

1992

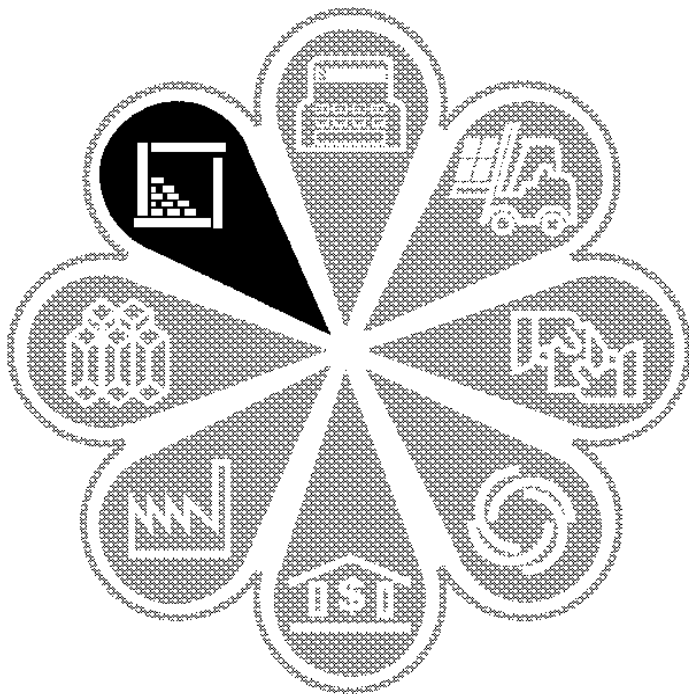
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-2

INDUSTRY SERIES

General Contractors— Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses

Industry 1522



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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.



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Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

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

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

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Census of Construction

GENERAL

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

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

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

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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General Contractors— Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of apartments, apartment-type condominiums, cooperatives, hotels, motels, and dormitories (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 \$8.0 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$7.8 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$1.9 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$3.5 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$71.0 million. Value added for 1992 was \$2.5 billion.

There were 6,490 establishments with total employment averaging 48,803 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$1.2 billion.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 8 percent of the total number of

employer establishments in this industry accounted for 53 percent of all business done.

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

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

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

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

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

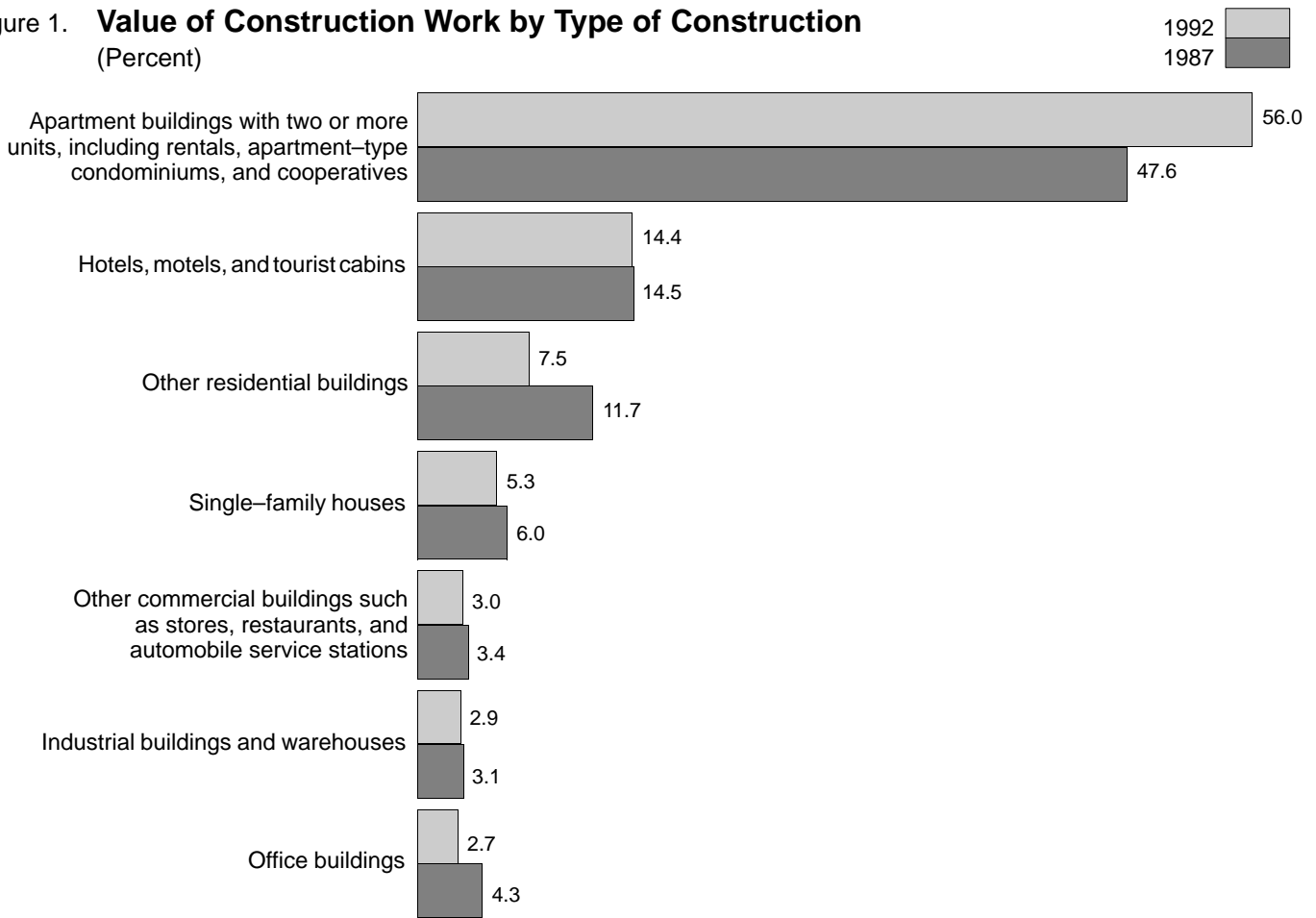


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

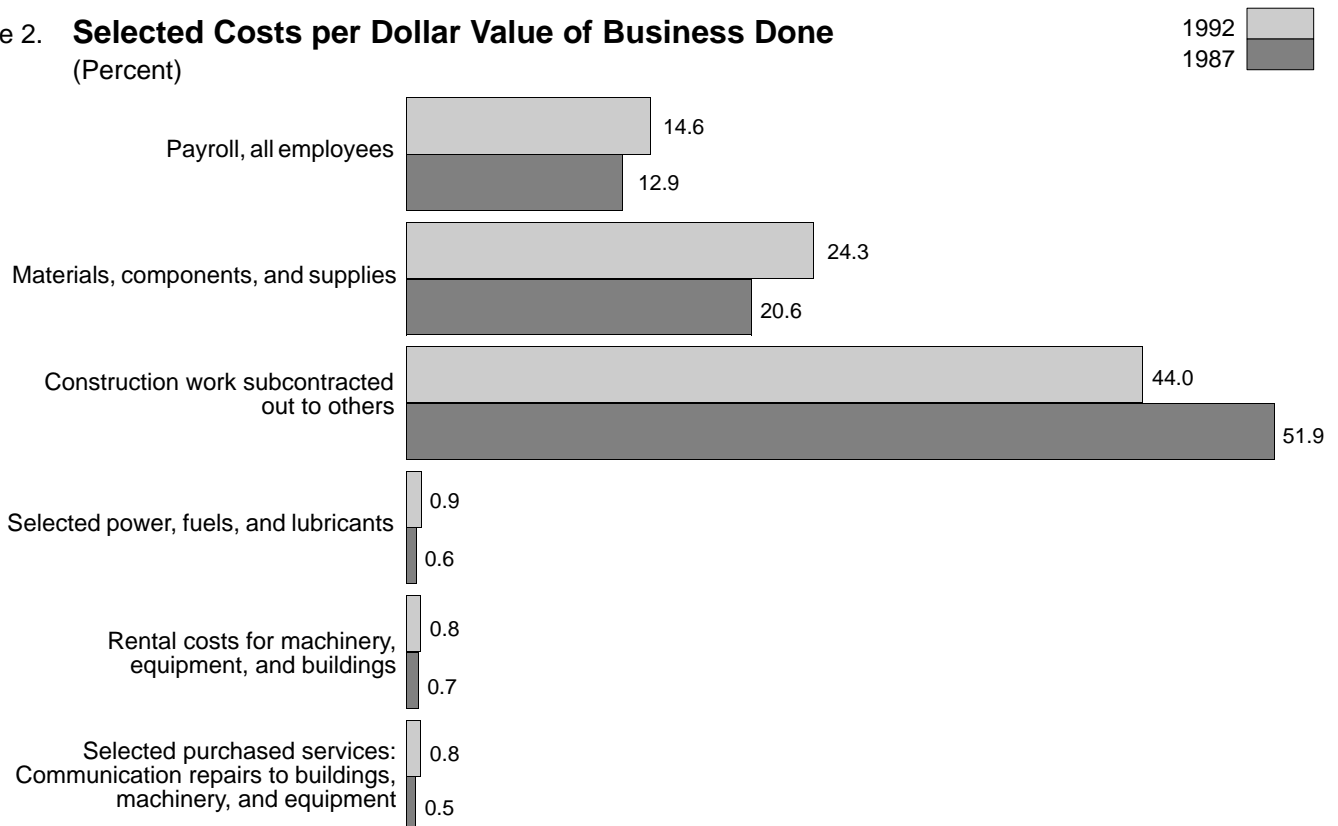


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

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

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
United States -----	6 490	48 803	35 107	1 160 562	717 595	7 834 956	4 337 918	2 453 669	2 003 300
Alabama -----	60	709	556	13 007	8 401	95 730	51 181	24 558	27 314
Alaska -----	6	242	190	8 537	5 698	36 728	26 226	22 113	4 394
Arizona -----	55	540	384	8 857	4 929	66 307	37 850	23 030	15 241
Arkansas -----	34	333	192	6 356	3 518	58 054	29 554	(S)	20 682
California -----	963	6 301	4 630	144 755	92 554	1 073 011	614 677	329 950	296 374
Colorado -----	85	729	494	17 481	9 519	96 312	48 320	28 676	22 811
Connecticut -----	69	276	216	6 373	3 840	49 096	27 541	14 235	13 642
Delaware -----	21	217	152	(D)	2 765	15 074	(D)	7 882	(D)
District of Columbia -----	*13	*50	*39	505	324	2 229	1 992	1 647	*345
Florida -----	325	4 079	2 654	86 423	44 225	685 919	317 175	189 985	159 677
Georgia -----	115	1 389	798	30 000	18 557	234 518	127 609	69 322	59 525
Hawaii -----	47	2 696	2 056	98 415	70 568	569 705	(D)	169 016	(D)
Idaho -----	23	122	*76	2 440	1 177	24 810	13 470	4 661	*8 869
Illinois -----	305	1 595	1 103	43 240	25 236	280 342	148 621	87 584	62 246
Indiana -----	236	1 083	743	19 862	13 074	127 589	75 569	47 013	30 430
Iowa -----	67	322	232	5 523	3 785	*52 020	18 242	18 862	5 049
Kansas -----	53	560	481	12 966	9 114	64 641	41 628	20 875	21 133
Kentucky -----	68	577	478	10 540	7 524	61 334	41 035	23 563	17 612
Louisiana -----	72	458	332	9 387	5 869	39 988	29 491	18 512	11 250
Maine -----	46	116	95	1 457	980	8 749	6 616	3 854	3 026
Maryland -----	185	1 117	754	27 252	13 594	187 961	81 586	60 852	23 169
Massachusetts -----	168	782	550	21 315	13 311	111 335	71 027	42 173	31 599
Michigan -----	197	1 342	924	27 306	16 854	195 818	120 280	65 905	56 686
Minnesota -----	64	429	283	11 161	5 629	111 698	42 298	22 925	19 462
Mississippi -----	37	416	349	5 412	4 022	29 203	20 177	12 498	7 679
Missouri -----	170	900	(S)	18 125	10 882	(S)	(S)	(D)	47 432
Montana -----	41	167	138	2 458	1 833	19 207	12 722	7 271	5 451
Nebraska -----	48	396	318	6 796	4 786	33 633	23 372	17 173	7 038
Nevada -----	59	880	702	31 622	24 792	287 459	105 060	52 301	53 976
New Hampshire -----	26	115	88	3 315	1 868	*11 333	8 019	7 313	1 384
New Jersey -----	213	1 438	1 072	44 818	26 770	249 688	175 532	106 392	71 674
New Mexico -----	28	*134	93	1 734	1 332	11 012	7 687	3 137	*4 745
New York -----	791	5 273	3 721	134 785	81 135	830 709	482 065	277 090	214 158
North Carolina -----	69	587	432	10 654	6 502	62 890	38 510	19 877	19 119
North Dakota -----	*19	221	171	4 134	2 366	21 886	14 802	8 042	6 776
Ohio -----	222	1 642	1 163	43 213	21 796	239 739	125 916	76 021	60 672
Oklahoma -----	22	121	101	1 714	1 395	9 770	7 033	4 543	2 490
Oregon -----	148	947	726	24 080	17 207	117 189	64 013	38 951	29 224
Pennsylvania -----	185	1 377	977	(D)	19 464	228 035	137 158	(S)	58 305
Rhode Island -----	49	135	100	2 654	1 711	18 650	10 964	7 931	4 144
South Carolina -----	72	422	294	9 441	5 369	(S)	30 405	16 531	14 052
South Dakota -----	37	284	211	5 588	3 550	44 698	25 061	11 897	13 410
Tennessee -----	80	848	641	15 528	9 541	121 928	66 958	31 567	35 552
Texas -----	255	2 357	1 745	48 937	29 691	431 541	235 859	132 976	103 593
Utah -----	43	210	150	3 349	2 428	17 197	11 408	*6 612	6 209
Vermont -----	*11	*22	*21	*463	*449	*1 499	*1 384	(D)	(D)
Virginia -----	167	1 345	960	27 651	17 363	204 247	117 718	65 826	53 803
Washington -----	220	1 236	937	27 785	20 359	200 587	126 482	59 653	68 868
West Virginia -----	*28	*84	*75	*1 095	*906	*5 526	*4 667	*2 681	*2 139
Wisconsin -----	158	1 118	843	25 083	17 881	155 174	95 779	43 145	55 629
Wyoming -----	*13	*67	*58	*1 525	*1 131	*6 148	*3 350	*2 643	767

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	B	G	M	
3 497 038	336 678	61 732	51 654	487 125	81 708	13 315 544	3 658 560	2	2	6	U.S.
44 550	4 254	1 100	(S)	(S)	532	85 780	24 498	11	8	(S)	AL
10 502	—	339	905	1 531	185	29 761	9 926	(Z)	(Z)	4	AK
28 456	*1 665	494	(S)	1 775	1 278	381 213	64 659	10	17	(S)	AZ
28 500	39	251	656	5 408	419	54 947	23 019	10	10	10	AR
458 334	71 425	7 258	7 751	43 935	10 971	2 011 150	560 032	4	4	14	CA
47 992	*3 134	692	1 076	3 446	987	251 154	52 584	14	13	19	CO
21 555	1 862	467	136	*5 619	1 540	304 677	103 462	21	19	23	CT
(D)	48	(S)	163	(D)	510	48 994	15 676	4	(D)	(Z)	DE
*237	23	3	—	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	60	31	—	DC
368 744	28 190	4 809	3 065	18 730	6 936	1 042 664	248 104	8	6	31	FL
106 908	6 311	1 807	(S)	(S)	1 842	266 475	88 981	9	12	(S)	GA
(D)	8 127	7 847	4 122	(D)	2 621	627 441	129 294	3	(D)	4	HI
11 340	(S)	*433	*145	415	(S)	(S)	(S)	39	35	66	ID
131 721	2 516	1 708	2 195	23 893	2 489	355 627	94 023	9	8	31	IL
52 020	(S)	(S)	*627	8 528	1 574	210 382	57 419	15	17	74	IN
*33 778	(S)	*207	202	*5 801	472	59 658	15 625	23	20	11	IA
23 013	(S)	482	621	(S)	460	86 522	13 296	9	12	32	KS
20 299	294	428	*509	2 697	990	105 280	36 244	17	18	46	KY
10 496	(S)	718	230	3 713	658	77 240	22 880	18	12	24	LA
2 133	538	68	*86	408	787	103 294	33 702	28	27	56	ME
106 374	3 683	1 279	1 058	10 251	2 373	380 352	118 978	11	6	22	MD
40 308	*5 284	*1 801	*1 479	14 152	3 985	885 953	210 180	11	12	61	MA
75 538	*28 660	1 393	830	7 516	1 802	213 441	74 627	14	12	35	MI
69 401	870	273	320	4 246	1 022	277 994	69 102	7	5	12	MN
9 026	*311	*180	*268	*2 127	436	66 271	18 085	31	29	46	MS
(S)	834	1 059	982	(S)	1 271	205 348	46 160	18	(S)	39	MO
6 485	460	(S)	*231	1 091	160	32 855	*9 678	30	22	74	MT
10 261	(S)	*220	*482	*3 455	176	27 567	5 199	27	26	50	NE
182 399	7 336	1 602	990	12 885	676	236 989	32 744	7	6	32	NV
*3 315	408	*208	*250	*3 110	1 232	143 207	50 741	27	34	63	NH
74 156	*21 429	2 711	*947	23 535	2 477	336 878	113 019	10	9	64	NJ
*3 325	(S)	*114	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	40	35	(S)	NM
348 643	24 306	7 519	5 699	46 798	6 378	943 638	321 663	6	6	17	NY
24 380	2 236	467	(S)	3 701	2 492	327 687	86 421	14	15	(S)	NC
7 083	*389	*185	256	2 174	307	52 419	17 193	22	18	35	ND
113 824	7 531	2 272	2 390	18 168	3 447	437 647	148 958	9	10	13	OH
2 738	*133	29	73	1 168	250	28 203	*9 023	34	18	23	OK
53 175	(S)	442	*1 400	5 789	837	96 020	22 586	25	13	50	OR
90 877	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	3 113	294 118	115 171	10	11	(S)	PA
*7 686	2 611	*360	*335	2 237	352	84 692	18 048	30	26	50	RI
(S)	(S)	491	(S)	*3 715	1 300	199 197	36 859	20	22	(S)	SC
19 637	(S)	*383	*307	*4 992	329	55 778	16 850	28	28	66	SD
54 970	*3 352	905	827	6 930	1 954	400 517	95 792	20	12	39	TN
195 681	*29 402	2 478	2 139	16 808	3 049	476 460	126 529	7	8	17	TX
5 789	*798	127	483	1 285	283	32 014	15 853	29	19	22	UT
(S)	—	(S)	*102	(S)	409	45 988	13 201	50	62	67	VT
86 529	*8 645	1 434	*534	7 217	2 421	340 988	88 372	10	32	44	VA
74 105	8 685	1 513	1 728	24 639	1 586	258 313	79 291	10	13	33	WA
*860	(S)	(S)	—	(S)	302	25 915	8 993	47	63	—	WV
59 395	4 603	935	*1 902	*22 488	1 694	266 351	76 619	15	17	44	WI
(S)	—	*32	—	(S)	*107	10 690	4 076	68	55	—	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	6 490	8 143	7 464	4 775	3	2	1	3
Proprietors and working partners	2 177	1 545	1 121	2 122	5	7	6	6
All employees**	48 803	81 708	62 702	55 589	2	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	33 802	60 123	49 370	40 564	2	2	1	1
May	36 735	61 354	49 973	45 565	2	2	1	1
August	36 607	64 437	50 094	49 938	2	1	1	1
November	33 284	59 098	48 695	46 614	2	2	1	1
Average	35 107	61 245	50 089	45 707	2	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March	13 909	19 813	12 598	9 208	2	2	1	2
May	13 789	20 593	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
August	13 525	21 095	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
November	13 561	20 315	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Average	13 696	20 462	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	1 160 562	1 751 693	1 077 525	646 375	1	1	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	717 595	1 130 329	759 607	484 890	2	1	1	1
Payroll, other employees	442 967	621 364	317 917	161 485	2	1	1	2
First-quarter payroll, all employees	272 454	398 783	258 097	135 285	3	1	1	1
Fringe benefits, all employees	271 248	354 377	201 018	119 442	2	1	1	1
Legally required expenditures	212 168	264 878	147 823	74 468	2	2	1	1
Voluntary expenditures	59 081	89 499	53 194	44 974	3	2	1	1
Dollar value of business done	7 954 007	13 592 992	7 953 314	4 514 747	2	1	1	1
Value of construction work	7 834 956	13 315 544	7 846 146	4 442 110	2	1	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	336 678	707 613	291 813	110 648	10	6	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	119 051	277 448	107 167	72 637	5	5	2	5
Net value of construction work†	4 337 918	6 257 443	3 570 085	2 202 760	2	1	1	1
Value added††	2 453 669	3 658 560	1 950 601	1 144 584	2	1	1	1
Selected costs	5 500 338	9 934 432	6 002 712	3 370 163	2	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies	1 932 265	2 796 294	1 659 617	1 084 421	2	2	1	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others	3 497 038	7 058 100	4 276 061	2 239 350	2	2	1	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	71 035	80 036	67 033	46 392	3	2	1	2
Electricity	19 056	19 832	26 954	10 100	4	2	1	4
Natural and manufactured gas	3 023	2 867	3 063	4 350	5	4	3	2
Gasoline and diesel fuel	45 389	52 123	31 850	22 312	4	2	2	2
On highway use	37 968	46 602	(NA)	(NA)	4	2	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	7 422	5 521	(NA)	(NA)	9	4	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	3 566	5 213	5 165	9 629	10	4	4	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	61 732	94 009	54 779	34 448	4	2	1	1
For machinery and equipment	33 710	60 878	41 837	28 570	5	3	1	1
For buildings	28 022	33 131	12 942	5 878	5	3	2	2
Selected purchased services	64 478	73 069	47 462	33 389	4	2	1	2
Communication services	32 918	31 584	19 252	14 717	7	2	2	2
Repairs to buildings and other structures	3 317	4 827	3 711	4 291	7	8	5	11
Repairs to machinery and equipment	28 243	36 658	24 499	14 381	4	3	2	2
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	7 834 956	13 315 544	7 846 146	4 442 110	2	1	1	1
Government owned	1 483 444	1 580 470	1 220 146	1 009 153	4	3	3	1
Federal	546 139	578 916	(NA)	(NA)	6	5	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	937 305	1 001 554	(NA)	(NA)	6	3	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	6 351 512	11 735 073	6 626 000	3 432 957	4	2	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	457 704	636 639	5	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	51 654	92 709	6	4
New	41 923	68 086	6	4
Used	9 731	24 622	9	6
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	22 233	66 164	19	5
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	487 125	663 184	5	3
Depreciation charges during year	53 443	76 844	6	4
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	103 889	206 835	14	9
Capital expenditures, other than land	7 757	22 191	14	8
New buildings and other structures	6 191	12 633	17	9
Used buildings and other structures	1 565	9 557	15	13
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	*7 014	18 095	56	14
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	104 632	210 932	11	9
Depreciation charges during year	7 439	15 059	12	4
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	353 815	429 803	5	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	43 898	70 517	6	4
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	35 732	55 453	7	5
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	13 900	28 623	13	5
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	8 166	15 064	10	6
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	15 218	48 069	11	3
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	382 494	452 252	5	2
Depreciation charges during year	46 004	61 785	6	5

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	6 490	3
Value of construction work	7 834 956	2
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 342	4
Value of construction work	1 734 946	4
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	25 230	18
End of 1991, materials and supplies	25 509	16
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	2 713	3
Value of construction work	4 202 608	2
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	2 435	3
Value of construction work	1 897 401	2

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	6 490	4 018	1 304	675	385	71	28	5	3	1
All employees**	48 803	7 508	8 162	8 778	10 974	4 674	3 841	1 568	3 299	(D)
Payroll, all employees	1 160 562	137 452	168 130	203 580	286 743	118 840	93 855	51 520	100 442	(D)
Dollar value of business done	7 954 007	1 155 990	1 060 164	1 531 326	1 961 700	659 796	617 118	340 775	627 139	(D)
Value of construction work	7 834 956	1 142 145	1 046 725	1 513 570	1 934 243	651 496	603 207	338 097	605 473	(D)
Net value of construction work†	4 337 918	755 838	644 839	793 477	974 687	378 723	286 994	173 161	330 198	(D)
Value added††	2 453 669	403 914	371 936	445 869	571 534	229 783	167 318	75 379	187 936	(D)
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	2 003 300	365 769	286 343	365 364	430 610	157 240	133 587	100 460	163 928	(D)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	3 497 038	386 307	401 885	720 093	959 556	272 773	316 213	164 936	275 275	(D)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	61 732	10 450	9 188	11 816	12 448	5 773	3 995	8 061	(D)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	51 654	7 513	9 378	8 002	11 550	4 962	3 073	7 176	(D)	(D)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	487 125	94 219	79 611	83 121	110 144	35 821	22 870	61 340	(D)	(D)
1987										
All employees**	81 708	8 854	11 343	13 790	19 839	10 211	9 184	5 316	3 167	(D)
Value of construction work	13 315 544	1 223 349	1 487 680	2 036 435	3 280 403	2 054 702	1 807 609	1 425 363	(D)	(D)
Value added††	3 658 560	400 766	449 433	624 506	868 646	494 138	499 708	321 360	(D)	(D)
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	2	5	6	5	4	4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
Net value of construction work†	2	7	6	5	3	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	6	19	17	13	10	1	(Z)	(Z)	(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	6 490	(S)	(S)	791	1 348	1 232	889	711	291	204	123
All employees**	48 803	(S)	(S)	1 186	3 949	5 667	5 913	8 299	5 814	6 223	10 855
Payroll, all employees	1 160 562	(S)	(S)	16 238	54 616	95 553	118 017	189 252	142 163	176 877	359 672
Dollar value of business done	7 954 007	(S)	(S)	59 683	223 972	432 275	609 889	1 077 740	1 040 606	1 389 902	3 096 612
Value of construction work	7 834 956	(S)	(S)	59 108	220 618	424 856	601 720	1 060 939	1 027 302	1 368 135	3 049 221
Net value of construction work†	4 337 918	(S)	(S)	50 353	178 660	326 756	417 299	684 514	588 563	695 680	1 377 070
Value added††	2 453 669	(S)	(S)	30 994	105 784	195 827	237 877	387 531	334 418	395 736	753 979
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	2 003 300	(S)	(S)	19 934	76 230	138 348	187 591	313 782	267 448	321 712	670 482
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	3 497 038	(S)	(S)	(S)	41 958	98 100	184 421	376 426	438 740	672 454	1 672 151
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	61 732	(S)	(S)	504	3 269	5 942	6 320	10 002	9 407	8 449	17 585
Capital expenditures, other than land	51 654	(S)	(S)	422	3 142	5 810	4 379	11 338	7 724	5 407	13 347
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	487 125	(S)	(S)	6 139	34 486	39 067	51 919	101 278	70 372	51 638	129 184
1987											
All employees**	81 708	(S)	(S)	(S)	5 878	7 270	8 351	15 213	9 773	8 973	23 688
Value of construction work	13 315 544	(S)	(S)	(S)	314 711	494 606	656 984	1 737 500	1 514 659	1 865 065	6 648 436
Value added††	3 658 560	(S)	(S)	(S)	138 399	218 570	280 059	598 267	465 918	487 124	1 426 796
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	2	(S)	(S)	10	8	7	7	6	5	3	1
Net value of construction work†	2	(S)	(S)	9	7	6	7	6	6	7	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	6	(S)	(S)	39	25	25	21	15	8	5	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	7 834 956	4 677 785	2 427 709	524 448	2	2	3	5
Building construction	7 534 116	4 588 564	2 423 864	521 688	2	2	3	5
Single-family houses	417 672	249 075	131 199	37 398	5	6	7	15
Single-family houses, detached	275 144	150 042	96 801	28 301	6	7	9	19
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	142 528	99 032	34 398	9 097	7	10	9	16
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	4 389 496	2 627 355	1 420 972	341 169	3	4	3	6
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	1 715 621	1 090 000	538 634	86 987	3	3	6	11
Hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	1 129 016	862 363	241 169	25 483	3	3	11	10
Other residential buildings	586 605	227 637	297 465	61 503	6	9	8	16
Office buildings	211 913	109 136	84 271	18 506	4	2	6	23
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	236 955	139 526	81 314	16 116	4	4	7	31
Industrial buildings and warehouses	227 982	154 139	62 558	11 285	5	6	8	11
Industrial buildings	183 064	125 189	49 235	8 639	4	5	10	14
Warehouses	44 919	28 949	13 323	2 646	17	26	6	13
Educational buildings	137 649	92 172	40 012	5 465	3	3	7	18
Hospitals and institutional buildings	70 068	31 444	36 930	1 694	6	7	9	18
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	59 720	51 476	7 808	436	3	3	11	19
Other nonresidential buildings	67 041	44 243	20 166	2 632	8	11	12	27
Nonbuilding construction	95 826	89 221	*3 845	2 760	5	4	48	20
Construction work, n.s.k.	205 013	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	13 315 544	9 899 515	2 505 802	468 066	1	2	2	6
Building construction	12 657 587	9 806 138	2 395 562	455 886	1	2	3	12
Single-family houses	793 845	623 463	148 383	21 998	3	3	6	9
Single-family houses, detached	550 459	410 225	121 923	18 310	3	3	7	10
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	243 385	213 238	26 459	3 688	6	7	8	18
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	6 337 325	5 032 530	1 036 343	268 451	2	2	4	19
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	3 498 516	2 674 785	719 296	104 434	2	2	5	8
Hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	1 935 923	1 645 952	260 770	29 200	2	2	6	8
Other residential buildings	1 562 592	1 028 832	458 526	75 233	4	4	7	11
Office buildings	568 310	408 123	145 278	14 908	2	2	6	10
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	458 515	344 167	100 703	13 643	2	3	3	9
Industrial buildings and warehouses	411 569	323 904	72 517	15 147	2	2	4	10
Industrial buildings	274 948	210 470	53 238	11 239	2	2	4	13
Warehouses	136 620	113 433	19 278	3 908	3	3	9	9
Educational buildings	192 030	133 492	53 511	5 026	1	1	2	11
Hospitals and institutional buildings	226 390	147 742	73 749	4 897	2	2	2	29
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	65 801	52 955	12 221	624	7	7	20	38
Other nonresidential buildings	105 286	64 977	33 561	6 758	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nonbuilding construction	215 796	93 377	110 240	12 179	4	6	2	11
Construction work, n.s.k.	442 159	(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	E						
All establishments	6 490	48 803	1 160 562	7 834 956	5 775 409	4 337 918	2 453 669	3 497 038	2	2	2
Establishments not specializing by type	533	4 605	121 230	853 403	(NA)	427 230	242 073	426 173	6	5	6
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	5 957	44 198	1 039 332	6 981 553	5 775 409	3 910 688	2 211 595	3 070 865	2	2	2
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS, INCLUDING RENTALS, APARTMENT-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS, AND COOPERATIVES											
All establishments specializing in type	3 877	30 029	701 647	4 887 966	4 130 863	2 719 328	1 526 801	2 168 638	2	2	3
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	1 712	12 742	285 465	2 081 512	2 081 512	1 208 007	689 049	873 505	3	5	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	488	3 401	76 413	575 347	537 706	308 458	148 189	266 889	8	7	7
80 to 89 percent specialization	290	3 041	75 943	494 915	411 905	254 962	141 057	239 953	5	6	6
70 to 79 percent specialization	503	4 097	102 355	650 486	481 646	385 394	236 010	265 092	6	5	5
60 to 69 percent specialization	432	3 090	71 941	421 126	261 342	251 254	148 547	169 872	10	7	8
51 to 59 percent specialization	452	3 658	89 530	664 580	356 751	311 254	163 948	353 327	8	6	5
HOTELS, MOTELS, AND TOURIST CABINS											
All establishments specializing in type	414	6 616	191 311	1 283 960	935 846	636 866	352 807	647 094	4	3	5
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	167	1 348	31 104	276 638	276 638	136 941	81 978	139 697	5	9	13
90 to 99 percent specialization	44	587	18 268	117 672	111 198	58 291	40 038	59 381	17	23	35
80 to 89 percent specialization	9	450	18 195	(D)	(D)	31 293	5 579	(D)	3	(D)	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	57	675	15 561	(D)	(D)	41 818	30 022	(D)	19	(D)	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization	64	904	21 361	137 896	87 355	103 111	49 351	34 784	14	6	8
51 to 59 percent specialization	72	2 652	86 821	495 916	254 441	265 412	145 839	230 504	4	3	5
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	1 214	5 359	109 475	625 096	524 168	431 571	250 837	193 525	6	6	7
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	877	3 282	63 565	311 311	311 311	237 455	131 820	73 857	8	8	8
90 to 99 percent specialization	64	505	10 840	49 296	46 284	32 243	21 067	17 052	29	27	36
80 to 89 percent specialization	35	*92	*1 050	8 463	7 160	7 698	*4 122	766	47	32	32
70 to 79 percent specialization	90	464	10 021	77 532	55 662	40 345	20 698	37 187	24	29	26
60 to 69 percent specialization	89	649	12 773	103 312	64 194	74 154	50 046	29 159	13	12	10
51 to 59 percent specialization	(S)	367	11 226	75 181	39 558	39 677	23 083	35 504	16	10	8

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	6 490	35 107	33 802	36 735	36 607	33 284	3	2	2	2	2	2
Alabama	60	556	687	583	528	427	21	12	16	11	15	17
Alaska	6	190	167	234	193	167	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Arizona	55	384	417	434	367	318	29	12	12	12	12	12
Arkansas	34	192	174	199	200	194	25	13	17	13	10	11
California	963	4 630	4 788	5 029	4 851	3 852	6	4	5	5	5	5
Colorado	85	494	444	463	549	519	21	14	15	13	13	15
Connecticut	69	216	227	201	237	200	21	25	27	22	26	25
Delaware	21	152	150	154	166	136	27	4	7	4	10	(Z)
District of Columbia	*13	*39	*72	*32	*40	*12	58	58	(Z)	73	47	56
Florida	325	2 654	2 587	2 537	2 650	2 843	11	8	8	8	8	11
Georgia	115	798	722	883	814	774	17	12	14	10	13	15
Hawaii	47	2 056	2 161	2 053	2 003	2 008	24	3	1	2	4	7
Idaho	23	*76	*72	*90	*76	*64	36	40	42	40	40	42
Illinois	305	1 103	1 094	1 145	1 169	1 006	12	9	8	9	10	9
Indiana	236	743	664	679	818	810	15	17	17	17	18	19
Iowa	67	232	207	264	240	216	25	23	21	27	22	28
Kansas	53	481	428	534	533	428	29	9	10	9	7	9
Kentucky	68	478	423	540	498	451	23	18	18	17	20	18
Louisiana	72	332	357	310	348	312	24	18	16	16	17	29
Maine	46	95	78	90	136	75	34	33	37	33	36	36
Maryland	185	754	554	702	790	971	15	13	11	11	12	22
Massachusetts	168	550	457	551	606	587	16	15	18	16	15	14
Michigan	197	924	904	975	1 029	790	13	12	11	11	13	12
Minnesota	64	283	230	327	323	250	22	7	5	9	9	5
Mississippi	37	349	354	383	387	274	37	32	35	30	34	30
Missouri	170	(S)	(S)	(S)	559	(S)	18	(S)	(S)	(S)	20	(S)
Montana	41	138	121	*227	86	115	37	27	23	51	23	35
Nebraska	48	318	254	362	351	304	31	27	24	27	26	33
Nevada	59	702	591	658	791	769	23	7	8	9	6	5
New Hampshire	26	88	78	92	94	90	35	29	28	30	28	29
New Jersey	213	1 072	1 046	1 158	1 084	999	14	12	9	13	12	13
New Mexico	28	93	78	103	89	*103	39	39	39	33	34	60
New York	791	3 721	3 233	3 803	3 940	3 909	8	6	6	6	6	7
North Carolina	69	432	444	460	420	404	22	16	14	17	16	17
North Dakota	*19	171	143	202	172	165	43	21	20	24	22	18
Ohio	222	1 163	1 083	1 289	1 245	1 033	14	10	10	13	12	10
Oklahoma	22	101	89	101	*124	*89	26	37	35	23	45	42
Oregon	148	726	794	806	499	499	18	29	26	33	37	16
Pennsylvania	185	977	913	980	1 081	933	14	10	10	9	11	11
Rhode Island	49	100	83	108	109	98	27	31	36	29	30	30
South Carolina	72	294	263	298	310	306	25	19	19	20	19	19
South Dakota	37	211	201	243	204	197	32	32	33	28	36	34
Tennessee	80	641	599	635	627	702	23	23	25	25	23	20
Texas	255	1 745	1 855	1 897	1 851	1 378	13	7	6	8	8	8
Utah	43	150	154	133	177	135	31	29	32	26	32	25
Vermont	*11	*21	(S)	(S)	*32	*31	69	53	(S)	(S)	52	54
Virginia	167	960	952	993	972	922	16	11	12	11	10	11
Washington	220	937	884	1 145	829	888	14	10	11	10	10	14
West Virginia	*28	*75	*37	*62	*105	*96	42	46	61	51	48	50
Wisconsin	158	843	784	831	904	853	17	14	14	14	15	14
Wyoming	*13	*58	(S)	*49	*94	*40	52	69	(S)	73	65	65

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	7 834 956	6 417	7 089 650	769	745 306	13 315 544	-41.2	2	2	5
Alabama	68 806	(S)	(S)	*27	14 666	115 721	-40.5	11	(S)	22
Alaska	48 992	5	(D)	2	(D)	36 812	33.1	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Arizona	69 529	55	63 218	4	6 311	458 164	-84.8	11	12	(Z)
Arkansas	54 215	(S)	47 328	*19	*6 887	54 006	4	12	12	48
California	1 024 549	962	1 010 113	*18	14 436	1 876 520	-45.4	4	4	17
Colorado	70 417	76	66 493	9	3 925	196 481	-64.2	18	19	27
Connecticut	52 639	69	49 096	19	3 542	287 884	-81.7	14	15	17
Delaware	(S)	(S)	(S)	*12	1 548	32 845	-63.8	(S)	(S)	8
District of Columbia	25 071	*13	2 209	24	22 862	60 818	-58.8	4	33	3
Florida	762 992	317	662 423	31	100 570	1 086 771	-29.8	4	5	(Z)
Georgia	217 627	115	189 549	33	28 077	302 460	-28.0	13	15	4
Hawaii	570 933	47	(D)	1	(D)	627 988	-9.1	3	(D)	(D)
Idaho	38 320	21	(D)	*11	(D)	14 839	158.2	15	(D)	(D)
Illinois	293 537	304	268 949	21	24 588	386 312	-24.0	6	6	19
Indiana	101 473	228	(D)	8	(D)	221 109	-54.1	15	(D)	(D)
Iowa	*52 794	67	*51 225	5	1 569	51 930	1.7	45	46	8
Kansas	30 635	52	(S)	*28	9 424	95 833	-68.0	26	(S)	29
Kentucky	90 147	68	59 294	*24	30 852	107 859	-16.4	13	17	21
Louisiana	40 424	(S)	32 970	*13	7 454	78 286	-48.4	10	12	2
Maine	8 968	46	8 749	*7	*218	101 636	-91.2	24	25	74
Maryland	151 890	184	144 173	22	7 717	372 866	-59.3	9	10	11
Massachusetts	119 073	168	110 328	29	8 745	741 912	-84.0	11	11	36
Michigan	201 051	197	193 694	*19	*7 357	226 003	-11.0	12	12	60
Minnesota	100 843	(S)	(D)	2	(D)	275 146	-63.3	5	(D)	(D)
Mississippi	29 734	29	22 802	9	6 931	74 987	-60.3	26	33	21
Missouri	(S)	170	(S)	*13	15 801	244 312	-35.2	(S)	(S)	8
Montana	26 466	41	19 207	*14	*7 259	20 278	30.5	22	16	69
Nebraska	32 523	47	30 259	*4	*2 264	31 368	3.7	28	30	54
Nevada	343 495	59	(D)	*7	(D)	243 158	41.3	2	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	*9 905	25	*9 905	-	-	147 861	-93.3	45	45	-
New Jersey	174 751	212	165 033	*28	9 718	467 373	-62.6	12	13	23
New Mexico	12 704	28	11 012	4	*1 692	38 712	-67.2	31	35	52
New York	852 140	791	824 006	46	28 134	977 333	-12.8	5	6	26
North Carolina	93 161	(S)	52 241	*14	*40 920	386 395	-75.9	26	14	57
North Dakota	24 559	*19	21 569	4	2 990	33 795	-27.3	17	19	(Z)
Ohio	245 785	214	215 555	*26	30 230	425 803	-42.3	8	9	17
Oklahoma	16 775	22	(D)	*11	(D)	17 962	-6.6	10	(D)	(D)
Oregon	115 033	148	(D)	*12	(D)	114 466	.5	11	(D)	(D)
Pennsylvania	238 678	185	226 465	36	12 213	349 444	-31.7	10	11	19
Rhode Island	22 423	49	14 619	*12	(S)	56 348	-60.2	36	28	(S)
South Carolina	110 507	(S)	(S)	31	44 740	211 789	-47.8	22	(S)	28
South Dakota	*26 628	35	*26 381	*2	*246	17 288	54.0	47	47	63
Tennessee	85 264	79	72 894	7	*12 369	280 342	-69.6	13	13	40
Texas	434 949	254	415 043	13	19 906	338 981	28.3	9	9	3
Utah	31 559	42	13 596	7	*17 963	25 178	25.3	34	16	58
Vermont	*2 220	*11	(D)	*3	(D)	37 625	-94.1	43	(D)	(D)
Virginia	193 005	159	169 976	17	23 028	406 939	-52.6	23	26	2
Washington	159 018	219	149 823	*22	9 196	273 283	-41.8	11	12	4
West Virginia	9 705	*28	*5 526	*14	4 178	36 188	-73.2	38	62	33
Wisconsin	172 254	155	152 552	*22	*19 702	241 087	-28.6	17	19	44
Wyoming	*6 623	*13	(D)	1	(D)	7 020	-5.7	50	(D)	(D)

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

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

Primary and other kind of business activities	Dollar value of business done		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1992	1987	1992	1987
All kinds of business	7 954 007	13 592 992	2	1
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS				
General building contractor	5 636 156	11 662 393	2	1
General building contractor, remodeling ¹	1 819 472	803 857	4	5
Operative builder	62 201	220 332	11	3
Other construction activities	134 190	197 582	5	(NA)
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Building construction on land owned by you, for rent or lease	23 720	59 195	21	8
Construction management services	29 024	58 391	7	7
Real estate commissions and management fees	10 365	36 922	8	3
Other business activities	54 464	127 370	4	(NA)
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	184 415	426 950	7	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**	7.5	10.0	2
Number of construction workers.....	5.4	7.5	2
Number of all other employees	2.1	2.5	2
Payroll, all employees	178.8	215.1	2
Payroll, construction workers..... do--	110.6	138.8	2
Payroll, other employees	68.2	76.3	2
Dollar value of business done..... do--	1 225.5	1 669.3	2
Value of construction work	1 207.1	1 635.2	2
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels..... do--	308.7	353.2	2
Construction work subcontracted to others	538.8	866.8	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	9.5	11.5	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	8.0	11.4	6
Gross book value of depreciable assets	75.1	81.4	5
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees	23.8	21.4	1
Dollar value of business done..... do--	163.0	166.4	2
Value added††	50.3	44.8	2
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers..... \$1,000--	20.4	18.5	1
Value of construction work	223.2	217.4	2
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees	32.3	30.4	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.148	.132	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.256	.216	1
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.446	.530	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.043	.053	10
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.008	.007	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	7.5	23.8	223.2	.148	.256	.446	.043	.008
Alabama	11.7	18.3	172.2	.136	.285	.465	.044	.011
Alaska	40.3	35.3	193.3	.232	.120	.286	—	.009
Arizona	9.8	16.4	172.7	.134	.230	.429	*.025	.007
Arkansas	9.7	19.1	302.4	.109	.356	.491	.001	.004
California	6.5	23.0	231.8	.135	.276	.427	.067	.007
Colorado	8.6	24.0	195.0	.182	.237	.498	*.033	.007
Connecticut	4.0	23.1	227.3	.130	.278	.439	.038	.010
Delaware	10.3	(D)	99.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	.003	(S)
District of Columbia	3.8	10.1	57.2	.227	.155	.106	.011	.001
Florida	12.5	21.2	258.4	.126	.233	.538	.041	.007
Georgia	12.1	21.6	293.9	.128	.254	.456	.027	.008
Hawaii	57.0	36.5	277.1	.173	(D)	(D)	.014	.014
Idaho	5.2	20.0	326.5	.098	.357	.457	(S)	.017
Illinois	5.2	27.1	254.2	.154	.222	.470	.009	.006
Indiana	4.6	18.3	171.7	.156	.238	.408	(S)	(S)
Iowa	4.8	17.2	224.2	.106	*.097	.649	(S)	*.004
Kansas	10.5	23.2	134.4	.201	.327	.356	(S)	.007
Kentucky	8.5	18.3	128.3	.172	.287	.331	.005	.007
Louisiana	6.3	20.5	120.4	.235	.281	.262	(S)	.018
Maine	2.5	12.6	92.1	.167	.346	.244	*.061	.008
Maryland	6.0	24.4	249.3	.145	.123	.566	.020	.007
Massachusetts	4.6	27.3	202.4	.191	.284	.362	*.047	.016
Michigan	6.8	20.3	211.9	.139	.289	.386	*.146	.007
Minnesota	6.7	26.0	394.7	.100	.174	.621	.008	.002
Mississippi	11.3	13.0	83.7	.185	.263	.309	*.011	.006
Missouri	5.3	20.1	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Montana	4.1	14.7	139.2	.128	.284	.338	.024	(S)
Nebraska	8.2	17.2	105.8	.202	.209	.305	(S)	*.007
Nevada	15.0	35.9	409.5	.110	.188	.635	.026	.006
New Hampshire	4.4	28.8	128.8	.292	.122	.292	*.036	.018
New Jersey	6.7	31.2	232.9	.179	.287	.297	.086	.011
New Mexico	4.8	12.9	118.4	.157	.431	.302	(S)	*.010
New York	6.7	25.6	223.2	.162	.258	.420	.029	.009
North Carolina	8.5	18.2	145.6	.169	.304	.388	.036	.007
North Dakota	11.9	18.7	128.0	.189	.310	.324	.018	*.008
Ohio	7.4	26.3	206.1	.180	.253	.475	.031	.009
Oklahoma	5.4	14.2	96.7	.175	.255	.280	*.014	.003
Oregon	6.4	25.4	161.4	.205	.249	.454	(S)	.004
Pennsylvania	7.4	(D)	233.4	(D)	.256	.399	(S)	(S)
Rhode Island	2.8	19.7	186.5	.142	.222	.412	.140	.019
South Carolina	5.9	22.4	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
South Dakota	7.7	19.7	211.8	.125	.300	.439	(S)	*.009
Tennessee	10.7	18.3	190.2	.127	.292	.451	*.027	.007
Texas	9.3	20.8	247.3	.113	.240	.453	*.068	.006
Utah	4.9	15.9	114.7	.195	.361	.337	.046	.007
Vermont	*2.0	21.0	71.4	.309	(D)	.077	—	.064
Virginia	8.1	20.6	212.8	.135	.263	.424	*.042	.007
Washington	5.6	22.5	214.1	.139	.343	.369	.043	.008
West Virginia	3.0	13.0	*73.7	.198	.387	.156	.104	.002
Wisconsin	7.1	22.4	184.1	.162	.358	.383	.030	.006
Wyoming	*5.0	22.8	*106.0	*.248	*.125	*.455	—	.005

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.