

1992

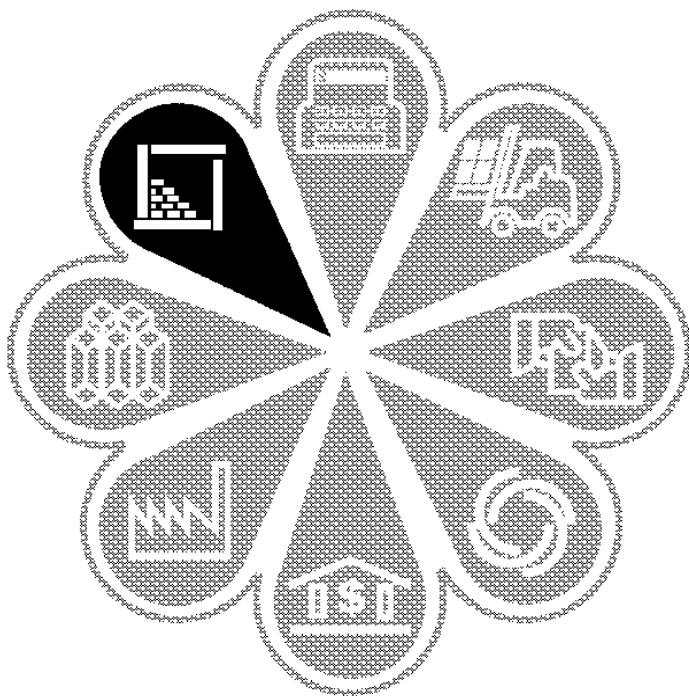
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-16

INDUSTRY SERIES

Carpentry Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1751



1992 Census of Construction Industries

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Carpentry Work Special Trade Contractors Industry 1751

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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Economics and Statistics Administration
Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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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.

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Special Trade Contractors

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in carpentry and framing work and installation involving post frame construction of prefabricated windows and doors (except revolving doors). Ship joinery contractors are also included in this industry. Establishments primarily engaged in building custom cabinets for individuals in a ship are classified in retail trade, industry 5712. 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 \$13.0 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$12.9 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$4.5 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$1.5 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$204 million. Value added for 1992 was \$6.8 billion.

There were 38,210 establishments with total employment averaging 177,601 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$3.5 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 3 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 32 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)

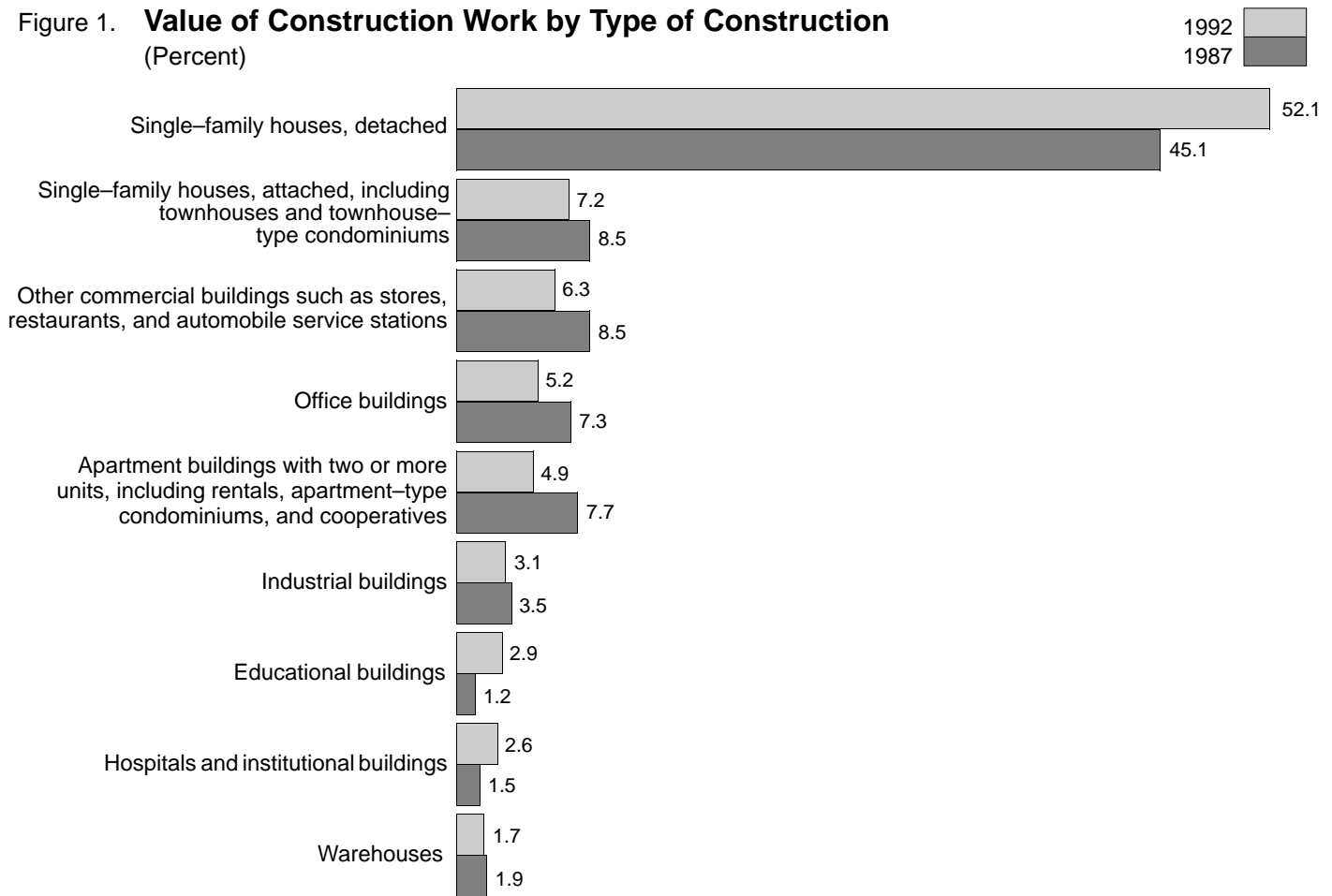


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

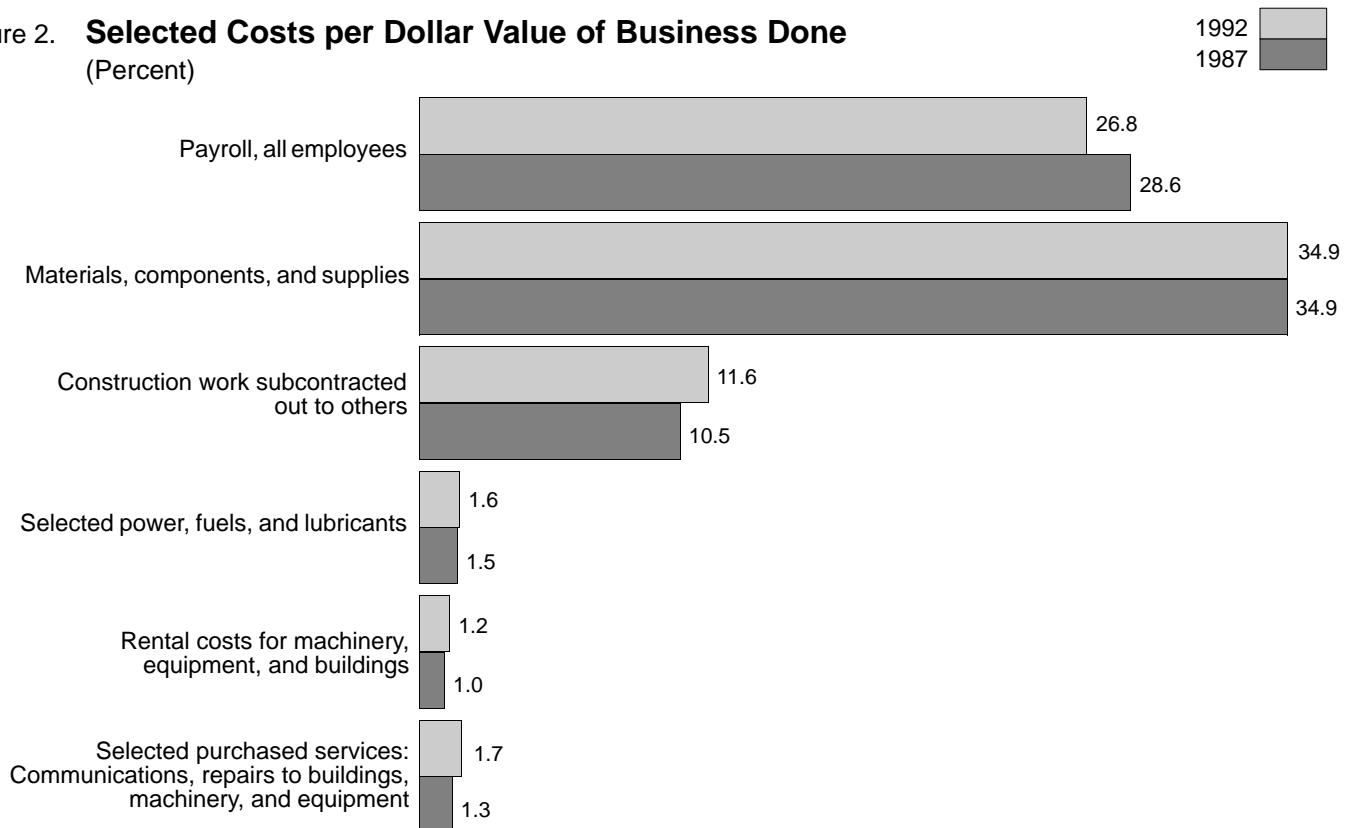


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

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

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
United States -----	38 210	177 601	145 394	3 488 844	2 683 124	12 852 280	11 334 464	6 759 711	4 752 932
Alabama -----	372	1 543	1 293	23 837	19 452	96 396	82 870	46 376	37 509
Alaska -----	76	194	166	4 292	3 697	12 883	11 158	7 057	4 459
Arizona -----	489	6 561	5 638	127 529	102 891	483 709	459 780	221 374	249 349
Arkansas -----	186	627	555	9 948	8 506	39 392	35 646	23 210	12 669
California -----	3 395	26 272	21 685	581 781	444 193	2 056 278	1 898 900	1 128 125	795 885
Colorado -----	730	3 232	2 749	60 659	47 046	249 533	197 512	115 661	84 283
Connecticut -----	683	2 098	1 710	41 496	32 010	158 303	139 826	87 156	53 808
Delaware -----	123	509	431	8 104	6 592	33 190	28 212	15 371	13 214
District of Columbia -----	15	70	56	1 425	(S)	(S)	3 046	1 943	(S)
Florida -----	2 050	9 780	7 919	174 786	125 783	631 024	545 869	333 492	219 075
Georgia -----	772	3 138	2 621	46 288	36 899	171 521	151 768	88 455	64 941
Hawaii -----	90	932	787	29 407	22 076	83 619	75 877	49 055	28 159
Idaho -----	272	844	724	11 893	10 180	47 182	40 620	26 583	15 633
Illinois -----	1 863	11 230	9 110	286 304	220 239	866 503	795 754	469 694	335 875
Indiana -----	884	4 105	3 384	71 908	56 581	259 405	235 769	149 067	90 571
Iowa -----	568	2 127	1 805	34 325	28 879	137 770	121 411	72 562	54 340
Kansas -----	365	1 302	1 101	20 432	16 172	81 785	74 065	42 605	31 697
Kentucky -----	449	1 631	1 382	25 626	20 206	103 909	92 089	57 146	37 722
Louisiana -----	275	1 224	919	21 097	14 083	78 307	67 091	37 173	31 599
Maine -----	369	983	840	16 370	14 253	76 178	68 583	41 294	27 426
Maryland -----	1 066	5 323	4 332	97 670	76 040	304 201	262 439	165 546	100 650
Massachusetts -----	1 114	3 418	2 722	74 238	55 473	312 528	260 813	145 715	118 080
Michigan -----	1 628	7 760	6 226	149 838	113 404	564 889	490 858	299 510	198 797
Minnesota -----	751	3 551	2 851	67 722	51 642	256 508	224 344	132 657	93 711
Mississippi -----	175	677	563	10 463	7 849	42 707	37 633	18 705	19 722
Missouri -----	812	3 942	3 222	78 550	60 542	267 881	228 992	152 684	(S)
Montana -----	140	380	293	8 197	5 077	54 393	(D)	17 173	(D)
Nebraska -----	328	1 322	1 065	22 229	16 670	84 347	72 877	46 754	30 718
Nevada -----	181	2 461	2 138	57 831	45 714	199 553	194 109	107 477	87 398
New Hampshire -----	247	672	554	12 533	10 174	55 730	46 986	27 654	20 373
New Jersey -----	1 558	5 305	4 173	121 704	87 854	544 315	446 526	250 118	199 763
New Mexico -----	139	752	632	11 253	9 218	46 895	39 431	23 060	16 553
New York -----	3 112	11 293	8 982	236 553	177 896	886 633	790 587	470 761	337 237
North Carolina -----	1 186	4 449	3 702	71 698	56 491	264 400	230 758	145 294	90 166
North Dakota -----	108	327	276	4 876	4 133	29 127	24 389	12 430	12 410
Ohio -----	1 685	7 840	6 349	144 311	112 887	534 421	452 534	281 347	184 569
Oklahoma -----	357	1 634	1 367	27 623	21 855	113 511	85 835	56 777	30 135
Oregon -----	583	2 104	1 694	39 427	30 365	175 053	148 259	86 472	64 296
Pennsylvania -----	1 895	7 621	6 217	145 385	114 625	544 843	481 908	291 983	197 122
Rhode Island -----	255	640	550	12 041	10 320	47 435	41 709	24 171	18 328
South Carolina -----	574	2 233	1 813	35 112	26 725	152 582	127 586	71 202	57 257
South Dakota -----	140	474	406	6 307	5 263	23 138	(D)	12 531	(D)
Tennessee -----	485	1 932	1 597	30 776	23 238	128 137	109 740	65 061	45 228
Texas -----	1 539	6 951	5 645	125 238	95 825	462 146	392 344	241 918	156 141
Utah -----	255	865	697	12 939	10 286	43 879	38 511	25 902	(S)
Vermont -----	197	455	378	5 687	4 996	30 661	27 607	16 684	11 234
Virginia -----	1 062	5 233	4 320	95 735	73 048	331 460	290 175	177 421	113 548
Washington -----	1 265	4 663	3 748	93 111	71 417	328 722	298 779	197 095	109 345
West Virginia -----	188	755	609	12 602	9 743	47 805	43 702	26 971	17 168
Wisconsin -----	1 086	3 994	3 241	77 005	61 061	295 295	258 939	149 480	112 653
Wyoming -----	74	174	158	2 683	2 462	8 910	8 243	5 759	(S)

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				
1 517 816	7 396 694	156 574	155 099	1 223 326	190 431	11 243 863	6 077 619	1	1	4	U.S.
13 526	43 722	588	(S)	5 904	1 144	42 502	23 135	10	11	(S)	AL
*1 726	6 752	65	164	1 601	(S)	(S)	(S)	22	18	39	AK
23 929	453 883	5 225	6 092	46 091	5 254	354 896	174 374	5	4	12	AZ
*3 746	19 215	486	168	1 824	643	24 313	13 241	13	18	15	AR
157 378	1 615 489	35 840	18 220	171 962	33 297	2 282 195	1 236 429	2	2	8	CA
52 021	188 949	2 399	(S)	27 589	2 195	155 316	66 603	6	8	(S)	CO
18 477	56 763	1 382	1 454	16 040	4 923	291 112	160 913	8	7	33	CT
4 978	11 553	284	604	6 667	437	24 293	13 823	10	16	36	DE
(S)	1 592	31	(S)	(S)	106	4 621	2 266	(Z)	(Z)	(S)	DC
85 155	472 310	13 530	7 254	59 767	10 700	531 014	287 369	4	4	21	FL
19 753	91 104	2 195	2 067	14 737	7 477	173 535	97 090	8	9	33	GA
7 742	51 824	697	469	(S)	509	42 634	22 003	8	6	13	HI
6 562	24 333	288	748	4 277	297	16 062	8 757	10	10	21	ID
70 750	485 828	9 173	11 955	80 720	11 316	820 248	462 223	3	3	24	IL
23 635	150 188	1 977	4 609	34 451	3 262	165 516	90 457	6	6	23	IN
16 359	39 885	(S)	1 420	16 598	1 049	67 038	35 049	9	9	39	IA
7 720	40 798	957	1 614	9 493	1 430	64 190	37 731	8	10	15	KS
11 820	40 750	(S)	1 775	7 465	1 362	60 702	35 563	7	7	17	KY
*11 217	40 268	532	(S)	(S)	877	58 373	32 420	10	12	(S)	LA
7 595	14 383	725	1 040	7 860	1 628	101 329	53 604	11	12	24	ME
41 762	143 019	3 206	3 169	28 283	6 050	303 481	173 118	5	5	19	MD
51 715	120 920	3 593	(S)	26 900	6 703	440 947	228 119	6	5	(S)	MA
74 032	257 088	5 725	4 802	38 987	6 736	404 709	221 256	4	4	18	MI
32 164	142 078	3 589	2 485	19 077	3 637	198 200	107 419	6	7	22	MN
5 075	23 570	(S)	355	4 978	723	27 141	15 103	15	13	27	MS
(S)	125 139	1 591	3 308	18 214	4 298	231 853	129 783	6	8	16	MO
(D)	11 810	478	614	4 875	455	37 326	16 548	14	(D)	11	MT
11 471	40 427	646	1 467	8 853	874	47 319	22 736	9	10	18	NE
5 445	133 521	3 529	3 317	37 315	1 683	97 627	49 597	5	6	4	NV
8 743	19 346	684	376	6 689	1 916	100 491	54 041	8	10	24	NH
97 790	242 235	7 607	5 604	41 916	7 873	525 130	291 625	4	7	16	NJ
(S)	(S)	(S)	*802	3 030	419	17 146	6 523	15	14	50	NM
96 046	359 282	9 512	8 997	101 627	14 433	973 950	537 670	3	3	13	NY
33 642	134 091	(S)	3 941	25 125	4 442	203 491	114 013	6	6	24	NC
*4 738	7 470	262	500	2 984	387	19 577	9 589	14	19	25	ND
81 887	260 659	4 361	4 847	42 987	6 433	366 700	194 829	4	5	15	OH
27 676	56 631	791	2 191	9 075	844	44 787	25 168	7	9	17	OK
26 794	101 225	2 077	*6 256	*21 878	1 206	59 322	35 517	8	8	67	OR
62 935	234 638	5 965	8 226	67 544	8 455	502 227	252 606	4	4	25	PA
5 726	20 613	566	700	5 922	1 093	81 351	44 877	12	9	17	RI
(S)	80 817	(S)	852	9 062	1 878	82 365	48 313	8	9	31	SC
(D)	11 201	148	302	2 640	386	21 980	10 840	14	(D)	28	SD
18 397	(S)	1 373	1 422	12 011	2 410	118 990	72 316	10	8	22	TN
69 802	329 333	5 559	7 233	47 585	6 169	344 575	190 006	4	6	16	TX
5 368	25 717	353	556	3 949	600	36 597	18 700	8	8	20	UT
3 053	5 330	(S)	370	5 603	766	52 509	20 530	14	16	26	VT
41 285	224 175	5 533	3 907	32 029	5 962	289 388	151 165	5	4	16	VA
29 942	(S)	(S)	3 427	24 411	2 501	143 591	85 452	5	5	20	WA
4 104	22 259	620	848	4 952	398	18 513	10 341	13	15	30	WV
36 356	100 613	2 000	4 638	29 201	2 567	163 947	81 410	5	5	18	WI
(S)	4 730	40	276	2 195	(S)	(S)	(S)	15	14	18	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	38 210	36 009	30 765	24 388	1	1	1	2
Proprietors and working partners	20 858	11 375	16 004	18 248	1	2	2	2
All employees**	177 601	190 431	132 543	124 646	1	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	133 131	152 637	105 446	97 894	1	1	1	1
May	149 112	166 772	114 294	118 957	1	1	1	1
August	157 106	176 368	119 639	125 303	1	1	1	1
November	142 227	161 054	113 756	116 177	1	1	1	2
Average	145 394	164 191	116 973	114 673	1	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March	34 274	27 228	15 476	9 446	1	1	2	2
May	30 812	25 925	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
August	32 182	26 406	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
November	31 559	25 347	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Average	32 207	26 240	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	3 488 844	3 272 194	1 612 024	1 202 203	1	1	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	2 683 124	2 609 930	1 352 248	1 060 685	1	1	1	1
Payroll, other employees	805 720	662 264	259 775	141 519	1	1	1	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	786 479	731 050	344 748	235 201	1	1	1	1
Fringe benefits, all employees	777 506	690 431	300 748	236 265	1	1	1	1
Legally required expenditures	620 079	548 087	235 524	142 621	1	1	1	1
Voluntary expenditures	157 427	142 343	65 223	93 644	2	1	2	1
Dollar value of business done	13 030 458	11 452 175	5 512 195	3 646 984	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work	12 852 280	11 243 863	5 451 191	3 597 222	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	7 396 694	4 964 753	2 070 197	2 188 387	2	1	1	1
Other business receipts	178 178	208 312	61 004	49 762	4	4	4	3
Net value of construction work†	11 334 464	10 038 947	4 758 524	3 328 382	1	1	1	1
Value added††	6 759 711	6 077 619	2 928 660	2 083 098	1	1	1	1
Selected costs	6 270 748	5 374 556	2 583 534	1 563 887	1	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies	4 549 381	3 997 519	1 771 595	1 231 073	1	1	1	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others	1 517 816	1 204 915	692 666	268 840	3	2	1	3
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	203 551	172 121	119 272	63 974	2	1	1	1
Electricity	33 146	26 963	17 495	6 460	2	3	2	2
Natural and manufactured gas	8 302	5 481	4 388	2 277	4	4	5	4
Gasoline and diesel fuel	155 320	129 077	87 840	47 040	2	1	2	1
On highway use	142 622	118 997	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	12 699	10 080	(NA)	(NA)	6	3	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	6 783	10 599	9 547	8 198	4	4	3	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	156 574	112 598	51 042	24 895	3	2	2	2
For machinery and equipment	66 834	50 416	26 801	16 588	3	2	2	2
For buildings	89 739	62 182	24 240	8 307	3	2	3	2
Selected purchased services	227 148	143 197	82 040	54 519	3	1	2	2
Communication services	92 726	60 704	36 404	20 432	3	2	2	2
Repairs to buildings and other structures	12 447	8 086	4 523	3 717	8	5	5	16
Repairs to machinery and equipment	121 975	74 405	41 113	30 370	4	2	2	2
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	12 852 280	11 243 863	5 451 191	3 597 222	1	1	1	1
Government owned	1 030 571	641 582	460 375	121 532	7	5	7	3
Federal	278 063	217 125	(NA)	(NA)	7	7	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	752 508	424 456	(NA)	(NA)	9	6	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	11 821 709	10 602 280	4 990 815	3 475 690	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	1 116 982	742 321	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	155 099	147 868	4	3
New	118 574	122 729	5	3
Used	36 526	25 139	9	6
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	48 755	35 401	11	6
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 223 326	854 789	2	2
Depreciation charges during year	145 075	117 077	3	2
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	229 731	200 411	6	5
Capital expenditures, other than land	23 310	15 115	18	7
New buildings and other structures	18 947	11 433	22	8
Used buildings and other structures.....	4 363	3 681	24	13
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	4 835	6 200	17	24
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	248 207	209 326	7	5
Depreciation charges during year	18 685	16 946	6	6
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	887 251	541 910	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	131 789	132 753	4	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	99 626	111 296	4	3
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	52 453	74 638	5	4
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	32 162	21 457	10	6
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	43 920	29 200	12	6
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	975 119	645 463	2	2
Depreciation charges during year	126 390	100 130	3	2

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

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

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	38 210	1
Value of construction work	12 852 280	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	8 379	2
Value of construction work	4 465 480	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	213 752	7
End of 1991, materials and supplies	178 424	4
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	15 013	1
Value of construction work	4 587 427	1
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	14 819	1
Value of construction work	3 799 373	2

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1992										
Number of establishments	38 210	28 064	6 441	2 442	998	184	66	14	1	—
All employees**	177 601	49 918	40 633	31 310	28 776	12 353	9 478	5 133	(D)	—
Payroll, all employees	3 488 844	772 458	734 379	661 368	658 842	297 004	243 683	121 110	(D)	—
Dollar value of business done	13 030 458	3 956 125	2 620 665	2 278 917	2 164 034	908 960	750 250	351 507	(D)	—
Value of construction work	12 852 280	3 921 939	2 584 406	2 238 714	2 126 564	900 094	730 493	350 071	(D)	—
Net value of construction work†	11 334 464	3 370 383	2 252 459	1 973 833	1 870 880	822 552	697 907	346 450	(D)	—
Value added††	6 759 711	1 920 203	1 384 247	1 212 172	1 103 942	524 932	396 150	218 064	(D)	—
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	4 752 932	1 484 366	904 471	801 864	804 409	306 486	321 514	129 822	(D)	—
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	1 517 816	551 556	331 946	264 881	255 684	77 542	32 586	3 621	(D)	—
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	156 574	40 659	30 094	29 144	33 045	9 548	9 702	4 381	(D)	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	155 099	46 764	51 374	18 348	21 590	5 312	7 019	4 692	(D)	—
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 223 326	381 031	269 802	190 853	195 112	54 994	73 041	58 493	(D)	—
1987										
All employees**	190 431	(S)	39 572	31 084	30 890	15 382	13 752	7 560	5 291	(D)
Value of construction work	11 243 863	(S)	2 112 674	1 924 152	1 940 869	969 269	1 035 173	496 989	(D)	(D)
Value added††	6 077 619	(S)	1 133 113	1 033 878	1 081 388	534 454	573 230	236 167	49 686	(D)
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	2	3	3	3	2	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	—
Net value of construction work†	1	2	3	3	2	1	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	4	5	11	8	4	(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	38 210	(S)	(S)	7 625	12 579	5 761	2 845	1 737	491	152	63
All employees**	177 601	(S)	(S)	12 527	37 980	30 739	25 546	29 377	14 367	10 139	10 821
Payroll, all employees	3 488 844	(S)	(S)	151 457	570 259	554 649	512 365	668 953	386 930	285 052	306 999
Dollar value of business done	13 030 458	(S)	(S)	555 573	1 965 963	1 987 990	1 923 928	2 568 987	1 649 846	1 057 375	1 132 501
Value of construction work	12 852 280	(S)	(S)	552 350	1 947 032	1 963 928	1 900 541	2 522 780	1 621 597	1 040 534	1 116 262
Net value of construction work†	11 334 464	(S)	(S)	508 761	1 764 837	1 739 634	1 673 510	2 160 981	1 357 101	925 516	1 028 862
Value added††	6 759 711	(S)	(S)	328 448	1 145 822	1 060 173	976 438	1 256 381	753 579	529 390	595 449
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	4 752 932	(S)	(S)	183 536	637 945	703 524	720 460	950 807	631 773	412 968	449 652
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	1 517 816	(S)	(S)	(S)	182 196	224 294	227 031	361 799	264 495	115 018	87 400
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	156 574	(S)	(S)	5 230	21 868	23 886	25 757	36 938	18 853	12 515	10 253
Capital expenditures, other than land	155 099	(S)	(S)	10 498	30 583	30 259	21 269	29 669	11 071	8 428	10 870
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 223 326	(S)	(S)	72 013	231 372	191 193	152 103	240 585	121 612	77 622	105 244
1987											
All employees**	190 431	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	26 938	26 020	27 645	16 420	11 225	19 476
Value of construction work	11 243 863	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	1 463 042	1 639 839	2 024 900	1 295 037	994 405	1 365 731
Value added††	6 077 619	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	773 319	841 698	1 082 408	684 593	519 849	741 913
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	1	(S)	(S)	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	1	(S)	(S)	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land	4	(S)	(S)	10	7	9	10	17	5	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	12 852 280	7 346 851	3 154 385	1 152 540	1	1	2	2
Building construction	11 544 308	7 273 508	3 130 293	1 140 507	1	1	2	3
Single-family houses	7 631 610	5 225 999	1 767 595	638 016	1	2	3	3
Single-family houses, detached	6 695 208	4 527 651	1 617 455	550 102	1	2	2	3
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	936 401	698 348	150 140	87 914	3	4	11	8
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	625 410	412 851	136 930	75 629	3	4	5	8
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	146 708	92 916	42 876	10 916	7	8	11	23
Office buildings	662 946	304 335	296 466	62 146	3	5	4	8
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	807 346	409 983	261 682	135 680	3	4	4	6
Industrial buildings and warehouses	619 693	335 061	156 554	128 077	3	4	6	4
Industrial buildings	395 244	207 047	103 828	84 369	3	4	6	5
Warehouses	224 449	128 014	52 726	43 709	5	5	9	7
Religious buildings	100 432	45 961	48 663	5 809	6	9	7	15
Educational buildings	367 141	150 630	193 955	22 556	10	12	15	14
Hospitals and institutional buildings	330 017	139 375	161 532	29 109	5	6	6	11
Farm buildings, nonresidential	89 850	68 409	8 998	12 443	10	12	13	11
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	60 472	25 587	26 078	8 807	7	10	7	10
Other nonresidential buildings	102 684	62 401	28 964	11 319	8	9	14	17
Nonbuilding construction	109 468	73 343	24 092	12 033	6	8	4	9
Construction work, n.s.k.	1 198 504	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	11 243 863	6 820 191	2 499 876	1 039 789	1	1	2	2
Building construction	10 231 221	6 740 789	2 466 508	1 023 924	1	1	2	2
Single-family houses	6 024 429	4 252 215	1 255 364	516 849	1	1	2	3
Single-family houses, detached	5 068 844	3 480 365	1 138 829	449 649	1	1	3	3
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	955 584	771 850	116 534	67 199	2	2	5	8
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	867 966	683 530	111 951	72 485	2	3	7	6
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	319 275	179 792	109 697	29 785	4	4	8	8
Office buildings	815 411	436 397	303 085	75 927	3	3	4	3
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	953 797	535 519	282 951	135 326	3	4	4	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses	603 072	360 017	128 794	114 261	2	3	5	5
Industrial buildings	394 922	221 839	93 233	79 849	3	3	6	5
Warehouses	208 149	138 177	35 560	34 411	3	3	10	7
Educational buildings	140 430	55 835	74 013	10 582	6	8	9	10
Hospitals and institutional buildings	168 239	71 376	80 303	16 559	5	8	6	11
Other nonresidential buildings	338 602	166 108	120 350	52 150	11	15	16	17
Nonbuilding construction	128 635	79 402	33 368	15 865	8	9	23	8
Construction work, n.s.k.	884 005	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5	(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	38 210	177 601	3 488 844	12 852 280	9 750 293	11 334 464	6 759 711	1 517 816	1	1	3
Establishments not specializing by type	3 529	24 427	555 162	2 020 569	(NA)	1 769 091	1 017 070	251 479	3	3	8
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	34 681	153 174	2 933 682	10 831 711	9 750 293	9 565 374	5 742 641	1 266 337	1	1	3
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	24 140	99 389	1 804 825	6 738 393	6 142 789	5 957 242	3 543 529	781 152	1	1	4
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	16 492	58 100	978 903	3 688 092	3 688 092	3 222 450	1 994 399	465 642	2	2	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	3 256	15 328	294 862	1 162 162	1 092 952	1 026 519	576 725	135 643	3	4	7
80 to 89 percent specialization	1 697	9 332	182 893	685 151	564 585	626 601	361 673	58 551	4	4	8
70 to 79 percent specialization	1 514	7 627	149 938	548 697	401 048	493 768	279 071	54 930	5	5	10
60 to 69 percent specialization	896	6 926	147 765	494 744	308 908	440 488	247 030	54 256	4	5	25
51 to 59 percent specialization	285	2 076	50 464	159 547	87 205	147 416	84 631	12 131	8	8	20
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED, INCLUDING TOWNHOUSES AND TOWNHOUSE-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS											
All establishments specializing in type	1 555	6 869	140 653	537 564	457 163	457 602	268 835	79 962	5	6	16
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	936	3 462	63 837	221 883	221 883	189 097	128 491	32 786	7	8	18
90 to 99 percent specialization	139	813	17 512	76 080	70 793	64 489	30 499	(S)	16	17	(S)
80 to 89 percent specialization	125	475	9 092	48 785	39 281	34 368	21 186	*14 417	23	35	72
70 to 79 percent specialization	220	1 009	21 027	76 470	56 586	66 712	37 048	(S)	11	12	(S)
60 to 69 percent specialization	92	805	20 496	78 975	48 820	74 246	36 807	4 729	13	13	34
51 to 59 percent specialization	42	306	8 689	35 372	19 800	28 690	14 805	6 683	18	20	13
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS, INCLUDING RENTALS, APARTMENT-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS, AND COOPERATIVES											
All establishments specializing in type	770	5 589	129 527	436 022	348 734	374 559	225 440	61 463	5	5	11
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	320	1 522	37 052	114 884	114 884	88 210	52 682	26 674	11	10	23
90 to 99 percent specialization	61	607	15 663	58 596	55 128	49 959	33 489	(S)	15	11	(S)
80 to 89 percent specialization	94	765	15 229	43 702	35 930	41 630	27 424	2 072	13	11	27
70 to 79 percent specialization	(S)	1 179	23 647	(S)	(S)	(S)	41 730	(S)	11	(S)	(S)
60 to 69 percent specialization	115	1 050	29 244	108 938	66 745	100 081	55 997	8 857	10	16	35
51 to 59 percent specialization	61	466	8 692	23 571	12 879	22 271	14 119	*1 300	14	12	42
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	858	5 662	152 222	446 805	368 630	386 851	254 919	59 954	5	4	7
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	349	1 738	42 655	125 565	125 565	117 791	78 559	7 774	10	9	17
90 to 99 percent specialization	114	774	25 540	71 448	66 989	60 579	45 637	10 869	10	10	22
80 to 89 percent specialization	105	931	25 949	62 006	50 561	(D)	39 800	(D)	15	13	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	128	1 019	34 959	109 945	78 799	84 065	47 229	25 879	9	8	9
60 to 69 percent specialization	129	1 032	20 684	66 688	40 773	57 154	37 355	9 534	14	10	17
51 to 59 percent specialization	33	167	2 436	11 153	5 943	(D)	6 339	(D)	38	28	(D)
OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	1 021	7 090	157 011	512 842	438 017	444 991	277 287	67 851	5	5	7
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	477	3 687	83 164	243 317	243 317	212 889	150 583	30 428	7	8	12
90 to 99 percent specialization	75	731	15 828	56 047	52 584	48 568	22 442	7 479	14	14	16
80 to 89 percent specialization	78	512	11 548	37 812	31 271	35 182	22 872	2 630	23	19	26
70 to 79 percent specialization	(S)	900	17 451	63 154	44 942	43 997	23 751	19 157	18	13	10
60 to 69 percent specialization	132	729	16 649	61 588	38 067	59 134	31 736	2 454	19	16	28
51 to 59 percent specialization	(S)	531	12 371	50 925	27 837	45 221	(S)	(S)	18	17	(S)
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	278	1 876	49 983	174 884	137 367	157 117	95 312	17 767	8	7	13
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	123	654	18 564	55 436	55 436	48 763	32 341	6 673	13	11	25
90 to 99 percent specialization	*31	109	3 298	9 179	8 361	(D)	7 291	(D)	21	25	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	10	189	5 689	20 415	17 062	(D)	9 863	(D)	17	17	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	26	328	7 034	29 327	21 025	25 584	(S)	*3 743	14	18	42
60 to 69 percent specialization	62	296	6 964	29 308	18 206	25 372	17 545	3 935	27	20	6
51 to 59 percent specialization	26	299	8 434	31 219	17 277	29 940	14 058	1 279	17	13	25
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	286	1 778	48 928	258 961	201 109	206 208	109 022	52 753	12	18	37
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	84	335	8 290	31 628	31 628	29 587	22 166	2 041	29	17	28
90 to 99 percent specialization	43	228	6 302	*32 672	*30 055	*27 874	15 264	(S)	18	49	(S)
80 to 89 percent specialization	77	543	11 494	50 234	40 434	44 288	22 597	*5 946	30	36	68
70 to 79 percent specialization	36	300	12 221	*89 039	*64 930	57 825	19 116	*31 213	16	40	59
60 to 69 percent specialization	19	302	8 127	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	19	(S)	(S)
51 to 59 percent specialization	(S)	(S)	2 494	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	*264	(S)	(S)	40

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	38 210	145 394	133 131	149 112	157 106	142 227	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama	372	1 293	1 257	1 401	1 350	1 163	9	10	11	10	10	11	11	11
Alaska	76	166	113	155	199	198	16	23	23	23	21	20	20	20
Arizona	489	5 638	4 768	5 338	6 010	6 439	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Arkansas	186	555	537	566	585	533	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12
California	3 395	21 685	20 366	23 238	24 110	19 028	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Colorado	730	2 749	2 518	2 698	2 993	2 787	5	6	7	6	6	7	7	7
Connecticut	683	1 710	1 447	1 708	2 030	1 652	4	8	8	9	11	7	7	7
Delaware	123	431	389	459	(S)	444	12	11	11	10	(S)	10	10	10
District of Columbia	15	56	51	54	55	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Florida	2 050	7 919	7 434	8 101	8 139	8 002	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Georgia	772	2 621	2 369	2 762	2 744	2 608	5	8	8	9	8	8	8	8
Hawaii	90	787	702	808	914	723	11	9	11	10	9	8	8	8
Idaho	272	724	624	744	815	713	6	10	9	10	12	10	10	10
Illinois	1 863	9 110	7 867	9 457	10 065	9 051	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Indiana	884	3 384	3 039	3 349	3 724	3 426	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Iowa	568	1 805	1 673	1 927	1 932	1 689	6	9	9	11	8	10	10	10
Kansas	365	1 101	1 030	1 060	1 253	1 060	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Kentucky	449	1 382	1 272	1 388	1 516	1 352	6	7	8	7	8	8	8	8
Louisiana	275	919	816	848	1 019	993	6	11	13	13	13	13	13	13
Maine	369	840	659	844	1 015	840	6	10	11	10	11	11	11	11
Maryland	1 066	4 332	3 836	4 415	4 624	4 452	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	1 114	2 722	2 422	2 730	3 065	2 670	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Michigan	1 628	6 226	5 593	6 086	6 398	6 825	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Minnesota	751	2 851	2 411	2 866	3 216	2 911	4	6	7	6	6	6	6	6
Mississippi	175	563	490	568	593	601	9	15	15	14	16	18	18	18
Missouri	812	3 222	2 974	3 236	3 582	3 097	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
Montana	140	293	251	303	349	269	9	14	14	14	11	13	13	13
Nebraska	328	1 065	976	1 112	1 204	966	8	10	10	10	9	10	10	10
Nevada	181	2 138	2 037	2 365	2 019	2 129	11	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
New Hampshire	247	554	466	583	602	564	5	8	9	9	8	9	9	9
New Jersey	1 558	4 173	3 895	4 283	4 430	4 085	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
New Mexico	139	632	667	661	651	547	13	15	16	15	15	17	17	17
New York	3 112	8 982	8 185	9 289	9 610	8 843	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
North Carolina	1 186	3 702	3 595	3 846	3 932	3 434	4	6	6	6	7	6	6	6
North Dakota	108	276	224	267	335	279	6	15	16	14	14	16	16	16
Ohio	1 685	6 349	5 846	6 359	6 919	6 271	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
Oklahoma	357	1 367	1 045	1 244	1 634	1 544	7	7	10	9	7	6	6	6
Oregon	583	1 694	1 742	1 698	1 772	1 563	6	8	9	8	8	9	9	9
Pennsylvania	1 895	6 217	5 721	6 248	6 803	6 098	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rhode Island	255	550	450	571	617	562	7	12	12	14	13	11	11	11
South Carolina	574	1 813	1 726	1 905	1 892	1 729	5	8	9	8	8	9	9	9
South Dakota	140	406	367	410	458	390	8	13	13	12	13	14	14	14
Tennessee	485	1 597	1 482	1 750	1 680	1 477	6	10	9	12	11	10	10	10
Texas	1 539	5 645	5 196	5 740	6 024	5 620	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4
Utah	255	697	626	735	758	671	7	8	9	9	8	9	9	9
Vermont	197	378	275	349	421	467	9	14	12	12	13	16	16	16
Virginia	1 062	4 320	4 099	4 603	4 479	4 097	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Washington	1 265	3 748	3 926	3 866	3 798	3 402	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
West Virginia	188	609	594	615	674	552	9	13	13	13	14	14	14	14
Wisconsin	1 086	3 241	2 924	3 332	3 491	3 216	3	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
Wyoming	74	158	156	172	175	129	11	16	17	15	15	15	15	15

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					
	A	B	C	D	E			F	G	A	C	E
United States	12 852 280	38 008	12 266 718	3 550	585 562	11 243 863	14.3	1	1	5
Alabama	98 016	364	93 035	62	4 982	50 381	94.6	11	11	28
Alaska	12 980	76	12 858	* 12	* 122	6 835	89.9	18	19	40
Arizona	442 707	488	439 666	28	3 041	364 078	21.6	5	5	12
Arkansas	38 755	185	38 109	44	646	26 717	45.1	20	20	29
California	2 081 777	3 393	2 048 580	77	33 197	2 199 259	-5.3	2	2	15
Colorado	254 906	729	247 167	55	7 739	159 484	59.8	10	10	18
Connecticut	164 964	683	156 672	88	8 292	291 210	-43.4	7	7	15
Delaware	54 514	(S)	32 107	80	* 22 407	25 001	118.0	26	15	60
District of Columbia	35 263	(S)	(S)	178	32 569	29 069	21.3	9	(S)	10
Florida	641 938	(S)	624 653	72	17 285	583 775	10.0	4	4	11
Georgia	171 335	762	163 095	55	8 240	224 513	-23.7	8	9	13
Hawaii	84 414	(S)	83 619	9	795	45 017	87.5	5	5	16
Idaho	47 884	(S)	43 342	34	4 543	13 701	249.5	11	11	35
Illinois	853 270	1 863	837 068	119	16 202	820 900	3.9	3	3	19
Indiana	261 555	879	248 585	112	12 971	164 304	59.2	6	6	13
Iowa	128 550	568	126 834	60	1 715	66 867	92.2	9	9	26
Kansas	80 671	365	74 137	69	6 534	74 550	8.2	9	10	27
Kentucky	105 949	446	96 284	108	9 666	67 930	56.0	8	9	13
Louisiana	110 125	(S)	77 677	37	32 448	64 508	70.7	11	15	2
Maine	78 039	367	75 532	51	2 507	100 295	-22.2	12	12	33
Maryland	293 088	1 058	259 300	186	33 788	257 764	13.7	5	6	14
Massachusetts	310 191	1 109	298 999	100	11 192	442 343	-29.9	5	6	17
Michigan	560 503	1 620	556 362	70	4 141	402 768	39.2	4	4	16
Minnesota	262 075	743	250 916	90	* 11 159	195 519	34.0	7	7	40
Mississippi	48 685	166	37 472	35	11 213	32 467	50.0	12	15	6
Missouri	277 407	808	253 430	87	* 23 978	218 488	27.0	11	11	50
Montana	36 809	(S)	36 267	* 7	* 543	36 274	1.5	9	9	49
Nebraska	78 050	328	75 921	31	* 2 130	44 306	76.2	10	10	46
Nevada	244 776	181	198 528	68	46 248	102 966	137.7	5	6	8
New Hampshire	51 358	246	48 044	73	3 314	105 616	-51.4	11	11	14
New Jersey	481 875	1 541	465 917	134	15 958	498 441	-3.3	7	7	12
New Mexico	47 321	(S)	44 769	* 14	2 551	17 417	171.7	13	13	13
New York	930 993	3 103	875 529	194	55 464	993 093	-6.3	3	3	17
North Carolina	259 371	1 180	251 121	102	8 250	187 169	38.6	6	7	12
North Dakota	29 341	108	(D)	* 11	(D)	20 979	39.9	23	(D)	(D)
Ohio	534 633	1 677	521 333	97	13 300	360 057	48.5	6	6	10
Oklahoma	95 160	357	93 915	30	1 245	46 937	102.7	15	15	19
Oregon	163 573	583	162 113	41	* 1 460	59 235	176.1	9	9	46
Pennsylvania	542 178	1 887	519 942	141	22 237	492 209	10.2	4	4	26
Rhode Island	46 702	254	43 489	57	3 214	82 302	-43.3	8	8	25
South Carolina	151 813	(S)	149 445	55	2 368	80 420	88.8	10	10	31
South Dakota	25 708	132	21 217	* 27	* 4 491	21 918	17.3	16	13	67
Tennessee	129 235	476	123 425	59	5 810	113 570	13.8	8	8	20
Texas	462 136	(S)	445 462	54	16 674	337 035	37.1	6	6	11
Utah	41 069	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	37 158	10.5	9	(D)	(D)
Vermont	31 313	197	30 167	* 21	(S)	52 625	-40.5	15	15	(S)
Virginia	282 959	1 061	260 355	151	22 604	289 951	-2.4	4	5	7
Washington	348 788	(S)	324 829	62	23 958	145 535	139.7	5	5	10
West Virginia	41 442	164	38 105	57	3 338	22 161	87.0	16	17	27
Wisconsin	287 397	1 077	282 019	113	5 378	165 006	74.2	5	5	30
Wyoming	8 716	(S)	8 053	22	664	3 715	134.6	14	14	32

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	13 030 458	11 452 175	1	1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS				
Carpentry contractor	9 742 272	9 134 082	1	1
Garage and overhead door installation contractor	1 355 742	868 410	3	4
Post frame contractor	445 922	(NA)	5	(NA)
Siding contractor	88 923	30 438	19	16
Other construction activities	812 509	648 472	4	(NA)
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Manufacturing	25 483	24 988	13	6
Retail trade	67 254	57 661	6	8
Other business activities	76 547	125 800	5	(NA)
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	415 806	562 324	5	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			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1992
	1992	1987	
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT			
Number of employees**	4.6	5.3	1
Number of construction workers.....	3.8	4.6	1
Number of all other employees .....	.8	.7	1
Payroll, all employees	91.3	90.9	1
Payroll, construction workers..... do--	70.2	72.5	1
Payroll, other employees	21.1	18.4	1
Dollar value of business done..... do--	341.0	318.0	1
Value of construction work	336.4	312.3	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels..... do--	124.4	115.8	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	39.7	33.5	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	4.1	3.1	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	4.1	4.1	5
Gross book value of depreciable assets	32.0	23.7	3
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees	19.6	17.2	(Z)
Dollar value of business done..... do--	73.4	60.1	1
Value added††	38.1	31.9	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers..... \$1,000--	18.5	15.9	(Z)
Value of construction work	88.4	68.5	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees	25.0	25.2	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.271	.291	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.370	.371	1
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.118	.107	2
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.576	.442	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.012	.010	2

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	4.6	19.6	88.4	.271	.370	.118	.576	.012
Alabama	4.2	15.4	74.6	.247	.389	.140	.454	.006
Alaska	2.6	22.1	77.6	.333	.346	.134	.524	.005
Arizona	13.4	19.4	85.8	.264	.515	.049	.938	.011
Arkansas	3.4	15.9	71.0	.253	.322	.095	.488	.012
California	7.7	22.1	94.8	.283	.387	.077	.786	.017
Colorado	4.4	18.8	90.8	.243	.338	.208	.757	.010
Connecticut	3.1	19.8	92.6	.262	.340	.117	.359	.009
Delaware	4.2	15.9	77.0	.244	.398	.150	.348	.009
District of Columbia	4.7	20.4	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Florida	4.8	17.9	79.7	.277	.347	.135	.748	.021
Georgia	4.1	14.8	65.4	.270	.379	.115	.531	.013
Hawaii	10.4	31.6	106.3	.352	.337	.093	.620	.008
Idaho	3.1	14.1	65.2	.252	.331	.139	.516	.006
Illinois	6.0	25.5	95.1	.330	.388	.082	.561	.011
Indiana	4.6	17.5	76.7	.277	.349	.091	.579	.008
Iowa	3.7	16.1	76.3	.249	.394	.119	.290	(S)
Kansas	3.6	15.7	74.3	.250	.388	.094	.499	.012
Kentucky	3.6	15.7	75.2	.247	.363	.114	.392	(S)
Louisiana	4.4	17.2	85.2	.269	.404	.143	.514	.007
Maine	2.7	16.7	90.7	.215	.360	.100	.189	.010
Maryland	5.0	18.3	70.2	.321	.331	.137	.470	.011
Massachusetts	3.1	21.7	114.8	.238	.378	.165	.387	.011
Michigan	4.8	19.3	90.7	.265	.352	.131	.455	.010
Minnesota	4.7	19.1	90.0	.264	.365	.125	.554	.014
Mississippi	3.9	15.5	75.9	.245	.462	.119	.552	(S)
Missouri	4.9	19.9	83.1	.293	(S)	(S)	.467	.006
Montana	2.7	21.6	185.6	.151	(D)	(D)	.217	.009
Nebraska	4.0	16.8	79.2	.264	.364	.136	.479	.008
Nevada	13.6	23.5	93.3	.290	.438	.027	.669	.018
New Hampshire	2.7	18.7	100.6	.225	.366	.157	.347	.012
New Jersey	3.4	22.9	130.4	.224	.367	.180	.445	.014
New Mexico	5.4	15.0	74.2	.240	.353	(S)	(S)	(S)
New York	3.6	20.9	98.7	.267	.380	.108	.405	.011
North Carolina	3.8	16.1	71.4	.271	.341	.127	.507	(S)
North Dakota	3.0	14.9	105.5	.167	.426	.163	.256	.009
Ohio	4.7	18.4	84.2	.270	.345	.153	.488	.008
Oklahoma	4.6	16.9	83.0	.243	.265	.244	.499	.007
Oregon	3.6	18.7	103.3	.225	.367	.153	.578	.012
Pennsylvania	4.0	19.1	87.6	.267	.362	.116	.431	.011
Rhode Island	2.5	18.8	86.2	.254	.386	.121	.435	.012
South Carolina	3.9	15.7	84.2	.230	.375	(S)	.530	(S)
South Dakota	3.4	13.3	57.0	.273	(D)	(D)	.484	.006
Tennessee	4.0	15.9	80.2	.240	.353	.144	(S)	.011
Texas	4.5	18.0	81.9	.271	.338	.151	.713	.012
Utah	3.4	15.0	63.0	.295	(S)	.122	.586	.008
Vermont	2.3	12.5	81.1	.185	.366	.100	.174	(S)
Virginia	4.9	18.3	76.7	.289	.343	.125	.676	.017
Washington	3.7	20.0	87.7	.283	.333	.091	(S)	(S)
West Virginia	4.0	16.7	78.5	.264	.359	.086	.466	.013
Wisconsin	3.7	19.3	91.1	.261	.381	.123	.341	.007
Wyoming	2.4	15.4	56.4	.301	(S)	(S)	.531	.005

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction. Is composed of three broad categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

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

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for construction work subcontracted out to others include:

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

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

Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building construction:

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C. Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

Publication Program

1992 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Available August 1995) [P] [C]

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

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

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

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

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

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

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

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