Electrical Contractors

1997

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1997 Economic Census *Construction* Industry Series

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-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and 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.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of 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 Foodservices
- 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), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

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 industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

1997 ECONOMIC CENSUS

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 Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

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.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 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.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

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 covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service 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, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. 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.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of longterm time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including 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 each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census 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.
- Q Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
- S Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

- V Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
- X Not applicable.
- Y Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
- 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.
- nec Not elsewhere classified.
- nsk Not specified by kind.
- Represents zero (page image/print only).
- (CC) Consolidated city.
- (IC) Independent city.

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Construction

SCOPE

Construction, sector 23, includes establishments primarily engaged in construction work that have one or more paid employees. Construction work includes new construction work, additions, alterations, and repairs. Establishments identified as construction management firms are also included. The construction sector is divided into three types of activity or subsectors.

The Building, Developing, and General Contracting subsector includes establishments responsible for the construction of building projects. Builders, developers, and general contractors, as well as land subdividers and land developers are included in the subsector. The construction work may be done for others and performed by custom builders, general contractors, design builders, or turnkey contractors. This construction activity may be for sale as performed by speculative or operative builders.

The Heavy Construction subsector includes establishments engaged in the construction of heavy engineering and industrial projects (except buildings) such as highways, power plants, and pipelines. Establishments in this subsector usually assume responsibility for entire nonbuilding projects, but may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Special trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to heavy construction such as grading for highways. Kinds of establishments include heavy construction general contractors, and design builders.

The Special Trade Contractors subsector includes establishments engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work. The activities in this subsector may be subcontracted from builders or general contractors, or the work may be performed directly for project owners. Special trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the job site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work.

GENERAL

A list of publications that provide statistics on construction, sector 23, follows.

Industry reports. There are 28 separate industry reports. They present data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in

Appendix B. These reports include statistics such as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added, cost of materials, value of business done, and capital expenditures. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include selected statistics for states.

Geographic area reports. There is a separate report for each state, the District of Columbia, and the United States. They present statistics similar to the industry reports for each state. They also present selected six-digit NAICS level data.

Subject reports. The Industry series, U.S. Summary, and Geographic Area series, U.S. Summary, reports present selected statistics from the individual industry and geographic area reports, as well as higher level aggregations.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

The area reports for the construction industries contain state and regional level data. No substate data are available.

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 regions are made up of groups of states as follows:

NORTHEAST

Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire New Jersey New York Pennsylvania Rhode Island Vermont

MIDWEST

Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Michigan Minnesota Missouri Nebraska

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North Dakota Ohio South Dakota Wisconsin

SOUTH

Alabama Arkansas Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Mississippi North Carolina Oklahoma South Carolina Tennessee Texas Virginia West Virginia

WEST

Alaska Arizona California Colorado Hawaii Idaho Montana Nevada New Mexico Oregon Utah Washington Wyoming

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Less than half of the industries in the construction sector of NAICS have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used for past censuses. Because of the lack of comparable data, historic data are not shown for this sector.

Lead paint removal and asbestos abatement left the construction sector with the introduction of NAICS. Many changes took place within the sector, or from business activity coming into the sector. Much of the change came from adding management services to each of the construction industries in the building, developing, and general contracting subsector and the heavy construction subsector. Also, land subdividers and developers, and rental of construction equipment with an operator were added to the sector.

Another change is that data for establishments with no employees are no longer included in the construction reports, but are available in other report series.

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 classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld. Suppressed data are included in higher-level totals.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The County Business Patterns program of the U.S. Census Bureau offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county and state.

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 which are normally not reflected in construction sector census data.

Data contained in the 1997 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.

Table 1. 1997 Data Showing the Derivation of the NAICS Classification Based on the SIC Classification

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For a more detailed title for each SIC code shown, see Appendix F]

NAICS and SIC code	Industry	Number of estab- lishments	Total number of employees	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Capital expenditures, other than land
		А	В	С	D	E	F	G	н
235310 173100	Electrical contractors Electrical work special trade contractors	61 414 61 414	641 985 641 985	21 680 036 21 680 036	64 260 292 64 260 292	61 121 104 61 121 104	38 580 524 38 580 524	23 195 354 23 195 354	1 015 851 1 015 851

Table 2. Employment Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. * Indicates geographic change, but not applicable to this sector. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

		Number of	employees	Nu	umber of cons	truction worke	rs	Payr (thousand		Relative standard
Location of establishment	Number of estab- lishments	All	Con- struction workers	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	All employees	Construction workers	error of estimate (percent) for column—
	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	I	В
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS										
United States	61 414	641 985	510 921	482 658	498 478	532 341	530 209	21 680 036	16 261 157	1
Alabama . Alaska . Arizona . Arkansas California . Colorado . Connecticut . Delaware . District of Columbia . Florida .	897 222 1 051 450 6 011 1 355 1 102 235 \$40 3 775	8 531 2 130 11 633 3 485 61 932 15 097 7 264 2 602 367 40 728	6 922 1 750 9 132 2 921 47 837 12 138 5 646 2 101 270 32 285	7 030 1 267 8 860 2 936 43 984 11 572 5 290 1 904 256 31 125	6 789 1 625 9 498 2 877 46 328 11 773 5 589 2 062 272 30 561	6 955 2 442 9 251 2 695 50 416 12 582 5 778 2 110 292 33 010	6 912 1 665 8 918 3 173 50 620 12 624 5 928 2 326 261 34 446	221 431 91 361 341 882 104 310 2 369 837 508 400 275 755 85 809 12 477 1 072 319	166 282 73 306 252 001 80 381 1 736 765 403 186 198 271 66 271 8 286 778 878	6 5 8 2 4 4 10 7 3
Georgia Hawaii * Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine	1 879 269 405 2 561 1 178 651 543 797 966 391	22 416 2 172 2 992 26 818 13 683 5 927 5 012 9 092 15 048 2 203	17 951 1 663 2 412 21 240 10 745 4 770 4 004 7 420 12 309 1 815	$\begin{array}{c} 16 & 972 \\ 1 & 655 \\ 2 & 260 \\ 19 & 169 \\ 10 & 552 \\ 4 & 502 \\ 3 & 696 \\ 7 & 287 \\ 11 & 554 \\ 1 & 620 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	18 415 1 622 2 559 22 827 11 059 4 957 4 203 7 555 12 491 1 981	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	664 250 87 945 93 423 1 190 557 489 358 194 493 180 916 266 326 429 212 68 415	484 305 66 572 75 301 896 838 372 297 154 298 137 825 203 678 341 217 53 940	3 7 13 5 5 6 6 7 8
Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Missouri Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	1 334 1 779 2 157 1 299 452 990 271 489 398 407	14 449 14 693 24 523 11 918 3 941 12 425 1 776 4 499 6 614 2 465	11 413 11 663 20 121 9 415 3 310 10 043 1 529 3 582 5 398 1 980	10 814 11 227 18 716 8 650 3 257 9 564 1 328 3 520 5 433 1 807	11 418 11 580 19 488 9 175 3 270 9 857 1 529 3 496 5 291 1 875	$\begin{array}{c} 11 & 813 \\ 11 & 871 \\ 21 & 125 \\ 10 & 051 \\ 3 & 464 \\ 10 & 213 \\ 1 & 618 \\ 3 & 631 \\ 5 & 534 \\ 2 & 103 \end{array}$	11 608 11 972 21 156 9 784 3 250 10 539 1 639 3 682 5 335 2 138	493 378 557 206 940 798 440 042 93 997 458 540 48 693 133 368 229 791 71 208	363 047 420 737 741 997 342 052 73 849 342 722 41 860 97 454 174 928 52 100	3 4 6 9 3 15 5 6 8
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	2 661 501 3 869 2 295 222 2 123 833 774 2 523 304	18 540 4 488 41 413 23 631 1 257 24 576 5 689 8 888 24 337 2 132	14 341 3 690 33 069 19 806 1 011 19 113 4 033 6 936 19 159 1 551	13 518 3 367 30 708 19 645 916 17 666 4 143 6 537 18 021 1 479	13 856 3 566 32 690 19 498 1 023 18 912 3 943 6 834 18 342 1 513	14 892 4 021 34 616 20 280 1 042 20 220 4 076 7 205 20 151 1 580	15 098 3 808 34 263 19 800 1 063 3 970 7 167 20 122 1 633	738 422 137 066 1 616 698 639 751 39 606 861 134 162 289 350 547 866 670 72 116	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 552 & 187 \\ 106 & 846 \\ 1 & 240 & 186 \\ 490 & 976 \\ 30 & 935 \\ 634 & 667 \\ 104 & 770 \\ 267 & 429 \\ 654 & 423 \\ 47 & 000 \end{array}$	3 8 2 3 12 3 6 4 3 8
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	907 224 885 3 547 543 231 1 578 1 317 292 1 235 195	10 838 1 579 14 082 47 054 6 066 1 162 19 218 14 355 2 611 12 394 1 242	8 941 1 226 11 713 37 416 5 157 908 15 166 11 381 2 122 9 433 965	8 901 1 080 10 944 35 477 5 114 828 14 023 10 974 2 045 8 597 867	9 005 1 289 11 043 36 584 4 959 830 14 745 11 099 1 854 9 223 935	9 106 1 297 12 194 39 337 5 316 1 028 16 145 11 766 2 342 10 061 1 041	8 754 1 240 12 672 38 265 5 239 945 15 749 11 685 2 247 9 851 1 018	264 168 38 053 413 883 1 383 989 199 501 30 248 566 850 517 424 82 535 449 215 34 374	205 217 28 647 306 632 986 897 164 568 21 689 400 721 389 000 67 755 334 200 25 738	4 11 6 2 7 8 3 4 7 7 4 10

CONSTRUCTION-INDUSTRY SERIES

Table 3. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. * Indicates geographic change, but not applicable to this sector. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· .								
Location of establishment	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Rental cost of machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	standa of est	ative rd error imate ent) for mn—
	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	В	G
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS										
United States	64 260 292	61 121 104	38 580 524	23 195 354	3 139 188	818 635	1 015 851	7 612 438	1	1
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida	640 242 254 196 983 060 305 874 7 310 563 1 514 930 861 376 236 661 31 303 3 386 397	623 353 247 506 942 575 299 471 6 838 469 1 426 138 777 908 230 493 30 736 3 143 814	364 415 172 167 572 417 191 357 4 296 989 897 663 467 605 153 689 22 045 1 858 183	261 870 77 989 385 163 115 231 2 623 084 537 981 311 180 80 586 8 691 1 300 569	$\begin{array}{cccc} 16 & 889 \\ 6 & 690 \\ 40 & 485 \\ 6 & 404 \\ 472 & 095 \\ 88 & 792 \\ 83 & 468 \\ 6 & 169 \\ 567 \\ 242 & 583 \end{array}$	10 398 5 947 18 124 2 750 94 051 17 345 9 216 3 381 365 46 939	10 013 5 945 19 360 7 553 100 772 25 229 14 133 3 011 845 53 409	108 099 51 764 107 508 42 488 770 119 179 984 98 490 23 701 4 319 407 330	5956244753	13 36 11 13 5 7 14 10 5 7
Georgia Hawaii * Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine	2 006 166 282 201 258 173 3 236 197 1 369 687 582 602 536 595 764 776 1 256 125 218 847	1 886 362 269 414 249 767 3 016 535 1 318 766 563 170 523 003 738 249 1 205 993 212 496	1 071 763 169 066 152 829 1 973 307 837 274 329 702 319 702 468 279 803 416 110 409	821 346 101 840 99 168 1 072 042 504 266 240 238 210 786 286 159 407 348 106 385	$\begin{array}{cccccc} 119 & 804 \\ 12 & 787 \\ 8 & 406 \\ 219 & 662 \\ 50 & 920 \\ 19 & 432 \\ 13 & 592 \\ 26 & 527 \\ 50 & 132 \\ 6 & 350 \end{array}$	23 634 6 654 3 259 37 537 14 808 6 924 4 391 9 656 16 859 3 106	31 818 3 481 4 127 42 601 22 445 15 076 11 421 19 842 13 770 3 793	221 880 47 847 35 758 324 484 160 804 93 044 69 502 117 867 136 122 23 589	3 6 9 2 5 5 6 5 7 12	8 14 17 7 12 15 13 15 11 25
Maryland Massachusetts Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire	1 396 292 1 736 146 2 817 775 1 267 436 284 307 1 391 900 156 127 396 958 678 469 227 319	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	835 437 1 018 189 1 864 933 772 672 199 644 882 049 93 525 250 279 422 129 123 657	546 152 610 649 874 912 464 431 85 922 465 520 61 359 147 016 246 760 97 013	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15 194 21 744 39 038 16 717 3 822 13 801 2 279 4 042 10 744 2 952	22 453 22 086 48 177 24 318 7 965 23 351 3 811 8 496 7 033 3 272	159 384 154 895 378 700 169 763 49 019 197 579 26 232 61 887 56 780 27 883	3 3 7 3 9 3 17 3 5 10	12 9 9 12 20 15 23 25
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	2 163 704 403 878 4 800 954 1 990 324 143 785 2 449 981 583 260 1 009 511 2 573 472 237 713	2 044 875 378 188 4 575 114 1 896 600 2 341 660 556 638 957 716 2 506 992 227 967	1 215 083 246 763 2 977 562 1 298 424 85 848 1 484 990 352 661 639 651 1 629 358 137 715	836 703 133 714 1 645 219 609 989 54 172 882 427 205 568 350 718 935 570 90 515	118 830 25 690 225 840 93 724 3 765 108 322 26 622 51 794 66 480 9 746	28 434 7 897 54 558 21 601 1 994 30 253 6 186 15 484 26 404 2 978	28 789 10 645 52 741 37 256 3 638 41 144 8 899 20 130 40 868 4 143	225 548 63 756 491 074 258 392 293 312 71 694 107 574 326 955 30 540	2 5 2 3 13 3 7 3 3 6	7 16 9 19 6 13 11 7 34
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	742 387 135 605 1 193 489 4 059 156 601 965 94 415 1 611 741 1 553 433 190 599 1 223 540 108 684	703 563 131 176 1 102 142 3 901 986 577 366 92 876 1 530 339 1 461 206 186 691 1 192 216 104 021	450 180 75 348 655 828 341 168 61 100 906 457 122 437 782 581 67 311	$\begin{array}{cccc} 262 & 701 \\ 58 & 149 \\ 457 & 615 \\ 1 & 526 & 316 \\ 238 & 064 \\ 33 & 331 \\ 598 & 194 \\ 580 & 247 \\ 66 & 337 \\ 436 & 274 \\ 41 & 874 \end{array}$	38 824 4 429 91 346 157 170 24 598 81 402 92 227 3 908 31 324 4 663	10 946 1 892 15 998 55 891 8 356 2 016 22 407 22 397 3 019 13 345 901	13 231 4 228 20 157 67 734 10 458 1 912 23 253 21 621 2 706 19 527 3 166	89 412 24 877 141 541 505 547 71 367 22 284 181 228 157 678 38 699 155 316 22 931	4 8 4 2 5 13 3 3 9 4 11	15 23 9 6 7 16 5 7 20 10 24

Table 4. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1997

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

ltem	Value	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	Item	Value	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS			235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS-Con.		
Number of establishments in business during year	61 414	Z	Selected costs—Con. Cost of selected power, fuels, and lubricants	683 508	1
Number of proprietors and working partners	18 378	3	Cost of electricity	114 080 22 266 524 526	24
Total number of employees	641 985	1	Cost of gasoline and diesel fuel Cost of on-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel Cost of off-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel	1459 892 164 634	1
Number of construction workers in March Number of construction workers in May	482 658 498 478	1	Cost of all other fuels and lubricants	122 636	5
Number of construction workers in August Number of construction workers in November	532 341 530 209	1	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings Rental cost for machinery and equipment	818 635 1424 721 1393 914	1 2 2
Average number of construction workers	510 921	1	Selected purchased services	929 938	1
Number of other employees in March Number of other employees in May	130 144 129 045 131 382	1	Purchased communication services Cost of repairs to buildings and other structures Cost of repairs to machinery and equipment	r441 342 r82 717 r405 879	1 3 2
Number of other employees in November	133 684 131 064	1	Value of construction work	64 260 292	1
Payroll, all employees	21 680 036	1	Value of construction work on government owned projects Value of construction work on federally owned projects	13 933 966 3 435 015	2 3
Payroll, construction workers Payroll, other employees	16 261 157 5 418 880	1	Value of construction work on state and locally owned projects	10 498 951 50 326 328	2
First-quarter payroll, all employees	4 967 395	1	Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets Capital expenditures, other than land	6 830 391 1 015 851	1
Fringe benefits, all employees	5 541 209 2 997 627	1	Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	233 804	3
Voluntary expenditures	2 543 582	1	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets Depreciation charges during year	7 612 438 897 384	1
Value of business done	64 915 068 64 260 292	1 1	Number of establishments with inventories	25 070	2
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others Other business receipts	37 471 800 654 773	1 7	Value of construction work for establishments with inventories End of 1997, inventories of materials and supplies End of 1996, inventories of materials and supplies	37 673 300 1 088 866 1 045 438	1 2 2
Net value of construction	61 121 104	1	Number of establishments with no inventories	17 373	3
Value added	38 580 524	1	inventories	15 738 830	2
Selected costs Cost of materials, components, and supplies	26 334 542 22 511 846	1	Number of establishments not reporting inventories Value of construction work for establishments not reporting	18 971	2
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	3 139 188	1	inventories	10 848 162	2

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1997

Employment size class	Number of estab- lishments	Total number of em- ployees	Total payroll	Dollar value of business done	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	standa of es (perce	ative rd error timate ent) for mn—
	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	I	В	F
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS											
Total	61 414	641 985	21 680 036	64 915 068	64 260 292	61 121 104	38 580 524	23 195 354	3 139 188	1	1
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees Establishments with 5 to 9	34 960	66 608	1 473 961	5 633 716	5 579 168	5 449 314	3 452 706	2 051 156	129 854	2	2
employees Establishments with 10 to 19	12 442	81 320	2 204 802	6 739 360	6 681 356	6 495 171	4 159 081	2 394 094	186 186	3	3
employees Establishments with 20 to 49	7 226	96 131	2 960 022	8 740 029	8 632 935	8 326 769	5 306 735	3 127 129	306 166	3	4
employees Establishments with 50 to 99	4 644	139 092	4 848 640	13 857 130	13 651 527	12 990 143	8 297 390	4 898 356	661 384	3	2
employees Establishments with 100 to 249	1 337	91 490	3 513 487	10 072 390	9 970 283	9 490 243	5 923 753	3 668 597	480 040	2	1
employees Establishments with 250 to 499	652	94 172	3 747 942	11 147 678	11 094 360	10 349 431	6 365 778	4 036 971	744 929	2	2
employees Establishments with 500 to 999	114	38 641	1 581 536	4 623 135	4 578 752	4 241 132	2 659 588	1 625 927	337 620	z	Z
employees	30	20 451	826 890	2 479 886	D	2 288 617	1 406 385	D	D	z	Z
Establishments with 1,000 employees or more	9	14 081	522 757	1 621 743	D	1 490 285	1 009 110	D	D	z	Z

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

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Dollar Value of Business Done Size Class: 1997

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

	e noteu. Deta	an may not au	u io iolai because	or rounding. Tor	inearing of abbiev	nations and symbo				e Appen	JIN AJ
Dollar value size class	Number of estab- lishments	Total number of em- ployees	Total payroll	Dollar value of business done	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	standa of est (perce	ative rd error timate ent) for mn—
	А	в	С	D	E	F	G	н	I	В	F
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS											
Total	61 414	641 985	21 680 036	64 915 068	64 260 292	61 121 104	38 580 524	23 195 354	3 139 188	1	1
Establishments with value of business done less than \$25,000 Establishments with	s	s	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	s	S
value of business done \$25,000 to \$49,999 Establishments with	S	s	S	S	S	S	S	s	S	s	S
value of business done \$50,000 to \$99,999 Establishments with	7 364	10 461	161 057	551 761	546 080	537 784	349 289	194 176	S	5	4
value of business done \$100,000 to \$249,999 Establishments with	16 304	38 425	766 289	2 673 754	2 646 963	2 600 588	1 687 664	939 715	46 375	3	3
value of business done \$250,000 to \$499,999 Establishments with	11 195	53 118	1 259 156	3 954 983	3 916 133	3 829 313	2 472 589	1 395 573	86 820	4	3
value of business done \$500,000 to \$999,999 Establishments with	8 898	74 844	2 099 360	6 259 783	6 203 040	6 039 031	3 869 651	2 226 122	164 010	4	4
value of business done \$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999 Establishments with	6 581	110 162	3 505 943	10 111 461	9 975 179	9 598 225	6 154 377	3 580 131	376 954	3	3
value of business done \$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999 Establishments with	2 744	91 600	3 248 132	9 422 485	9 302 588	8 902 586	5 596 434	3 426 050	400 002	3	3
value of business done \$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999 Establishments with	1 364	84 493	3 275 535	9 408 754	9 287 792	8 824 418	5 577 108	3 368 273	463 374	2	2
value of business done \$10,000,000 or more	957	174 365	7 316 545	22 377 724	22 229 154	20 638 924	12 774 041	8 013 452	1 590 231	1	1

Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1997

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

		Value of cons	truction work			1 1 1 1 3 3 4				
Type of construction	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair				timate		
	A	В	С	D	А	В	С	D		
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS										
Total	64 260 292	33 538 388	19 830 659	10 447 499	1	1	1	2		
Building construction, total Single-family houses, detached and attached Single-family houses, detached Single-family houses, attached Apartment buildings, apartment type condominiums and cooperatives All other residential buildings Manufacturing and light industrial buildings Manufacturing and light industrial buildings Matter commercial buildings, nec Commercial warehouses Religious buildings Hath care and institutional buildings Public safety buildings, noresidential Amusent, social, and recreational buildings Public safety buildings Amusent, social, and recreational buildings All other nonresidential buildings	$\begin{array}{cccccc} 54 & 044 & 488 \\ 7 & 679 & 897 \\ 6 & 645 & 574 \\ 1 & 034 & 323 \\ 1 & 897 & 372 \\ 1 & 36500 \\ 9 & 787 & 646 \\ 2 & 279 & 996 \\ 1 & 353 & 833 \\ 10 & 899 & 370 \\ 1 & 625 & 416 \\ 739 & 401 \\ 1 & 625 & 416 \\ 739 & 401 \\ 4 & 470 & 362 \\ 3 & 697 & 500 \\ 967 & 552 \\ 243 & 299 \\ 680 & 526 \\ 476 & 553 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{17} \ \textbf{241} \ \textbf{711} \\ 1 \ 452 \ 417 \\ 1 \ 253 \ 903 \\ 198 \ 514 \\ 431 \ 448 \\ 25 \ 931 \\ 735 \ 118 \\ 775 \ 118 \\ 275 \ 791 \\ 4 \ 271 \ 607 \\ 2 \ 106 \ 370 \\ 420 \ 100 \\ 245 \ 644 \\ 1 \ 715 \ 354 \\ 1 \ 427 \ 340 \\ 230 \ 037 \\ 59 \ 983 \\ 152 \ 224 \\ 112 \ 817 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \ 800 \ 637 \\ 1 \ 352 \ 456 \\ 1 \ 145 \ 445 \\ 207 \ 010 \\ 338 \ 827 \\ 30 \ 225 \\ 1 \ 975 \ 837 \\ 410 \ 246 \\ 150 \ 867 \\ 1 \ 821 \ 816 \\ 1 \ 162 \ 635 \\ 267 \ 692 \\ 130 \ 083 \\ 421 \ 333 \\ 483 \ 916 \\ 89 \ 945 \\ 65 \ 158 \\ 59 \ 780 \\ 39 \ 820 \end{array}$	1 3 3 6 4 13 2 3 4 2 2 4 4 3 2 7 10 3 14 10 3 14		1 4 4 8 9 11 2 5 5 2 4 8 7 4 4 4 2 13 5 20	2 4 5 8 5 24 3 5 6 4 4 8 7 6 7 10 12 10 16		
Nonbuilding construction, total Highways, streets, and related work Power and communication transmission lines, cables, towers, and related	9 772 059 1 745 802	5 536 248 1 165 370	2 588 948 374 343	1 646 862 206 088	3 7	3 7	4 8	7 11		
Power and communication transmission lines, cables, towers, and related facilities . Power plants . Power plants, hydroelectric . Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc . Sewage and water treatment plants . Water treatment plants . Water treatment plants . Mass transit construction . Urban mass transit construction . Railroad construction . Other nonbuilding construction, nec .	4 504 212 435 972 361 724 74 248 716 095 509 657 397 302 454 267 376 161 7 8 106 1 008 751	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 2 & 644 & 951 \\ 210 & 373 \\ 165 & 302 \\ 45 & 071 \\ 241 & 955 \\ 447 & 094 \\ 263 & 285 \\ 183 & 809 \\ 249 & 186 \\ 192 & 667 \\ 56 & 519 \\ 577 & 319 \end{array}$	1 100 130 153 216 137 629 15 587 221 940 343 662 179 728 163 934 177 675 161 529 16 147 217 981	759 131 72 384 58 793 13 591 252 200 116 203 66 645 49 558 27 405 21 965 \$5 441 213 450	543 1756 5722 711	4 7 5 26 7 4 4 6 2 3 1 14	7 3 21 7 12 10 15 2 1 14 10	14 7 6 14 5 12 17 12 11 6 48 25		
Construction work, nsk	443 749	x	x	Х	2	х	х	х		

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1997

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

see Appendix A]						1	1				
Item	Number of estab-	Total number of	Payroll, all	Value of cons	For specialized	Net value of construction	Value	Cost of construction work subcontracted	of estim	e standar iate (perc column –	ent) for
	lishments A	employees	employees C	all types D	type E	work F	added	out to others	в	D	н
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS											
Total	61 414	641 985	21 680 036	64 260 292	х	61 121 104	38 580 524	3 139 188	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	19 210 42 205	262 987 378 997	9 240 997 12 439 040	27 645 686 36 614 610	X 29 809 496	26 223 495 34 897 612	16 196 853 22 383 672	1 422 190 1 716 998	2 1	1 1	2 2
Single-family houses, detached and attached											
All establishments specializing	19 295	83 347	2 057 912	6 304 066	5 136 203	6 130 365	3 884 085	173 701	3	4	8
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 70 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	S 3 095 2 456 2 961 2 375 846	25 183 13 608 11 343 12 715 12 515 7 983	574 879 345 321 291 171 315 363 313 805 217 373	1 813 276 1 025 845 871 028 950 909 954 207 688 800	1 813 276 957 823 710 606 691 882 597 435 365 180	1 766 705 1 009 444 847 395 932 745 920 083 653 993	1 108 288 644 871 541 456 600 190 567 167 422 113	46 572 16 401 23 633 S 34 124 34 807	6 9 10 9 10 15	6 9 11 9 10 16	16 22 28 S 7 23
Apartment buildings, apartment type condominiums and cooperatives											
All establishments specializing	1 076	8 626	239 491	717 902	554 881	691 225	420 819	26 677	13	13	28
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	235 181 249 ^{\$} 63 306 ^{\$} 41	1 305 1 736 1 302 ^{\$} 1 315 2 345 ^{\$} 623	36 765 43 346 31 287 ^{\$} 39 091 72 114 ^{\$} 16 889	118 418 107 091 107 119 ^{\$} 120 268 215 353 ^{\$} 49 652	118 418 100 098 89 035 ^{\$} 87 066 134 130 ^{\$} 26 135	114 832 104 841 103 400 ^{\$} 117 317 203 058 ^{\$} 47 777	64 933 70 453 55 591 ^{\$} 75 998 121 088 ^{\$} 32 756	3 586 S S \$2 951 \$12 295 S	21 34 22 46 24 60	22 30 24 43 23 67	9 S 57 54 S
Manufacturing and light industrial buildings											
All establishments specializing	4 399	71 401	2 583 302	7 066 902	5 265 869	6 739 972	4 494 599	326 930	3	2	3
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	1 286 650 844 847 313	10 886 10 754 7 097 11 232 14 667 16 766	377 429 379 864 263 012 443 126 557 537 562 334	1 052 606 1 021 351 678 637 1 236 113 1 614 779 1 463 415	1 052 606 954 907 559 617 897 476 1 008 510 792 754	999 339 977 770 659 329 1 175 136 1 535 816 1 392 582	632 732 630 510 453 695 759 512 1 034 035 984 115	53 267 43 580 19 308 60 977 78 963 70 834	8 8 12 7 6 6	8 8 10 6 5 4	11 12 16 8 4 3
Manufacturing and light industrial warehouses											
All establishments specializing	537	3 926	134 232	392 863	318 432	382 598	251 880	10 265	15	14	23
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	171 S S ^s 38 S	1 293 1 069 402 ^{\$} 380 ^{\$} 782	40 964 37 604 16 690 12 612 26 361	121 902 124 683 45 756 33 367 67 155	121 902 105 366 34 454 20 357 36 353	115 803 122 515 44 932 32 506 66 843	87 631 73 623 27 618 20 504 42 504	6 100 ^{\$} 2 168 824 ^{\$} 861 312	23 32 29 49 40	21 31 26 32 36	33 52 Z 58 Z
Office buildings											
All establishments specializing	3 772	62 134	2 395 613	6 897 870	5 598 042	6 575 751	4 175 987	322 119	3	3	5
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	1 500 442 383 635 590 222	19 567 7 804 7 769 11 290 10 212 5 492	705 331 322 645 285 809 432 443 431 127 218 257	2 016 727 983 366 794 835 1 263 149 1 234 347 605 445	2 016 727 906 889 657 234 920 641 768 062 328 488	1 923 007 942 173 762 483 1 205 293 1 171 331 571 464	1 269 954 580 066 488 221 736 923 741 012 359 811	93 721 41 193 32 352 57 857 63 016 33 981	7 7 11 9 9 11	6 6 9 9 7 9	9 10 14 15 9 7
All other commercial buildings, nec											
All establishments specializing	4 044	39 683	1 282 971	3 923 564	3 184 129	3 773 581	2 375 254	149 983	5	5	7
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	1 432 447 758 440 626 340	13 747 3 781 5 617 5 404 6 279 4 856	453 009 116 172 180 641 181 053 193 740 158 355	1 387 367 342 072 563 757 543 086 579 153 508 129	1 387 367 317 520 459 462 393 327 357 861 268 593	1 319 076 334 496 545 703 520 053 561 435 492 818	846 186 219 007 325 095 331 951 344 848 308 168	68 291 7 576 18 055 23 032 17 718 15 311	10 17 13 13 13	9 15 15 14 11 18	11 17 22 25 13 19

CONSTRUCTION-INDUSTRY SERIES

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1997–Con.

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

see Appendix Aj											
	Number	Total number		Value of cons	truction work	Net value of		Cost of construction work		e standa ate (perc	
Item	estab- lishments	of employees	Payroll, all employees	For all types	specialized type	construction work	Value added	subcontracted out to others		column-	
	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	В	D	н
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS—Con.											
Commercial warehouses											
All establishments specializing	402	3 078	106 967	296 469	241 472	285 041	189 296	11 428	18	15	17
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent	172 ^s 41	621 ^{\$} 596	18 287	58 575	58 575 ^s 54 140	54 629 D	40 554 ^s 36 143	S	38	36 44	S
Specialization 80 to 89 percent	^{\$71}	483	^{\$} 20 180 19 321	^s 56 595 60 787	48 630	59 380	39 661	1 407	56 35 41 29 55	44 29	S D 19 38 5 D
Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent	^s 59 ^s 38	^s 605 432	^s 20 787 18 080	49 930 45 930	48 630 37 000 29 362	47 540 44 034	^s 30 682 28 923	2 390 1 896	41 29	29 39 18	38
Specialization 51 to 59 percent	\$21	^s 341	°10 312	^s 24 653	^s 13 766	D	^s 13 333	D	55	52	D
Educational buildings											
All establishments specializing	1 556	21 003	704 826	2 089 571	1 539 797	1 974 593	1 185 667	114 978	8	8	13
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent	S 222	1 538 1 516	58 138 52 073	172 548 163 073	172 548 156 623	163 042 153 930	99 320 93 232	^s 9 506 S	32 34	31 34	57 S
Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent	233 481	3 620	115 661 218 722	333 632 679 908	275 835 492 124	315 639 655 429	183 559 402 712	17 993 24 478	34 17 15 14	34 13 14	9 22
Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	288 131	6 739 5 251 2 338	184 180 76 052	527 854 212 556	328 177 114 491	493 298 193 254	289 763 117 082	34 556 19 302	14 27	14 15 24	57 9 22 20 35
Health care and institutional buildings											
All establishments specializing	537	7 965	294 492	873 680	640 301	819 012	521 737	54 667	13	11	11
Specialization 100 percent	\$83	558 \$535	19 289 ≶24 558	^s 58 396 ^s 67 518	^s 58 396 ^s 63 152	^s 58 030 ^s 63 361	^s 30 269 41 255	366 4 157	34 42	44 40	19
Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent	\$23 \$61	1 621	58 316	191 209	157 342	170 201	107 027	21 008	42 38 26 23	40 29 26 18	20
Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	173 177 ^s 20	1 631 2 815 804	61 847 100 188 30 295	187 532 279 507 89 518	136 853 174 988 49 571	178 434 264 714 84 272	116 562 177 396 49 227	^s 9 098 14 793 5 246	20 23 14	20 18 12	20 20 43 17 7
Highways, streets, and related work											
All establishments specializing	504	9 678	371 577	1 252 385	1 127 744	1 170 644	686 421	81 742	10	9	8
Specialization 100 percent	394	5 774	211 489	725 168	725 168	679 369	384 418	45 798	14	13	12
Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent	^s 34 ^s 20	^s 994 985	^{\$} 36 623 46 157	^s 123 596 144 375	^s 116 375 119 372	^s 117 963 134 028	^s 69 165 85 379	^s 5 632 10 347	45 23 25 68	44 15	12 50 Z S 38
Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent	^{\$20} ^{\$28} ^{\$9}	1 004 \$300	39 053 \$10 988	133 114 ^s 36 447	97 065 ^s 21 868	122 865 ^s 34 424	80 922 ^s 21 455	10 249 S	25 68	9 68	Z S
Specialization 51 to 59 percent	^s 18	621	27 267	89 686	47 896	81 994	45 081	7 692	24	23	38
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc											
All establishments specializing	81	6 662	246 746	626 408	474 687	601 001	406 570	25 407	10	8	9
Specialization 100 percent	15	1 641	68 827	131 276	131 276	126 521	86 054	4 755	10	18	3
Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent	\$12 4	882 418	30 481 14 447	64 156 47 268	59 267 39 741	62 495 44 190	51 739 30 278	1 661 3 078	10 Z Z	15 Z Z 18	1 Z
Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent	5 \$21	987 2 334	32 400 81 170	103 772 226 602	77 992 137 621	100 182 218 763	63 337 143 784	3 590 7 839	28	Z 18	3 1 Z 30 Z
Specialization 51 to 59 percent	S	401	19 420	53 335	28 790	48 851	31 377	4 484	5	5	Z

Table 9. Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll by Kind-of-Business Activity: 1997

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

Primary and other kinds of business activities	Dollar value of business done	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS		
Total	64 915 068	1
Special trade contractors, total Cable television contractor Electric power installation and service contractor, including lighting Electronic control systems installation and service, except environmental control Fire and security systems installation and service. Highway lighting and signal installation and service. Telecommunications installation and service.	596 118	1 15 1 3 3 6 2
Other construction activities, nec	1 085 913	4
Other business activities secondary to construction activities, total Engineering services, secondary to construction activities	125 573 181 345	7 13 7 13 13 17
Kind of business activity, nsk	435 384	2

Table 10. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Kind-of-Business Activity: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization by major activity of construction work. If number of establishments or dollar value of business done for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the dollar value of business done by kind of business activity was not provided in Table 9. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

explanation of terms, see Appendix A]											
	Number	Total		Value of cons	For	Net		Cost of construction	error	ive star of estir	nate
Item	of estab- lishments	number of em- ployees	Payroll, all employees	For all kinds of business	specialized kinds of business	value of construction work	Value added	work subcontracted out to others		ercent) f olumn-	
	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	В	D	н
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS											
Total	61 414	641 985	21 680 036	64 260 292	x	61 121 104	38 580 524	3 139 188	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing Establishments specializing 51 percent or more.	1 799 59 616	32 368 609 617	1 158 183 20 521 855	3 370 224 60 890 072	X 54 064 745	3 151 724 57 969 384	2 134 543 36 445 983	218 500 2 920 688	5 1	4 1	8 1
Cable television contractor											
All establishments specializing	585	7 597	219 199	591 708	566 364	563 534	400 504	28 174	16	15	20
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	463 \$30 82 2 \$8 1	5 592 ^{\$665} 892 D D D	152 600 ^{\$} 21 012 30 580 D D D	417 431 ^{\$} 53 482 80 446 D D D	417 431 ^{\$50} 263 68 349 D D D	398 026 ⁵50 547 76 875 D D D	273 702 ^{\$} 39 505 52 264 D D D	19 405 S ≋3 571 D D D	20 48 35 D D D	19 53 35 D D D	27 S 65 D D D
Electric power installation and service contractor, including lighting											
All establishments specializing	47 348	475 041	16 017 262	47 076 286	41 268 512	45 051 533	28 080 372	2 024 752	1	1	2
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	29 320 9 356 3 832 2 445 1 625 770	179 125 114 777 85 953 47 664 33 953 13 569	5 243 366 3 820 090 3 280 137 1 808 960 1 363 150 501 559	15 839 116 11 082 432 9 460 527 5 297 571 3 983 250 1 413 389	15 839 116 10 371 863 7 878 722 3 898 899 2 507 135 772 778	15 305 322 10 645 629 8 986 856 5 002 789 3 772 822 1 338 116	9 538 581 6 617 675 5 567 564 3 132 176 2 347 925 876 451	533 794 436 803 473 671 294 782 210 429 75 273	2 3 4 4 7	2 3 2 3 4 6	4 3 3 6 5
Electronic control systems installation and service, except environmental control											
All establishments specializing	1 392	12 433	404 781	1 206 365	982 765	1 146 432	752 738	59 932	11	9	19
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	544 138 114 178 215 203	4 793 1 521 ^s 1 541 1 809 1 023 1 746	143 240 52 259 49 927 67 973 27 564 63 817	405 173 160 761 138 772 195 435 102 559 203 664	405 173 153 432 111 897 141 497 64 360 106 405	391 690 149 749 127 769 186 009 99 198 192 017	251 907 98 928 88 140 118 448 70 012 125 303	13 483 S ^{\$} 11 003 9 425 3 361 11 647	18 31 47 21 21 19	13 32 33 22 19 16	19 S 64 30 21 27
Fire and security systems installation and service											
All establishments specializing	3 023	23 087	712 745	2 060 585	1 889 228	1 982 157	1 313 058	78 427	7	7	10
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	1 963 417 290 156 71 126	14 021 3 627 1 791 989 1 245 1 415	437 088 111 399 52 243 29 305 41 202 41 509	1 270 720 317 015 157 357 78 186 114 239 123 068	1 270 720 297 528 129 287 56 563 70 546 64 584	1 225 888 304 331 150 788 74 071 108 886 118 193	804 428 199 048 93 782 38 676 90 794 86 331	44 831 12 685 6 569 4 116 5 352 ^{\$} 4 875	9 21 21 36 24 33	9 20 17 33 23 34	14 20 29 34 33 45
Highway lighting and signal installation and service											
All establishments specializing	670	12 087	457 264	1 556 787	1 334 318	1 444 343	832 264	112 444	10	10	13
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	384 \$59 \$43 \$44 \$71	5 345 1 632 1 405 1 372 ^{\$899} 1 434	192 556 70 425 53 053 54 053 ^{\$} 26 879 60 296	666 918 257 098 164 077 178 651 ^{\$} 106 988 183 056	666 918 240 010 134 507 130 515 ^s 64 557 97 811	628 603 231 376 149 753 165 562 \$100 042 169 007	348 995 128 210 86 110 111 485 ^{\$} 61 918 95 545	38 315 ^{\$} 25 722 14 324 13 089 ^{\$} 6 946 14 049	14 37 32 25 47 27	14 35 29 14 47 23	12 47 26 Z 44 30
Telecommunications installation and service											
All establishments specializing	5 250	74 617	2 573 757	7 963 771	7 588 988	7 364 477	4 809 350	599 294	3	3	4
Specialization 100 percent Specialization 90 to 99 percent Specialization 80 to 89 percent Specialization 70 to 79 percent Specialization 60 to 69 percent Specialization 51 to 59 percent	4 308 294 190 122 256 79	57 902 6 312 2 910 1 862 3 559 2 071	1 984 418 225 071 81 094 64 497 140 134 78 543	6 211 289 660 625 271 799 195 908 412 333 211 817	6 211 289 629 437 231 155 143 432 258 709 114 966	5 772 521 602 775 260 645 187 517 349 307 191 713	3 724 273 414 816 179 994 130 870 244 048 115 350	438 768 57 850 11 154 8 391 63 026 20 103	3 13 22 21 19 22	3 15 20 22 17 22	3 30 17 38 12 28

Table 11. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. * Indicates geographic change, but not applicable to this sector. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

	Construction work don establishments located state		nts located in this	Construction work done by establishments not located in this state		Construction work done by establishments not reporting		Relative standard error of		
Location of construction work	Value of construction work done in this state	Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work		percent) for	
	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	А	С	E
235310, ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS										
United States	64 260 292	37 130	45 208 916	11 206	5 427 879	23 864	13 623 500	1	1	3
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Florida	671 183 282 414 1 062 645 340 366 7 126 678 1 514 686 879 835 279 624 237 300 3 367 789	389 146 657 309 3 343 855 760 88 *31 2 186	$\begin{array}{c} 360 & 270 \\ 194 & 198 \\ 769 & 055 \\ 198 & 035 \\ 5 & 314 & 624 \\ 1 & 087 & 997 \\ 649 & 944 \\ 133 & 529 \\ 6 & 508 \\ 2 & 338 & 557 \end{array}$	222 91 83 84 320 115 173 161 359 266	113 214 *37 875 104 097 50 623 231 444 54 659 65 419 56 368 210 758 176 816	491 74 372 141 2 646 478 322 147 9 1 584	197 699 50 342 189 493 91 708 1 580 610 372 030 164 472 89 728 20 033 852 416	4 10 5 7 2 4 4 7 4 2	7 11 8 14 2 5 7 14 22 4	4 50 29 5 2 5 10 4 11
Georgia	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	917 181 226 1 701 871 464 313 424 633 230	1 292 769 219 510 200 982 2 486 045 1 082 262 444 658 330 120 404 016 835 963 131 882	345 *36 105 235 330 210 179 400 178 88	135 911 26 608 27 574 151 217 121 903 92 442 86 953 164 166 73 927 18 528	939 75 158 835 307 187 230 353 316 161	484 994 51 122 *38 848 639 258 176 812 71 530 141 525 265 354 211 855 *76 751	4 5 8 2 4 4 6 5 7 11	5 13 10 3 6 7 13 7 10 23	11 2 13 8 10 16 22 12 12
Maryland	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	874 1 054 1 360 949 285 648 129 344 218 242	882 428 1 101 779 2 218 020 991 966 236 666 864 876 87 033 241 941 548 293 151 510	242 319 181 218 164 209 ^{\$} 52 127 191 329	167 817 82 383 72 727 66 665 90 792 80 421 12 884 51 502 191 257 46 135	458 724 797 350 168 342 121 145 181 162	200 032 361 298 412 579 172 231 44 970 331 988 56 815 112 191 105 244 29 188	3 4 7 3 9 3 17 4 4 13	5 4 9 3 13 6 26 7 7 19	5 18 14 24 9 6 14 3 14
New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	2 066 894 399 517 4 867 752 1 949 679 145 940 2 449 332 527 141 1 025 737 2 552 851 206 037	1 526 259 2 027 1 377 174 1 314 476 561 1 512 244	1 333 497 230 657 3 232 787 1 330 623 104 951 1 783 857 446 760 789 474 1 893 144 132 480	412 188 361 401 96 387 127 106 530 97	149 339 63 662 184 532 196 777 28 459 196 905 30 543 159 914 161 340 32 794	1 067 242 1 821 899 357 211 991 ^{\$} 61	584 059 105 198 1 450 433 422 279 5 468 570 49 839 76 349 498 367 40 764	3 5 2 4 11 3 6 3 4 7	5 17 3 5 18 4 8 5 9	7 12 10 20 7 5 15 1 20 3
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	$\begin{array}{c} 732 \ 101 \\ 154 \ 558 \\ 1 \ 168 \ 923 \\ 4 \ 288 \ 779 \\ 520 \ 627 \\ 99 \ 283 \\ 1 \ 692 \ 373 \\ 1 \ 627 \ 828 \\ 225 \ 282 \\ 1 \ 81 \ 315 \\ 116 \ 715 \end{array}$	504 148 602 2 108 292 96 1 006 873 190 887 129	497 603 117 116 814 032 2 877 060 386 822 57 160 1 065 819 1 196 258 102 207 915 090 96 287	334 94 246 423 53 98 619 218 177 170 ^{\$} 61	115 260 *32 279 188 189 20 208 15 664 301 590 175 387 77 480 40 674 12 347	403 76 282 1 438 251 114 571 444 102 347 66	119 238 ^{\$5} 164 166 702 1 030 265 113 597 26 459 324 964 256 184 ^{\$4} 45 795 225 552 8 081	4 11 7 2 6 12 3 3 10 4 10	6 8 7 3 8 3 5 5 12 5 13	3 42 33 7 1 10 9 4 16 9 17

Appendix A. Explanation of Terms

ALL EMPLOYEES

Comprise all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments, who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are not. Number of employees is the sum of all employees during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.

BEGINNING-OF-YEAR GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS (\$1,000)

Gross value of depreciable assets, usually original costs of the assets, at the beginning of the year. Depreciable assets are the fixed tangible property of the establishment for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

BEGINNING-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (\$1,000)

The inventories of materials and supplies owned at the beginning 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.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, OTHER THAN LAND (\$1,000)

Capital expenditures are those that were or 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 it 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.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENTS LOCATED IN THIS STATE: NUMBER

Includes the number of establishments physically located and doing construction work in the same state.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENTS LOCATED IN THIS STATE: VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done by establishments physically located and doing construction work in the same state.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENTS NOT LOCATED IN THIS STATE: NUMBER

Includes the number of establishments not located in the state where the construction work is done. Establishment location 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 is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENT NOT LOCATED IN THIS STATE: VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done by establishments not located in the state where the construction work is done. Establishment location 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 is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING: NUMBER (\$1,000)

Includes the number of establishments that did not report the state location of construction work on their census forms and establishments that did not complete a construction census form. Data were estimated for establishments that did not complete a census form.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING: VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done by establishments that did not report the state location of construction work on their census forms and establishments that did not complete a construction census form. Data were estimated for establishments that did not complete a census form.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

Includes all payroll workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category and are included in the other employees category.

COST OF ALL OTHER FUELS AND LUBRICANTS (\$1,000)

Costs for fuels and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company and not included as costs in any of these categories: natural gas; manufactured gas; gasoline; and diesel fuel.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION WORK SUBCONTRACTED OUT TO OTHERS (\$1,000)

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, such costs are reported under costs for materials, components, and supplies. Also excluded are costs for the rental of machinery or equipment.

COST OF ELECTRICITY (\$1,000)

Costs for electric energy purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.

COST OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL (\$1,000)

Costs for gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.

COST OF OFF-HIGHWAY USE OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL (\$1,000)

Includes the costs for gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the reporting year for off-highway use. Offhighway 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.

COST OF ON-HIGHWAY USE OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL (\$1,000)

Costs for 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 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.

COSTS OF MATERIALS, COMPONENTS, AND SUPPLIES (\$1,000)

Includes the costs for materials, components, and supplies used by establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings, structures, or other facilities and costs for materials bought and resold to others. Also includes costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though 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. Excluded from this item are the cost of fuels, lubricants, electric energy, 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 MATERIALS, COMPONENTS, SUPPLIES, AND FUELS (\$1,000)

Includes the costs for materials, components, supplies used by establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings, structures, or other facilities and costs for materials bought and resold to others. Also includes the costs for fuels that include gasoline, diesel fuel, and lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies for received from other establishments of the company and costs for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, 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; materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

COST OF NATURAL GAS AND MANUFACTURED GAS (\$1,000)

Costs for natural gas and manufactured gas purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.

COST OF REPAIRS TO BUILDING AND OTHER STRUCTURES (\$1,000)

Includes the cost of all repairs made to structures by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of repairs necessary to maintain property. It excludes the cost of improvements that increase the value of property or the cost of adapting it for another use. Such costs are included in capital expenditures.

COST OF REPAIRS TO MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (\$1,000)

Includes the cost of all repairs made to machinery and equipment by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of repairs necessary to maintain the machinery.

COST OF SELECTED POWER, FUELS, AND LUBRICANTS (\$1,000)

Included are 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, coal and coke products.

DEPRECIATION CHARGES DURING YEAR (\$1,000)

The depreciation expenses of the establishment in 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.

DOLLAR VALUE SIZE CLASS

Displays data for establishments with payroll that fall within each range of value of business done.

END-OF-YEAR GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS (\$1,000)

The gross value of depreciable assets, plus any capital expenditures for new and use depreciable assets in the reporting year, minus the gross value of depreciable assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc. in the reporting year.

END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (\$1,000)

The inventories of materials and supplies owned at the 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 which are owned by others but held by the reporting establishment. Builders who build 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.

FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL (\$1,000)

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 January through March. Includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. Includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if unincorporated.

FRINGE BENEFITS (\$1,000)

Includes expenditures made by the employer for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees.

LEGALLY REQUIRED EXPENDITURES (\$1,000)

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

NET VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

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

NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS: QUARTERLY PAY PERIOD

Refers to the number of construction workers employed during a quarterly pay period. January to March includes the reported number of construction workers employed during the pay period including March 12. April to June includes the reported number of construction workers employed during the pay period including May 12. July to September includes the reported number of construction workers employed during the pay period including August 12. October to December includes the reported number of construction workers employed during the pay period including November 12.

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 that were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

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 year were not included.

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 year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments that were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

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

NUMBER OF OTHER EMPLOYEES: QUARTERLY PAY PERIOD

Refers to the number of other employees employed during a quarterly pay period. January to March includes the reported number of other workers employed during the pay period including March 12. April to June includes the reported number of other workers employed during the pay period including May 12. July to September includes the reported number of other workers employed during the pay period including August 12. October to December includes the reported number of other workers employed during the pay period including November 12.

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS AND WORKING PARTNERS

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

OTHER BUSINESS RECEIPTS (\$1,000)

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 receipts from other business operations in foreign countries, and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

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.

PAYROLL (\$1,000)

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, 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: CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (\$1,000)

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, vacation and sick leave pay, prior to deductions such as employees' Social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds.

PAYROLL: OTHER EMPLOYEES (\$1,000)

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 zas salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, 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.

PRIMARY AND OTHER KINDS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Displays dollar value of business done by primary construction business activity. Primary construction activity is construction activity that generates fifty-one percent or more of an establishment's dollar value of business done. Also displayed 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.

PURCHASED COMMUNICATION SERVICES (\$1,000)

Includes all costs for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the company.

RENTAL COSTS FOR BUILDINGS (\$1,000)

Includes all costs for renting or leasing space and buildings. It excludes costs under agreements that are in effect conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in capital expenditures.

RENTAL COSTS FOR MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (\$1,000)

Includes all costs for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, and scaffolding. 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.

RENTAL COSTS FOR MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND BUILDINGS (\$1,000)

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

RETIREMENTS AND DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS (\$1,000)

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.

SELECTED COSTS (\$1,000)

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

SELECTED PURCHASED SERVICES (\$1,000)

Includes all costs for communication and repair to buildings and other structure services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of repairs necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increase the value of property or the cost of adapting it for another use. Such costs are included in capital expenditures.

SPECIALIZATION PERCENT

Displays data for establishments with payroll that fall within each percent range of secialization.

TYPE 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 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.

Building Construction

- **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 other than attached single-family houses.
- All other residential buildings. Includes dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- Manufacturing and light industrial buildings. Includes all manufacturing and light 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 light industrial warehouses. Includes all warehouses which are intended for industrial activities.
- Hotels and motels. Includes hotels, motels, bed-andbreakfast 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 commercial buildings, nec (not elsewhere classified) such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations. Includes all buildings that are intended for use primarily in the retail and service trades. For example, shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, auto service stations, and one or two story bank or financial institutions.
- 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.** Included 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, skating rinks, fitness centers, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- All other nonresidential buildings. Includes nonresidential buildings that are not classified elsewhere such as fire stations, post offices, bus and air passenger terminals and hangars, and prisons.

Nonbuilding Construction

• Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guardrails, highway signs, and lighting. Includes streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks,

curbs and gutters, culverts, right-of-way drainage, erosion control, and lighting. Also includes earthwork protective structures when used in connection with road improvements.

- Airport runways and related work. Includes runways, taxiways, aprons, and related work.
- Private driveways and parking areas. Includes all nonstructural parking areas and private driveways of all surface types.
- Bridges and elevated highways. Includes viaducts and overpasses, roads, highways, railroads, and cause-ways 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.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines.** 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, petroleum refineries, 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 systems other than 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/Solid waste disposal.** Includes all dry/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.
- **Outdoor swimming pools.** Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- Water storage facilities. Includes aqueducts, water towers, and water tanks.
- Tank storage facilities other than water. Includes gasoline and oil storage tanks.
- Fencing. Includes all types of fencing.
- **Recreational facilities.** Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
- Billboards. Includes all type of billboards.
- Heavy military construction. Includes all military non-building such as missile sites and testing facilities, launch sites and underground command centers.
- **Ships.** Includes special trade contractors working on ships and boats such as painters, carpenters, joiners, electricians, etc.
- **Oilfields.** The majority of construction work occurring in oil fields is classified in Sector 21, Mining. For example, pipeline construction on oil and gas leases are classified in mining only up to the point where the distribution company takes over. At that point, pipeline construction activity is classified in Sector 23, Construction. Some secondary mining construction activities are classified in the construction sector. Examples of this include: road construction; land clearing contracting; land drainage contracting; and land leveling contracting.
- Other nonbuilding construction, nec. Includes all types of nonbuilding construction not elsewhere classified.

VALUE ADDED (\$1,000)

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

U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census

VALUE OF BUSINESS DONE (\$1,000)

Value of business done is the sum of value of construction work and other business receipts.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done by general contractors, heavy construction contractors, and special trades contractors. Included are new construction, additions, alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Also includes the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves. Speculative builders were instructed to include the value of buildings and other structures built or being built for sale in the reporting year, but not sold. They were to include the costs of such construction plus normal profit. Also included is the cost of construction work done on buildings for rent or lease. Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of 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 the 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 value of work done from business operations in foreign countries.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK: ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, OR RECONSTRUCTION (\$1,000)

Includes construction work which adds to the value or useful life of an existing building or structure or that 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 that would be classified as maintenance and repair.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE IN THIS STATE (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done in a state by general contractors, heavy construction contractors, and special trades contractors.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR ESTABLISHMENTS WITH INVENTORIES (\$1,000)

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

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR ESTABLISHMENTS WITH NO INVENTORIES (\$1,000)

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

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK: FOR SPECIALIZED TYPE (\$1,000)

Includes value of construction work for one of two specialized categories: 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. The following are examples of kind-of-business activity: highway and street construction; electrical contracting; carpentry contracting; and concrete contracting. Specialization in kind-of-businessactivity displays data for establishments with payroll that fall within each percent range of specialization.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK: MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR (\$1,000)

Includes incidental construction work that keeps a property in ordinary working condition. Excluded are trash and snow removal, lawn maintenance and landscaping, cleaning and janitorial services.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK: NEW CONSTRUCTION (\$1,000)

Includes the complete, original building of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning supplies and equipment.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK ON FEDERALLY OWNED PROJECTS (\$1,000)

The value of construction work for projects owned by the Federal government.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK ON GOVERNMENT OWNED PROJECTS (\$1,000)

The value of construction work for the sum total of all projects owned by Federal, state, and local governments.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK ON PRIVATELY OWNED PROJECTS (\$1,000)

The value of construction work for construction projects other than government owned projects.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK ON STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED PROJECTS (\$1,000)

The value of construction work for the sum total of all projects owned by state and local governments.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK SUBCONTRACTED IN FROM OTHERS (\$1,000)

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 value for this item.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING INVENTORIES (\$1,000)

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.

VOLUNTARY EXPENDITURES (\$1,000)

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.

Appendix B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

23 CONSTRUCTION

The Construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings and other structures, heavy construction (except buildings), additions, alterations, reconstruction, installation, and maintenance and repairs. Establishments engaged in demolition or wrecking of buildings and other structures, clearing of building sites, and sale of materials from demolished structures are also included. This sector also includes those establishments engaged in blasting, test drilling, landfill, leveling, earthmoving, excavating, land drainage, and other land preparation. The industries within this sector have been defined on the basis of their unique production processes. As with all industries, the production processes are distinguished by their use of specialized human resources and specialized physical capital. Construction activities are generally administered or managed at a relatively fixed place of business, but the actual construction work is performed at one or more different project sites.

This sector is divided into three subsectors of construction activities: (1) building construction and land subdivision and land development; (2) heavy construction (except buildings), such as highways, power plants, and pipelines; and (3) construction activity by special trade contractors.

Establishments classified in Subsector 233, Building, Developing, and General Contracting and Subsector 234, Heavy Construction, usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, and may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Operative builders who build on their own account for sale, and land subdividers and land developers, who engage in subdividing real property into lots for sale, are included in Subsector 233, Building, Developing, and General Contracting. (Special trade contractors are included in Subsector 234, Heavy Construction, if they are engaged in activities primarily relating to heavy construction, such as grading for highways.) Establishments included in these subsectors operate as general contractors, design-builders, engineerconstructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey construction contractors. Establishments identified as construction management firms are also included.

Establishments classified in Subsector 235, Special Trade Contractors, are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities, such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work, and work for builders and general contractors under subcontract or directly for project owners. Establishments engaged in demolition or wrecking of buildings and other structures, dismantling of machinery, excavating, shoring and underpinning, anchored earth retention activities, foundation drilling, and grading for buildings are also included in this subsector.

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

The installation of prefabricated building equipment and materials, such as elevators and revolving doors, is classified in the Construction sector. Installation work incidental to sales by employees of a manufacturing or retail establishment is classified as an activity of those establishments.

233 Building, Developing, and General Contracting

Industries in the Building, Developing, and General Contracting subsector comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repair) of building projects. Builders, developers, and general contractors, as well as land subdividers and land developers are included in this subsector. Establishments identified as construction management firms for building projects are also included. The construction work may be for others and performed by custom builders, general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors, or may be on their own account for sale and performed by speculative or operative builders.

2331 Land Subdivision and Land Development

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23311, Land Subdivision and Land Development.

23311 Land Subdivision and Land Development

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in subdividing real property into lots and/or developing building lots for sale.

233110 Land Subdivision and Land Development

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in subdividing real property into lots and/or developing building lots for sale.

The data published with NAICS code 233110 include the following SIC industries:

6552 Land subdividers and developers, except cemeteries

2332 Residential Building Construction

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in the following NAICS Industries: 23321, Single-Family Housing Construction; and 23322, Multifamily Housing Construction.

23321 Single-Family Housing Construction

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of single family residential housing units (e.g., single family detached houses, town houses, or row houses where each housing unit is separated by a ground-to-roof wall and where no housing units are constructed above or below). This industry includes establishments responsible for additions and alterations to mobile homes and on-site assembly of modular and prefabricated houses. Establishments identified as single family construction management firms are also included in this industry. Establishments in this industry may perform work for others or on their own account for sale as speculative or operative builders. Kinds of establishments include single family housing custom builders, general contractors, design builders, engineerconstructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

233210 Single-Family Housing Construction

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of single family residential housing units (e.g., single family detached houses, town houses, or row houses where each housing unit is separated by a ground-to-roof wall and where no housing units are constructed above or below). This industry includes establishments responsible for additions and alterations to mobile homes and on-site assembly of modular and prefabricated houses. Establishments identified as single family construction management firms are also included in this industry. Establishments in this industry may perform work for others or on their own account for sale as speculative or operative builders. Kinds of establishments include single family housing custom builders, general contractors, design builders, engineerconstructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 233210 include the following SIC industries:

- 1521 General contractors-single-family houses
- 1531 Operative builders (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

23322 Multifamily Housing Construction

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of multifamily residential housing units (e.g., highrise, garden, and town house apartments where each unit is not separated by a groundto-roof wall). The units may be constructed for sale as condominiums or cooperatives, or for rental as apartments. Establishments identified as multifamily construction management firms are also included in this industry. Establishments in this industry may perform work for others or on their own account for sale as speculative or operative builders. Kinds of establishments include multifamily housing general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

233220 Multifamily Housing Construction

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of multifamily residential housing units (e.g., highrise, garden, and town house apartments where each unit is not separated by a groundto-roof wall). The units may be constructed for sale as condominiums or cooperatives, or for rental as apartments. Establishments identified as multifamily construction management firms are also included in this industry. Establishments in this industry may perform work for others or on their own account for sale as speculative or operative builders. Kinds of establishments include multifamily housing general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 233220 include the following SIC industries:

- 1522 General contractors—residential buildings, other than single-family (pt)
- 1531 Operative builders (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

2333 Nonresidential Building Construction

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in the following NAICS Industries: 23331, Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction; and 23332, Commercial and Institutional Building Construction.

23331 Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of manufacturing and industrial buildings (e.g., plants, mills, factories). Establishments identified as manufacturing and industrial building construction management firms are also included in this industry. Kinds of establishments include manufacturing and industrial building general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

233310 Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of manufacturing and industrial buildings (e.g., plants, mills, factories). Establishments identified as manufacturing and industrial building construction management firms are also included in this industry. Kinds of establishments include manufacturing and industrial building general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 233310 include the following SIC industries:

- 1531 Operative builders (pt)
- 1541 General contractors—industrial buildings and warehouses (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

23332 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of commercial and institutional buildings (e.g., stores, schools, hospitals office buildings, public warehouses). Establishments identified as commercial and institutional building construction management firms are also included in this industry. Kinds of establishments include commercial and institutional building general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

233320 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of commercial and institutional buildings (e.g., stores, schools, hospitals office buildings, public warehouses). Establishments identified as commercial and institutional building construction management firms are also included in this industry. Kinds of establishments include commercial and institutional building general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors. The data published with NAICS code 233320 include the following SIC industries:

- 1522 General contractors—residential buildings, other than single-family (pt)
- 1531 Operative builders (pt)
- 1541 General contractors—industrial buildings and warehouses (pt)
- 1542 General contractors—nonresidential buildings, except industrial buildings and warehouses
- 8741 Management services (pt)

234 Heavy Construction

Industries in the Heavy Construction subsector group establishments that engage in the construction of heavy engineering and industrial projects (except buildings), for example, highways, power plants, and pipelines. The construction work performed may include new work, reconstruction, or repairs. Establishments identified as heavy construction management firms are also included. Establishments in this subsector usually assume responsibility for entire nonbuilding projects but may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Special trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to heavy construction, for example, grading for highways. Kinds of establishments include heavy construction general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

2341 Highway, Street, Bridge, and Tunnel Construction

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in the following NAICS industries: 23411, Highway and Street Construction; and 23412, Bridge and Tunnel Construction.

23411 Highway and Street Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of highways (except elevated), streets, roads, or airport runways; (2) establishments identified as highway and street construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in performing subcontract work primarily related to highway and street construction (e.g., grading for highways, installing guardrails, public sidewalk construction). Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include highway and street general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234110 Highway and Street Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of highways (except elevated),

streets, roads, or airport runways; (2) establishments identified as highway and street construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in performing subcontract work primarily related to highway and street construction (e.g., grading for highways, installing guardrails, public sidewalk construction). Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include highway and street general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234110 include the following SIC industries:

- 1611 Highway and street construction contractors, except elevated highways
- 8741 Management services (pt)

23412 Bridge and Tunnel Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of bridges, viaducts, elevated highways, and tunnels; (2) establishments identified as bridge and tunnel construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors primarily engaged in performing subcontract work related to bridge and tunnel construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include bridge and tunnel general contractors, design builders, engineerconstructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234120 Bridge and Tunnel Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of bridges, viaducts, elevated highways, and tunnels; (2) establishments identified as bridge and tunnel construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors primarily engaged in performing subcontract work related to bridge and tunnel construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include bridge and tunnel general contractors, design builders, engineerconstructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234120 include the following SIC industries:

- 1622 Bridge, tunnel, and elevated highway construction contractors
- 8741 Management services (pt)

2349 Other Heavy Construction

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in heavy nonbuilding construction (except highway, street, bridge, and tunnel construction). on This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or repairs) of water mains, sewers, drains, gas mains, natural gas pumping stations, and gas and oil pipelines; (2) establishments identified as water, sewer, and pipeline construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to water, sewer, and pipeline construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include water, sewer, and pipeline general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234910 Water, Sewer, and Pipeline Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or repairs) of water mains, sewers, drains, gas mains, natural gas pumping stations, and gas and oil pipelines; (2) establishments identified as water, sewer, and pipeline construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to water, sewer, and pipeline construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include water, sewer, and pipeline general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234910 include the following SIC industries:

- 1623 Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

23492 Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of electric power and communication transmission lines and towers, radio and television transmitting/receiving towers, cable laying, and cable television lines; (2) establishments identified as power and communication transmission line construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to power and communication transmission line construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include power and communication transmission line general contractors, design builders, engineerconstructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234920 Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of electric power and communication transmission lines and towers, radio and television transmitting/receiving towers, cable laying, and cable television lines; (2) establishments identified as power and communication transmission line construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to power and communication transmission line construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include power and communication transmission line general contractors, design builders, engineerconstructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234920 include the following SIC industries:

- 1623 Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

23493 Industrial Nonbuilding Structure Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of heavy industrial nonbuilding structures, such as chemical complexes or facilities, cement plants, petroleum refineries, industrial incinerators, ovens, kilns, power plants (except hydroelectric plants), and nuclear reactor containment structures; (2) establishments identified as industrial nonbuilding construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to industrial nonbuilding construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include industrial nonbuilding general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234930 Industrial Nonbuilding Structure Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of heavy industrial nonbuilding structures, such as chemical complexes or facilities, cement plants, petroleum refineries, industrial incinerators, ovens, kilns, power plants (except hydroelectric plants), and nuclear reactor containment structures; (2) establishments identified as industrial nonbuilding construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to industrial nonbuilding construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include industrial nonbuilding general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234930 include the following SIC industries:

1629 Heavy construction, n.e.c. (pt) 8741 Management services (pt)

23499 All Other Heavy Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of heavy nonbuilding construction projects (except highway, street, bridge, tunnel, water lines, sewer lines, pipelines, power and communication transmission lines, and industrial nonbuilding structures); (2) establishments identified as all other heavy construction management firms; (3) establishments primarily engaged in construction equipment rental with an operator; and (4) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities related primarily to all other heavy construction. Typical projects constructed by establishments in this industry include athletic fields, dams, dikes, docks, drainage projects, golf courses, harbors, parks, reservoirs, canals, sewage treatment plants, water treatment plants, hydroelectric plants, subways, and other mass transit projects. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include heavy construction general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234990 All Other Heavy Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of heavy nonbuilding construction projects (except highway, street, bridge, tunnel, water lines, sewer lines, pipelines, power and communication transmission lines, and industrial nonbuilding structures); (2) establishments identified as all other heavy construction management firms; (3) establishments primarily engaged in construction equipment rental with an operator; and (4) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities related primarily to all other heavy construction. Typical projects constructed by establishments in this industry include athletic fields, dams, dikes, docks, drainage projects, golf courses, harbors, parks, reservoirs, canals, sewage treatment plants, water treatment plants, hydroelectric plants, subways, and other mass transit projects. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include heavy construction general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234990 include the following SIC industries:

- 1629 Heavy construction, n.e.c. (pt)
- 7353 Heavy construction equipment, rental and leasing (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

235 Special Trade Contractors

Industries in the Special Trade Contractors subsector engage in specialized construction activities, such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work. Those establishments that engage in activities primarily related to heavy construction, such as grading for highways, are classified in Subsector 234, Heavy Construction. The activities of this subsector may be subcontracted from builders or general contractors or it may be performed directly for project owners. The construction work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Special trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the job site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work.

2351 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23511, Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors.

23511 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) installing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment; (2) servicing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment; and (3) the combined activity of selling and installing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment. The plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. The activities performed by these establishments range from duct fabrication and installation at the site to installation of refrigeration equipment, installation of sprinkler systems, and installation of environmental controls.

235110 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) installing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment; (2) servicing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment; and (3) the combined activity of selling and installing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment. The plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. The activities performed by these establishments range from duct fabrication and installation at the site to installation of refrigeration equipment, installation of sprinkler systems, and installation of environmental controls.

The data published with NAICS code 235110 include the following SIC industry:

1711 Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning special trade contractors

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census--Construction did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 235110 do not include establishments whose primary activity is boiler cleaning. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

2352 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23521, Painting and Wall Covering Contractors.

23521 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in interior or exterior painting and interior wall covering. The painting and wall covering work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by these establishments range from bridge, ship, and traffic lane painting to paint and wall covering removal.

235210 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in interior or exterior painting and interior wall covering. The painting and wall covering work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by these establishments range from bridge, ship, and traffic lane painting to paint and wall covering removal.

The data published with NAICS code 235210 include the following SIC industries:

- 1721 Painting and paper hanging special trade contractors
- 1799 Special trade contractors, n.e.c. (pt)

2353 Electrical Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23531, Electrical Contractors.

23531 Electrical Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) performing electrical work at the site (e.g., installing wiring); (2) servicing electrical equipment at the site; and (3) the combined activity of selling and installing electrical equipment. The electrical work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235310 Electrical Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) performing electrical work at the site (e.g., installing wiring); (2) servicing electrical equipment at the site; and (3) the combined activity of selling and installing electrical equipment. The electrical work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235310 include the following SIC industry:

1731 Electrical work special trade contractors

2354 Masonry, Drywall, Insulation, and Tile Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in the following NAICS Industries: 23541, Masonry and Stone Contractors; 23542, Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors; and 23543, Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors.

23541 Masonry and Stone Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in masonry work, stone setting, and other stone work. The masonry work, stone setting, and other stone work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by establishments in this industry range from the construction of foundations made of block, stone, or brick to glass block laying; exterior marble, granite and slate work; and tuck pointing.

235410 Masonry and Stone Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in masonry work, stone setting, and other stone work. The masonry work, stone setting, and other stone work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by establishments in this industry range from the construction of foundations made of block, stone, or brick to glass block laying; exterior marble, granite and slate work; and tuck pointing.

The data published with NAICS code 235410 include the following SIC industry:

1741 Masonry, stone setting, and other stone work special trade contractors

23542 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors

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

235420 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors

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

The data published with NAICS code 235420 include the following SIC industries:

- 1742 Plastering, drywall, acoustical, and insulation work special trade contractors
- 1743 Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work special trade contractors (pt)
- 1771 Concrete work special trade contractors (pt)

23543 Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) setting and installing ceramic tile, marble (interior only), terrazzo, and mosaic and/or (2) mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the job site. The tile, marble, terrazzo, and mosaic work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235430 Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) setting and installing ceramic tile, marble (interior only), terrazzo, and mosaic and/or (2) mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the job site. The tile, marble, terrazzo, and mosaic work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235430 include the following SIC industry:

1743 Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work special trade contractors (pt)

2355 Carpentry and Floor Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in the following NAICS Industries: 23551, Carpentry Contractors; and 23552, Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors.

23551 Carpentry Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in framing, carpentry, and finishing work. The carpentry work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by establishments in this industry range from the installation of doors and windows to paneling, steel framing work, and ship joinery.

235510 Carpentry Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in framing, carpentry, and finishing work. The carpentry work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by establishments in this industry range from the installation of doors and windows to paneling, steel framing work, and ship joinery.

The data published with NAICS code 235510 include the following SIC industry:

1751 Carpentry work special trade contractors

23552 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors

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

235520 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors

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

The data published with NAICS code 235520 include the following SIC industry:

1752 Floor laying and other floor work special trade contractors, n.e.c.

2356 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23561, Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors.

23561 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the installation of roofing, siding, sheet metal work, and roof drainage-related work, such as downspouts and gutters. Activities performed by these establishments also include treating roofs (i.e., by spraying, painting, or coating), copper smithing, tin smithing, installing skylights, installing metal ceilings, flashing, duct work, and capping. The roofing, siding, and sheet metal work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235610 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the installation of roofing, siding, sheet metal work, and roof drainage-related work, such as downspouts and gutters. Activities performed by these establishments also include treating roofs (i.e., by spraying, painting, or coating), copper smithing, tin smithing, installing skylights, installing metal ceilings, flashing, duct work, and capping. The roofing, siding, and sheet metal work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235610 include the following SIC industry:

1761 Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work special trade contractors

2357 Concrete Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23571, Concrete Contractors.

23571 Concrete Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the use of concrete and asphalt to produce parking areas, building foundations, structures, and retaining walls, and in the use of all materials to produce patios, private driveways, and private walks. Activities performed by these establishments include grout and shotcrete work. The concrete work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235710 Concrete Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the use of concrete and asphalt to produce parking areas, building foundations, structures, and retaining walls, and in the use of all materials to produce patios, private driveways, and private walks. Activities performed by these establishments include grout and shotcrete work. The concrete work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235710 include the following SIC industry:

1771 Concrete work special trade contractors (pt)

2358 Water Well Drilling Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23581, Water Well Drilling Contractors.

23581 Water Well Drilling Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drilling, tapping, and capping of water wells, and geothermal drilling. The water well drilling work performed includes new work, servicing, and maintenance and repairs.

235810 Water Well Drilling Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drilling, tapping, and capping of water wells, and geothermal drilling. The water well drilling work performed includes new work, servicing, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235810 include the following SIC industry:

1781 Water well drilling special trade contractors

2359 Other Special Trade Contractors

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in specialized construction activities (except plumbing, painting, electrical, masonry, drywall, insulation, tile, carpentry, flooring work, roofing, siding, sheet metal, concrete, and water well drilling).

23591 Structural Steel Erection Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) erecting metal, structural steel, and similar products of prestressed or precast concrete to produce structural elements, building exteriors, and elevator fronts; (2) setting rods, bars, rebar, mesh, and cages, to reinforce poured-in-place concrete; and (3) erecting cooling towers and metal storage tanks. The structural steel erection work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, and maintenance and repairs.

235910 Structural Steel Erection Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) erecting metal, structural steel, and similar products of prestressed or precast concrete to produce structural elements, building exteriors, and elevator fronts; (2) setting rods, bars, rebar, mesh, and cages, to reinforce poured-in-place concrete; and (3) erecting cooling towers and metal storage tanks. The structural steel erection work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235910 include the following SIC industry:

1791 Structural steel erection special trade contractors

23592 Glass and Glazing Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing glass (i.e., glazing work) and/or tinting glass. The glass work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. 235920 Glass and Glazing Contractors This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing glass (i.e., glazing work) and/or tinting glass. The glass work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235920 include the following SIC industries:

- 1793 Glass and glazing work special trade contractors
- 1799 Special trade contractors, n.e.c. (pt)

23593 Excavation Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing land for building construction. Activities performed by these establishments are drilling shafts, foundation digging, foundation drilling, and grading. The excavation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and repairs.

235930 Excavation Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing land for building construction. Activities performed by these establishments are drilling shafts, foundation digging, foundation drilling, and grading. The excavation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235930 include the following SIC industry:

1794 Excavation work special trade contractors

23594 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the wrecking and demolition of buildings and other structures, including underground tank removal and the dismantling of steel oil tanks, except those for hazardous materials. The establishments engaged in wrecking and demolition work may or may not sell materials derived from demolishing operations.

235940 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the wrecking and demolition of buildings and other structures, including underground tank removal and the dismantling of steel oil tanks, except those for hazardous materials. The establishments engaged in wrecking and demolition work may or may not sell materials derived from demolishing operations.

The data published with NAICS code 235940 include the following SIC industry:

1795 Wrecking and demolition work special trade contractors

23595 Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) the installation or dismantling of building equipment, machinery or

other industrial equipment (except plumbing, heating, air conditioning or electrical equipment); (2) machine rigging; and (3) millwriting. Types of equipment installed include automated and revolving doors, conveyor systems, dumbwaiters, dust collecting equipment, elevators, small incinerators, pneumatic tubes systems, and built-in vacuum cleaning systems. The building equipment and other machinery installation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235950 Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) the installation or dismantling of building equipment, machinery or other industrial equipment (except plumbing, heating, air conditioning or electrical equipment); (2) machine rigging; and (3) millwriting. Types of equipment installed include automated and revolving doors, conveyor systems, dumbwaiters, dust collecting equipment, elevators, small incinerators, pneumatic tubes systems, and built-in vacuum cleaning systems. The building equipment and other machinery installation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235950 include the following SIC industry:

1796 Installation or erection of building equipment, special trade contractors, n.e.c.

23599 All Other Special Trade Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in specialized construction work, (except plumbing, painting, electrical, masonry, drywall, insulation, tile, carpentry, flooring, roofing, siding, sheet metal work, concrete work, glass and glazing, structural steel erection, excavation, wrecking and demolition, and building equipment installation work). Activities undertaken by these establishments include constructing swimming pools and fences, house moving, waterproofing, dewatering, dampproofing, fireproofing, and sandblasting; installing antennas, artificial turf, awnings, countertops, fire escapes, forms for poured concrete, gasoline pumps, lightning conductors, ornamental metal, shoring systems, and signs (on buildings); and specialized activities, such as bathtub refinishing, coating and glazing of concrete surfaces, gas leakage detection, insulation of pipes and boilers, mobile home site setup and tie-down, posthole digging, radon remediation, scaffolding work, and on-site welding. The other special trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235990 All Other Special Trade Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in specialized construction work, (except plumbing, painting, electrical, masonry, drywall, insulation, tile, carpentry, flooring, roofing, siding, sheet metal work, concrete work, glass and glazing, structural steel erection, excavation, wrecking and demolition, and building equipment installation work). Activities undertaken by these establishments include constructing swimming pools and fences, house moving, waterproofing, dewatering, dampproofing, fireproofing, and sandblasting; installing antennas, artificial turf, awnings, countertops, fire escapes, forms for poured concrete, gasoline pumps, lightning conductors, ornamental metal, shoring systems, and signs (on buildings); and specialized activities, such as bathtub refinishing, coating and glazing of concrete surfaces, gas leakage detection, insulation of pipes and boilers, mobile home site setup and tie-down, posthole digging, radon remediation, scaffolding work, and on-site welding. The other special trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235990 include the following SIC industry:

1799 Special trade contractors, n.e.c. (pt)

Appendix C. Coverage and Methodology

THE SAMPLE FRAME

The universe for the construction sector includes approximately 650,000 establishments. This includes only those construction establishments with at least one paid employee in 1997. Census reports were mailed to a sample of approximately 130,000 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) which 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.

While the IRS-SSA list usually provided sufficient classification information to assign a company to the proper economic sector, there were cases for which the information was incomplete or missing. A classification form was mailed to companies with insufficient information to be assigned to an industry. This form requested information on the nature of the company's activities. Companies determined to be in scope of the construction sector subsequent to the census mailout were treated as a supplement to the universe rather than part of the sample frame.

SAMPLE SELECTION

The major objective of the sample design was to provide a sample that would provide reliable estimates for each state and construction industry. A stratified random sample was designed. Within each state by industry cell, six strata were defined.

- Stratum 1 was comprised of approximately 12,000 establishments of companies that had operations of any type at more than one location. These establishments of multiunit companies were included in the construction sample with certainty.
- Strata 2-6 were comprised of single-location companies. For each industry, payroll cut-offs were determined at the U.S. level and used to define the payroll ranges for each of the strata 2-6 across all states.

All establishments in stratum 2 were included in the construction sample with certainty. These consisted of the largest single-location construction companies.

For strata 3-6, a random sample of establishments was selected. The general strategy was to sample the strata containing larger establishments at a higher rate than those containing small establishments. The minimum sample rate was 1 in 20.

For five industries, the U.S. population in the sample frame was quite small. For these industries, all establishments in the sample frame were included in the sample with certainty. These industries were as follows:

- SIC 1622: Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors
- SIC 1795: Wrecking and Demolition Work
- SIC 1796: Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified
- SIC 7353: Equipment Rental with Operators
- SIC 8741: Construction Management

ESTIMATION AND VARIANCES

Based on the response data, establishments were assigned to the appropriate NAICS 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.

Variances of the estimated items were derived at the state level, industry, and by stratum using standard stratified random sample formulas. Variances were then aggregated to the publication levels for the computation of the relative standard errors.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

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, completecoverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data. They are presented in the form of relative standard errors which 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, completecoverage 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.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each establishment covered in the construction sector was classified in one of twenty eight industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) manual. The U.S. Census Bureau first used NAICS to classify industries for 1997 economic census data. Prior to this the U.S. Census Bureau used SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) for industry classification. The differences between NAICS and SIC are outlined in Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS manual.

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, value of business, 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 1997, there are 3 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 14 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), and 28 NAICS industries (five- and six-digit NAICS). The five-digit NAICS is supposed to be the level at which there is comparability with the Canadian and Mexican classification systems. However, agreement had not been reached with these countries at the time of the 1997 Economic Census regarding the classification of construction industries. The 28 five- and six-digit NAICS construction industries are the result of an expansion and a restructuring of the 26 fourdigit SIC industries of 1987.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each establishment operated during 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.

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.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Detailed SIC Code Titles: 1997

[The SIC code title shown in Table 1 is a standard SIC title from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. A more detailed title description for the SIC code shown in Table 1 is included in this appendix]

SIC code	Detailed industry title description	SIC code	Detailed industry title description
15	GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	17	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS (EXCLUDING LEAD PAINT REMOVAL AND ASBESTOS ABATEMENT)—Con.
152100 152210 152220	General contractors—single-family houses General contractors—hotel and motel construction General contractors—residential buildings, other than single-family,	175100 175200	Carpentry work Floor laying and other floor work, n.e.c
	except hotel and motel construction	176100	Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work
153110 153120 153130	Operative builders, single-family housing construction Operative builders, multifamily housing construction Operative builders, manufacturing and light industrial building construction	177110 177120	Stucco construction Concrete work, except stucco construction
153140	Operative builders, commercial and institutional building construction	178100	Water well drilling
154110 154120 154200	General contractors—commercial warehouse construction General contractors—industrial buildings and warehouse construction General contractors—nonresidential buildings, other than industrial buildings and warehouses	179100 179300 179400 179500 179600 179910 179920	Structural steel erection Glass and glazing work Excavation work Wrecking and demolition work Installation or erection of building equipment, n.e.c Paint and wallpaper stripping and wallpaper removal contractors Tinting glass contractors
16	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	179940	All other special trade contractors
161100	Highway and street construction, except elevated highways	65	REAL ESTATE – CONSTRUCTION LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS
162200	Bridge, tunnel, and elevated highway construction	655200	Land subdividers and developers, except cemeteries
162310 162320	Water, sewer, and pipeline construction Power and communication transmission line construction	73	BUSINESS SERVICES—CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING, WITH OPERATOR
162910 162920	Industrial nonbuilding construction Other heavy construction	735320	Heavy construction equipment rental and leasing, with operator
17	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS (EXCLUDING LEAD PAINT REMOVAL AND ASBESTOS ABATEMENT)	87	ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES-CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT FOR BUILDINGS AND HEAVY CONSTRUCTION
171100	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning	874121 874122	Construction management—single-family housing construction Construction management—multifamily housing construction
172100	Painting and paper hanging	874123 874124	Construction management—manufacturing and industrial building construction Construction management—commercial and institutional building construction
173100	Electrical work	874131 874132 874133	Construction management—highway and street construction Construction management—bridge and tunnel construction Construction management—water, sewer, and pipeline construction
174100 174200	Masonry, stone setting, and other stone work Plastering, drywall, acoustical, and insulation work	874134	Construction management—power and communication transmission line construction
174310 174320	Fresco work Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work, except fresco work	874135 874136	Construction management—industrial nonbuilding construction Construction management—all other heavy construction