction ..	2 219	11 676	7 646	7 847	7 783	7 665	7 289	417 544	252 650	7
23611	Residential building construction ..	2 219	11 676	7 646	7 847	7 783	7 665	7 289	417 544	252 650	7
236115	New single-family housing construction (except operative builders)	823	3 968	2 715	2 772	2 781	2 701	2 604	109 705	69 934	11
236116	New multifamily housing construction (except operative builders)	20	347	234	259	234	240	203	14 402	8 694	1
236117	New housing operative builders	533	3 831	2 492	2 598	2 463	2 494	2 412	189 664	\$119 882	17
236118	Residential remodelers	842	3 530	2 206	2 217	2 305	2 231	2 070	103 773	54 141	9
2362	Nonresidential building construction	789	17 089	11 553	11 448	11 589	11 883	11 294	637 975	355 392	4
23621	Industrial building construction ..	26	1 325	922	844	877	1 018	951	55 248	29 906	4
236210	Industrial building construction ..	26	1 325	922	844	877	1 018	951	55 248	29 906	4
23622	Commercial and institutional building construction	763	15 764	10 631	10 604	10 712	10 865	10 343	582 727	325 486	5
236220	Commercial and institutional building construction	763	15 764	10 631	10 604	10 712	10 865	10 343	582 727	325 486	5
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	977	24 338	19 301	19 005	19 064	19 380	19 754	945 218	708 910	4
2371	Utility system construction	333	10 287	8 290	8 531	7 571	8 090	8 970	483 845	378 480	3
23711	Water and sewer line and related structures construction	184	3 418	2 708	2 700	2 734	2 740	2 658	114 833	79 049	9
237110	Water and sewer line and related structures construction	184	3 418	2 708	2 700	2 734	2 740	2 658	114 833	79 049	9
23712	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	12	266	222	235	228	226	199	8 724	6 869	9
237120	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	12	266	222	235	228	226	199	8 724	6 869	9
23713	Power and communication line and related structures construction	137	6 603	5 360	5 597	4 609	5 124	6 112	360 289	292 561	2
237130	Power and communication line and related structures construction	137	6 603	5 360	5 597	4 609	5 124	6 112	360 289	292 561	2
2372	Land subdivision	194	1 390	593	594	668	561	550	49 822	17 334	13
23721	Land subdivision	194	1 390	593	594	668	561	550	49 822	17 334	13
237210	Land subdivision	194	1 390	593	594	668	561	550	49 822	17 334	13
2373	Highway, street, and bridge construction	235	10 038	8 334	7 737	8 656	8 668	8 277	326 550	250 486	4
23731	Highway, street, and bridge construction	235	10 038	8 334	7 737	8 656	8 668	8 277	326 550	250 486	4
237310	Highway, street, and bridge construction	235	10 038	8 334	7 737	8 656	8 668	8 277	326 550	250 486	4
2379	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	216	2 623	2 083	2 143	2 168	2 062	1 957	85 001	62 610	27
23799	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	216	2 623	2 083	2 143	2 168	2 062	1 957	85 001	62 610	27
237990	Other heavy and civil engineering construction ..	216	2 623	2 083	2 143	2 168	2 062	1 957	85 001	62 610	27
238	Specialty trade contractors	6 585	70 869	54 326	52 735	54 356	55 899	54 313	2 192 208	1 556 425	2
2381	Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	1 743	15 596	12 487	12 054	12 473	12 714	12 706	431 323	308 111	6
23811	Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	427	3 443	2 942	2 736	3 021	3 089	2 923	95 057	72 265	9
238110	Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors ..	427	3 443	2 942	2 736	3 021	3 089	2 923	95 057	72 265	9
23812	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	\$67	1 280	1 022	958	952	963	1 216	41 253	31 377	19
238120	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	\$67	1 280	1 022	958	952	963	1 216	41 253	31 377	19
23813	Framing contractors	200	1 031	833	780	932	864	755	18 275	14 299	23
238130	Framing contractors	200	1 031	833	780	932	864	755	18 275	14 299	23
23814	Masonry contractors	436	4 440	3 627	3 550	3 485	3 700	3 771	115 467	88 918	13
238140	Masonry contractors	436	4 440	3 627	3 550	3 485	3 700	3 771	115 467	88 918	13
23815	Glass and glazing contractors ..	\$74	587	401	389	418	400	395	18 937	12 288	15
238150	Glass and glazing contractors	\$74	587	401	389	418	400	395	18 937	12 288	15
23816	Roofing contractors	420	3 465	2 704	2 680	2 647	2 728	2 761	101 305	64 302	12
238160	Roofing contractors	420	3 465	2 704	2 680	2 647	2 728	2 761	101 305	64 302	12
23817	Siding contractors	101	891	637	654	708	648	538	24 775	15 262	20
238170	Siding contractors	101	891	637	654	708	648	538	24 775	15 262	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment Statistics for Establishments by State: 2002—Con.

[Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Number of construction workers in				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
			Total	Construction workers	March	May	August	November	Total	Construction workers	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
TENNESSEE—Con.											
23	Construction—Con.										
238	Specialty trade contractors—Con.										
2381	Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors—Con.										
23819	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors...	17	460	321	307	309	321	347	16 254	9 400	1
238190	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	17	460	321	307	309	321	347	16 254	9 400	1
2382	Building equipment contractors ...	2 406	37 067	27 924	27 376	27 885	28 474	27 964	1 251 927	902 282	2
23821	Electrical Contractors	895	15 020	11 905	11 528	11 851	12 237	12 006	511 483	378 272	5
238210	Electrical Contractors	895	15 020	11 905	11 528	11 851	12 237	12 006	511 483	378 272	5
23822	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	1 370	19 547	14 275	13 999	14 268	14 493	14 339	641 092	459 475	2
238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	1 370	19 547	14 275	13 999	14 268	14 493	14 339	641 092	459 475	2
23829	Other building equipment contractors	141	2 499	1 745	1 849	1 766	1 743	1 620	99 352	64 535	9
238290	Other building equipment contractors	141	2 499	1 745	1 849	1 766	1 743	1 620	99 352	64 535	9
2383	Building finishing contractors	1 356	10 061	7 825	7 602	7 793	8 228	7 675	274 313	186 632	7
23831	Drywall and insulation contractors	273	4 107	3 442	3 345	3 385	3 652	3 385	123 763	86 240	11
238310	Drywall and insulation contractors	273	4 107	3 442	3 345	3 385	3 652	3 385	123 763	86 240	11
23832	Painting and wall covering contractors	426	2 797	2 161	2 186	2 140	2 269	2 050	62 715	45 942	13
238320	Painting and wall covering contractors	426	2 797	2 161	2 186	2 140	2 269	2 050	62 715	45 942	13
23833	Flooring contractors	76	506	367	318	361	402	386	14 633	8 990	13
238330	Flooring contractors	76	506	367	318	361	402	386	14 633	8 990	13
23834	Tile and terrazzo contractors	84	665	469	460	493	466	458	20 556	11 686	27
238340	Tile and terrazzo contractors	84	665	469	460	493	466	458	20 556	11 686	27
23835	Finish carpentry contractors	448	1 501	1 018	921	1 029	1 089	1 034	37 154	23 253	13
238350	Finish carpentry contractors	448	1 501	1 018	921	1 029	1 089	1 034	37 154	23 253	13
23839	Other building finishing contractors	^s 49	485	367	373	384	351	362	15 493	10 521	20
238390	Other building finishing contractors	^s 49	485	367	373	384	351	362	15 493	10 521	20
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	1 080	8 145	6 090	5 703	6 206	6 483	5 968	234 645	159 399	8
23891	Site preparation contractors	676	4 958	3 829	3 657	3 876	4 028	3 754	143 859	100 286	9
238910	Site preparation contractors	676	4 958	3 829	3 657	3 876	4 028	3 754	143 859	100 286	9
23899	All other specialty trade contractors	405	3 187	2 261	2 046	2 330	2 455	2 214	90 785	59 112	15
238990	All other specialty trade contractors	405	3 187	2 261	2 046	2 330	2 455	2 214	90 785	59 112	15

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

Table 2. General Statistics for Establishments by State: 2002

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

NAICS code	Industry	E ¹	Value of business done ²	Value of construction work ²	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Total rental costs	Capital expenditures, except land	Gross book value of depreciable assets, end-of-year
TENNESSEE											
23	Construction	1	19 761 128	19 588 060	14 371 793	9 197 180	5 347 681	5 216 267	271 542	376 585	3 126 705
236	Construction of buildings	1	8 571 369	8 523 910	4 704 336	2 909 150	1 842 644	3 819 574	67 234	59 378	493 711
2361	Residential building construction ..	2	3 191 591	3 173 248	2 187 928	1 167 158	1 039 114	985 320	18 177	30 113	213 981
23611	Residential building construction	2	3 191 591	3 173 248	2 187 928	1 167 158	1 039 114	985 320	18 177	30 113	213 981
236115	New single-family housing construction (except operative builders)	3	689 855	686 823	477 769	246 353	234 449	209 053	5 520	7 493	51 534
236116	New multifamily housing construction (except operative builders)	-	140 460	139 551	59 114	32 946	27 077	80 438	1 019	736	5 156
236117	New housing operative builders	1	1 766 790	1 756 998	1 264 703	650 723	623 773	492 294	5 546	15 294	115 255
236118	Residential remodelers	3	594 487	589 876	386 342	237 137	153 815	203 535	6 092	6 590	42 036
2362	Nonresidential building construction	1	5 379 777	5 350 662	2 516 408	1 741 993	803 531	2 834 254	49 057	29 266	279 730
23621	Industrial building construction ..	-	351 157	D	D	116 123	58 366	176 668	4 291	3 067	48 743
236210	Industrial building construction	-	351 157	D	D	116 123	58 366	176 668	4 291	3 067	48 743
23622	Commercial and institutional building construction	1	5 028 621	D	D	1 625 870	745 164	2 657 587	44 766	26 199	230 987
236220	Commercial and institutional building construction	1	5 028 621	D	D	1 625 870	745 164	2 657 587	44 766	26 199	230 987
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	-	3 888 000	3 839 008	3 105 606	2 085 205	1 069 392	733 403	62 967	124 124	1 161 457
2371	Utility system construction	1	1 239 770	1 224 677	1 064 708	835 580	244 220	159 969	22 758	29 096	305 777
23711	Water and sewer line and related structures construction	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	15 033	21 046	178 307
237110	Water and sewer line and related structures construction	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	15 033	21 046	178 307
23712	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	492	814	11 562
237120	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	492	814	11 562
23713	Power and communication line and related structures construction	-	D	D	609 390	561 724	D	D	7 233	7 235	115 908
237130	Power and communication line and related structures construction	-	D	D	609 390	561 724	D	D	7 233	7 235	115 908
2372	Land subdivision	3	275 182	269 182	196 737	147 733	55 004	72 446	^{\$4} 477	8 147	42 479
23721	Land subdivision	3	275 182	269 182	196 737	147 733	55 004	72 446	^{\$4} 477	8 147	42 479
237210	Land subdivision	3	275 182	269 182	196 737	147 733	55 004	72 446	^{\$4} 477	8 147	42 479
2373	Highway, street, and bridge construction	-	2 045 781	2 033 821	1 598 726	953 967	656 719	435 095	27 636	73 207	673 164
23731	Highway, street, and bridge construction	-	2 045 781	2 033 821	1 598 726	953 967	656 719	435 095	27 636	73 207	673 164
237310	Highway, street, and bridge construction	-	2 045 781	2 033 821	1 598 726	953 967	656 719	435 095	27 636	73 207	673 164
2379	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	-	327 266	311 328	245 435	147 924	113 449	65 893	8 095	13 674	140 037
23799	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	-	327 266	311 328	245 435	147 924	113 449	65 893	8 095	13 674	140 037
237990	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	-	327 266	311 328	245 435	147 924	113 449	65 893	8 095	13 674	140 037
238	Specialty trade contractors	1	7 301 760	7 225 142	6 561 852	4 202 825	2 435 645	663 290	141 341	193 082	1 471 537
2381	Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	1	1 440 188	1 427 360	1 321 406	853 596	480 638	105 955	30 205	38 513	281 533
23811	Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	2	390 501	387 225	356 947	222 106	138 117	30 278	7 645	12 929	69 100
238110	Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors ..	2	390 501	387 225	356 947	222 106	138 117	30 278	7 645	12 929	69 100
23812	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	-	118 016	D	D	88 657	D	D	6 258	4 850	36 610
238120	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	-	118 016	D	D	88 657	D	D	6 258	4 850	36 610
23813	Framing contractors	-	79 321	79 321	65 417	42 519	22 898	^{\$13} 904	705	885	7 893
238130	Framing contractors	-	79 321	79 321	65 417	42 519	22 898	^{\$13} 904	705	885	7 893
23814	Masonry contractors	-	288 167	D	272 828	202 255	D	D	5 690	5 519	57 869
238140	Masonry contractors	-	288 167	D	272 828	202 255	D	D	5 690	5 519	57 869
23815	Glass and glazing contractors ..	-	D	D	58 579	33 896	28 373	D	1 319	1 592	21 239
238150	Glass and glazing contractors	-	D	D	58 579	33 896	28 373	D	1 319	1 592	21 239
23816	Roofing contractors	3	376 460	374 108	347 045	192 946	156 452	27 062	5 864	11 176	68 204
238160	Roofing contractors	3	376 460	374 108	347 045	192 946	156 452	27 062	5 864	11 176	68 204
23817	Siding contractors	1	78 091	77 806	72 557	42 033	30 808	5 249	1 235	917	9 501
238170	Siding contractors	1	78 091	77 806	72 557	42 033	30 808	5 249	1 235	917	9 501
23819	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors ..	-	D	D	D	29 184	D	D	1 489	646	11 118
238190	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	-	D	D	D	29 184	D	D	1 489	646	11 118

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. General Statistics for Establishments by State: 2002—Con.

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

NAICS code	Industry	E ¹	Value of business done ²	Value of construction work ²	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Total rental costs	Capital expenditures, except land	Gross book value of depreciable assets, end-of-year
TENNESSEE—Con.											
23	Construction—Con.										
238	Specialty trade contractors—Con.										
2382	Building equipment contractors . . .	1	4 061 329	4 031 302	3 698 504	2 324 917	1 403 615	332 798	67 082	88 992	586 550
23821	Electrical Contractors	1	1 394 147	1 386 094	1 314 690	859 524	463 219	71 404	22 458	19 673	177 559
238210	Electrical Contractors	1	1 394 147	1 386 094	1 314 690	859 524	463 219	71 404	22 458	19 673	177 559
23822	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	1	2 301 759	2 292 875	2 091 127	1 253 585	846 426	201 748	36 992	52 267	316 186
238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	1	2 301 759	2 292 875	2 091 127	1 253 585	846 426	201 748	36 992	52 267	316 186
23829	Other building equipment contractors	1	365 423	352 332	292 686	211 807	93 970	\$59 646	7 631	17 051	92 806
238290	Other building equipment contractors	1	365 423	352 332	292 686	211 807	93 970	\$59 646	7 631	17 051	92 806
2383	Building finishing contractors	2	890 208	877 444	773 271	495 961	290 075	104 172	14 006	14 543	125 895
23831	Drywall and insulation contractors	2	373 097	372 819	319 905	201 195	118 988	52 913	5 760	5 235	36 575
238310	Drywall and insulation contractors	2	373 097	372 819	319 905	201 195	118 988	52 913	5 760	5 235	36 575
23832	Painting and wall covering contractors	2	172 605	170 254	158 771	119 111	42 011	11 483	3 144	4 852	40 258
238320	Painting and wall covering contractors	2	172 605	170 254	158 771	119 111	42 011	11 483	3 144	4 852	40 258
23833	Flooring contractors	2	71 855	D	56 668	29 079	D	D	1 329	727	8 492
238330	Flooring contractors	2	71 855	D	56 668	29 079	D	D	1 329	727	8 492
23834	Tile and terrazzo contractors	1	46 419	D	D	25 231	D	D	474	799	6 040
238340	Tile and terrazzo contractors	1	46 419	D	D	25 231	D	D	474	799	6 040
23835	Finish carpentry contractors	1	185 274	D	153 732	96 034	D	D	2 352	2 011	24 674
238350	Finish carpentry contractors	1	185 274	D	153 732	96 034	D	D	2 352	2 011	24 674
23839	Other building finishing contractors	—	40 959	D	D	25 310	D	D	947	918	9 855
238390	Other building finishing contractors	—	40 959	D	D	25 310	D	D	947	918	9 855
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2	910 034	889 036	768 671	528 351	261 317	120 366	30 048	51 035	477 559
23891	Site preparation contractors	2	524 935	514 453	443 730	322 824	131 388	70 723	23 927	37 227	333 207
238910	Site preparation contractors	2	524 935	514 453	443 730	322 824	131 388	70 723	23 927	37 227	333 207
23899	All other specialty trade contractors	2	385 099	374 583	324 941	205 527	129 929	49 643	6 120	13 809	144 352
238990	All other specialty trade contractors	2	385 099	374 583	324 941	205 527	129 929	49 643	6 120	13 809	144 352

¹Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. Data for establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated were calculated using industry averages and imputation for nonresponse. The following symbols are shown where estimated imputation-based data on construction receipts account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work have been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definitions. See Appendix A for the modified definitions.

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

Table 3. Detailed Statistics for Establishments: 2002

[Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Item	Value	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
TENNESSEE		
All establishments number	10 570	3
All employees number	123 972	2
Construction workers in March number	91 034	2
Construction workers in May number	92 792	2
Construction workers in August number	94 828	2
Construction workers in November number	92 651	2
Average number of construction workers number	92 826	2
Other employees in March number	32 129	2
Other employees in May number	30 439	2
Other employees in August number	30 661	2
Other employees in November number	31 353	2
Average number of other employees number	31 146	2
Total payroll \$1,000	4 192 945	2
Construction workers \$1,000	2 873 378	3
Other employees \$1,000	1 319 567	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees \$1,000	965 134	1
Fringe benefits, all employees \$1,000	873 684	2
Legally required expenditures \$1,000	536 128	2
Voluntary expenditures \$1,000	337 556	1
Value of business done ¹ \$1,000	19 761 128	2
Value of construction work ¹ \$1,000	19 588 060	2
Value of construction work on government owned projects \$1,000	5 615 816	2
Value of construction work on federally owned projects \$1,000	1 412 140	2
Value of construction work on state and locally owned projects \$1,000	4 203 676	2
Value of construction work on privately owned projects \$1,000	13 972 244	3
Other business receipts \$1,000	173 068	5
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others \$1,000	6 482 567	2
Net value of construction work \$1,000	14 371 793	2
Value added \$1,000	9 197 180	3
Selected costs \$1,000	10 563 948	2
Materials, parts, and supplies \$1,000	5 078 722	2
Construction work subcontracted out to others \$1,000	5 216 267	2
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants \$1,000	268 959	3
Purchased electricity \$1,000	42 623	3
Natural gas and manufactured gas \$1,000	15 944	4
Gasoline and diesel fuel \$1,000	194 960	4
On-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel \$1,000	125 329	3
Off-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel \$1,000	69 631	8
All other fuels and lubricants \$1,000	15 432	5
Total rental costs \$1,000	271 542	2
Machinery and equipment \$1,000	178 488	3
Buildings \$1,000	93 054	3
Selected purchased services \$1,000	538 077	4
Communication services \$1,000	161 522	4
Repairs to buildings and other structures \$1,000	83 015	2
Repairs to machinery and equipment \$1,000	147 032	3
Legal services \$1,000	23 258	6
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services \$1,000	70 900	19
Advertising and promotional services \$1,000	52 349	6
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets \$1,000	2 887 102	2
Capital expenditures, other than land \$1,000	376 585	3
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets \$1,000	136 982	2
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets \$1,000	3 126 705	2
Depreciation charges during year \$1,000	323 951	2
Establishments with inventories number	1 915	—
Value of construction work for establishments with inventories \$1,000	5 334 211	—
End-of-2002, inventories of materials and supplies \$1,000	299 455	19
End-of-2001, inventories of materials and supplies \$1,000	272 153	29
Establishments with no inventories number	7 857	—
Value of construction work for establishments with no inventories \$1,000	13 519 859	—
Establishments not reporting inventories number	798	—
Value of construction work for establishments not reporting inventores \$1,000	733 990	—

¹For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work have been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definitions. See Appendix A for the modified definitions.

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

Table 4. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Employment Size Class: 2002

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Employment size class	E ¹	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of business done ²	Value of construction work ²	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	C
TENNESSEE											
All establishments	1	10 570	123 972	4 192 945	19 761 128	19 588 060	14 371 793	9 197 180	5 347 681	5 216 267	2
Establishments with—											
1 to 4 employees	3	5 837	12 379	253 401	1 758 575	1 744 213	1 306 011	789 137	531 236	438 203	6
5 to 9 employees	2	2 166	13 653	368 816	1 700 953	1 681 944	1 341 300	803 308	557 001	340 644	7
10 to 19 employees	2	1 269	17 187	541 739	2 378 058	2 360 509	1 765 638	1 109 908	673 279	594 871	6
20 to 49 employees	1	873	26 181	938 326	4 004 339	3 965 387	3 001 893	1 898 565	1 142 280	963 494	4
50 to 99 employees	—	279	19 048	714 466	3 389 378	3 357 035	2 318 645	1 456 168	894 820	1 038 390	4
100 to 249 employees	—	110	16 903	654 487	3 193 225	3 150 721	2 079 916	1 341 448	780 972	1 070 805	2
250 to 499 employees	—	27	9 360	313 152	2 177 391	2 172 520	1 632 231	1 104 690	532 412	540 289	—
500 to 999 employees	—	7	5 123	143 829	589 525	586 046	D	304 322	D	D	—
1,000 employees or more	—	3	4 139	264 729	569 685	569 685	D	389 634	D	D	—

¹Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. Data for establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated were calculated using industry averages and imputation for nonresponse. The following symbols are shown where estimated imputation-based data on construction receipts account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

²For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work have been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definitions. See Appendix A for the modified definitions.

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

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Dollar Value of Business Done Size Class: 2002

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Dollar value size class	E ¹	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of business done ²	Value of construction work ²	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	G
TENNESSEE											
All establishments	1	10 570	123 972	4 192 945	19 761 128	19 588 060	14 371 793	9 197 180	5 347 681	5 216 267	2
Establishments with value of business done—											
Less than \$25,000	2	S	S	⁹ 903	² 202	² 202	² 114	¹ 325	⁷ 88	⁸ 9	⁴ 0
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	S	S	6 697	18 771	18 771	16 306	11 274	5 032	2 465	19
\$50,000 to \$99,999	5	1 117	1 816	24 283	82 736	81 507	70 423	45 701	25 951	11 084	13
\$100,000 to \$249,999	4	2 578	6 756	120 189	449 272	447 762	391 620	258 759	134 371	56 143	8
\$250,000 to \$499,999	3	1 645	8 133	173 050	594 563	591 200	518 414	349 550	172 227	72 786	9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	2	1 784	12 501	332 662	1 225 631	1 205 945	999 398	652 242	366 842	206 547	8
\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	2	1 472	18 846	573 052	2 196 774	2 174 087	1 776 395	1 127 306	671 776	397 692	6
\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	2	656	16 397	561 052	2 225 401	2 207 449	1 751 850	1 067 347	702 454	455 599	5
\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	—	333	15 290	576 068	2 340 341	2 316 417	1 820 596	1 116 897	727 623	495 821	4
\$10,000,000 or more	—	345	43 522	1 824 990	10 625 438	10 542 720	7 024 678	4 566 780	2 540 616	3 518 042	4

¹Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. Data for establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated were calculated using industry averages and imputation for nonresponse. The following symbols are shown where estimated imputation-based data on construction receipts account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

²For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work have been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definitions. See Appendix A for the modified definitions.

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

Table 6. **Value of Construction Work for Establishments by Geographic Location of Construction Work: 2002**

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to the geographic location of construction work. Data are not shown for those geographic locations in which construction work is relatively insignificant. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Geographic location of construction work	Value of construction work ¹	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
TENNESSEE		
Total	19 588 060	2
Construction work done in Alabama	228 069	2
Construction work done in Arkansas	311 980	3
Construction work done in Florida	259 523	7
Construction work done in Georgia	339 521	2
Construction work done in Kentucky	267 689	6
Construction work done in Mississippi	398 554	2
Construction work done in North Carolina	435 692	1
Construction work done in South Carolina	138 998	1
Construction work done in Tennessee	16 060 856	2
Construction work done in Texas	220 904	3
Construction work done in Virginia	210 288	4

¹For the 2002 Economic Census, the definition of value of construction work has been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definition. See Appendix A for the modified definition.

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

Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments by Type of Construction: 2002

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Type of construction	Value of construction work ¹				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
TENNESSEE								
Total	19 588 060	12 931 706	4 252 327	2 404 027	2	3	2	2
Building construction, total	14 420 956	9 625 143	3 150 669	1 645 144	2	3	2	3
Single-family houses, detached and attached	4 723 443	3 427 015	685 316	611 112	7	10	9	7
Single-family houses, detached	4 338 772	3 165 037	611 072	562 663	8	10	10	7
Single-family houses, attached	384 671	261 978	74 243	48 449	8	8	20	12
Apartment buildings (2 or more units), such as rentals, apartment type condominiums and cooperatives	418 180	288 449	68 914	60 817	3	3	14	6
Manufacturing and industrial warehouses	704 642	381 545	160 882	162 215	3	4	4	4
Other manufacturing and light industrial buildings, such as factories, assembly plants, and industrial research laboratories	964 366	549 225	227 803	187 339	2	2	3	3
Hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	454 466	290 717	124 506	39 243	4	5	5	8
Office buildings	1 199 566	669 669	369 523	160 374	3	4	5	4
Stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations, and other commercial buildings	1 759 230	1 187 575	393 954	177 700	3	3	6	6
Commercial warehouses such as distribution buildings and mini-storage	361 697	267 699	51 902	42 096	2	2	3	8
Religious buildings	478 448	339 260	104 775	34 414	3	4	4	6
Educational buildings	1 067 550	784 496	214 791	68 263	3	3	5	29
Health care and institutional buildings	1 641 063	920 443	661 783	58 838	1	1	2	14
Public safety buildings such as prisons, police, and fire stations	353 242	302 425	33 249	17 568	1	1	5	7
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	133 804	94 206	25 858	13 741	5	3	11	32
Other building construction	161 258	122 419	27 414	11 425	4	4	8	20
Nonbuilding construction, total	4 588 218	2 727 677	1 101 657	758 884	2	2	5	4
Highways, streets, and related work, such as installation of guardrails and signs	1 703 639	1 143 721	344 997	214 921	2	2	2	3
Private driveways and parking areas	280 800	162 750	61 965	56 085	11	9	14	18
Bridges and elevated highways	257 538	130 960	88 303	38 275	17	4	50	3
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	626 956	407 923	101 244	117 790	9	8	14	17
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	340 416	192 331	55 668	92 418	7	7	9	19
Water mains, storage, and related facilities	286 540	215 592	45 576	25 372	18	15	29	31
Power and communication transmission lines, cables, towers, and related facilities	389 037	209 529	115 205	64 303	4	3	9	4
Power plants	443 603	165 479	156 755	121 369	—	—	—	—
Sewage and water treatment plants	194 974	85 157	84 246	25 571	7	8	8	19
Other nonbuilding construction	691 670	422 158	148 942	120 569	7	9	6	12
Construction work, nsk	578 887	578 887	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹For the 2002 Economic Census, the definition of value of construction work has been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definition. See Appendix A for the modified definition.

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

Table 8. Value of Business Done for Establishments by Kind-of-Business Activity: 2002

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Primary and other kind of business activities	Value of business done ¹	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
TENNESSEE		
Total	19 761 128	2
Building construction, total	7 652 041	3
Building construction on land owned by you, for sale	1 452 639	15
Building construction on land owned by others	4 703 643	2
Remodeling contractor	829 617	7
Construction management, at risk (for building construction)	439 992	2
Construction management, agency or fee only (for building construction)	226 150	5
Heavy construction and civil engineering construction, total	3 823 595	4
Subdividing and servicing of raw land into lots, for sale by you	363 759	32
Highway and street general contractor	735 768	3
Paving contractor -- asphalt or concrete for highways, streets, bridges, or airport runways	817 534	4
Heavy construction contractor, such as bridges, tunnels, pipelines, and utility lines	1 230 329	7
Cable and conduit laying contractor	275 972	5
Excavation work, earthmoving or land clearing contractor, not connected with buildings	400 231	4
Special trade contractors, total	5 310 529	3
Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning contractor (HVAC)	962 269	3
Mechanical contractor	489 544	3
Plumbing contractor	651 019	3
Painting contractor	171 318	12
Electric power installation and service contractor, including lighting	1 001 019	4
Telecommunications installation and service contractor (except transmission lines)	151 658	10
Masonry contractor, brick, block, or stone (except brick paving)	236 776	12
Drywall contractor	170 777	10
Finish carpentry contractor	170 516	11
Roofing contractor, except sheet metal	232 265	14
Asphalt, concrete, and brick paving contractor, residential or commercial driveways and parking areas	203 170	13
Concrete Contractor (except paving or foundation)	344 931	8
Excavation work: earthmoving or land clearing contractor, connected with buildings	361 326	9
Millwright and machine rigging contractor	163 941	6
All other construction activities	2 225 697	4
Other business activities secondary to construction activities, total	170 380	4
All other business activities secondary to construction activities	170 380	4
Kind of business activity, nsk	578 887	14

¹For the 2002 Economic Census, the definition of value of construction work has been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definition. See Appendix A for the modified definition.

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

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

ESTABLISHMENT

A relatively permanent office, or other place of business, where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. Generally, 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.

Number of establishments 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.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Includes all full-time and part-time individuals on the payrolls of construction establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are individuals on paid sick leave, paid holidays, paid vacations, and salaried officers and executives of a corporation. Excluded are subcontractors and their employees; temporary staffing obtained from a staffing service; and proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

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

The all employees or total number of employees number is the sum of construction workers plus other employees who were on the payroll during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by four.

Construction workers

Includes all payroll workers (up through the working supervisory 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, on-site record keepers, and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category and are included in the other employees category.

The average number of construction workers is the sum of construction workers who were on the payroll during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by four.

Other employees

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

The average number of other employees is the sum of other employees who were on the payroll during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by four.

PAYROLL

Includes the gross earnings paid in the reporting year to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, and vacation and sick leave pay, prior to deductions such 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.

Payroll for Construction Workers

Includes the gross earnings paid in the reporting year to all construction workers on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, and vacation and sick leave pay, prior to deductions such as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds.

Payroll for Other Employees

Includes the gross earnings paid in the reporting year to all other employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, and vacations and sick leave pay, prior to deductions such as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. Payroll of other employees excludes salaries of the proprietor or partners, if unincorporated.

FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

Includes the gross earnings paid in the first quarter of the reporting year to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. The first-quarter payroll period is the first quarterly pay period which includes March 12. Included are all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, and vacation and sick leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. It also includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if unincorporated.

FRINGE BENEFITS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

Includes the total sum of fringe benefits of all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Includes expenditures made by the employer for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees.

Legally Required Expenditures

Includes expenditures made by the employer for Social Security and Medicare contributions, unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, and state temporary disability payments.

Voluntary Expenditures

Includes expenditures made by the employer for life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, welfare plans, and union negotiated benefits.

VALUE OF BUSINESS DONE

Includes the sum of value of construction work and other business receipts. Value of business done is the sum of receipts, billings, or sales from establishments of construction business activities plus receipts from other business activities.

Value of Construction Work

In the 1987-1997 censuses, the value of construction work was collected to measure actual construction activity done during the year. Studies have shown that respondents were not able to accurately report these data. In 2002, receipts, billings, or sales for construction work was collected.

This item includes the receipts, billings, or sales for construction work done by building contractors, heavy and civil engineering construction contractors, and specialty trade contractors. Included are new construction, additions, alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of construction components such 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 receipts covering the price of the items installed. Excluded are the cost of industrial and other special machinery and equipment that are not an integral part of a structure and receipts from business operations in foreign countries.

The value of construction work consists of several components that are summed up individually to get the total value of construction work. These components are:

1. Value of construction work on government owned projects. This is the total of all projects owned by federal, state, and local governments:
 - a. Value of construction work on federally owned projects. This is the value of construction work for projects owned by the federal government.
 - b. Value of construction work on state and locally owned projects. This is the summed total value of construction work for all projects owned by state and local governments.
2. Value of construction work on privately owned projects. This is the value of construction work for projects owned privately (excluding government owned projects).

Other Business Receipts

Includes the receipts for all other business activities done by an establishment in the current year. Includes business receipts not reported as value of construction work. This includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment without operator, manufacturing, transportation, legal services, 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 are nonoperating income such as interest, dividends, the sale of fixed assets, or receipts from other business operations in foreign countries.

NET VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

Includes the value of construction work less the cost of construction work subcontracted out to others.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of construction activity is equal to value of business done, less costs for construction work subcontracted out to others and costs for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK SUBCONTRACTED IN FROM OTHERS

Includes the value of construction work done by reporting establishments as subcontractors to other contractors or builders. 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 dollar value.

CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS PERCENT ESTIMATED

Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. For establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated, the data were calculated using industry averages and imputation for nonresponse.

SELECTED COSTS

Includes the direct charges actually paid or payable for costs incurred for purchases of materials, components, and supplies; costs of 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 not included.

Cost of Materials, Components, and Supplies

Includes the costs for materials, components, and supplies used by establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings, structures, or other facilities plus costs for materials bought and resold to others. Also included are costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies although the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use. Supplies include expendable tools which are charged to current accounts. Freight and other direct charges representing only that amount paid after discounts and the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company are also included. Excluded from this item are the cost of fuels, lubricants, electric energy, and industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment such as printing presses; computer systems that are not an integral part of a structure; and materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Cost of Construction Work Subcontracted Out to Others

Includes all costs for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors during the reporting year. Excluded from this item are costs to the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies provided to a subcontractor for use. These costs are reported under costs for materials, components, and supplies. Also excluded are costs for the rental of machinery or equipment.

Cost of Selected Power, Fuels, and Lubricants

Includes costs for fuels including gasoline, diesel fuel and lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company. Also included are costs for natural gas, manufactured gas, fuel oil, and coal and coke products.

The components of selected power, fuels, and lubricants are:

1. Purchased electricity. This is the cost of electric energy purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.
2. Natural gas and manufactured gas. This is the cost of natural gas and manufactured gas purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.
3. Gasoline and diesel fuel. This is the cost of gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company. This cost is broken down into two different uses of gasoline and diesel fuel. They are:
 - a. On-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel. This is the cost of gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the year to fuel highway vehicles. A highway vehicle is any self-propelled vehicle designed to carry a load over public highways, whether or not the vehicle was also designed to perform other functions. Examples of vehicles designed to carry a load over public highways are passenger automobiles, trucks, and truck tractors. If a vehicle can be used for a combination of on-highway and off-highway uses and has one fuel tank, the fuel use is not considered off-highway. An example of this is a concrete-mixer truck where the truck engine operates both the engine and the mixing unit by a power take-off and is fueled by a single tank. None of the fuel used in this vehicle is off-highway because of the on-highway use. If the vehicle has separate fuel tanks and engines, the fuel in a tank used for non-highway use may be considered off-highway use.

-
- b. Off-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel. This is the cost of gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the reporting year for off-highway use. Off-highway fuel use is the use of fuel for trade, business, or income producing activity. In most cases, off-highway fuel use does not include use in a highway vehicle registered or required to be registered for use on public highways.
 4. All other fuels and lubricants. This is the cost of fuels and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company that are not included as costs in any of these categories: natural gas; manufactured gas; gasoline; and diesel fuel.

COSTS OF MATERIALS, COMPONENTS, SUPPLIES, AND FUELS

Includes the costs for materials, components, and supplies used by establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings, structures, or other facilities plus costs for materials bought and resold to others. Also included is the costs for fuels. These include gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricants, electric energy purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company, and costs for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, and coal and coke products. Excluded from this item are industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment, such as printing presses; computer systems that are not an integral part of a structure; and materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Includes the total rental costs for renting and/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 that in effect are conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in capital expenditures.

SELECTED PURCHASED SERVICES

Includes the costs for services purchased from other companies that are paid directly by an establishment that are normally considered as overhead or non-job-related costs. Included are only the cost of repairs necessary to maintain property and equipment. Excluded are the cost of improvements that increase the value of property or the cost of adapting the property for another use. Such costs are included in capital expenditures. Also excluded are the salaries paid to employees and cost of construction activities subcontracted to others already reported within the selected costs of an establishment.

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

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for repairs to buildings and other structures is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for any type of repair to buildings and other structures. Such types of repair include maintenance and repair of buildings, job-site trailers, and other structures. Excluded are janitorial services.

The cost of selected purchased services for repairs to machinery and equipment is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for any type of repairs made to structures and equipment by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. Such types of repairs to machinery and equipment include maintenance and repair of construction equipment and tools; machinery; and office equipment, furniture, and vehicles, including related service contracts.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for legal services is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for any type of legal services. Excluded are the salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for these services. Excluded are the salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for advertising and promotional services is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for these services. Such types of advertising and promotional services include advertising, marketing, promotional, or public relations services.

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

Includes the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year (BOY) and end of year (EOY). Gross value of depreciable assets are usually the original costs of the assets at the beginning of the year. The gross value of depreciable assets (BOY), plus any capital expenditures for new and used depreciable assets in the reporting year, minus the gross value of depreciable assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc. in the reporting year, comprise gross book value of depreciable assets (EOY). Depreciable assets are the fixed tangible property of the establishment for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, OTHER THAN LAND

Includes capital expenditures that will be charged to the fixed assets accounts and for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. Includes the cost of capital improvements that were made during the year that increased the value of property or adapted the property for another use. Capital expenditures for leasehold improvements made to property leased from others are also included. Land expenditures are not included as capital expenditures. If any building or equipment had been acquired under a capital leasing arrangement that meet the criteria set down by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), respondents were instructed to report the original cost or market value as a fixed asset and as a capital expenditure, if acquired in the reporting year. If the lease qualified as an operating lease, respondents were instructed not to include the value of the building and equipment as a fixed asset or capital expenditure. If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at a company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

RETIREMENTS AND DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Includes the gross value of depreciable assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, abandoned, etc., during the year. The values shown are the acquisition costs of the retired assets. This item also includes the value of assets (at acquisition cost rather than current market value) transferred to other establishments of the same company.

DEPRECIATION CHARGES DURING YEAR

Includes the depreciation expenses of the establishment during the reporting year. These expenses are charged against depreciable assets which are the fixed tangible property of the establishment for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH INVENTORIES

Includes all establishments with payroll that reported a dollar amount of inventory. Includes the number of establishments that were in business at any time during the reporting year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments that were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Inventories

Includes the value of construction work for establishments with payroll that reported a dollar amount of inventory in the reporting year.

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Includes the inventories of materials and supplies owned at the beginning and end of the reporting year by establishments with payroll. Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials that 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.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH NO INVENTORIES

Includes all establishments with payroll that reported having no inventories of materials and supplies during the reporting year. Includes the number of establishments that were in business at any time during the reporting year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments that were inactive or idle for the entire reporting year were not included.

Value of Construction Work for Establishments With No Inventories

Includes the value of construction work for establishments with payroll that reported having no dollar amount of inventory in the reporting year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING INVENTORIES

Includes all establishments with payroll that did not report a dollar amount for inventories of materials and supplies during the reporting year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments that were inactive or idle for the entire reporting year were not included.

Value of Construction Work for Establishments Not Reporting Inventories

Includes the value of construction work for establishments that did not report a dollar amount for inventories of materials and supplies, and the value of construction work for establishments that did not complete a census form.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Includes the dollar value of construction work according to the specified types of construction. There are three categories of construction. They are:

1. New construction. The original construction work done on a project including all finishing work on the original building or structure. Land development work on the site and demolition of existing structures are also included.
2. Additions, alterations, or reconstruction. The 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. The incidental construction work which keeps a property in ordinary working condition. Excluded are trash and snow removal, lawn maintenance and landscaping, cleaning, and janitorial services.

Types of Construction

Provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in the reporting year. 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 its 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. There are two types of construction:

1. Building Construction. The details for this type of construction are defined as:

- Single-family houses, detached. Includes all fully detached 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, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives. Includes apartment rentals, high-rise, low-rise, or any structures containing two or more housing units, excluding attached single-family houses.
- Dormitories and barracks. Includes school dormitories and military or nonmilitary barracks that are nonhousekeeping structures.
- Other manufacturing and industrial buildings. Includes all manufacturing and industrial buildings and plants that 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.
- Manufacturing and industrial warehouses. Includes all warehouses which are intended for industrial activities.
- Hotels and motels. Includes hotels, motels, bed-and-breakfast inns, and tourist cabins intended for transient accommodations. Also included are hotel and motel conference centers.
- Office buildings. Includes all buildings that are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices. Also included are banks or financial buildings that are three stories or more. Medical office buildings are reported under hospitals and institutional buildings.
- All other miscellaneous commercial buildings. Includes all buildings that are intended for use primarily in the retail and service trades, i.e., shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, auto service stations, and one or two story bank or financial institutions.
- Commercial warehouses. Includes distribution buildings and mini-storage units intended for commercial use. Also included are storage warehouses.
- Religious buildings. Includes all buildings that are intended for religious services or functions such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.
- Educational buildings. Includes all buildings that 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 that are not a part of a manufacturing or commercial establishment, are also included.

- Health care and institutional buildings. Includes hospitals, medical office buildings, and all other buildings that are intended to provide health and institutional care such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- Public safety buildings. Includes detention centers, prisons, fire stations, and rescue squad buildings.
- Farm buildings, nonresidential. Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- Amusement, social, and recreational buildings. Includes buildings that are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities such as sports arenas, convention centers, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, fitness centers, and bowling alleys.
- Indoor swimming pools. Includes pools that are inside a building.
- Indoor ice rinks. Includes ice rinks that are inside a building.
- Grain elevators and dry cleaning plants. Includes grain and storage elevators and dry cleaning plants.
- Waste disposal plants. Includes recycling centers, garbage disposal plants, incinerator disposed facilities, and material recovery facilities.
- Miscellaneous building construction. Includes all other nonresidential buildings such as fire stations, post offices, and bus and air passenger terminals and hangars.

2. Nonbuilding Construction. The details for this type of construction are defined as:

- Highways, streets, and related work. Includes streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, culverts, erosion control, installation of guard rails, highway signs, and lighting. Also includes earthwork protective structures when used in connection with road improvements.
- Airport runways and related work. Includes airport runways, taxiways, aprons, and related work.
- Private driveways and parking areas. Includes all nonstructural parking areas and private driveways of all surface types.
- Bridges and elevated highways. Includes viaducts and overpasses, roads, highways, railroads, and causeways built on structural supports.
- Tunnels. Includes highway, pedestrian, railroad, and water distribution tunnels.
- Sewers, sewer lines, 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.
- Oil and gas pipeline construction. Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- 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.
- Power plants and cogeneration plants, except hydroelectric. Includes electric and steam generating plants, cogenerating plants, and nuclear plants.
- Power plant, hydroelectric. Includes all types of hydroelectric power generating plants.
- Blast furnaces, chemical complexes, etc. Includes coke ovens and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.

-
- Sewage treatment plants. Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
 - Water treatment plants. Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
 - Urban mass transit. Includes subways, street cars, and light rail systems.
 - Railroad construction. Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers for railroad systems, excluding urban mass transit.
 - Conservation and development construction. Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, levees, jetties, breakwaters, and flood control projects.
 - Dam and reservoir construction. Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
 - Dry and Solid waste disposal. Includes all dry and solid waste disposal sites where non-hazardous waste is buried.
 - Harbor and port facilities. Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
 - Marine construction. Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, and locks.
 - Petrochemical plants and petroleum refineries. Includes petroleum related facilities.
 - Outdoor swimming pools. Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
 - Fencing. Includes all types of fencing, except electronic containment fencing for pets.
 - Electronic containment fencing. Includes all types of electronic containment fencing for pets.
 - Recreational facilities. Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
 - Ships. Includes special trade contractors working on ships and boats such as painters, carpenters, joiners, electricians, etc.
 - Oil and gas fields. Includes road construction, land clearing contracting, land moving contracting, and land leveling contracting in oil and gas fields.
 - Oil and gas field gathering lines. Includes land clearing contracting, land moving contracting, and land leveling contracting.
 - Coal mines. Includes land clearing contracting, land moving contracting, and land leveling contracting.
 - Metal mines. Includes land clearing contracting, land moving contracting, and land leveling contracting.
 - Nonmetallic mines. Includes land clearing contracting, land moving contracting, and land leveling contracting.
 - All other miscellaneous nonbuilding construction. Includes all other types of nonbuilding construction.

KINDS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Includes dollar value of business done by business activity. Primary activities are construction activities that generate fifty-one percent or more of an establishment's dollar value of business done. Also included are other kinds of business activities. Other kinds of business activities include business receipts not reported as value of construction work. This item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment without an operator, manufacturing, transportation, legal services, 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 in other kinds of business activities.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR SPECIALIZED TYPE AND KIND OF BUSINESS

Includes value of construction work for one of two specialized categories. These categories include types of construction and kind-of-business activity. A construction establishment specializes in a type of construction when fifty-one percent or more of the construction work done is in one construction industry. The construction establishment reports each type of construction it performs as a percent of value of construction work. Types of construction refers to the types of buildings, structures, or facilities constructed or worked on by construction establishments in the reporting year. Specialization in types of construction displays data for establishments with payroll that falls within each percent range of specialization. A construction establishment specializes in a kind-of-business activity when fifty-one percent or more of the construction work done by the establishment is performed in one type of business activity. The construction establishment reports each kind-of-business activity engaged in as a percent of value of construction work. Kind-of-business activity refers to the kinds of business activities construction establishments perform throughout the reporting year. Examples of kind-of-business activity include highway and street construction, electrical contracting, carpentry contracting, and concrete contracting. Specialization in kind-of-business activity displays data for establishments with payroll that fall within each percent range of specialization.

SPECIALIZATION PERCENT

Includes data for establishments with payroll that fall within each percent range of specialization.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR ESTABLISHMENTS BY LOCATION OF WORK

This is the value of construction done in particular states by establishment. An establishment can do construction in one or more states.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

SECTOR 23 CONSTRUCTION

The construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector.

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts).

Establishments primarily engaged in contracts that include responsibility for all aspects of individual construction projects are commonly known as general contractors, but also may be known as design-builders, construction managers, turnkey contractors, or (in cases where two or more establishments jointly secure a general contract) joint-venture contractors. Construction managers that provide oversight and scheduling only (i.e., agency) as well as construction managers that are responsible for the entire project (i.e., at risk) are included as general contractor type establishments. Establishments of the “general contractor type” frequently arrange construction of separate parts of their projects through subcontracts with other construction establishments.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to produce a specific component (e.g., masonry, painting, and electrical work) of a construction project are commonly known as specialty trade contractors. Activities of specialty trade contractors are usually subcontracted from other construction establishments, but especially in remodeling and repair construction, the work may be done directly for the owner of the property.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to construct buildings to be sold on sites that they own are known as operative builders, but also may be known as speculative builders or merchant builders. Operative builders produce buildings in a manner similar to general contractors, but their production processes also include site acquisition and securing of financial backing. Operative builders are most often associated with the construction of residential buildings. Like general contractors, they may subcontract all or part of the actual construction work on their buildings.

There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors.

Subsector 236, Construction of Buildings, comprises establishments of the general contractor type and operative builders involved in the construction of buildings. Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, comprises establishments involved in the construction of engineering projects. Subsector 238, Specialty Trade Contractors, comprises establishments engaged in specialty trade activities generally needed in the construction of all types of buildings.

Force account construction is construction work performed by an enterprise primarily engaged in some business other than construction for its own account and use, using employees of the enterprise. This activity is not included in the construction sector unless the construction work performed is the primary activity of a separate establishment of the enterprise. The installation and the ongoing repair and maintenance of telecommunications and utility networks is excluded from construction when the establishments performing the work are not independent contractors.

Although a growing proportion of this work is subcontracted to independent contractors in the Construction Sector, the operating units of telecommunications and utility companies performing this work are included with the telecommunications or utility activities.

236 CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

The Construction of Buildings subsector comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction of buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. The on-site assembly of precast, panelized, and prefabricated buildings and construction of temporary buildings are included in this subsector. Part or all of the production work for which the establishments in this sector have responsibility may be subcontracted to other construction establishments usually specialty trade contractors.

Establishments in this subsector are classified based on the types of buildings they construct. This classification reflects variations in the requirements of the underlying production processes.

2361 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction or remodeling and renovation of single-family and multifamily residential buildings. Included in this industry are residential housing general contractors (i.e., new construction, remodeling or renovating existing residential structures), operative builders and remodelers of residential structures, residential project construction management firms, and residential design-build firms.

23611 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction or remodeling and renovation of single-family and multifamily residential buildings. Included in this industry are residential housing general contractors (i.e., new construction, remodeling or renovating existing residential structures), operative builders and remodelers of residential structures, residential project construction management firms, and residential design-build firms.

236115 NEW SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT OPERATIVE BUILDERS)

This U.S. industry comprises general contractor establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction of new single-family housing, such as single-family detached houses and town houses or row houses where each housing unit pertains to one or more of the following:

1. is separated from its neighbors by a ground-to-roof wall and
2. has no housing units constructed above or below.

This industry includes general contractors responsible for the on-site assembly of modular and prefabricated houses. Single-family housing design-build firms and single-family construction management firms acting as general contractors are included in this industry.

236116 NEW MULTIFAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT OPERATIVE BUILDERS)

This U.S. industry comprises general contractor establishments responsible for the construction of new multifamily residential housing units (e.g., high-rise, garden, and town house apartments and condominiums where each unit is not separated from its neighbors by a ground-to-roof wall). Multifamily design-build firms and multifamily housing construction management firms acting as general contractors are included in this industry.

236117 NEW HOUSING OPERATIVE BUILDERS

This U.S. industry comprises operative builders primarily responsible for the entire construction of new houses and other residential buildings, single-family and multifamily, on their own account for sale. Operative builders are also known as speculative or merchant builders.

236118 RESIDENTIAL REMODELERS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the remodeling construction (including additions, alterations, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair work) of houses and other residential buildings (single-family and multifamily). Included in this industry are remodeling general contractors, operative remodelers, remodeling design-build firms, and remodeling project construction management firms.

2362 NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction (including new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs) of nonresidential buildings. This industry group includes nonresidential general contractors, nonresidential operative builders, nonresidential design-build firms, and nonresidential project construction management firms.

23621 INDUSTRIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction (including new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs) of industrial buildings (except warehouses). The construction of selected additional structures, whose production processes are similar to those for industrial buildings (e.g., incinerators, cement plants, blast furnaces, and similar nonbuilding structures), is included in this industry. Included in this industry are industrial building general contractors, industrial building operative builders, industrial building design-build firms, and industrial building construction management firms.

236210 INDUSTRIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction (including new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs) of industrial buildings (except warehouses). The construction of selected additional structures, whose production processes are similar to those for industrial buildings (e.g., incinerators, cement plants, blast furnaces, and similar nonbuilding structures), is included in this industry. Also included in this industry are industrial building general contractors, industrial building operative builders, industrial building design-build firms, and industrial building construction management firms.

23622 COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction (including new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs) of commercial and institutional buildings and related structures, such as stadiums, grain elevators, and indoor swimming pools. This industry includes establishments responsible for the on-site assembly of modular or prefabricated commercial and institutional buildings. Included in this industry are commercial and institutional building general contractors, commercial and institutional building operative builders, commercial and institutional building design-build firms, and commercial and institutional building project construction management firms.

236220 COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction (including new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs) of commercial and institutional buildings and related structures, such as stadiums, grain elevators, and indoor swimming pools. This industry includes establishments responsible for the on-site assembly of modular or prefabricated commercial and institutional buildings. Also included in this industry are commercial and institutional building general contractors, commercial and institutional building operative builders, commercial and institutional building design-build firms, and commercial and institutional building project construction management firms.

237 HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction subsector comprises establishments whose primary activity is the construction of entire engineering projects (e.g., highways and dams), and specialty trade contractors, whose primary activity is the production of a specific component for such

projects. Specialty trade contractors in Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction generally are performing activities that are specific to heavy and civil engineering construction projects and are not normally performed on buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs.

Specialty trade activities are classified in this subsector if the skills and equipment present are specific to heavy or civil engineering construction projects. For example, specialized equipment is needed to paint lines on highways. This equipment is not normally used in building applications so the activity is classified in this subsector. Traffic signal installation, while specific to highways, uses much of the same skills and equipment that are needed for electrical work in building projects and is therefore classified in Subsector 238, Specialty Trade Contractors.

Construction projects involving water resources (e.g., dredging and land drainage) and projects involving open space improvement (e.g., parks and trails) are included in this subsector. Establishments whose primary activity is the subdivision of land into individual building lots usually perform various additional site-improvement activities (e.g., road building and utility line installation) and are included in this subsector.

Establishments in this subsector are classified based on the types of structures that they construct. This classification reflects variations in the requirements of the underlying production processes.

2371 UTILITY SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of distribution lines and related buildings and structures for utilities (i.e., water, sewer, petroleum, gas, power, and communication). All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of utility systems (e.g., storage tanks, pumping stations, power plants, and refineries) are included in this industry group.

23711 WATER AND SEWER LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of water and sewer lines, mains, pumping stations, treatment plants and storage tanks. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to water and sewer line and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of water and sewer networks (e.g., storage tanks, pumping stations, water treatment plants, and sewage treatment plants) are included in this industry.

237110 WATER AND SEWER LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of water and sewer lines, mains, pumping stations, treatment plants, and storage tanks. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to water and sewer line and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of water and sewer networks (e.g., storage tanks, pumping stations, water treatment plants, and sewage treatment plants) are included in this industry.

23712 OIL AND GAS PIPELINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of oil and gas lines, mains, refineries, and storage tanks. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of oil and gas networks (e.g., storage tanks, pumping stations, and refineries) are included in this industry.

237120 OIL AND GAS PIPELINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of oil and gas lines, mains, refineries, and storage tanks. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of oil and gas networks (e.g., storage tanks, pumping stations, and refineries) are included in this industry.

23713 POWER AND COMMUNICATION LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of power lines and towers, power plants, and radio, television, and telecommunications transmitting/receiving towers. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to power and communication line and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of power and communication networks (e.g., transmitting towers, substations, and power plants) are included.

237130 POWER AND COMMUNICATION LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of power lines and towers, power plants, and radio, television, and telecommunications transmitting/receiving towers. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to power and communication line and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of power and communication networks (e.g., transmitting towers, substations, and power plants) are included.

2372 LAND SUBDIVISION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in servicing land and subdividing real property into lots, for subsequent sale to builders. Servicing of land may include excavation work for the installation of roads and utility lines. The extent of work may vary from project to project. Land subdivision precedes building activity and the subsequent building is often residential, but may also be commercial tracts and industrial parks. These establishments may do all the work themselves or subcontract the work to others. Establishments that perform only the legal subdivision of land are not included in this industry.

23721 LAND SUBDIVISION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in servicing land and subdividing real property into lots, for subsequent sale to builders. Servicing of land may include excavation work for the installation of roads and utility lines. The extent of work may vary from project to project. Land subdivision precedes building activity and the subsequent building is often residential, but may also be commercial tracts and industrial parks. These establishments may do all the work themselves or subcontract the work to others. Establishments that perform only the legal subdivision of land are not included in this industry.

237210 LAND SUBDIVISION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in servicing land and subdividing real property into lots for subsequent sale to builders. Servicing of land may include excavation work for the installation of roads and utility lines. The extent of work may vary from project to project. Land subdivision precedes building activity and the subsequent building is often residential, but may also be commercial tracts and industrial parks. These establishments may do all the work themselves or subcontract the work to others. Establishments that perform only the legal subdivision of land are not included in this industry.

2373 HIGHWAY, STREET, AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of highways (including elevated), streets, roads, airport runways, public sidewalks, or bridges. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to highway, street, and bridge construction (e.g., installing guardrails on highways).

23731 HIGHWAY, STREET, AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of highways (including elevated), streets, roads, airport runways, public sidewalks, or bridges. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to highway, street, and bridge construction (e.g., installing guardrails on highways).

237310 HIGHWAY, STREET, AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of highways (including elevated), streets, roads, airport runways, public sidewalks, or bridges. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to highway, street, and bridge construction (e.g., installing guardrails on highways).

2379 OTHER HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in heavy and engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, and distribution line construction). The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, distribution line, oil and gas structure, and utilities building and structure construction). Construction projects involving water resources (e.g., dredging and land drainage), development of marine facilities, and projects involving open space improvement (e.g., parks and trails) are included in this industry.

23799 OTHER HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in heavy and engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, and distribution line construction). The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, distribution line, oil and gas structure, and utilities building and structure construction). Construction projects involving water resources (e.g., dredging and land drainage), development of marine facilities, and projects involving open space improvement (e.g., parks and trails) are included in this industry.

237990 OTHER HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in heavy and engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, and distribution line construction). The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, distribution line, oil and gas structure, and utilities building and structure construction). Construction projects involving water resources (e.g., dredging and land drainage), development of marine facilities, and projects involving open space improvement (e.g., parks and trails) are included in this industry.

238 SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS

The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector comprises establishments whose primary activity is performing specific activities (e.g., pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting, and electrical work) involved in building construction or other activities that are similar for all types of

construction but that are not responsible for the entire project. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs. The production work performed by establishments in this subsector is usually subcontracted from establishments of the general contractor type or operative builders but, especially in remodeling and repair construction, work also may be done directly for the owner of the property. Specialty trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the construction site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work. Establishments primarily engaged in preparing sites for new construction are also included in this subsector.

There are substantial differences in types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by specialty trade contractors. Establishments in this subsector are classified based on the underlying production function for the specialty trade in which they specialize. Throughout the Specialty Trade Contractors subsector, establishments commonly provide both the parts and labor required to complete work. For example, electrical contractors supply the current-carrying and noncurrent-carrying wiring devices that are required to install a circuit. Plumbing, Heating and Air-Conditioning contractors also supply the parts required to complete a contract.

Establishments that specialize in activities primarily related to heavy and civil engineering construction that are not normally performed on buildings, such as the painting of lines on highways are classified in Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.

Establishments that are primarily engaged in selling construction materials are classified in Sector 42, Wholesale Trade, or Sector 44-45, Retail Trade, based on the characteristics of the selling unit.

2381 FOUNDATION, STRUCTURE, AND BUILDING EXTERIOR CONTRACTORS

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in the specialty trades needed to complete the basic structure (i.e., foundation, frame, and shell) of buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23811 POURED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND STRUCTURE CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in pouring and finishing concrete foundations and structural elements. This industry also includes establishments performing grout and shotcrete work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238110 POURED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND STRUCTURE CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in pouring and finishing concrete foundations and structural elements. This industry also includes establishments performing grout and shotcrete work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23812 STRUCTURAL STEEL AND PRECAST CONCRETE CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following:

1. erecting and assembling structural parts made from steel or precast concrete (e.g., steel beams, structural steel components, and similar products of precast concrete); and/or
2. assembling and installing other steel construction products (e.g., steel rods, bars, rebar, mesh, and cages) to reinforce poured-in-place concrete.

The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238120 STRUCTURAL STEEL AND PRECAST CONCRETE CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in:

1. erecting and assembling structural parts made from steel or precast concrete (e.g., steel beams, structural steel components, and similar products of precast concrete) and/or

-
2. assembling and installing other steel construction products (e.g., steel rods, bars, rebar, mesh, and cages) to reinforce poured-in-place concrete.

The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23813 FRAMING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in structural framing and sheathing using materials other than structural steel or concrete. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238130 FRAMING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in structural framing and sheathing using materials other than structural steel or concrete. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23814 MASONRY CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in masonry work, stone setting, brick laying, and other stone work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238140 MASONRY CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in masonry work, stone setting, brick laying, and other stone work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23815 GLASS AND GLAZING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing glass panes in prepared openings (i.e., glazing work) and other glass work for buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238150 GLASS AND GLAZING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing glass panes in prepared openings (i.e., glazing work) and other glass work for buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23816 ROOFING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in roofing. This industry also includes establishments treating roofs (i.e., spraying, painting, or coating) and installing skylights. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238160 ROOFING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in roofing. This industry also includes establishments treating roofs (i.e., spraying, painting, or coating) and installing skylights. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23817 SIDING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing siding of wood, aluminum, vinyl or other exterior finish material (except brick, stone, stucco, or curtain wall). This industry also includes establishments installing gutters and downspouts. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238170 SIDING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing siding of wood, aluminum, vinyl, or other exterior finish material (except brick, stone, stucco, or curtain wall). This industry also includes establishments installing gutters and downspouts. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23819 OTHER FOUNDATION, STRUCTURE, AND BUILDING EXTERIOR CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in building foundation and structure trades work (except poured concrete, structural steel, precast concrete, framing, masonry, glass and glazing, roofing, and siding). The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238190 OTHER FOUNDATION, STRUCTURE, AND BUILDING EXTERIOR CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in building foundation and structure trades work (except poured concrete, structural steel, precast concrete, framing, masonry, glass and glazing, roofing, and siding). The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

2382 BUILDING EQUIPMENT CONTRACTORS

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing or servicing equipment that forms part of a building mechanical system (e.g., electricity, water, heating, and cooling). The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Contractors installing specialized building equipment, such as elevators, escalators, service station equipment, and central vacuum cleaning systems are also included.

23821 ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing and servicing electrical wiring and equipment. Electrical contractors included in this industry may include both the parts and labor when performing work. Electrical contractors may perform new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238210 ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing and servicing electrical wiring and equipment. Electrical contractors included in this industry may include both the parts and labor when performing work. Electrical contractors may perform new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23822 PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing and servicing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment. Contractors in this industry may provide both parts and labor when performing work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238220 PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing and servicing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment. Contractors in this industry may provide both parts and labor when performing work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23829 OTHER BUILDING EQUIPMENT CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing or servicing building equipment (except electrical; plumbing; heating, cooling, or ventilation equipment). The repair and maintenance of miscellaneous building equipment is included in this industry. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238290 OTHER BUILDING EQUIPMENT CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing or servicing building equipment (except electrical; plumbing; and heating, cooling, or ventilation equipment). The repair and maintenance of miscellaneous building equipment is included in this industry. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

2383 BUILDING FINISHING CONTRACTORS

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in the specialty trades needed to finish buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs.

23831 DRYWALL AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drywall, plaster work, and building insulation work. Plaster work includes applying plain or ornamental plaster, and installation of lath to receive plaster. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238310 DRYWALL AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drywall, plaster work, and building insulation work. Plaster work includes applying plain or ornamental plaster, and installation of lath to receive plaster. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23832 PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in interior or exterior painting or interior wall covering. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238320 PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in interior or exterior painting or interior wall covering. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23833 FLOORING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the installation of resilient floor tile, carpeting, linoleum, and hard wood flooring. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238330 FLOORING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the installation of resilient floor tile, carpeting, linoleum, and hard wood flooring. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23834 TILE AND TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in setting and installing ceramic tile, stone (interior only), and mosaic and/or mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the job site. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238340 TILE AND TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in setting and installing ceramic tile, stone (interior only), and mosaic and/or mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the job site. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23835 FINISH CARPENTRY CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in finish carpentry work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238350 FINISH CARPENTRY CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in finish carpentry work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23839 OTHER BUILDING FINISHING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in building finishing trade work (except drywall, plaster and insulation work; painting and wall covering work; flooring work; tile and terrazzo work; and finish carpentry work). The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs.

238390 OTHER BUILDING FINISHING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in building finishing trade work (except drywall, plaster and insulation work; painting and wall covering work; flooring work; tile and terrazzo work; and finish carpentry work). The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs.

2389 OTHER SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in site preparation activities and in specialized trades (except foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors; building equipment contractors; building finishing contractors; and site preparation contractors). The specialty trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23891 SITE PREPARATION CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in site preparation activities, such as excavating and grading, demolition of buildings and other structures, septic system installation, and house moving. Earth moving and land clearing for all types of sites (e.g., building, nonbuilding, mining) is included in this industry. Establishments primarily engaged in construction equipment rental with operator (except cranes) are also included.

238910 SITE PREPARATION CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in site preparation activities, such as excavating and grading, demolition of buildings and other structures, septic system installation, and house moving. Earth moving and land clearing for all types of sites (e.g., building, nonbuilding, mining) is included in this industry. Establishments primarily engaged in construction equipment rental with operator (except cranes) are also included.

23899 ALL OTHER SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in specialized trades (except foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors; building equipment contractors; building finishing contractors; and site preparation contractors). The specialty trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238990 ALL OTHER SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in specialized trades (except foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors; building equipment contractors; building finishing contractors; and site preparation contractors). The specialty trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

Appendix C.

Methodology

SOURCES OF THE DATA

The construction sector includes approximately 650,000 establishments that were determined to be in-scope of the 2002 Economic Census — Construction. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of construction with at least one paid employee in 2002.

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

1. Establishments sent a report form:

Sample frame establishments. The sample frame consisted of the entire construction universe; there were no subpopulations that were explicitly removed from the sample frame. The sample frame was compiled from a list of all construction companies in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) that are subject to the payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. Under special arrangements, to safeguard their confidentiality, the U.S. Census Bureau obtains information on the location and classification of the companies, as well as their payroll and receipts data from these sources. Unfortunately, these sources do not provide establishment level information for companies with multiple locations. For multilocation companies, the establishment level information is directly obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey. For single-location companies, the IRS-SSA information is generally sufficient for assigning the company to a specific six-digit NAICS industry code.

The 2002 NAICS structure for the construction sector was significantly revised from the 1997 NAICS structure. Initially, only a small proportion of the establishments in the sample frame could be directly assigned a 2002 NAICS industry code with a high degree of confidence. Therefore, a special classification card was mailed to 150,000 construction establishments in early 2002. The goal of this classification card was to obtain the current NAICS industry code prior to assembly of the sample frame for the economic census — construction sample.

2. Establishments not sent a report form:

a. Nonsample frame establishments. There were a limited number of establishments included in the business register who were completely unclassified at the time of the economic census — construction sampling operation. These establishments were mailed a general classification card in early 2003. A portion of these were ultimately determined to be in-scope of the economic census — construction. Since this determination was not made until after the sample selection operation had been completed; these establishments were treated as a supplement to the original universe and were sampled independently for inclusion in the derived estimates.

b. All nonemployers, i.e., all firms subject to federal income tax, with no paid employees, were also excluded from the 2002 sample frame, as in previous censuses. Nonemployers with significant levels of receipts data were identified and included in the census mailout under the presumption that the nonemployer status may have been incorrect. Those determined to have employees are included in this report. Data for nonemployers are not included in this report, but are released in the annual *Nonemployer Statistics* series.

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

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

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The classifications for all establishments covered in the 2002 Economic Census — Construction are classified in 1 of 31 industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), United States, 2002* manual. Changes between 1997 and 2002 affecting this sector are discussed in the text at the beginning of this report. Tables at www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/n02ton97.htm identify those industries that changed between the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and 2002 NAICS.

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

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the construction sector for 2002, there are 3 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 10 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 28 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 31 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS).

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The 2002 Economic Census — Construction 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 that has been established for the management of more than one project or job and that 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 any part of the census year. The construction sector figures represent a tabulation 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 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. 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 value of construction work exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE FRAME

The major objective of the sample design was to provide a sample that would provide reliable estimates at the state by industry level. For sample efficiency considerations, the establishments in the initial 2002 construction frame were partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the sample frame. The details of each are described below:

1. Probability-proportionate-to-size (pps) sample. There were three non-overlapping strata for sample selection. An independent sample was selected within each state by industry cell. The details of each stratum were defined as:

-
- Stratum 1. This stratum was comprised of approximately 12,000 establishments associated with multilocation companies. The establishments of these multiunit companies were included in the construction sample with certainty.
 - Stratum 2. This stratum was comprised of approximately 145,000 single-location companies that could be classified into a valid 2002 NAICS industry. These cases accounted for approximately 75 percent of the payroll associated with single-location companies in construction. The industry code for most of these establishments was determined from the special classification card that was mailed in early 2002. This group was partitioned into state by NAICS (six-digit) cells and an independent sample selected from each cell. Within each cell, a probability-proportionate-to-size (pps) sampling strategy was used. Under this approach, the probability of selection for the sample for larger establishments is higher than for smaller establishments. There were approximately 80,000 establishments selected from this group.
 - Stratum 3. This stratum was comprised of the remaining single-location companies. For these companies, we did not have an updated 2002 NAICS industry code. The most recent classification information available for these companies was their 1997 NAICS. Using this 1997 NAICS industry code, this stratum was partitioned into state by NAICS (four-digit) cells; and an independent sample selected from each cell. Again, probability-proportionate-to-size sampling methodology was utilized. There were approximately 30,000 establishments selected from this group.

Subsequent to the initial census mail-out, companies that initiated operations in 2002 were identified via administrative sources. To assure proper representation of the entire in-scope population, simple random samples of these new operations were selected and mailed separately.

2. Estimation and variances. Based on the response data, establishments were assigned to the appropriate NAICS (six-digit) industry. At each level of tabulation, unbiased estimates were derived by summing the weighted establishment data where the establishment sample weight was equal to the inverse of its probability of selection for the construction sample.

The resulting estimates were generated from one of many possible samples and are subject to sampling variability. Estimates of this sample variability were independently derived at all levels of aggregation. These sampling variances were then aggregated to the publication levels for the computation of the relative standard errors.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

The estimates developed from the sample can differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists, but are otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

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

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data. They are presented in the form of relative standard errors that are the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables of this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 75 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The aggregate of value of construction work reported by all construction establishments in each of the industry, geographic area, or other groupings contains varying amounts of duplication. This is because 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. Also, part of the value of construction results from the use of products of nonconstruction industries as input materials. These products are counted in the nonconstruction industry, as well as part of the value of construction. Value added avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or geographic areas. Value added for construction industries is defined as the dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

DISCLOSURE

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

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

Not applicable for this report.

