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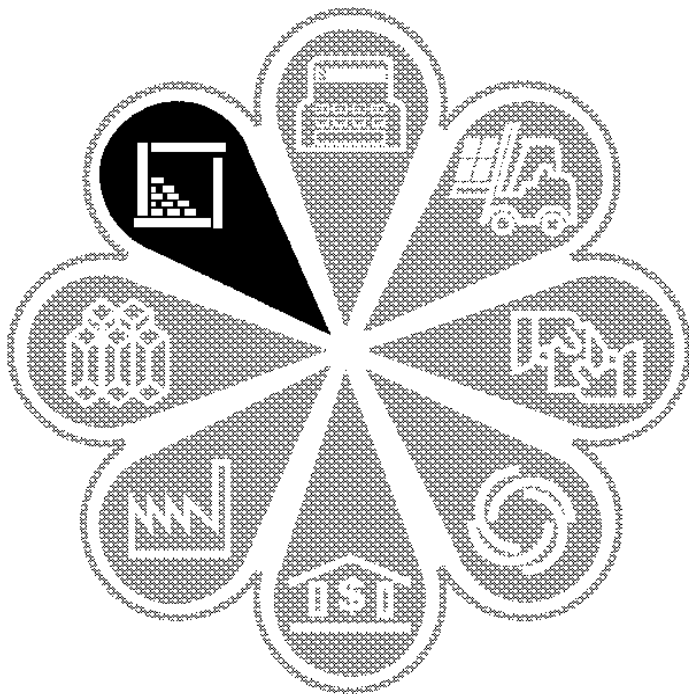
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-1

INDUSTRY SERIES

General Contractors— Single-Family Houses

Industry 1521



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U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

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

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

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



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**

Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



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**ECONOMIC PLANNING AND COORDINATION
DIVISION**

John P. Govoni, Chief

MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
David W. Cartwright, Chief

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

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

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

State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.

Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries and keep their members informed of market changes.

Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1992 Economic Census consists of the following eight censuses:

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

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

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

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

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

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic census, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

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

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Census of Construction

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

Employer Companies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonemployer Companies

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

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

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

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

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

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

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

DATA PROCESSING

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

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

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

CHANGE IN COLLECTION METHODOLOGY FOR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

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

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

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

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

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

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

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

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

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

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

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

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

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

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

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

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

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

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

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

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of single-family houses, row-houses, townhouses, and townhouse-type condominiums (including new work, additions, alterations, remodeling, and repair). For additional examples, refer to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*¹ (SIC) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

During 1992, the establishments with paid employees classified in this industry accounted for \$49.5 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$48.6 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$16.7 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$15.0 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$647 million. Value added for 1992 was \$17.2 billion.

There were 107,495 establishments with total employment averaging 403,754 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$7.3 billion.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 2 percent of the total number of

employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 18 percent of all business done.

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

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

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

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

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

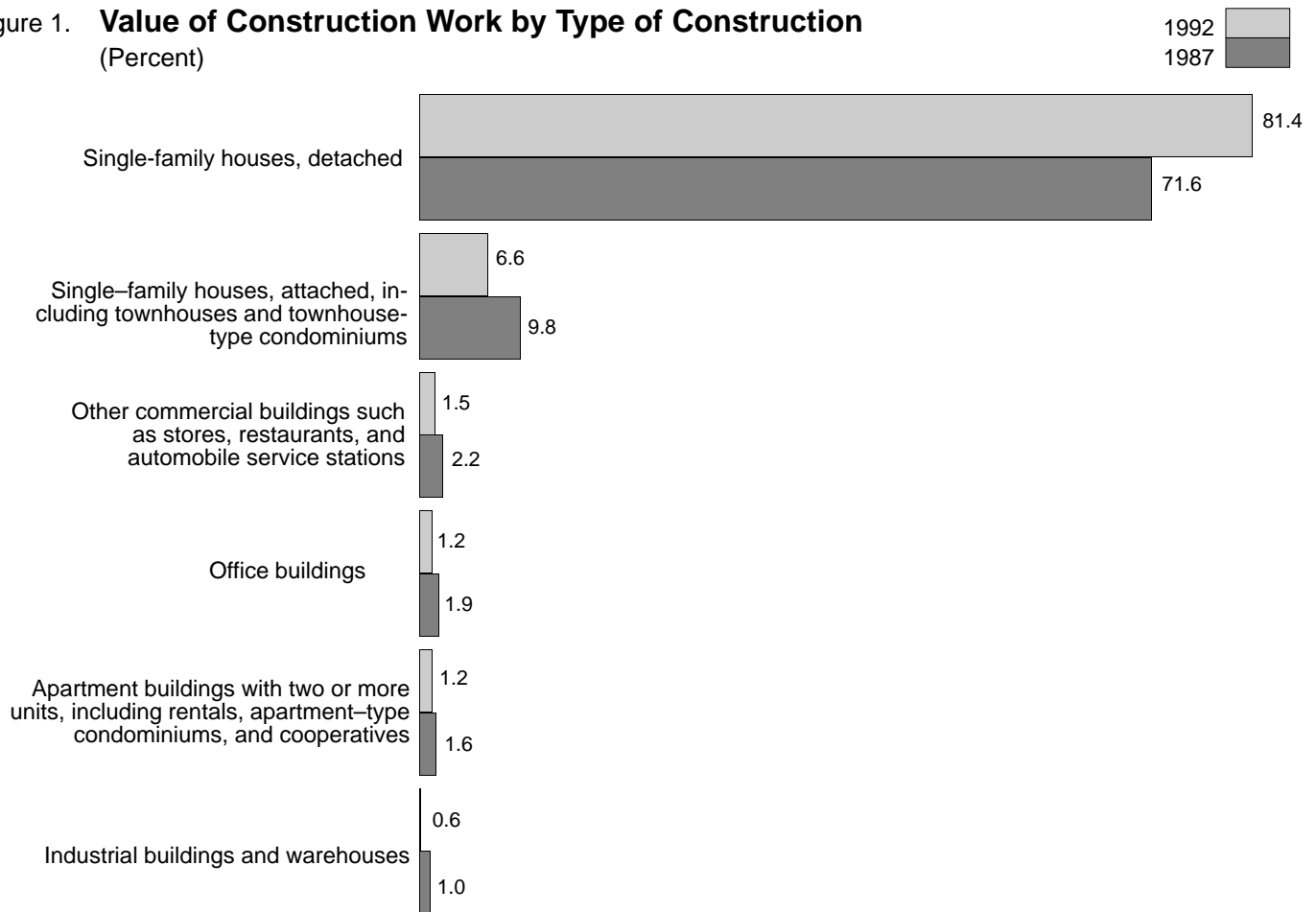


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

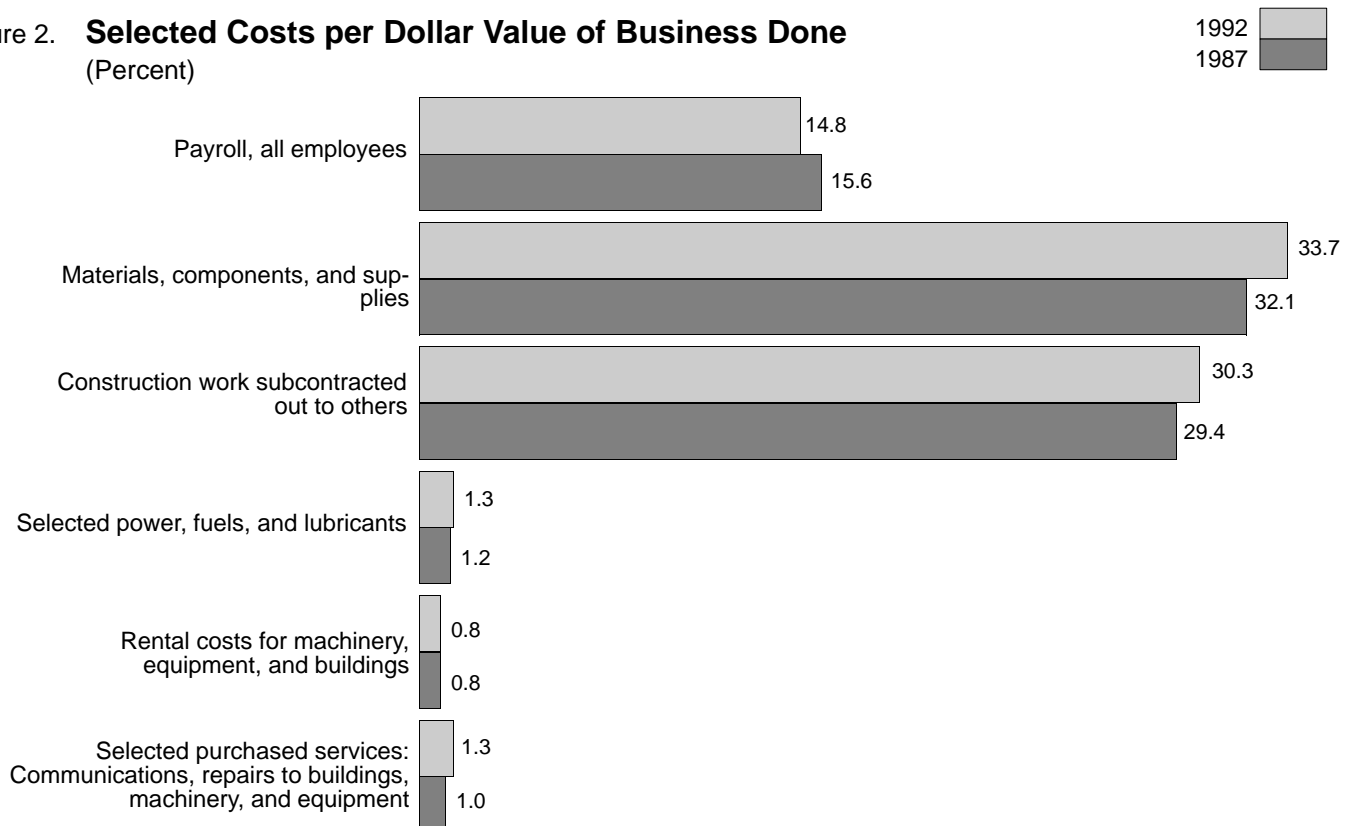


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

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

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
		A	B	C	D					E	F	G	H	I
United States -----	107 495	403 754	296 236	7 277 890	4 869 474	48 633 331	33 660 224	17 183 012	17 312 728
Alabama -----	1 362	5 316	3 882	79 442	52 325	565 373	395 770	218 646	185 401
Alaska -----	350	1 110	811	20 521	14 597	125 146	89 039	51 222	40 150
Arizona -----	1 393	7 131	5 057	112 523	71 934	823 932	498 838	280 868	233 835
Arkansas -----	666	2 018	1 442	30 164	19 827	241 973	182 803	84 066	102 144
California -----	13 950	52 093	38 821	1 032 300	701 612	6 152 771	4 075 376	2 426 051	1 744 030
Colorado -----	1 651	6 721	4 793	123 045	79 323	819 920	523 517	274 249	260 105
Connecticut -----	1 646	5 149	3 717	112 452	74 816	628 974	449 255	237 053	220 767
Delaware -----	458	1 892	1 394	39 533	23 919	202 108	137 883	65 299	74 755
District of Columbia -----	62	416	307	8 222	5 104	36 375	26 597	17 298	10 166
Florida -----	5 435	26 220	17 623	454 401	266 775	4 071 201	2 593 783	1 200 017	1 451 004
Georgia -----	2 014	7 665	5 372	128 817	78 249	1 151 671	771 847	382 047	405 881
Hawaii -----	564	3 311	2 460	91 147	63 175	502 353	336 294	205 806	139 942
Idaho -----	774	2 494	1 917	39 450	28 376	298 742	204 612	99 180	114 264
Illinois -----	4 238	15 598	11 341	303 767	202 627	1 849 065	1 340 010	696 742	686 090
Indiana -----	2 824	11 581	8 663	204 952	139 423	1 440 902	1 091 022	504 289	607 199
Iowa -----	1 222	4 486	3 470	74 352	55 385	485 153	365 307	177 802	193 542
Kansas -----	909	3 733	2 767	64 758	49 520	492 520	338 539	149 907	198 389
Kentucky -----	1 198	4 429	3 227	66 642	42 679	530 506	383 281	193 093	196 447
Louisiana -----	807	3 448	2 497	50 579	33 300	372 434	257 141	116 124	143 325
Maine -----	940	3 367	2 459	55 805	40 156	320 310	237 240	133 678	110 677
Maryland -----	2 941	12 882	9 523	243 389	157 564	1 388 660	1 024 808	573 117	468 067
Massachusetts -----	2 151	6 766	4 916	138 735	90 818	878 341	605 577	302 552	319 197
Michigan -----	4 331	15 815	11 684	283 703	192 895	1 724 596	1 221 174	611 570	638 441
Minnesota -----	1 905	6 713	4 947	123 555	85 258	874 807	577 652	286 268	315 624
Mississippi -----	599	2 118	1 675	31 381	20 192	(S)	(S)	75 757	(S)
Missouri -----	2 330	9 360	7 196	154 918	108 470	927 277	681 402	353 345	360 548
Montana -----	645	1 882	1 530	29 448	23 432	201 058	144 129	57 404	92 009
Nebraska -----	691	2 501	1 926	39 004	28 828	237 662	181 886	87 792	99 407
Nevada -----	507	2 598	1 964	58 271	38 166	507 787	247 064	182 558	105 264
New Hampshire -----	728	2 170	1 633	35 315	26 538	197 702	147 215	73 417	76 548
New Jersey -----	3 394	10 282	7 633	202 575	140 893	1 152 543	862 965	471 768	403 302
New Mexico -----	1 015	3 507	2 742	50 318	36 002	328 529	239 275	129 194	119 772
New York -----	6 638	20 907	15 309	385 146	269 085	2 185 871	1 617 622	855 481	795 035
North Carolina -----	3 365	12 408	9 170	201 146	137 521	1 462 602	1 049 820	470 356	600 047
North Dakota -----	233	979	797	14 245	11 078	87 443	67 207	35 188	33 393
Ohio -----	4 130	15 890	11 699	289 410	191 175	1 988 607	1 427 032	695 571	769 251
Oklahoma -----	590	2 262	1 570	36 684	21 095	298 739	211 328	120 407	95 966
Oregon -----	1 868	6 295	4 492	113 140	76 786	737 044	495 776	266 354	250 109
Pennsylvania -----	5 713	22 485	16 777	410 230	278 387	2 617 485	1 849 481	889 653	997 245
Rhode Island -----	545	1 380	1 024	25 384	17 000	131 643	97 821	53 838	44 831
South Carolina -----	1 696	6 620	4 936	104 281	70 248	777 883	533 410	240 583	306 756
South Dakota -----	321	1 144	960	17 381	13 564	141 089	106 861	51 442	55 852
Tennessee -----	1 489	5 463	3 986	88 456	55 912	732 888	515 020	209 610	311 580
Texas -----	3 773	15 228	9 782	273 668	151 163	2 518 180	1 645 859	720 783	956 867
Utah -----	850	3 683	2 869	59 887	44 630	415 066	286 142	156 335	138 183
Vermont -----	759	2 712	2 063	41 357	33 058	218 104	165 727	88 940	79 436
Virginia -----	3 654	14 307	10 597	240 756	164 293	1 403 512	1 014 818	510 060	519 904
Washington -----	4 362	13 005	9 816	240 525	168 272	1 454 831	1 020 871	565 161	487 583
West Virginia -----	1 031	3 139	2 506	42 174	32 827	220 794	175 864	88 170	91 723
Wisconsin -----	2 402	9 554	7 246	184 622	128 481	1 319 855	866 558	399 065	501 902
Wyoming -----	377	1 525	1 245	25 914	21 380	137 324	100 651	47 837	54 681

1992—Con.					1987			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Value of construction work	Value added††					B	G	M
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q				
14 973 107	1 846 577	404 408	461 775	3 617 961	396 291	39 098 146	14 969 716	1	1	3	U.S.
169 603	(S)	5 402	6 315	41 057	5 816	497 097	177 006	6	7	30	AL
36 107	*6 118	980	572	8 063	(S)	(S)	(S)	11	11	30	AK
325 094	45 399	7 074	6 235	47 539	5 418	597 031	218 421	4	5	16	AZ
59 170	7 179	(S)	1 805	20 316	1 816	164 821	56 521	9	12	27	AR
2 077 396	257 240	74 688	47 466	406 963	50 427	5 467 742	2 241 792	2	2	6	CA
296 403	34 392	11 856	7 707	49 076	4 711	492 042	173 665	4	6	15	CO
179 719	32 516	7 182	7 161	71 452	9 836	997 480	428 651	4	5	15	CT
64 225	6 578	938	2 218	21 562	2 326	208 310	79 387	8	7	27	DE
9 777	*1 756	233	(S)	1 572	231	22 611	7 955	25	30	(S)	DC
1 477 425	125 692	22 748	27 968	227 639	25 482	3 174 347	1 006 086	3	3	10	FL
379 824	23 031	6 545	8 197	49 623	8 816	(D)	308 826	4	6	19	GA
166 059	28 540	7 664	3 900	39 854	1 910	273 734	114 574	5	7	13	HI
94 130	10 354	1 745	2 096	13 442	1 025	91 375	32 040	8	9	26	ID
509 055	82 812	15 723	21 665	129 481	13 514	1 392 960	549 697	3	4	14	IL
349 880	37 864	8 740	15 269	114 804	8 234	713 896	301 004	4	5	15	IN
119 847	23 115	3 169	9 132	36 982	2 219	183 432	70 525	5	7	17	IA
153 981	17 364	2 931	4 794	34 240	3 038	279 739	109 974	7	14	28	KS
147 225	22 189	2 087	4 381	29 778	2 797	241 910	87 614	7	9	20	KY
115 293	15 055	4 056	*6 463	30 252	2 768	216 736	90 930	8	9	44	LA
83 070	19 436	3 446	4 124	36 574	5 468	421 697	171 027	6	6	28	ME
363 853	45 921	7 822	19 697	107 832	12 947	1 249 590	481 626	5	5	20	MD
272 764	36 300	(S)	8 027	79 717	15 444	1 508 197	636 125	4	5	14	MA
503 423	67 088	12 646	21 609	143 010	12 298	1 211 838	441 816	3	4	11	MI
297 155	30 117	4 594	9 186	63 976	6 640	692 733	271 143	4	5	18	MN
(S)	8 086	1 132	(S)	(S)	2 359	170 528	71 139	9	(S)	(S)	MS
245 875	48 833	7 452	7 682	57 859	8 054	675 705	302 189	4	6	14	MO
56 929	(S)	1 155	2 577	12 119	815	63 289	26 983	8	10	26	MT
55 776	(S)	1 975	3 206	21 451	2 037	168 995	59 157	8	9	20	NE
260 723	13 450	5 941	3 714	45 958	1 866	242 541	91 992	6	8	18	NV
50 487	14 531	2 119	2 085	24 026	5 936	478 134	196 197	6	6	25	NH
289 578	65 983	10 820	9 176	120 506	16 262	1 709 637	703 419	3	4	13	NJ
89 254	9 579	2 475	5 835	41 774	3 035	213 351	81 416	7	8	20	NM
568 249	95 098	18 305	20 627	177 134	28 883	2 494 522	1 052 516	2	3	10	NY
412 782	49 580	12 122	12 013	88 639	14 315	1 348 543	452 570	3	4	13	NC
20 236	3 162	(S)	1 271	8 244	678	45 585	18 017	15	14	37	ND
561 576	53 276	14 328	14 729	126 638	12 831	1 309 904	513 005	3	4	11	OH
87 411	*8 976	(S)	1 395	15 859	1 700	173 060	55 181	11	13	24	OK
241 267	38 693	8 665	8 540	47 275	3 673	329 129	128 055	5	5	15	OR
768 004	87 885	23 307	26 390	262 738	21 006	2 294 671	793 325	2	3	9	PA
33 823	8 690	(S)	(S)	(S)	2 249	183 421	69 702	7	9	(S)	RI
244 473	29 686	5 085	8 003	66 083	6 838	642 020	222 500	5	6	32	SC
34 229	*3 349	*1 579	1 261	7 407	700	33 376	15 667	12	14	28	SD
217 868	14 611	3 870	8 761	54 282	5 967	513 227	196 234	5	6	32	TN
872 320	93 133	14 690	21 327	213 656	13 373	1 408 821	503 828	3	4	13	TX
128 923	14 394	1 936	5 005	29 896	1 495	166 365	57 224	7	7	17	UT
52 377	(S)	1 521	2 410	21 540	3 804	319 208	120 967	8	8	26	VT
388 694	42 473	10 647	12 416	106 810	14 995	1 265 562	499 634	3	4	13	VA
433 960	59 129	18 249	12 716	106 560	8 318	753 601	285 585	3	3	11	WA
(S)	7 291	1 750	3 718	16 808	2 440	139 313	65 780	7	7	24	WV
453 297	41 476	8 450	16 299	105 286	7 893	(D)	276 405	4	5	10	WI
36 674	4 901	(S)	1 599	12 703	(S)	(S)	(S)	8	11	26	WY

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

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

Item	1992	1987	1982	1977	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1992	1987	1982	1977
Number of establishments in business during year	107 495	90 378	72 115	100 993	(Z)	1	1	1
Proprietors and working partners	46 846	24 230	27 053	65 614	1	2	1	1
All employees**	403 754	396 291	309 614	437 681	1	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	274 874	283 720	230 442	332 747	1	1	1	1
May	301 505	312 298	253 129	407 019	1	1	1	1
August	321 730	332 509	262 053	416 252	1	1	1	1
November	286 835	300 695	241 436	373 479	1	1	1	1
Average	296 236	307 305	253 457	382 806	1	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March	111 876	86 843	55 640	51 876	1	1	1	1
May	105 637	89 075	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
August	106 118	91 730	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
November	106 440	88 294	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Average	107 518	88 985	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	7 277 890	6 272 178	3 606 261	3 736 421	1	1	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	4 869 474	4 342 944	2 748 962	3 066 031	1	1	1	1
Payroll, other employees	2 408 416	1 929 234	857 299	670 390	1	1	1	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	1 616 820	1 362 439	834 503	773 525	1	1	1	1
Fringe benefits, all employees	1 336 468	1 181 709	667 857	617 994	1	1	1	2
Legally required expenditures	1 084 719	939 942	520 227	459 086	1	1	1	1
Voluntary expenditures	251 749	241 767	147 629	158 908	2	1	1	3
Dollar value of business done	49 468 847	40 105 269	20 129 090	21 890 323	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work	48 633 331	39 098 146	19 646 355	21 292 675	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	1 846 577	3 035 374	1 016 099	1 161 918	3	4	2	14
Other business receipts	835 516	1 007 122	482 734	597 649	3	2	2	2
Net value of construction work†	33 660 224	27 319 239	14 115 590	15 070 355	1	1	1	1
Value added††	17 183 012	14 969 716	7 876 520	7 297 013	1	1	1	1
Selected costs	32 285 835	25 135 553	12 252 569	14 593 311	1	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies	16 665 885	12 863 522	6 357 278	8 013 183	1	1	1	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others	14 973 107	11 778 907	5 530 765	6 222 320	1	1	1	2
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	646 843	493 123	364 526	357 808	1	1	1	1
Electricity	132 464	89 445	66 360	48 666	2	2	1	1
Natural and manufactured gas	22 194	16 792	13 669	24 379	3	3	2	4
Gasoline and diesel fuel	463 161	356 584	256 574	213 891	2	1	1	1
On highway use	418 577	323 666	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	44 584	32 917	(NA)	(NA)	5	4	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	29 023	30 300	27 921	70 873	4	2	2	1
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	404 408	324 844	167 870	104 457	3	2	2	2
For machinery and equipment	203 949	170 465	98 857	68 632	4	4	2	2
For buildings	200 460	154 379	69 013	35 825	3	2	2	2
Selected purchased services	663 007	403 094	266 781	442 884	2	2	1	3
Communication services	316 498	180 919	113 080	145 680	3	2	1	8
Repairs to buildings and other structures	45 528	30 314	17 990	27 298	5	4	2	5
Repairs to machinery and equipment	300 981	191 860	135 710	269 906	3	2	1	2
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	48 633 331	39 098 146	19 646 355	21 292 675	1	1	1	1
Government owned	1 235 358	1 065 338	891 347	551 128	4	5	10	3
Federal	601 780	401 859	(NA)	(NA)	4	8	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	633 578	663 479	(NA)	(NA)	6	5	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	47 397 973	38 032 807	18 755 007	20 741 546	1	1	1	1

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

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

Item	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
			1992	1987
BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	3 321 866	2 955 441	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	461 775	515 125	3	2
New	344 813	397 530	3	2
Used	116 962	117 595	4	3
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	165 680	128 466	7	6
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	3 617 961	3 342 100	2	2
Depreciation charges during year	444 881	426 187	2	2
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	953 181	1 045 839	4	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	72 049	98 974	7	5
New buildings and other structures	55 131	68 204	9	7
Used buildings and other structures	16 918	30 770	13	7
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	42 361	46 001	22	16
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	982 868	1 098 812	4	4
Depreciation charges during year	88 266	86 124	6	4
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 368 685	1 909 601	2	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	389 726	416 150	2	2
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	289 682	329 326	3	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	156 083	218 613	3	3
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	100 044	86 824	5	4
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	123 319	82 464	5	4
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 635 092	2 243 287	2	1
Depreciation charges during year	356 615	340 063	2	2

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

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

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	107 495	(Z)
Value of construction work	48 633 331	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	23 677	1
Value of construction work	12 648 017	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	593 990	6
End of 1991, materials and supplies	553 322	5
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	45 668	1
Value of construction work	21 530 183	1
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	38 150	1
Value of construction work	14 455 132	1

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1992										
Number of establishments -----	107 495	83 278	16 872	5 443	1 599	231	60	10	1	2
All employees** -----	403 754	154 281	104 539	69 323	44 603	15 347	8 551	3 499	3 611	(D)
Payroll, all employees -----	7 277 890	2 422 702	1 922 839	1 383 400	945 479	329 509	159 485	52 925	61 912	(D)
Dollar value of business done -----	49 468 847	19 901 730	12 418 059	8 232 693	5 398 075	1 870 947	910 689	386 142	350 511	(D)
Value of construction work -----	48 633 331	19 626 452	12 221 835	8 069 855	5 274 842	1 830 250	879 562	381 618	348 917	(D)
Net value of construction work† -----	33 660 224	13 809 541	8 472 546	5 472 239	3 552 670	1 254 131	563 006	255 624	280 466	(D)
Value added†† -----	17 183 012	6 755 825	4 253 007	2 867 978	2 027 691	725 277	295 411	130 934	126 888	(D)
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	17 312 728	7 328 994	4 415 763	2 767 099	1 648 213	569 550	298 722	129 214	155 172	(D)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others -----	14 973 107	5 816 911	3 749 289	2 597 616	1 722 171	576 119	316 556	125 994	68 451	(D)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings -----	404 408	151 041	113 229	71 947	43 771	13 759	6 953	1 974	1 734	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	461 775	219 976	114 050	73 955	35 376	8 073	10 345	(D)	(D)	(D)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	3 617 961	1 544 503	856 363	632 321	325 067	80 788	178 920	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987										
All employees** -----	396 291	(S)	107 140	78 513	51 992	16 817	7 255	4 890	2 723	—
Value of construction work -----	39 098 146	(S)	9 555 468	7 697 348	5 051 520	1 619 631	819 772	920 260	(D)	—
Value added†† -----	14 969 716	(S)	3 649 918	3 021 143	2 060 855	671 811	349 719	454 552	(D)	—
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees** -----	1	1	2	2	2	3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
Net value of construction work† -----	1	1	2	2	2	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	3	3	6	7	4	2	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1992											
Number of establishments -----	107 495	(S)	(S)	15 660	32 614	20 255	13 179	7 635	1 963	619	206
All employees** -----	403 754	(S)	(S)	22 971	79 375	77 070	75 208	68 318	31 983	17 637	17 305
Payroll, all employees -----	7 277 890	(S)	(S)	246 244	1 051 059	1 243 350	1 431 075	1 519 700	784 107	466 859	422 407
Dollar value of business done -----	49 468 847	(S)	(S)	1 143 457	5 388 101	6 990 032	9 141 410	11 330 461	6 551 829	4 137 402	4 394 049
Value of construction work -----	48 633 331	(S)	(S)	1 130 181	5 326 258	6 892 557	9 012 118	11 120 635	6 417 381	4 048 279	4 297 335
Net value of construction work† -----	33 660 224	(S)	(S)	950 447	4 286 938	5 233 512	6 268 429	7 282 099	4 112 231	2 529 299	2 667 072
Value added†† -----	17 183 012	(S)	(S)	521 302	2 303 718	2 648 690	3 169 932	3 541 134	2 084 178	1 263 457	1 471 040
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	17 312 728	(S)	(S)	442 421	2 045 062	2 682 297	3 227 790	3 950 792	2 162 501	1 354 965	1 292 746
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others -----	14 973 107	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	1 659 045	2 743 689	3 838 535	2 305 150	1 518 980	1 630 263
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings -----	404 408	(S)	(S)	12 631	55 040	76 655	77 268	95 655	40 547	21 641	19 884
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	461 775	(S)	(S)	21 358	89 691	90 270	87 181	84 654	44 263	20 164	17 100
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	3 617 961	(S)	(S)	151 331	585 001	623 753	694 344	745 031	328 882	164 993	264 875
1987											
All employees** -----	396 291	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	75 488	73 072	69 062	30 746	13 216	17 097
Value of construction work -----	39 098 146	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	5 620 350	7 153 133	9 012 756	5 047 547	2 470 204	4 038 220
Value added†† -----	14 969 716	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	2 263 082	2 661 040	3 303 794	1 714 174	881 044	1 518 887
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	(S)	(S)	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1
Net value of construction work† -----	1	(S)	(S)	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	2
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	3	(S)	(S)	7	5	6	7	6	10	7	1

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

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

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

Type of construction	Value of construction work				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C	D
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1992								
Value of construction work	48 633 331	29 701 039	13 133 146	2 893 030	1	1	1	2
Building construction	45 666 546	29 665 626	13 119 580	2 881 339	1	1	1	2
Single-family houses	42 788 258	28 593 399	11 731 914	2 462 945	1	1	1	2
Single-family houses, detached	39 583 779	26 638 154	10 789 107	2 156 518	1	1	1	2
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	3 204 478	1 955 245	942 806	306 427	3	3	4	5
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	566 237	227 762	222 806	115 669	3	7	4	5
Office buildings	588 470	211 425	316 926	60 119	3	6	4	6
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	722 091	269 946	367 017	85 128	4	6	4	6
Industrial buildings and warehouses	277 450	110 051	127 203	40 196	5	7	7	8
Other nonresidential buildings	724 041	253 044	353 714	117 283	3	4	6	4
Nonbuilding construction	60 669	35 413	13 566	11 690	16	26	24	9
Construction work, n.s.k.	2 906 116	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	39 098 146	23 737 617	9 674 990	2 101 739	1	1	1	1
Building construction	35 267 533	23 569 318	9 623 099	2 075 116	1	1	1	2
Single-family houses	31 833 307	21 681 563	8 402 804	1 748 940	1	1	1	2
Single-family houses, detached	27 994 892	18 640 661	7 794 766	1 559 465	1	1	1	2
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	3 838 414	3 040 902	608 038	189 474	3	3	5	6
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	638 197	414 214	152 435	71 547	5	7	6	5
Office buildings	740 709	404 125	289 705	46 878	7	12	4	5
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	875 552	447 716	357 953	69 883	3	4	4	5
Industrial buildings and warehouses	379 143	223 029	119 218	36 896	3	4	5	6
Other nonresidential buildings	800 625	398 669	300 983	100 972	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nonbuilding construction	246 813	168 299	51 891	26 622	6	7	14	12
Construction work, n.s.k.	3 583 800	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

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

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	B				C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	107 495	403 754	7 277 890	48 633 331	43 965 873	33 660 224	17 183 012	14 973 107	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing by type	2 968	13 616	262 666	1 420 755	(NA)	979 142	558 075	441 612	4	5	6
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	104 528	390 138	7 015 224	47 212 576	43 965 873	32 681 081	16 624 937	14 531 495	1	1	1
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	88 494	329 766	6 153 425	41 787 882	38 911 294	28 779 750	14 416 462	13 008 132	1	1	1
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	57 978	201 246	3 709 212	27 877 171	27 877 171	19 208 989	9 343 255	8 668 181	1	1	2
90 to 99 percent specialization	11 308	45 200	851 808	5 077 187	4 767 733	3 577 190	1 846 782	1 499 997	2	2	3
80 to 89 percent specialization	6 723	28 133	531 009	3 002 740	2 481 338	2 020 081	1 062 984	982 658	3	4	5
70 to 79 percent specialization	5 640	24 045	444 092	2 558 297	1 875 198	1 756 118	994 888	802 179	3	4	5
60 to 69 percent specialization	3 716	17 697	352 137	1 851 044	1 159 583	1 261 552	638 747	589 492	4	4	5
51 to 59 percent specialization	3 129	13 446	265 166	1 421 444	750 271	955 819	529 806	465 625	4	4	5
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED, INCLUDING TOWNHOUSES AND TOWNHOUSE-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS											
All establishments specializing in type	4 968	21 337	410 634	2 596 341	2 226 226	1 718 875	972 542	877 466	3	4	6
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	2 708	10 295	194 562	1 213 308	1 213 308	846 262	502 199	367 046	4	5	8
90 to 99 percent specialization	492	2 526	51 390	371 529	350 751	234 834	131 236	136 694	9	6	6
80 to 89 percent specialization	358	1 901	36 117	199 459	163 364	142 203	82 484	57 256	11	10	12
70 to 79 percent specialization	586	2 515	44 951	263 342	193 128	171 279	90 774	92 063	9	10	12
60 to 69 percent specialization	342	1 779	32 327	164 116	102 316	116 528	52 856	47 588	12	13	18
51 to 59 percent specialization	482	2 322	51 288	384 587	203 358	207 769	112 994	(S)	9	14	(S)

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

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

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction workers ¹				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—							
			January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	A	B	C	D	E	F		
			A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F
United States	107 495	296 236	274 874	301 505	321 730	286 835	(Z)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama	1 362	3 882	3 653	3 982	4 121	3 774	4	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Alaska	350	811	604	814	1 039	787	6	12	15	13	12	12	13	13
Arizona	1 393	5 057	4 708	5 048	5 451	5 021	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Arkansas	666	1 442	1 291	1 448	1 493	1 538	6	9	10	10	9	9	11	11
California	13 950	38 821	37 899	39 478	41 462	36 447	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Colorado	1 651	4 793	4 136	4 772	5 318	4 944	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5
Connecticut	1 646	3 717	3 261	3 883	4 210	3 513	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Delaware	458	1 394	1 286	1 401	1 537	1 354	6	8	7	8	9	10	10	10
District of Columbia	62	307	262	298	401	267	18	26	24	25	30	24	24	24
Florida	5 435	17 623	16 471	17 321	18 577	18 121	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Georgia	2 014	5 372	5 135	5 402	5 849	5 101	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hawaii	564	2 460	2 322	2 405	2 452	2 661	6	5	6	6	6	6	8	8
Idaho	774	1 917	1 669	2 021	2 099	1 880	5	8	9	9	8	8	8	8
Illinois	4 238	11 341	10 303	11 628	12 368	11 066	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Indiana	2 824	8 663	7 936	8 897	9 449	8 368	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Iowa	1 222	3 470	3 018	3 503	3 989	3 371	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kansas	909	2 767	2 682	2 790	3 017	2 579	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Kentucky	1 198	3 227	3 045	3 339	3 454	3 069	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Louisiana	807	2 497	2 448	2 604	2 605	2 331	6	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
Maine	940	2 459	2 079	2 550	2 870	2 338	4	6	7	6	6	6	6	6
Maryland	2 941	9 523	8 979	9 628	10 506	8 981	3	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
Massachusetts	2 151	4 916	4 642	5 044	5 333	4 642	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	5
Michigan	4 331	11 684	10 005	12 293	13 155	11 282	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Minnesota	1 905	4 947	4 263	5 088	5 558	4 880	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mississippi	599	1 675	1 598	1 690	1 790	1 619	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Missouri	2 330	7 196	6 915	7 423	7 621	6 825	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Montana	645	1 530	1 411	1 777	1 777	1 557	5	9	10	9	9	10	10	10
Nebraska	691	1 926	1 724	1 980	2 210	1 791	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Nevada	507	1 964	1 910	1 922	2 033	1 993	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
New Hampshire	728	1 633	1 437	1 595	1 809	1 691	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
New Jersey	3 394	7 633	7 209	7 699	8 129	7 494	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
New Mexico	1 015	2 742	2 432	2 647	3 189	2 698	4	7	7	6	11	8	8	8
New York	6 638	15 309	13 816	15 514	16 992	14 916	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
North Carolina	3 365	9 170	9 051	9 321	9 497	8 810	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
North Dakota	233	797	618	830	915	826	10	14	15	13	14	14	16	16
Ohio	4 130	11 699	10 582	12 033	12 836	11 346	2	3	4	3	3	3	4	4
Oklahoma	590	1 570	1 394	1 657	1 711	1 520	6	12	13	12	12	12	13	13
Oregon	1 868	4 492	4 350	4 666	4 813	4 139	3	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
Pennsylvania	5 713	16 777	14 987	17 443	18 474	16 204	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rhode Island	545	1 024	940	1 039	1 108	1 009	5	7	8	8	7	7	7	7
South Carolina	1 696	4 936	4 731	5 067	5 155	4 792	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
South Dakota	321	960	769	936	1 165	971	10	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
Tennessee	1 489	3 986	3 705	4 168	4 213	3 857	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Texas	3 773	9 782	9 603	9 990	10 170	9 365	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Utah	850	2 869	2 512	2 884	3 176	2 906	4	7	8	7	7	7	7	7
Vermont	759	2 063	1 675	2 091	2 436	2 051	5	8	9	8	7	7	7	7
Virginia	3 654	10 597	10 252	10 804	11 260	10 072	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Washington	4 362	9 816	9 595	9 875	10 620	9 175	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
West Virginia	1 031	2 506	2 173	2 529	2 807	2 514	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Wisconsin	2 402	7 246	6 407	7 375	8 113	7 088	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Wyoming	377	1 245	1 015	1 280	1 396	1 290	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

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

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

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

Location of construction work	1992					1987 value of construction work done in this State	Percent change 1987 (col F) to 1992 (col A)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State				A	C	E
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
United States	48 633 331	107 265	47 555 170	4 486	1 078 161	39 098 146	24.4	1	1	3
Alabama	597 204	1 362	562 362	69	34 842	507 951	17.6	7	8	11
Alaska	(D)	350	(D)	*12	(D)	119 123	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arizona	823 928	1 389	817 562	28	6 365	610 442	35.0	5	5	16
Arkansas	253 409	(S)	240 071	24	13 337	187 437	35.2	12	12	4
California	6 202 884	13 939	6 135 649	72	67 236	5 437 379	14.1	2	2	12
Colorado	823 288	1 651	808 363	51	(S)	495 721	66.1	6	5	(S)
Connecticut	617 319	1 636	610 003	59	7 317	1 004 372	-38.5	5	5	33
Delaware	212 135	450	193 630	63	18 506	244 259	-13.2	7	8	11
District of Columbia	94 706	(S)	33 399	242	61 306	76 143	24.4	25	30	35
Florida	3 897 066	5 419	3 874 736	54	*22 330	3 027 253	28.7	4	4	53
Georgia	1 170 508	(S)	1 133 514	53	36 993	932 822	25.5	6	7	4
Hawaii	(D)	564	(D)	*31	(D)	277 217	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	295 237	(S)	294 376	*30	*861	84 266	250.4	8	8	48
Illinois	1 868 588	4 238	1 837 911	173	30 677	1 409 283	32.6	4	4	25
Indiana	1 414 072	2 817	1 406 835	153	7 237	720 619	96.2	5	5	22
Iowa	483 386	1 211	474 393	86	8 992	163 358	195.9	8	8	24
Kansas	476 984	908	453 105	87	23 879	265 374	79.7	13	14	23
Kentucky	547 606	(S)	526 283	134	21 324	242 972	125.4	9	9	12
Louisiana	389 591	807	371 990	*27	17 602	225 215	73.0	9	9	19
Maine	321 973	940	318 680	50	*3 293	408 730	-21.2	7	7	55
Maryland	1 407 242	2 940	1 303 711	271	103 532	1 208 518	16.4	5	5	9
Massachusetts	888 510	2 151	868 933	159	19 578	1 501 496	-40.8	5	5	21
Michigan	1 734 557	4 331	1 720 109	112	14 448	1 221 136	42.0	4	4	20
Minnesota	880 922	1 905	865 804	116	15 118	677 976	29.9	6	6	21
Mississippi	(S)	(S)	(S)	56	31 969	201 771	(S)	(S)	(S)	6
Missouri	927 722	2 329	903 548	98	24 174	663 941	39.7	6	6	27
Montana	202 699	(S)	197 937	47	4 763	64 332	215.1	10	10	14
Nebraska	232 295	691	231 239	*25	1 056	(D)	(D)	10	10	25
Nevada	513 477	(S)	506 338	53	7 139	252 089	103.7	7	7	24
New Hampshire	189 832	726	180 963	141	8 869	500 106	-62.0	6	7	22
New Jersey	1 152 688	3 393	1 136 533	198	16 155	1 757 284	-34.4	4	4	24
New Mexico	350 999	999	324 218	*18	26 781	232 894	50.7	7	8	1
New York	2 187 027	6 617	2 167 235	188	19 792	2 491 694	-12.2	3	3	17
North Carolina	1 482 954	3 349	1 448 434	127	34 519	1 348 874	9.9	4	4	14
North Dakota	88 447	233	83 630	*20	*4 818	55 802	58.5	13	14	64
Ohio	2 004 094	4 124	1 961 313	181	42 782	1 316 411	52.2	4	4	7
Oklahoma	311 984	(S)	296 907	*27	15 077	176 752	76.5	12	12	1
Oregon	725 181	1 860	720 637	56	4 544	326 764	121.9	6	6	22
Pennsylvania	2 556 641	5 701	2 537 771	252	18 870	2 206 526	15.9	3	3	17
Rhode Island	134 694	538	126 656	81	8 038	188 205	-28.4	8	9	27
South Carolina	808 506	(S)	771 667	43	36 839	665 956	21.4	6	6	17
South Dakota	146 478	321	140 310	*15	*6 168	38 864	276.9	15	15	65
Tennessee	771 154	1 488	723 688	42	47 466	537 324	43.5	7	7	2
Texas	2 380 021	3 770	2 347 374	28	32 647	1 351 348	76.1	5	5	7
Utah	395 428	848	394 550	12	*878	161 810	144.4	8	8	42
Vermont	220 861	756	211 106	46	*9 755	307 209	-28.1	8	8	49
Virginia	1 382 524	3 635	1 345 961	194	36 564	1 279 732	8.0	4	4	12
Washington	1 455 364	4 353	1 440 986	75	14 377	749 520	94.2	3	3	11
West Virginia	227 071	1 023	211 878	196	15 193	145 993	55.5	8	8	19
Wisconsin	1 300 800	2 402	1 296 834	84	3 965	(D)	(D)	5	5	25
Wyoming	146 654	377	136 976	27	9 678	46 146	217.8	9	10	5

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

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

Primary and other kind of business activities	Dollar value of business done		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1992	1987	1992	1987
All kinds of business	49 468 847	40 105 269	1	1
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS				
General building contractor	31 730 766	26 247 501	1	1
General building contractor, remodeling ¹	11 995 016	7 640 348	1	1
Operative builder	1 798 217	1 419 244	3	3
Other construction activities	361 456	688 971	5	5
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Building construction on land owned by you, for rent or lease	102 767	99 822	9	6
Construction management services	103 867	(NA)	10	(NA)
Subdividing and preparing your own land for sale, rent, or lease	163 020	100 827	6	10
Other business activities	417 628	749 089	4	2
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	2 796 109	3 050 718	2	2

¹In 1987, this item, for the most part, represented the value of residential remodeling general contractor work. For 1992, it represents the value of both residential and nonresidential remodeling general contractor work.

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

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

Selected statistics	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1992
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT			
Number of employees**	3.8	4.4	(Z)
Number of construction workers	2.8	3.4	1
Number of all other employees	1.0	1.0	1
Payroll, all employees \$1,000 ..	67.7	69.4	1
Payroll, construction workers do ..	45.3	48.1	1
Payroll, other employees do ..	22.4	21.3	1
Dollar value of business done do ..	460.2	443.8	1
Value of construction work do ..	452.4	432.6	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	161.1	147.8	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	139.3	130.3	1
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	3.8	3.6	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	4.3	5.7	3
Gross book value of depreciable assets	33.7	37.0	2
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees \$1,000 ..	18.0	15.8	(Z)
Dollar value of business done do ..	122.5	101.2	1
Value added†† do ..	42.6	37.8	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers \$1,000 ..	16.4	14.1	(Z)
Value of construction work do ..	164.2	127.2	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees \$1,000 ..	22.4	21.7	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.150	.160	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	.356	.342	(Z)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.308	.301	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.038	.078	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.008	.008	3

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

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

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar value of construction work				
				Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
United States	3.8	18.0	164.2	.150	.356	.308	.038	.008
Alabama	3.9	14.9	145.6	.141	.328	.300	(S)	.010
Alaska	3.2	18.5	154.3	.164	.321	.289	*.049	.008
Arizona	5.1	15.8	162.9	.137	.284	.395	.055	.009
Arkansas	3.0	14.9	167.8	.125	.422	.245	.030	(S)
California	3.7	19.8	158.5	.168	.283	.338	.042	.012
Colorado	4.1	18.3	171.1	.150	.317	.362	.042	.014
Connecticut	3.1	21.8	169.2	.179	.351	.286	.052	.011
Delaware	4.1	20.9	145.0	.196	.370	.318	.033	.005
District of Columbia	6.7	19.8	118.5	.226	.279	.269	*.048	.006
Florida	4.8	17.3	231.0	.112	.356	.363	.031	.006
Georgia	3.8	16.8	214.4	.112	.352	.330	.020	.006
Hawaii	5.9	27.5	204.2	.181	.279	.331	.057	.015
Idaho	3.2	15.8	155.8	.132	.382	.315	.035	.006
Illinois	3.7	19.5	163.0	.164	.371	.275	.045	.009
Indiana	4.1	17.7	166.3	.142	.421	.243	.026	.006
Iowa	3.7	16.6	139.8	.153	.409	.247	.048	.007
Kansas	4.1	17.3	178.0	.131	.393	.313	.035	.006
Kentucky	3.7	15.0	164.4	.126	.370	.278	.042	.004
Louisiana	4.3	14.7	149.2	.136	.385	.310	.040	.011
Maine	3.6	16.6	130.3	.174	.346	.259	.061	.011
Maryland	4.4	18.9	145.8	.175	.337	.262	.033	.006
Massachusetts	3.1	20.5	178.7	.158	.363	.311	.041	(S)
Michigan	3.7	17.9	147.6	.165	.370	.292	.039	.007
Minnesota	3.5	18.4	176.8	.141	.361	.340	.034	.005
Mississippi	3.5	14.8	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Missouri	4.0	16.6	128.9	.167	.389	.265	.053	.008
Montana	2.9	15.6	131.4	.146	.458	.283	(S)	.006
Nebraska	3.6	15.6	123.4	.164	.418	.235	(S)	.008
Nevada	5.1	22.4	258.5	.115	.207	.513	.026	.012
New Hampshire	3.0	16.3	121.1	.179	.387	.255	.074	.011
New Jersey	3.0	19.7	151.0	.176	.350	.251	.057	.009
New Mexico	3.5	14.3	119.8	.153	.365	.272	.029	.008
New York	3.2	18.4	142.8	.176	.364	.260	.044	.008
North Carolina	3.7	16.2	159.5	.138	.410	.282	.034	.008
North Dakota	4.2	14.6	109.7	.163	.382	.231	.036	(S)
Ohio	3.8	18.2	170.0	.146	.387	.282	.027	.007
Oklahoma	3.8	16.2	190.3	.123	.321	.293	*.030	(S)
Oregon	3.4	18.0	164.1	.154	.339	.327	.052	.012
Pennsylvania	3.9	18.2	156.0	.157	.381	.293	.034	.009
Rhode Island	2.5	18.4	128.6	.193	.341	.257	.066	(S)
South Carolina	3.9	15.8	157.6	.134	.394	.314	.038	.007
South Dakota	3.6	15.2	147.0	.123	.396	.243	*.024	*.011
Tennessee	3.7	16.2	183.9	.121	.425	.297	.020	.005
Texas	4.0	18.0	257.4	.109	.380	.346	.037	.006
Utah	4.3	16.3	144.7	.144	.333	.311	.035	.005
Vermont	3.6	15.3	105.7	.190	.364	.240	(S)	.007
Virginia	3.9	16.8	132.4	.172	.370	.277	.030	.008
Washington	3.0	18.5	148.2	.165	.335	.298	.041	.013
West Virginia	3.0	13.4	88.1	.191	.415	(S)	.033	.008
Wisconsin	4.0	19.3	182.1	.140	.380	.343	.031	.006
Wyoming	4.0	17.0	110.3	.189	.398	.267	.036	(S)

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction. Is composed of three broad categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Payroll. Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1992 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if unincorporated.

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

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

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

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

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

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for construction work subcontracted out to others include:

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

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

Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building construction:

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C. Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

Publication Program

1992 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Available August 1995) [P] [C]

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

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

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

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

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

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

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

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