

1992

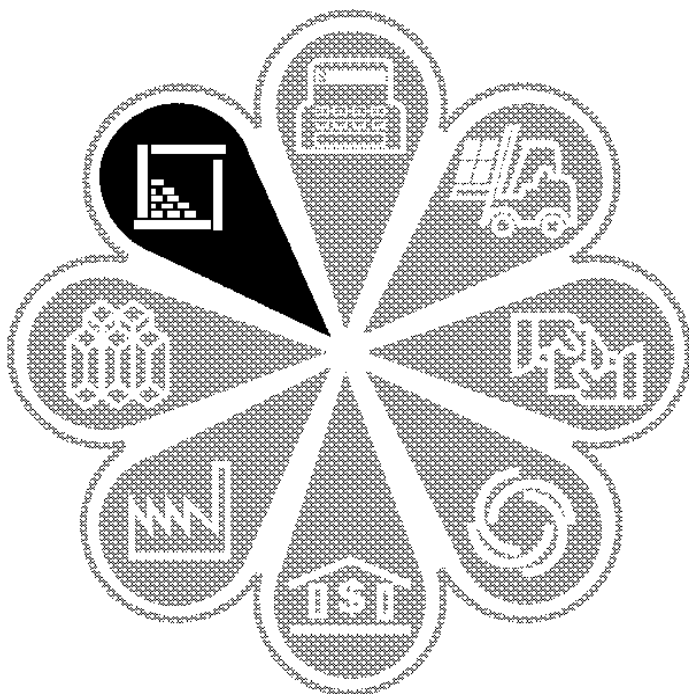
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-8

INDUSTRY SERIES

Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Power Line Construction

Industry 1623



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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.

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

Employer Companies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Contents

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of pipelines, communication and power lines, and sewer and water mains. It also includes construction of pumping stations, television and radio towers, cable laying, cable television line construction, and telephone lines. 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 \$20.4 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$20.2 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$5.5 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$2.6 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$592 million. Value added for 1992 was \$11.7 billion.

There were 10,233 establishments with total employment averaging 194,252 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$5.6 billion.

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.



Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 24 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 76 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.

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

1992 
1987 

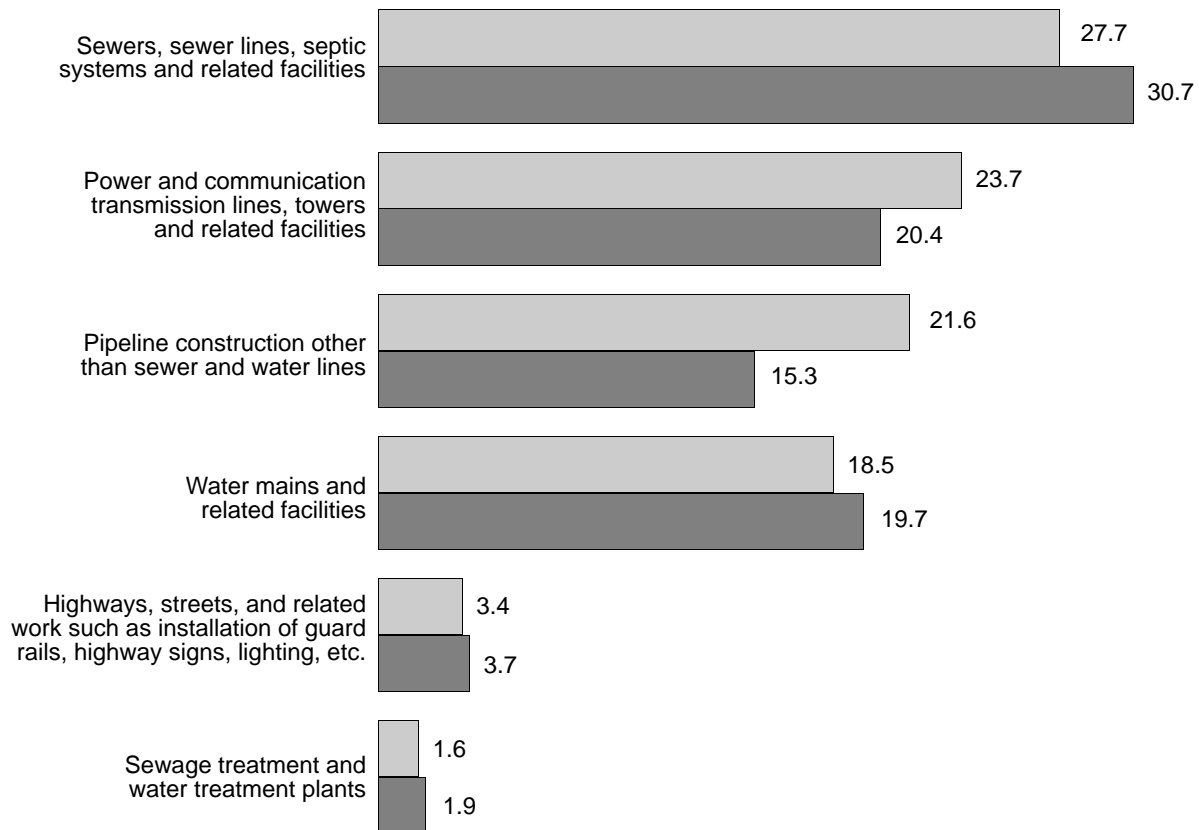




Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

1992 
1987 

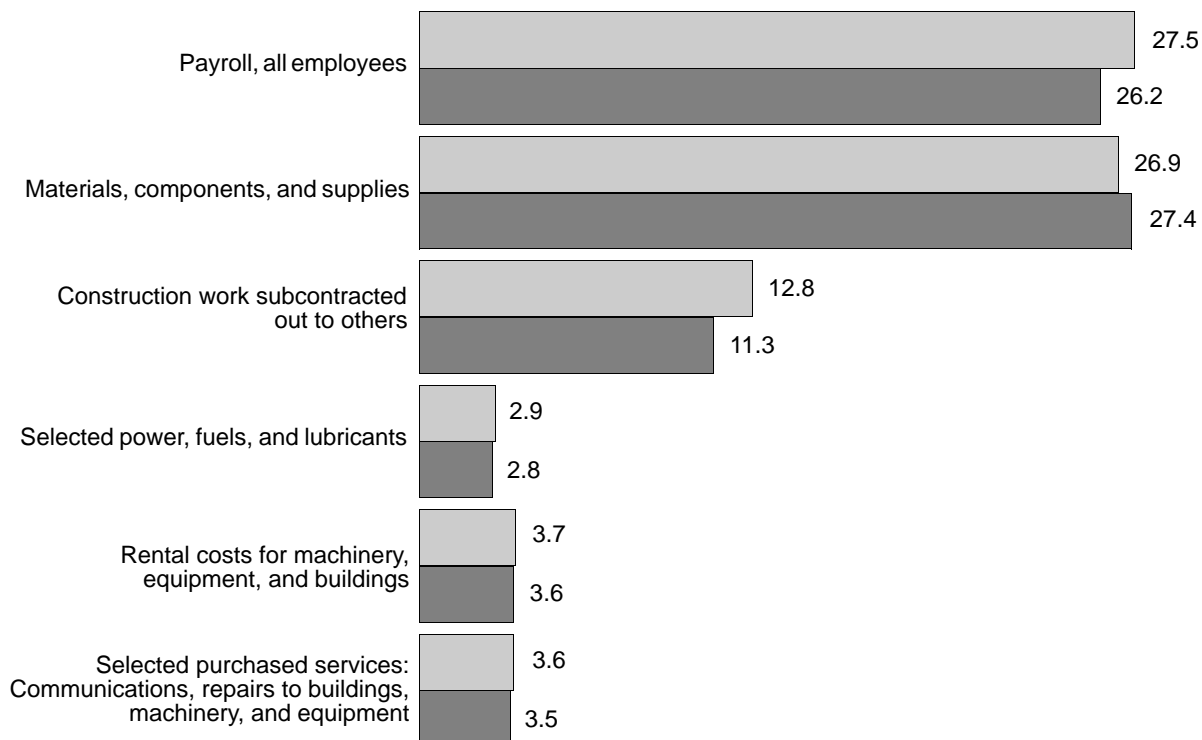


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

[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 -----	10 233	194 252	160 105	5 624 369	4 252 249	20 205 048	17 587 363	11 734 058	6 078 014
Alabama -----	167	3 082	2 554	63 870	45 806	264 735	226 169	134 470	96 746
Alaska -----	37	928	760	37 529	27 105	90 218	84 868	69 496	18 190
Arizona -----	150	3 222	2 596	97 439	70 678	277 210	259 396	183 186	80 278
Arkansas -----	158	1 748	1 434	35 171	27 097	124 232	110 159	73 093	38 538
California -----	999	17 666	14 358	602 630	451 583	2 296 243	2 011 366	1 289 149	743 007
Colorado -----	212	3 782	3 145	98 554	76 659	401 745	346 314	232 961	121 481
Connecticut -----	105	1 437	1 063	56 183	37 437	180 139	122 811	86 127	38 948
Delaware -----	21	1 348	1 143	48 414	38 391	125 057	109 600	78 345	31 372
District of Columbia -----	*6	164	143	*3 380	*2 704	*9 768	*8 249	4 489	*3 759
Florida -----	561	11 394	9 400	240 748	178 599	945 905	785 995	485 955	307 313
Georgia -----	352	6 077	4 935	136 427	102 783	546 358	483 214	285 575	204 540
Hawaii -----	23	565	460	23 127	15 848	91 978	73 091	51 684	22 477
Idaho -----	54	795	678	21 348	16 296	69 546	62 595	44 954	18 534
Illinois -----	369	7 401	6 091	277 275	218 916	963 444	817 951	581 041	249 059
Indiana -----	211	6 207	5 107	177 226	125 224	545 463	492 343	342 353	157 058
Iowa -----	105	1 110	927	33 202	25 519	132 853	115 291	89 268	28 739
Kansas -----	202	3 075	2 547	79 274	61 326	267 873	237 708	171 826	70 804
Kentucky -----	162	2 442	1 958	51 568	38 195	180 577	160 204	105 663	57 395
Louisiana -----	203	4 521	3 816	106 986	81 452	426 381	378 073	250 499	128 789
Maine -----	38	642	498	17 224	12 420	76 519	60 142	42 683	22 178
Maryland -----	155	4 669	3 904	122 000	90 665	369 847	331 023	213 993	120 499
Massachusetts -----	249	3 007	2 373	97 329	69 665	390 419	314 118	196 178	122 946
Michigan -----	363	6 034	4 954	197 119	146 809	739 506	641 658	413 037	236 517
Minnesota -----	204	2 963	2 447	90 605	67 483	389 497	326 100	202 809	128 406
Mississippi -----	98	2 151	1 869	48 379	39 442	171 646	151 275	93 778	57 726
Missouri -----	223	3 647	2 985	102 713	76 209	395 061	341 325	219 067	125 994
Montana -----	52	613	513	18 480	13 973	52 728	49 438	35 371	14 648
Nebraska -----	95	1 179	926	29 944	22 796	186 223	158 051	54 957	105 918
Nevada -----	53	1 165	939	39 246	30 428	142 783	128 278	81 442	47 693
New Hampshire -----	36	432	356	10 925	7 549	34 125	30 745	21 786	9 333
New Jersey -----	223	4 967	4 040	199 617	149 056	688 829	610 053	437 381	182 420
New Mexico -----	80	2 813	2 469	64 518	50 683	198 271	175 257	128 495	49 525
New York -----	455	7 766	6 193	269 170	206 139	922 895	815 585	597 590	233 792
North Carolina -----	423	7 707	6 402	183 928	138 133	643 172	551 599	361 668	194 646
North Dakota -----	49	576	487	15 110	11 750	69 060	58 256	32 419	26 610
Ohio -----	340	6 479	5 276	186 741	144 667	692 701	609 504	393 386	220 929
Oklahoma -----	216	3 456	2 850	115 030	88 234	340 756	292 327	228 901	65 562
Oregon -----	174	2 547	2 101	78 770	61 708	280 493	248 435	177 293	72 556
Pennsylvania -----	344	9 096	7 425	270 758	210 672	831 280	740 870	509 160	237 817
Rhode Island -----	24	426	340	12 786	10 241	52 138	45 177	31 849	13 424
South Carolina -----	187	2 788	2 347	58 300	44 983	211 453	183 697	109 676	77 234
South Dakota -----	55	719	608	21 493	14 645	70 965	60 787	39 081	25 896
Tennessee -----	191	3 273	2 780	68 830	53 208	296 554	258 409	147 021	111 649
Texas -----	792	16 874	14 133	511 062	393 951	1 946 019	1 690 410	1 160 954	545 081
Utah -----	81	1 523	1 220	36 245	28 005	131 398	117 992	70 541	51 252
Vermont -----	27	278	241	6 922	5 428	24 649	20 280	14 022	6 391
Virginia -----	292	8 438	7 199	203 119	156 625	636 711	558 734	381 968	179 277
Washington -----	275	4 516	3 644	156 683	113 067	578 885	486 728	334 498	166 447
West Virginia -----	89	1 782	1 470	55 868	38 561	154 245	144 719	115 886	31 430
Wisconsin -----	215	3 902	3 287	126 066	98 860	478 261	438 085	289 464	149 616
Wyoming -----	37	860	716	19 039	14 578	68 232	62 909	37 572	27 573

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				
2 617 685	3 763 945	753 998	765 509	6 980 524	197 632	17 010 019	10 089 749	1	(Z)	2	U.S.
38 566	69 126	7 452	8 377	80 590	3 519	229 765	133 635	5	6	12	AL
5 350	8 820	4 601	9 995	66 690	969	138 542	84 069	2	2	3	AK
17 814	70 608	14 045	15 890	72 130	2 812	232 527	138 571	5	3	14	AZ
14 073	22 901	2 597	8 080	64 706	1 777	125 741	67 844	6	7	15	AR
284 877	580 060	89 011	61 608	617 380	19 119	2 101 952	1 238 137	2	1	5	CA
55 432	69 665	19 853	13 597	131 684	3 928	301 407	172 548	5	4	11	CO
57 327	19 874	3 679	2 944	96 365	2 303	214 898	139 151	5	4	10	CT
15 458	14 546	3 371	2 279	39 924	970	(D)	33 831	1	1	2	DE
*1 519	646	(S)	177	483	50	(D)	1 658	35	47	(Z)	DC
159 912	232 297	25 367	31 440	310 156	13 953	1 031 670	579 351	2	2	7	FL
63 144	87 526	13 940	19 347	181 507	7 813	846 225	508 260	3	3	13	GA
18 887	16 995	1 252	1 621	33 314	626	76 797	40 167	3	2	(Z)	HI
6 952	7 816	(S)	6 370	34 090	591	35 480	22 939	10	8	25	ID
145 494	162 380	26 007	36 430	336 948	5 715	657 443	353 466	3	2	8	IL
53 120	57 376	15 242	18 016	209 348	5 410	356 448	224 446	3	2	4	IN
17 562	35 081	5 351	*7 993	68 065	1 040	100 392	58 734	5	4	42	IA
30 165	48 088	9 569	13 723	93 112	1 904	156 902	82 979	4	3	7	KS
20 373	29 596	6 927	10 117	69 598	2 250	169 508	90 438	5	5	14	KY
48 308	26 817	18 649	13 119	105 419	4 035	273 229	166 885	5	4	12	LA
16 377	24 837	1 259	2 916	44 189	932	103 797	61 580	7	6	5	ME
38 824	117 889	10 165	8 632	153 771	4 568	320 870	187 042	3	2	12	MD
76 301	98 093	13 426	14 789	142 490	3 378	358 332	224 219	5	4	11	MA
97 848	145 705	23 959	36 881	326 045	4 811	505 274	282 096	3	3	12	MI
63 396	88 660	9 318	17 947	166 631	3 427	447 500	223 667	4	3	12	MN
20 371	17 167	5 731	5 165	47 919	2 583	142 412	88 670	5	6	15	MS
53 736	82 239	13 451	20 371	152 833	2 966	272 319	156 472	4	3	7	MO
3 289	*2 653	2 519	2 745	18 227	662	56 186	34 282	11	8	22	MT
28 172	32 389	5 674	6 025	40 568	1 388	75 620	34 900	10	8	21	NE
14 505	40 530	4 533	5 398	49 723	666	69 641	41 770	5	4	2	NV
3 380	8 432	561	1 283	20 352	776	64 422	40 062	13	13	31	NH
78 776	112 398	26 075	15 954	190 930	5 343	547 106	348 243	3	2	6	NJ
23 014	28 277	11 501	7 270	73 310	1 820	136 787	82 101	5	5	9	NM
107 310	161 456	30 995	21 759	249 488	6 771	682 317	445 462	2	2	17	NY
91 573	151 608	14 037	36 469	311 887	10 347	678 904	413 071	3	3	9	NC
10 804	11 125	3 123	3 028	29 004	397	29 751	17 308	10	12	25	ND
83 197	106 591	22 018	30 874	252 278	6 402	581 918	360 060	3	4	13	OH
48 430	60 260	18 874	14 764	136 702	3 097	224 745	164 829	4	4	9	OK
32 057	63 239	16 778	12 368	88 879	1 458	126 868	64 772	4	4	13	OR
90 410	152 498	28 558	36 738	315 953	8 888	695 293	474 065	4	2	6	PA
6 961	7 290	1 197	939	13 450	686	62 913	36 510	6	23	32	RI
27 756	66 539	5 336	6 949	86 896	3 170	184 473	114 204	5	5	20	SC
10 178	8 948	1 061	2 989	23 584	382	27 659	16 441	7	8	22	SD
38 145	24 644	5 125	9 868	101 638	4 424	372 000	203 684	4	5	14	TN
255 609	214 077	126 376	60 076	454 744	18 995	1 480 544	833 497	2	2	9	TX
13 407	18 453	8 458	9 549	49 795	1 321	108 597	62 338	8	7	36	UT
4 369	4 214	867	877	16 464	379	27 121	17 261	8	7	25	VT
77 977	138 277	20 657	27 365	332 806	9 849	677 443	412 314	2	2	6	VA
92 157	122 414	20 135	29 007	209 982	3 143	355 794	196 174	2	2	8	WA
9 526	7 386	5 477	5 920	63 812	1 769	100 584	77 029	3	2	10	WV
40 177	73 944	22 471	23 402	173 853	3 500	327 181	203 108	3	4	12	WI
5 322	11 497	3 198	6 069	30 813	528	57 373	35 387	11	8	39	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	10 233	9 919	9 413	10 227	1	1	1	2
Proprietors and working partners	2 168	1 726	2 132	4 035	4	6	4	4
All employees**	194 252	197 632	186 674	198 354	1	1	(Z)	1
Construction workers:								
March	137 013	143 795	141 459	145 807	1	1	(Z)	1
May	159 812	166 855	164 683	173 244	1	1	(Z)	1
August	174 938	179 450	174 921	191 548	1	1	(Z)	1
November	168 658	173 426	157 412	181 368	1	1	1	1
Average	160 105	165 879	160 473	173 093	1	1	(Z)	1
Other employees:								
March	34 459	31 509	26 080	24 839	1	1	1	1
May	33 789	31 506	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
August	34 353	32 047	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
November	33 985	31 947	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
Average	34 146	31 753	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	5 624 369	4 513 295	3 576 338	2 837 270	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Payroll, construction workers	4 252 249	3 427 722	2 906 789	2 347 495	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Payroll, other employees	1 372 120	1 085 573	669 549	489 775	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
First-quarter payroll, all employees	1 128 019	920 498	737 855	523 281	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Fringe benefits, all employees	1 519 661	1 035 877	634 002	580 131	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Legally required expenditures	1 054 343	752 744	492 489	329 226	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Voluntary expenditures	465 317	283 132	141 512	250 905	1	1	1	(Z)
Dollar value of business done	20 429 757	17 254 987	12 128 956	9 553 498	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Value of construction work	20 205 048	17 010 019	11 952 831	9 361 092	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	3 763 945	3 419 333	1 497 843	1 455 661	2	2	2	1
Other business receipts	224 709	244 968	176 125	192 406	2	2	1	1
Net value of construction work†	17 587 363	15 055 297	10 462 441	8 371 028	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)
Value added††	11 734 058	10 089 749	7 005 322	5 522 719	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)
Selected costs	8 695 699	7 165 237	5 123 633	4 030 779	1	1	1	(Z)
Materials, components, and supplies	5 486 059	4 734 144	3 189 912	2 798 430	1	1	1	(Z)
Construction work subcontracted out to others	2 617 685	1 954 721	1 490 389	990 064	1	1	1	(Z)
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	591 955	476 371	443 331	242 285	1	1	1	1
Electricity	46 488	32 128	27 432	15 966	2	1	1	1
Natural and manufactured gas	10 540	7 666	7 559	6 316	2	3	2	2
Gasoline and diesel fuel	492 050	400 312	382 139	192 902	1	1	1	1
On highway use	256 447	209 814	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	235 603	190 498	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	42 876	36 264	26 200	27 119	2	1	1	1
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	753 998	625 417	458 027	364 617	1	1	1	1
For machinery and equipment	652 119	557 613	409 955	343 490	2	1	1	1
For buildings	101 879	67 804	48 072	21 126	1	2	1	1
Selected purchased services	729 151	596 515	461 655	356 533	1	1	1	1
Communication services	108 278	61 144	46 741	29 195	2	1	1	1
Repairs to buildings and other structures	29 244	17 192	12 677	9 394	4	3	2	3
Repairs to machinery and equipment	591 629	518 178	402 236	317 944	1	1	1	1
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	20 205 048	17 010 019	11 952 831	9 361 092	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Government owned	7 997 394	6 290 814	4 468 103	4 068 001	1	1	1	1
Federal	980 974	972 755	(NA)	(NA)	5	3	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	7 016 420	5 318 059	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	12 207 654	10 719 204	7 484 727	5 293 091	1	1	1	1

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

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

Item	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
			1992	1987
BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	6 644 859	4 595 077	1	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	765 509	695 713	2	2
New	552 828	557 809	2	2
Used	212 682	137 903	4	3
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	429 844	297 541	3	4
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	6 980 524	4 993 249	1	1
Depreciation charges during year	748 881	628 401	1	1
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	488 794	416 692	3	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	34 852	62 300	4	3
New buildings and other structures	25 615	49 080	4	3
Used buildings and other structures.....	9 237	13 219	7	8
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	11 043	24 736	10	8
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	512 602	454 256	3	2
Depreciation charges during year	40 566	54 675	4	3
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	6 156 065	4 178 385	1	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	730 658	633 412	2	2
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	527 213	508 728	2	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	159 085	174 039	3	2
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	203 445	124 683	4	3
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	418 801	272 805	3	4
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	6 467 922	4 538 992	1	1
Depreciation charges during year	708 315	573 726	1	1

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	10 233	1
Value of construction work	20 205 048	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	2 497	2
Value of construction work	7 367 949	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	126 146	2
End of 1991, materials and supplies	117 429	3
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	4 513	2
Value of construction work	9 075 822	1
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	3 223	2
Value of construction work	3 761 276	1

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1992										
Number of establishments	10 233	3 459	2 319	2 011	1 619	523	239	48	13	1
All employees**	194 252	7 139	15 280	26 693	48 542	35 423	34 952	16 360	9 863	(D)
Payroll, all employees	5 624 369	131 783	349 013	681 899	1 372 190	1 038 756	1 079 227	636 731	334 770	(D)
Dollar value of business done	20 429 757	706 592	1 449 907	2 659 515	5 316 207	3 691 727	3 764 668	1 957 510	883 632	(D)
Value of construction work	20 205 048	699 478	1 437 541	2 636 901	5 261 338	3 642 016	3 703 654	1 945 539	878 581	(D)
Net value of construction work†	17 587 363	624 371	1 274 584	2 326 186	4 525 566	3 141 273	3 151 738	1 723 158	820 487	(D)
Value added††	11 734 058	407 155	783 263	1 443 836	2 757 535	2 053 583	2 156 458	1 453 061	679 167	(D)
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	6 078 014	224 330	503 687	904 963	1 822 899	1 137 401	1 056 294	282 068	146 371	(D)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	2 617 685	75 107	162 957	310 715	735 772	500 743	551 916	222 381	58 094	(D)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	753 998	20 947	58 542	76 917	190 583	131 275	139 637	111 864	24 234	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	765 509	41 780	61 074	101 696	197 172	136 924	133 042	64 437	29 384	(D)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	6 980 524	343 703	609 633	923 133	1 839 468	1 216 158	1 260 586	456 280	331 562	(D)
1987										
All employees**	197 632	(S)	15 223	27 250	50 720	33 558	31 526	16 575	8 928	7 088
Value of construction work	17 010 019	(S)	1 218 347	2 451 301	4 710 458	3 007 551	2 792 680	1 214 780	1 091 951	(D)
Value added††	10 089 749	(S)	699 203	1 430 189	2 666 898	1 743 044	1 652 882	838 111	452 534	301 796
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	4	4	3	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
Net value of construction work†	(Z)	6	4	3	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	2	13	11	7	3	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1992											
Number of establishments	10 233	(S)	301	(S)	1 620	1 736	1 677	1 965	980	544	351
All employees**	194 252	(S)	350	(S)	5 188	10 680	16 032	34 184	34 373	32 932	58 979
Payroll, all employees	5 624 369	(S)	3 393	(S)	77 419	194 407	354 601	864 013	948 737	996 112	2 170 292
Dollar value of business done	20 429 757	(S)	11 316	(S)	277 715	634 181	1 194 583	3 020 091	3 489 028	3 772 211	7 973 966
Value of construction work	20 205 048	(S)	11 280	(S)	274 194	625 240	1 184 109	2 985 826	3 457 383	3 723 217	7 887 919
Net value of construction work†	17 587 363	(S)	10 745	(S)	258 129	574 193	1 091 839	2 681 739	3 023 310	3 207 515	6 686 744
Value added††	11 734 058	(S)	7 339	(S)	173 118	392 478	710 953	1 729 049	1 874 160	2 024 024	4 787 315
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	6 078 014	(S)	3 442	(S)	88 532	190 656	391 361	986 956	1 180 795	1 232 485	1 985 476
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	2 617 685	(S)	535	(S)	16 065	51 047	92 270	304 087	434 072	515 702	1 201 175
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	753 998	(S)	245	(S)	9 866	25 899	46 017	95 171	119 696	147 137	308 195
Capital expenditures, other than land	765 509	(S)	(S)	(S)	17 631	43 050	49 153	131 123	143 096	135 175	244 090
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	6 980 524	(S)	*4 549	(S)	146 056	316 375	588 714	1 208 247	1 288 656	1 213 806	2 189 585
1987											
All employees**	197 632	(S)	(S)	(S)	6 496	11 417	18 338	36 808	36 827	28 791	56 552
Value of construction work	17 010 019	(S)	(S)	(S)	281 462	602 781	1 148 538	2 864 154	3 350 312	3 038 635	5 655 580
Value added††	10 089 749	(S)	(S)	(S)	185 583	399 180	717 008	1 688 410	1 955 721	1 703 250	3 396 889
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	1	(S)	17	(S)	6	5	4	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	(Z)	(S)	12	(S)	6	5	4	3	1	1	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land	2	(S)	(S)	(S)	16	11	11	6	4	2	(Z)

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	20 205 048	14 438 540	3 097 742	2 657 337	1	1	1	1
Building construction	274 199	190 557	48 564	35 078	3	3	6	3
Nonbuilding construction	19 919 421	14 247 983	3 049 178	2 622 260	1	1	1	1
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc.	695 683	440 692	175 458	79 533	1	2	2	2
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	154 895	85 985	49 037	19 873	1	1	3	5
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities	4 786 135	3 004 735	738 106	1 043 294	1	1	1	1
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	9 345 016	7 240 928	1 368 731	735 357	1	1	2	3
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	5 598 795	4 323 043	835 339	440 413	1	1	2	4
Water mains and related facilities	3 746 221	2 917 885	533 392	294 944	1	1	2	3
Pipeline construction other than sewer or water lines	4 363 692	3 077 640	606 217	679 835	1	1	1	2
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	320 748	246 221	54 238	20 288	2	1	5	4
Sewage treatment plants	166 764	122 452	36 313	7 999	3	3	6	11
Water treatment plants	153 984	123 769	17 925	12 290	1	1	5	2
Other nonbuilding construction	253 252	151 781	57 391	44 080	2	2	3	6
Construction work, n.s.k.	11 428	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	17 010 019	12 838 852	2 182 059	1 569 178	1	1	1	1
Building construction	353 154	313 343	28 843	10 968	5	5	6	12
Nonbuilding construction	16 236 941	12 525 514	2 153 216	1 558 210	1	1	1	1
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc.	633 580	448 506	133 629	51 445	1	1	1	2
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	127 899	81 914	27 276	18 708	2	3	5	4
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities	3 473 127	2 456 175	501 621	515 331	1	1	2	1
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	8 571 756	7 059 798	969 607	542 350	1	1	2	2
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	5 213 772	4 293 077	588 749	331 945	1	1	2	2
Water mains and related facilities	3 357 984	2 766 720	380 857	210 405	1	1	2	3
Pipeline construction other than sewer or water lines	2 598 987	1 851 459	393 416	354 111	1	1	2	3
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	329 366	266 187	47 266	15 912	2	2	4	3
Sewage treatment plants	209 733	175 816	26 072	7 845	2	2	4	3
Water treatment plants	119 632	90 371	21 194	8 067	4	3	6	6
Other nonbuilding construction	502 226	361 475	80 401	60 353	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Construction work, n.s.k.	419 924	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(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 subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	B				C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	10 233	194 252	5 624 369	20 205 048	13 806 668	17 587 363	11 734 058	2 617 685	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing by type	1 776	36 817	1 053 517	4 505 700	(NA)	3 820 965	2 307 116	684 735	1	1	1
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	8 457	157 435	4 570 852	15 699 348	13 806 668	13 766 398	9 426 943	1 932 950	1	1	1
POWER AND COMMUNICATION TRANSMISSION LINES, TOWERS, AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type	2 965	62 602	1 608 036	4 828 661	4 624 898	4 247 931	3 180 495	580 730	1	1	2
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	2 692	54 247	1 355 886	4 046 570	4 046 570	3 616 556	2 720 977	430 014	1	1	3
90 to 99 percent specialization	54	2 612	81 526	214 711	199 914	185 514	139 102	29 196	3	2	1
80 to 89 percent specialization	62	1 797	49 570	143 772	117 966	128 434	95 451	15 338	3	3	1
70 to 79 percent specialization	64	991	28 957	101 336	73 389	84 654	53 308	16 682	10	6	2
60 to 69 percent specialization	61	1 578	45 067	156 092	97 573	134 670	103 466	21 422	5	6	17
51 to 59 percent specialization	32	1 378	47 029	166 180	89 486	98 102	68 191	68 078	6	3	(Z)
SEWERS, SEWER LINES, SEPTIC SYSTEMS, AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type	2 863	37 429	1 073 904	4 675 621	3 653 217	3 942 989	2 232 449	732 632	2	1	2
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	1 354	11 741	326 979	1 439 779	1 439 779	1 255 151	740 691	184 629	3	3	3
90 to 99 percent specialization	199	2 448	70 425	302 311	280 407	241 048	143 827	61 263	5	6	4
80 to 89 percent specialization	235	3 302	101 910	426 890	350 833	362 805	202 273	64 085	4	3	3
70 to 79 percent specialization	357	5 861	166 077	712 388	520 238	616 848	320 865	95 540	4	4	6
60 to 69 percent specialization	439	8 997	262 094	1 171 749	729 421	981 348	539 980	190 401	3	3	6
51 to 59 percent specialization	279	5 080	146 419	622 504	332 540	485 789	284 813	136 715	4	3	3
WATER MAINS AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type	1 460	17 790	485 038	2 082 283	1 600 792	1 841 592	1 019 659	240 690	3	2	3
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	580	5 338	131 532	579 706	579 706	525 178	318 580	54 528	6	4	7
90 to 99 percent specialization	130	1 106	32 697	117 176	109 131	100 023	57 141	17 153	11	9	17
80 to 89 percent specialization	163	1 449	40 770	155 095	126 895	135 536	82 366	19 559	9	9	13
70 to 79 percent specialization	253	3 450	100 111	448 882	324 997	395 664	193 622	53 217	6	5	3
60 to 69 percent specialization	225	4 089	114 864	489 359	303 567	441 193	226 733	48 167	5	5	11
51 to 59 percent specialization	109	2 357	65 064	292 065	156 496	243 999	141 219	48 066	9	6	5
PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN SEWER OR WATER LINES											
All establishments specializing in type	1 022	39 403	1 400 267	4 103 081	3 918 058	3 724 827	2 987 835	378 253	1	1	5
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	794	30 568	1 109 686	3 194 864	3 194 864	2 905 147	2 376 507	289 717	1	1	6
90 to 99 percent specialization	46	2 876	85 429	284 841	266 227	263 180	188 938	21 661	1	2	1
80 to 89 percent specialization	78	2 226	80 351	261 029	223 431	237 894	196 128	23 135	3	4	4
70 to 79 percent specialization	50	1 450	46 908	138 794	98 888	123 470	89 027	15 324	5	4	7
60 to 69 percent specialization	24	1 291	49 364	136 838	87 924	120 957	90 641	15 881	2	2	3
51 to 59 percent specialization	30	993	28 529	86 715	46 723	74 179	46 593	12 536	8	7	19

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	10 233	160 105	137 013	159 812	174 938	168 658	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama	167	2 554	2 505	2 624	2 581	2 505	10	5	4	4	5	5
Alaska	37	760	684	719	898	738	10	2	2	2	2	2
Arizona	150	2 596	1 877	2 544	3 066	2 896	11	5	5	5	5	4
Arkansas	158	1 434	1 285	1 378	1 571	1 502	12	6	7	6	6	6
California	999	14 358	12 837	14 262	15 424	14 909	4	2	2	2	2	2
Colorado	212	3 145	2 335	3 182	3 576	3 489	10	4	4	4	5	5
Connecticut	105	1 063	942	1 118	1 149	1 044	7	5	5	5	5	5
Delaware	21	1 143	1 193	1 085	1 138	1 157	8	1	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia	*6	143	109	119	*184	*159	41	35	22	26	42	42
Florida	561	9 400	9 076	9 273	9 565	9 685	5	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	352	4 935	4 593	4 629	5 140	5 377	8	3	4	4	3	3
Hawaii	23	460	428	460	476	478	11	2	2	2	2	1
Idaho	54	678	501	724	779	706	19	9	9	9	11	11
Illinois	369	6 091	4 612	6 306	6 928	6 519	8	3	2	3	3	3
Indiana	211	5 107	4 420	5 306	5 256	5 447	11	3	2	2	3	3
Iowa	105	927	583	1 032	1 166	925	13	5	8	5	4	6
Kansas	202	2 547	2 486	2 604	2 579	2 521	11	5	5	6	5	4
Kentucky	162	1 958	1 890	1 886	1 972	2 083	11	5	7	5	4	5
Louisiana	203	3 816	3 413	3 720	4 228	3 902	14	5	5	5	5	5
Maine	38	498	331	519	598	544	24	7	8	7	9	9
Maryland	155	3 904	3 784	3 822	4 033	3 975	8	3	3	3	3	3
Massachusetts	249	2 373	1 640	2 472	2 707	2 675	9	5	6	5	4	6
Michigan	363	4 954	3 321	5 106	5 812	5 577	8	3	4	3	3	3
Minnesota	204	2 447	1 221	2 788	3 280	2 500	9	4	5	4	4	4
Mississippi	98	1 869	1 288	1 462	2 145	2 581	13	4	6	5	3	4
Missouri	223	2 985	2 784	3 035	3 182	2 939	9	4	4	4	5	4
Montana	52	513	410	497	563	583	21	12	18	10	10	11
Nebraska	95	926	747	987	1 084	888	19	11	12	11	11	12
Nevada	53	939	895	959	1 006	895	18	4	4	4	5	3
New Hampshire	36	356	257	353	397	416	16	13	13	13	13	12
New Jersey	223	4 040	3 580	3 943	4 417	4 219	8	3	3	3	3	3
New Mexico	80	2 469	2 036	2 494	2 811	2 536	18	4	5	6	5	4
New York	455	6 193	5 340	6 403	6 901	6 127	7	2	2	2	2	2
North Carolina	423	6 402	6 212	6 159	6 470	6 766	8	3	3	3	4	3
North Dakota	49	487	262	508	717	462	23	10	12	12	9	10
Ohio	340	5 276	4 273	5 379	5 935	5 517	8	3	2	3	3	3
Oklahoma	216	2 850	2 248	2 772	3 653	2 727	10	4	5	5	3	5
Oregon	174	2 101	1 862	1 974	2 361	2 208	10	4	4	4	5	4
Pennsylvania	344	7 425	5 696	7 551	7 933	8 520	8	4	4	4	4	5
Rhode Island	24	340	246	351	394	370	14	5	4	5	4	6
South Carolina	187	2 347	2 415	2 309	2 380	2 282	12	5	5	5	6	6
South Dakota	55	608	412	650	732	640	21	7	8	7	7	6
Tennessee	191	2 780	2 666	2 811	2 939	2 706	10	4	4	4	5	4
Texas	792	14 133	12 966	13 876	15 494	14 195	5	2	2	2	2	2
Utah	81	1 220	920	1 206	1 413	1 343	14	7	7	6	7	8
Vermont	27	241	86	238	317	323	24	9	4	6	12	11
Virginia	292	7 199	6 401	7 163	7 512	7 721	8	2	2	2	2	2
Washington	275	3 644	3 191	3 571	3 791	4 022	10	2	2	3	2	2
West Virginia	89	1 470	1 229	1 379	1 593	1 679	15	3	3	3	3	5
Wisconsin	215	3 287	1 928	3 446	3 937	3 837	11	3	3	3	3	3
Wyoming	37	716	598	660	758	848	23	12	14	10	11	12

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	20 205 048	10 093	16 382 240	2 868	3 822 807	17 010 019	18.8	1	1	1
Alabama	317 717	150	220 479	63	97 238	287 242	10.6	6	6	13
Alaska	111 681	34	(D)	9	(D)	169 446	-34.1	1	(D)	(D)
Arizona	314 011	148	186 528	38	127 482	279 157	12.5	3	5	(Z)
Arkansas	174 914	156	108 823	56	66 091	153 762	13.8	5	7	4
California	2 375 657	996	2 145 607	67	230 049	2 139 275	11.0	1	1	1
Colorado	356 293	211	308 800	48	47 493	268 889	32.5	4	5	3
Connecticut	167 517	102	123 478	38	44 039	217 614	-23.0	3	4	1
Delaware	68 021	21	62 076	21	5 945	40 097	69.6	(Z)	(Z)	5
District of Columbia	22 818	*6	(D)	31	(D)	23 831	-4.3	8	(D)	(D)
Florida	1 048 094	548	900 000	92	148 094	1 220 799	-14.1	2	2	3
Georgia	499 901	351	413 921	90	85 980	621 108	-19.5	4	4	4
Hawaii	109 153	23	91 978	12	17 175	94 703	15.3	1	2	4
Idaho	132 135	53	(S)	41	76 560	36 957	257.5	4	(S)	2
Illinois	892 631	368	787 940	99	104 691	643 112	38.8	2	2	1
Indiana	317 594	207	263 215	57	54 379	317 542	(Z)	4	4	13
Iowa	215 009	105	120 275	99	94 734	106 758	101.4	3	5	3
Kansas	254 530	197	177 287	65	77 243	165 951	53.4	3	4	2
Kentucky	300 387	158	164 728	87	135 659	197 565	52.0	3	6	2
Louisiana	384 237	202	326 611	69	57 626	348 156	10.4	4	5	1
Maine	82 892	38	75 551	16	7 341	82 415	.6	5	5	16
Maryland	418 406	155	316 522	98	101 884	348 547	20.0	2	2	5
Massachusetts	403 006	248	340 881	36	62 125	396 223	1.7	3	3	1
Michigan	796 899	361	654 505	65	142 394	496 274	60.6	3	4	1
Minnesota	365 347	191	299 911	55	65 436	407 273	-10.3	3	4	4
Mississippi	181 984	97	149 967	49	32 017	117 110	55.4	6	7	16
Missouri	380 801	220	280 862	92	99 939	233 578	63.0	3	4	3
Montana	57 296	52	46 783	22	10 513	51 692	10.8	6	7	4
Nebraska	136 006	94	97 865	51	38 141	81 815	66.2	10	13	3
Nevada	180 187	53	129 885	24	50 302	114 498	57.4	3	5	(Z)
New Hampshire	42 630	32	21 999	34	20 631	85 256	-50.0	21	19	39
New Jersey	632 424	222	529 634	62	102 790	479 887	31.8	3	3	5
New Mexico	212 957	80	168 465	33	44 492	145 670	46.2	4	5	5
New York	1 034 949	452	855 554	69	179 396	741 571	39.6	2	2	1
North Carolina	614 480	422	535 386	98	79 094	621 403	-1.1	3	3	3
North Dakota	79 304	49	55 916	36	23 388	32 644	142.9	8	11	11
Ohio	655 325	336	559 240	75	96 085	518 326	26.4	4	5	(Z)
Oklahoma	178 116	204	144 681	81	33 435	134 091	32.8	6	7	4
Oregon	390 436	173	223 200	55	167 236	122 500	218.7	3	4	2
Pennsylvania	806 266	338	650 151	67	156 114	701 658	14.9	2	3	1
Rhode Island	66 552	24	38 842	21	27 711	47 125	41.2	16	28	1
South Carolina	240 942	179	175 461	88	65 482	209 081	15.2	4	6	3
South Dakota	67 352	55	47 684	45	19 667	38 388	75.5	10	13	11
Tennessee	304 077	188	234 872	78	69 204	365 445	-16.8	3	4	2
Texas	1 675 586	790	1 548 885	71	126 701	1 450 355	15.5	3	3	3
Utah	119 558	81	101 052	30	18 507	89 272	33.9	8	9	7
Vermont	24 762	27	22 887	21	1 875	19 604	26.3	8	9	14
Virginia	711 006	290	541 103	97	169 903	699 816	1.6	2	2	2
Washington	589 586	273	460 198	70	129 388	323 047	82.5	2	3	1
West Virginia	142 465	88	83 460	48	59 005	119 978	18.7	2	3	1
Wisconsin	476 707	207	393 429	71	83 278	346 940	37.4	4	5	1
Wyoming	74 442	37	47 771	30	26 671	56 547	31.6	7	11	6

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 -----	20 429 757	17 254 987	1	1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS				
Cable laying contractor -----	3 222 058	1 528 641	1	2
Excavating, earthmoving, and land clearing contractor, not connected with buildings -----	161 414	492 719	3	2
Heavy construction contractor -----	15 678 547	13 409 108	1	1
Highway and street general contractor -----	492 356	536 077	2	1
Paving contractor -----	214 822	135 464	2	3
Other construction activities -----	446 643	654 223	2	(NA)
Other business activities -----	204 087	253 468	2	(NA)
Kind of business activity, n.s.k. -----	9 829	245 287	11	6

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**	19.0	19.9	1
Number of construction workers.....	15.6	16.7	1
Number of all other employees	3.3	3.2	1
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 549.6	455.0	1
Payroll, construction workers.....	do-- 415.5	345.6	1
Payroll, other employees	do-- 134.1	109.4	1
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 1 996.5	1 739.6	1
Value of construction work	do-- 1 974.5	1 714.9	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	do-- 594.0	525.3	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	do-- 255.8	197.1	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	do-- 73.7	63.1	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	do-- 74.8	70.1	2
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do-- 682.2	503.4	2
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 29.0	22.8	(Z)
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 105.2	87.3	(Z)
Value added††	do-- 60.4	51.1	(Z)
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers.....	\$1,000 26.6	20.7	(Z)
Value of construction work	do-- 126.2	102.5	(Z)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees	\$1,000 40.2	34.2	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.278	.265	(Z)
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.301	.306	(Z)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.130	.115	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.186	.201	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.037	.037	1

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	19.0	29.0	126.2	.278	.301	.130	.186	.037
Alabama	18.5	20.7	103.7	.241	.365	.146	.261	.028
Alaska	25.3	40.4	118.7	.416	.202	.059	.098	.051
Arizona	21.5	30.2	106.8	.351	.290	.064	.255	.051
Arkansas	11.0	20.1	86.6	.283	.310	.113	.184	.021
California	17.7	34.1	159.9	.262	.324	.124	.253	.039
Colorado	17.8	26.1	127.7	.245	.302	.138	.173	.049
Connecticut	13.7	39.1	169.5	.312	.216	.318	.110	.020
Delaware	63.7	35.9	109.4	.387	.251	.124	.116	.027
District of Columbia	28.0	20.6	68.3	.346	.385	.156	*.066	(S)
Florida	20.3	21.1	100.6	.255	.325	.169	.246	.027
Georgia	17.3	22.5	110.7	.250	.374	.116	.160	.026
Hawaii	24.3	40.9	200.0	.251	.244	.205	.185	.014
Idaho	14.8	26.9	102.6	.307	.266	.100	.112	(S)
Illinois	20.0	37.5	158.2	.288	.259	.151	.169	.027
Indiana	29.4	28.6	106.8	.325	.288	.097	.105	.028
Iowa	10.5	29.9	143.3	.250	.216	.132	.264	.040
Kansas	15.2	25.8	105.2	.296	.264	.113	.180	.036
Kentucky	15.0	21.1	92.2	.286	.318	.113	.164	.038
Louisiana	22.3	23.7	111.7	.251	.302	.113	.063	.044
Maine	16.9	26.8	153.7	.225	.290	.214	.325	.016
Maryland	30.1	26.1	94.7	.330	.326	.105	.319	.027
Massachusetts	12.1	32.4	164.5	.249	.315	.195	.251	.034
Michigan	16.6	32.7	149.3	.267	.320	.132	.197	.032
Minnesota	14.6	30.6	159.2	.233	.330	.163	.228	.024
Mississippi	21.9	22.5	91.8	.282	.336	.119	.100	.033
Missouri	16.3	28.2	132.3	.260	.319	.136	.208	.034
Montana	11.7	30.1	102.8	.350	.278	.062	*.050	.048
Nebraska	12.4	25.4	201.1	.161	.569	.151	.174	.030
Nevada	22.1	33.7	152.1	.275	.334	.102	.284	.032
New Hampshire	11.9	25.3	95.9	.320	.273	.099	.247	.016
New Jersey	22.3	40.2	170.5	.290	.265	.114	.163	.038
New Mexico	35.3	22.9	80.3	.325	.250	.116	.143	.058
New York	17.1	34.7	149.0	.292	.253	.116	.175	.034
North Carolina	18.2	23.9	100.5	.286	.303	.142	.236	.022
North Dakota	11.7	26.2	141.8	.219	.385	.156	.161	.045
Ohio	19.0	28.8	131.3	.270	.319	.120	.154	.032
Oklahoma	16.0	33.3	119.6	.338	.192	.142	.177	.055
Oregon	14.6	30.9	133.5	.281	.259	.114	.225	.060
Pennsylvania	26.5	29.8	112.0	.326	.286	.109	.183	.034
Rhode Island	17.5	30.0	153.3	.245	.257	.134	.140	.023
South Carolina	14.9	20.9	90.1	.276	.365	.131	.315	.025
South Dakota	13.1	29.9	116.7	.303	.365	.143	.126	.015
Tennessee	17.1	21.0	106.7	.232	.376	.129	.083	.017
Texas	21.3	30.3	137.7	.263	.280	.131	.110	.065
Utah	18.9	23.8	107.7	.276	.390	.102	.140	.064
Vermont	10.4	24.9	102.3	.281	.259	.177	.171	.035
Virginia	28.9	24.1	88.4	.319	.282	.122	.217	.032
Washington	16.4	34.7	158.9	.271	.288	.159	.211	.035
West Virginia	20.0	31.4	104.9	.362	.204	.062	.048	.036
Wisconsin	18.2	32.3	145.5	.264	.313	.084	.155	.047
Wyoming	23.0	22.1	95.3	.279	.404	.078	.169	.047

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.