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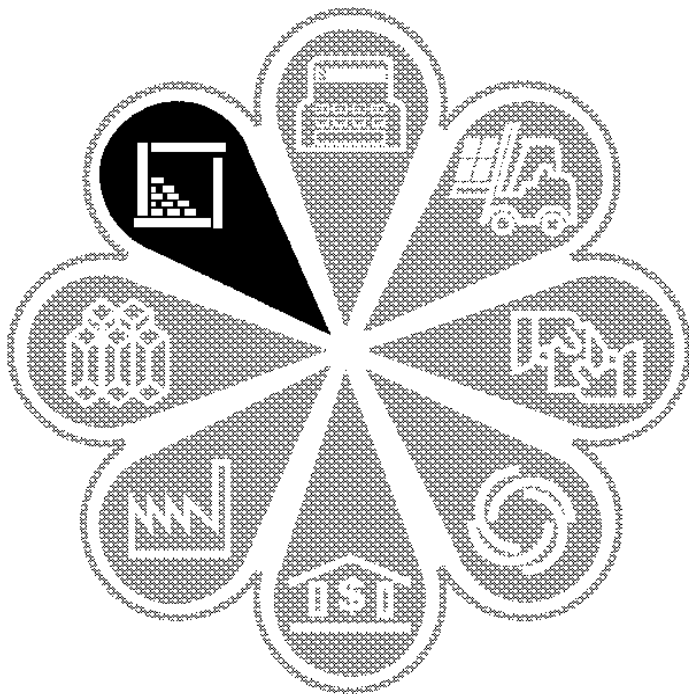
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-20

INDUSTRY SERIES

Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1781



1992 Census of Construction Industries

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Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors Industry 1781

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary
Economics and Statistics Administration
Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

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

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



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Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

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

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

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Census of Construction

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

Employer Companies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonemployer Companies

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

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

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

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

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

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

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

DATA PROCESSING

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

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

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

CHANGE IN COLLECTION METHODOLOGY FOR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

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

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

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

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

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

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

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

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

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

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

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

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

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

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

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

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

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

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

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

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Special Trade Contractors

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in water well drilling and servicing water wells. 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 \$1.75 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$1.73 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$630 million for materials, components, and supplies and \$51.4 million for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$74.7 million. Value added for 1992 was \$995 million.

There were 3,638 establishments with total employment averaging 19,346 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$444 million.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 4 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 32 percent of all business done.

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.

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)

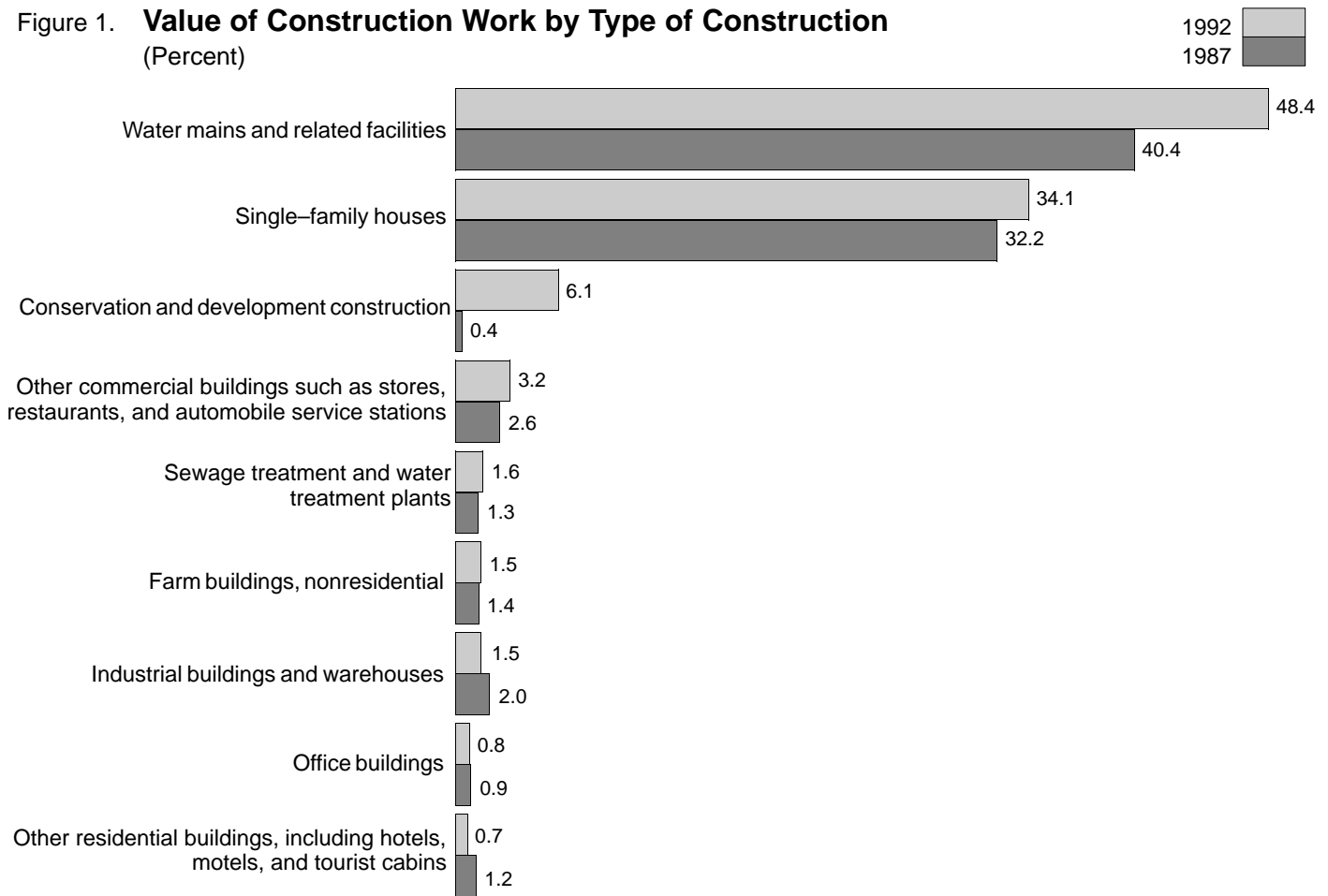


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

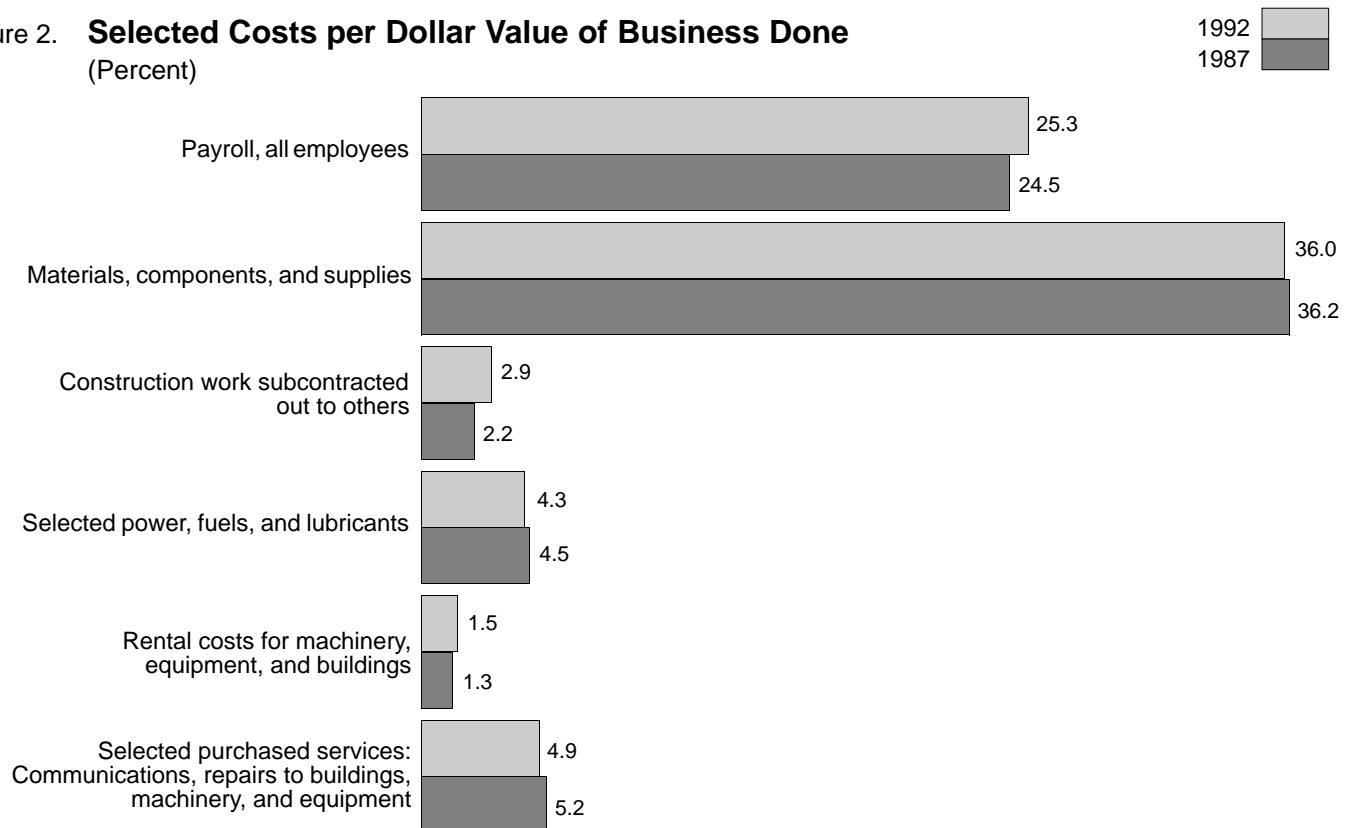


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

[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	3 638	19 346	14 683	443 641	322 593	1 727 355	1 675 998	994 814	705 118
Alabama	24	131	96	2 321	1 492	9 200	8 934	5 089	3 844
Alaska	15	33	27	(D)	397	(D)	(D)	(D)	1 347
Arizona	45	349	288	10 325	8 614	40 362	39 203	25 333	14 804
Arkansas	41	314	255	5 642	4 354	22 938	22 428	(D)	12 408
California	226	2 446	1 851	73 278	51 169	270 583	256 756	163 608	98 753
Colorado	57	289	212	6 262	4 544	24 836	24 482	14 222	10 764
Connecticut	41	200	150	5 749	4 531	19 184	18 636	10 028	8 608
Delaware	20	79	56	1 727	1 271	6 346	6 065	3 598	2 507
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	224	1 035	788	21 571	15 551	86 306	83 666	45 558	38 726
Georgia	89	401	297	7 014	4 629	30 260	29 861	16 943	12 918
Hawaii	7	79	58	(D)	1 851	(D)	(D)	(D)	6 919
Idaho	44	202	156	4 533	3 820	20 852	19 928	11 473	8 455
Illinois	96	582	409	15 665	10 839	49 335	48 790	30 036	18 839
Indiana	105	463	357	11 086	8 516	44 488	43 135	27 326	16 486
Iowa	36	183	130	4 122	3 046	15 146	14 416	8 692	6 096
Kansas	38	172	130	4 566	3 337	14 431	14 027	8 645	5 519
Kentucky	24	77	61	1 033	850	4 211	(D)	2 510	(D)
Louisiana	31	111	96	1 493	1 224	6 689	6 653	3 704	2 994
Maine	55	213	171	4 071	3 427	18 658	18 429	10 250	8 320
Maryland	51	469	375	12 902	10 149	38 547	37 902	25 513	12 418
Massachusetts	49	260	187	7 994	5 557	25 825	25 529	15 961	9 568
Michigan	268	1 218	932	24 866	18 654	103 098	101 724	60 667	41 153
Minnesota	107	612	491	14 062	11 169	56 056	54 424	30 703	24 099
Mississippi	33	372	284	7 068	5 139	30 789	29 150	16 424	13 864
Missouri	56	310	225	6 616	4 514	25 173	24 782	13 276	11 625
Montana	56	149	120	2 494	1 948	13 681	13 374	7 460	(D)
Nebraska	100	539	399	11 898	8 642	48 251	47 456	27 750	22 640
Nevada	32	214	181	5 105	4 004	22 249	21 836	13 005	(D)
New Hampshire	32	139	100	3 506	2 463	12 019	(D)	6 989	4 889
New Jersey	75	491	374	15 479	10 726	58 839	52 910	32 482	20 463
New Mexico	55	165	138	3 237	2 614	13 417	13 285	7 300	6 193
New York	146	599	439	14 309	10 460	51 396	49 839	29 851	20 219
North Carolina	127	569	430	10 394	6 960	40 196	39 072	20 944	18 639
North Dakota	29	88	63	1 828	1 159	7 186	7 053	3 814	3 418
Ohio	105	447	336	11 212	7 991	40 283	39 198	24 884	14 355
Oklahoma	41	147	115	1 766	1 239	7 374	7 343	4 554	3 291
Oregon	59	259	207	4 605	3 418	18 376	17 771	9 220	8 853
Pennsylvania	143	675	501	16 952	12 587	62 376	(D)	37 806	25 236
Rhode Island	14	50	33	1 228	886	5 205	5 180	3 538	1 642
South Carolina	55	249	184	4 802	3 555	20 185	19 721	12 551	7 262
South Dakota	24	87	64	1 545	1 044	5 862	(D)	(D)	3 002
Tennessee	46	264	204	4 722	3 316	20 704	20 339	12 124	8 466
Texas	266	1 300	973	22 071	16 191	101 275	99 558	56 893	43 456
Utah	17	*75	*66	*1 219	*1 063	*5 813	*5 699	*3 540	*2 159
Vermont	27	242	213	4 058	3 462	19 461	19 267	11 812	7 455
Virginia	103	625	469	14 778	9 512	50 509	(D)	29 097	23 445
Washington	100	559	405	11 946	8 626	46 185	44 224	26 025	19 582
West Virginia	46	100	88	1 331	1 204	7 648	7 581	4 174	3 407
Wisconsin	137	642	446	14 022	9 813	61 952	60 198	33 900	26 554
Wyoming	20	74	57	(D)	1 065	(D)	4 959	3 002	(D)

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				
51 357	260 302	26 904	69 501	887 158	17 598	1 330 056	779 621	2	2	8	U.S.
266	468	41	206	(S)	146	7 710	4 651	18	20	18	AL
—	(D)	(D)	(D)	1 674	46	4 372	3 142	5	5	(D)	AK
1 159	3 183	826	(D)	24 984	312	23 387	12 659	8	3	(D)	AZ
510	1 033	51	677	15 785	237	16 021	6 317	2	4	27	AR
13 827	37 755	6 985	8 012	108 026	1 598	147 661	90 038	3	2	7	CA
354	(D)	294	1 241	15 312	262	16 441	9 099	11	10	5	CO
548	5 046	421	587	11 974	315	30 642	19 203	8	5	2	CT
*281	1 235	96	80	(S)	133	11 483	6 785	29	35	14	DE
—	—	—	—	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	DC
2 640	17 610	893	1 337	24 642	1 229	88 155	53 803	8	7	18	FL
398	1 735	*323	(S)	23 673	384	24 045	12 573	13	17	(S)	GA
767	1 821	(D)	(D)	8 346	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	HI
*924	*2 205	*640	1 095	7 369	*64	2 693	*2 362	10	15	26	ID
545	15 311	798	2 326	27 140	508	44 119	26 919	9	7	13	IL
1 352	4 415	*178	(S)	*19 759	487	31 527	17 858	12	13	(S)	IN
730	691	122	804	8 402	203	14 441	5 733	11	17	30	IA
404	442	146	189	6 429	121	9 573	5 170	20	15	—	KS
(D)	869	126	169	1 448	70	2 825	1 497	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	KY
36	257	27	123	2 167	220	12 837	7 659	10	9	21	LA
229	1 042	*357	*764	*27 220	181	15 591	11 403	29	24	45	ME
645	11 098	950	1 101	19 742	469	36 406	23 545	4	6	11	MD
296	5 934	448	*492	*18 598	378	29 631	18 291	13	12	43	MA
1 374	15 807	1 270	2 764	49 303	778	66 649	34 167	10	7	21	MI
1 632	11 815	830	3 805	29 464	555	47 594	26 077	10	9	24	MN
1 639	1 088	146	861	17 936	389	25 398	12 382	16	9	8	MS
391	1 398	239	1 319	16 203	297	16 457	7 082	10	11	17	MO
(S)	1 279	164	391	7 667	155	8 494	6 194	6	7	18	MT
795	1 333	295	1 311	29 270	335	25 119	11 729	8	8	22	NE
413	2 036	546	834	9 423	71	8 598	5 181	14	17	22	NV
(D)	*3 263	152	217	(S)	179	18 609	12 641	25	(D)	27	NH
5 929	9 744	738	840	19 106	566	49 814	29 011	5	5	14	NJ
132	5 420	123	311	9 527	191	10 787	6 278	12	11	30	NM
1 556	*7 761	1 481	1 108	25 472	897	68 799	42 801	7	8	14	NY
*1 124	4 074	454	793	24 543	803	47 870	29 666	11	11	14	NC
133	264	69	*149	3 786	44	4 254	2 480	8	9	55	ND
1 085	6 139	810	1 688	14 770	387	26 136	14 801	8	6	15	OH
31	1 191	80	303	4 249	115	5 956	3 798	12	10	1	OK
605	3 247	250	1 060	8 720	169	12 179	7 236	20	14	36	OR
(D)	11 987	700	1 835	42 463	848	66 009	43 826	9	(D)	5	PA
25	1 375	17	185	3 651	76	7 709	5 074	4	6	12	RI
*464	5 109	219	1 010	7 788	294	19 316	11 942	17	13	16	SC
(D)	326	*63	128	1 882	26	1 892	1 054	8	(D)	11	SD
365	1 354	250	580	9 986	192	13 241	6 673	9	8	3	TN
1 718	(S)	748	6 292	46 297	1 062	73 803	43 177	11	10	38	TX
(S)	(S)	80	(S)	*4 329	20	930	601	50	49	(S)	UT
194	225	454	204	8 159	57	6 210	4 526	38	38	23	VT
(D)	4 173	509	469	32 473	753	50 279	26 400	7	(D)	32	VA
1 961	3 731	692	4 542	21 553	365	36 127	22 904	12	12	28	WA
67	370	(S)	*385	5 073	152	8 480	4 201	24	22	42	WV
1 754	7 476	852	*4 584	36 110	328	25 829	14 551	15	13	45	WI
(D)	246	55	*188	(S)	74	4 247	2 102	11	9	43	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	3 638	3 414	3 551	4 305	2	2	3	3
Proprietors and working partners	1 499	1 150	1 633	2 900	3	7	5	5
All employees**	19 346	17 598	17 153	22 352	2	2	3	2
Construction workers:								
March	13 863	12 735	13 183	17 296	2	2	2	2
May	14 887	14 035	13 974	19 683	2	2	2	2
August	15 616	14 357	13 862	19 518	2	2	2	2
November	14 364	13 391	12 429	18 276	2	2	3	2
Average	14 683	13 628	13 703	18 720	2	2	2	2
Other employees:								
March	4 577	3 768	3 448	3 518	2	3	3	2
May	4 660	3 993	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
August	4 592	3 983	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
November	4 826	4 129	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Average	4 664	3 969	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	443 641	335 171	248 983	237 036	1	2	2	1
Payroll, construction workers	322 593	248 510	190 161	188 307	2	2	2	1
Payroll, other employees	121 048	86 660	58 821	48 730	1	2	2	2
First-quarter payroll, all employees	95 425	72 899	60 129	49 963	2	2	2	1
Fringe benefits, all employees	100 751	67 655	48 559	40 020	2	2	3	1
Legally required expenditures	72 839	50 550	34 246	28 803	2	2	3	2
Voluntary expenditures	27 912	17 104	14 313	11 217	3	3	2	2
Dollar value of business done	1 751 290	1 368 347	1 031 674	1 118 330	2	2	2	2
Value of construction work	1 727 355	1 330 056	1 013 886	1 090 418	2	2	2	2
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	260 302	213 779	116 796	126 042	7	6	5	4
Other business receipts	23 935	38 291	17 788	27 912	8	9	8	12
Net value of construction work†	1 675 998	1 299 288	984 884	1 077 767	2	2	2	2
Value added††	994 814	779 621	577 507	628 789	2	2	2	2
Selected costs	756 476	588 726	454 167	489 541	2	2	2	2
Materials, components, and supplies	630 468	495 741	374 019	435 442	2	2	2	2
Construction work subcontracted out to others	51 357	30 768	29 001	12 651	3	5	3	4
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	74 651	62 217	51 145	41 449	2	2	3	2
Electricity	6 932	5 169	3 430	3 481	3	3	5	2
Natural and manufactured gas	1 543	883	827	890	5	8	9	9
Gasoline and diesel fuel	60 357	51 794	43 361	33 113	2	2	3	2
On highway use	40 252	37 230	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	20 106	14 564	(NA)	(NA)	3	5	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	5 819	4 369	3 526	3 965	4	7	6	4
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	26 904	17 527	10 758	10 962	4	5	5	5
For machinery and equipment	14 971	9 767	6 262	8 173	5	8	5	7
For buildings	11 933	7 759	4 496	2 789	5	5	6	4
Selected purchased services	86 625	71 366	50 284	49 788	3	3	3	2
Communication services	18 899	15 363	9 294	7 309	3	3	3	3
Repairs to buildings and other structures	3 495	3 727	2 505	2 110	7	10	8	7
Repairs to machinery and equipment	64 231	52 275	38 483	40 369	4	3	3	2
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	1 727 355	1 330 056	1 013 886	1 090 418	2	2	2	2
Government owned	225 893	207 653	177 264	176 967	3	4	8	3
Federal	61 635	50 606	(NA)	(NA)	8	13	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	164 259	157 047	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	1 501 462	1 122 402	836 621	913 451	3	3	3	2

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	847 565	601 127	4	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	69 501	61 724	8	5
New	49 947	43 707	8	6
Used	19 553	18 017	16	8
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	29 908	25 541	11	7
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	887 158	637 309	4	4
Depreciation charges during year	87 954	68 796	4	4
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	80 135	78 674	7	11
Capital expenditures, other than land	5 941	8 577	15	10
New buildings and other structures	4 146	5 030	13	14
Used buildings and other structures.....	1 795	3 547	38	15
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	1 183	2 255	22	28
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	84 894	84 996	7	10
Depreciation charges during year	6 337	5 387	11	7
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	767 430	522 452	4	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	63 559	53 147	9	5
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	45 801	38 676	9	7
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	13 883	20 647	7	8
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	17 758	14 470	17	8
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	28 725	23 286	11	7
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	802 264	552 313	4	4
Depreciation charges during year	81 617	63 409	4	5

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

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

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	3 638	2
Value of construction work	1 727 355	2
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 852	3
Value of construction work	1 117 935	2
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	54 350	4
End of 1991, materials and supplies	42 409	4
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	783	5
Value of construction work	269 696	5
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	1 003	4
Value of construction work	339 724	4

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	3 638	2 375	808	314	116	21	5	—	—	—
All employees**	19 346	4 673	5 199	4 148	3 392	1 303	630	—	—	—
Payroll, all employees	443 641	77 570	101 556	102 138	103 301	39 234	19 842	—	—	—
Dollar value of business done	1 751 290	429 821	409 760	352 295	348 051	140 464	70 899	—	—	—
Value of construction work	1 727 355	427 098	404 662	345 314	343 719	138 108	68 455	—	—	—
Net value of construction work†	1 675 998	419 318	397 140	335 231	332 446	191 863	(D)	—	—	—
Value added††	994 814	231 159	229 879	205 234	204 046	79 946	44 550	—	—	—
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	705 118	190 882	172 359	136 978	132 732	72 167	(D)	—	—	—
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	51 357	7 780	7 522	10 083	11 273	14 700	(D)	—	—	—
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	26 904	6 003	5 160	4 760	5 354	5 626	(D)	—	—	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	69 501	12 136	25 433	11 158	13 018	7 756	(D)	—	—	—
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	887 158	200 096	247 465	200 491	155 269	51 677	32 159	—	—	—
1987										
All employees**	17 598	4 478	4 776	3 916	3 548	878	—	—	—	—
Value of construction work	1 330 056	342 721	331 610	283 242	299 910	72 572	—	—	—	—
Value added††	779 621	195 495	198 215	177 635	168 247	40 027	—	—	—	—
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	2	4	6	6	2	(Z)	(Z)	—	—	—
Net value of construction work†	2	5	6	4	1	(Z)	(D)	—	—	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	8	9	21	14	2	(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	3 638	(S)	136	467	1 168	945	489	254	54	30	6
All employees**	19 346	(S)	139	661	2 614	4 179	3 711	4 093	1 721	1 551	632
Payroll, all employees	443 641	(S)	972	6 736	36 993	76 212	81 865	108 104	53 634	56 633	22 122
Dollar value of business done	1 751 290	(S)	5 264	34 471	196 795	332 567	334 516	366 257	186 302	200 259	93 797
Value of construction work	1 727 355	(S)	5 264	33 992	195 548	328 309	330 497	359 808	183 343	195 750	93 797
Net value of construction work†	1 675 998	(S)	5 208	33 257	191 623	322 051	325 772	350 323	178 533	268 191	(D)
Value added††	994 814	(S)	2 911	17 727	101 299	180 723	196 384	212 984	114 121	113 678	54 500
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	705 118	(S)	2 297	16 008	91 570	145 586	133 407	143 788	67 371	104 522	(D)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	51 357	(S)	56	(S)	3 926	6 258	4 724	9 485	4 810	21 356	(D)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	26 904	(S)	(S)	(S)	3 197	4 160	3 995	5 584	2 397	3 520	3 631
Capital expenditures, other than land	69 501	(S)	(S)	950	4 756	12 971	21 342	12 445	8 079	4 641	3 932
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	887 158	(S)	(S)	22 022	92 050	192 967	201 352	188 456	82 187	68 326	37 397
1987											
All employees**	17 598	(S)	(S)	750	3 309	3 805	3 092	3 517	2 283	603	(D)
Value of construction work	1 330 056	(S)	(S)	33 902	197 976	284 210	236 302	296 355	274 335	(D)	(D)
Value added††	779 621	(S)	(S)	19 274	114 506	165 846	140 029	184 037	111 962	40 051	(D)
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	2	(S)	19	11	6	7	7	4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	2	(S)	16	9	6	6	7	4	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	8	(S)	(S)	31	16	19	24	6	(Z)	(Z)	(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	1 727 355	1 205 815	135 992	384 073	2	2	5	2
Building construction	734 707	509 970	64 805	159 932	3	3	7	5
Single-family houses	588 506	414 686	51 859	121 960	3	4	8	6
Single-family houses, detached	578 452	407 618	50 811	120 024	3	4	9	6
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	10 053	7 069	1 049	1 936	21	27	28	21
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	11 853	5 654	132	(S)	9	7	14	(S)
Office buildings	13 377	10 416	(D)	(D)	7	8	(D)	(D)
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	54 816	37 120	4 150	13 547	5	5	16	10
Industrial buildings and warehouses	26 559	17 155	3 825	5 580	7	5	28	9
Farm buildings, nonresidential	25 971	15 612	2 188	8 170	11	12	22	18
Other nonresidential buildings	13 625	9 327	(D)	(D)	9	11	(D)	(D)
Nonbuilding construction	991 173	695 845	71 187	224 142	2	3	6	2
Conservation and development construction	106 027	75 051	9 968	21 008	7	9	9	8
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	845 007	600 221	54 988	189 798	2	3	7	3
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	8 339	5 724	*661	1 954	22	26	45	16
Water mains and related facilities	836 668	594 498	54 327	187 843	2	3	7	3
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	28 303	14 173	2 312	11 817	7	9	1	5
Other nonbuilding construction	11 836	6 399	3 918	1 519	7	9	4	26
Construction work, n.s.k.	1 475	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	1 330 056	835 156	97 644	239 010	2	2	6	3
Building construction	561 220	403 350	56 946	100 924	3	4	8	5
Single-family houses	428 005	313 752	41 538	72 715	4	4	9	5
Single-family houses, detached	411 246	303 345	39 212	68 688	4	4	9	5
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	16 759	10 406	*2 325	4 027	17	16	42	23
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	15 956	9 584	1 611	*4 760	24	23	32	47
Office buildings	11 425	8 163	1 846	1 415	15	17	20	18
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	34 028	23 920	6 359	3 749	5	6	5	21
Industrial buildings and warehouses	26 704	18 283	1 641	6 779	9	10	20	10
Farm buildings, nonresidential	18 561	12 126	2 058	4 376	16	20	34	19
Other nonresidential buildings	26 541	17 519	1 889	7 128	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nonbuilding construction	610 591	431 806	40 698	138 086	3	3	9	5
Conservation and development construction	5 298	4 383	—	915	33	33	—	33
Water mains and related facilities	536 710	381 537	34 331	120 840	3	4	8	5
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	17 600	11 085	2 659	3 855	10	13	19	3
Other nonbuilding construction	50 983	34 801	3 708	12 476	12	12	74	2
Construction work, n.s.k.	158 244	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

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

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				D	E						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H	
All establishments	3 638	19 346	443 641	1 727 355	1 544 925	1 675 998	994 814	51 357	2	2	3
Establishments not specializing by type	142	979	24 913	92 162	(NA)	89 286	53 979	2 875	10	7	2
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	3 496	18 367	418 727	1 635 194	1 544 925	1 586 712	940 836	48 482	2	2	3
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	1 775	7 386	148 886	607 809	547 344	597 822	345 067	9 986	4	4	10
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	929	3 345	62 997	264 673	264 673	260 849	144 686	3 824	6	6	12
90 to 99 percent specialization	429	1 849	40 517	151 593	142 101	148 820	88 032	2 773	9	8	19
80 to 89 percent specialization	136	773	15 585	71 365	59 379	70 820	42 231	545	10	11	18
70 to 79 percent specialization	149	704	15 244	62 952	46 189	62 319	39 416	633	13	13	24
60 to 69 percent specialization	109	634	12 792	49 439	30 751	47 307	26 067	2 133	17	16	31
51 to 59 percent specialization	*23	80	1 751	7 787	4 251	7 708	4 634	79	29	29	2
WATER MAINS AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type	1 423	8 791	218 394	826 817	816 922	802 645	483 524	24 172	3	2	4
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	1 366	8 274	205 620	784 677	784 677	761 332	458 892	23 345	3	2	4
90 to 99 percent specialization	15	142	3 267	11 180	10 356	11 078	6 417	*102	33	34	45
80 to 89 percent specialization	*20	129	2 947	9 347	7 779	8 865	4 897	482	36	23	25
70 to 79 percent specialization	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
51 to 59 percent specialization	*16	*124	*2 283	*8 778	*4 886	*8 713	*4 191	*65	62	56	58

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	3 638	14 683	13 863	14 887	15 616	14 364	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Alabama	24	96	96	95	100	94	8	14	15	13	14	14	14	14
Alaska	15	27	21	23	31	31	(Z)	6	(Z)	(Z)	5	10	10	7
Arizona	45	288	277	309	302	263	10	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
Arkansas	41	255	227	267	281	246	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
California	226	1 851	1 834	1 857	1 941	1 773	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Colorado	57	212	203	206	233	207	10	9	10	9	9	9	9	9
Connecticut	41	150	128	161	163	146	18	11	2	10	10	7	7	7
Delaware	20	56	50	65	59	51	37	28	31	35	26	31	31	31
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	224	788	758	799	804	790	8	7	7	7	8	7	7	7
Georgia	89	297	296	293	312	285	9	13	12	13	12	14	14	14
Hawaii	7	58	55	64	60	51	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Idaho	44	156	141	170	166	147	18	13	15	12	14	14	14	14
Illinois	96	409	387	403	430	416	10	8	9	9	9	8	8	8
Indiana	105	357	338	345	384	360	8	13	15	14	13	13	13	13
Iowa	36	130	133	133	132	121	16	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
Kansas	38	130	119	155	128	120	18	19	20	18	18	19	19	19
Kentucky	24	61	57	62	63	60	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Louisiana	31	96	99	101	94	90	8	9	8	8	8	9	9	9
Maine	55	171	153	173	178	180	20	28	28	28	27	27	27	27
Maryland	51	375	357	391	403	348	7	4	5	4	4	5	5	5
Massachusetts	49	187	179	179	203	187	16	14	13	15	15	15	15	15
Michigan	268	932	733	1 001	1 020	974	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Minnesota	107	491	449	478	537	501	8	12	13	12	13	12	13	13
Mississippi	33	284	273	288	287	288	23	20	15	18	18	25	25	25
Missouri	56	225	211	224	241	223	9	7	6	6	6	9	9	9
Montana	56	120	103	121	141	113	3	7	8	7	8	7	7	7
Nebraska	100	399	401	414	427	352	6	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
Nevada	32	181	195	198	188	142	27	15	14	14	14	19	19	19
New Hampshire	32	100	83	96	117	106	13	25	24	25	24	26	26	26
New Jersey	75	374	362	374	382	377	14	6	5	6	6	5	5	5
New Mexico	55	138	121	132	161	139	21	12	11	10	10	11	11	11
New York	146	439	417	419	464	457	2	7	7	7	8	10	10	10
North Carolina	127	430	416	436	443	427	12	11	12	11	11	12	12	12
North Dakota	29	63	45	71	75	60	(Z)	8	14	5	9	7	7	7
Ohio	105	336	319	328	360	339	11	9	9	8	9	9	9	9
Oklahoma	41	115	99	113	118	129	8	9	11	9	9	7	7	7
Oregon	59	207	198	192	262	178	9	18	13	19	25	17	17	17
Pennsylvania	143	501	480	499	520	505	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Rhode Island	14	33	25	33	38	34	(Z)	4	5	4	3	4	4	4
South Carolina	55	184	186	187	187	174	17	18	18	18	18	19	19	19
South Dakota	24	64	60	69	71	56	6	7	7	8	8	6	6	6
Tennessee	46	204	201	200	213	201	12	11	12	10	9	10	10	10
Texas	266	973	954	991	1 017	929	9	11	12	11	10	10	10	10
Utah	17	*66	*57	*63	*74	*70	19	52	49	44	55	58	58	58
Vermont	27	213	196	211	226	221	31	41	43	43	40	38	38	38
Virginia	103	469	462	498	486	429	15	8	8	7	8	8	8	8
Washington	100	405	407	405	447	360	13	11	11	9	10	11	11	11
West Virginia	46	88	79	83	94	94	16	27	29	28	25	25	25	25
Wisconsin	137	446	371	454	492	467	14	14	15	14	14	15	15	15
Wyoming	20	57	53	61	62	53	11	12	12	14	10	12	12	12

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

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

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

Location of construction work	1992					1987 value of construction work done in this State	Percent change 1987 (col F) to 1992 (col A)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State				A	C	E
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
	A	B	C	D	E			F	G	A	C	E
United States	1 727 355	3 628	1 583 426	715	143 929	1 330 056	29.9	2	2	2
Alabama	15 453	24	8 241	25	7 212	11 310	36.6	11	21	3
Alaska	2 487	14	2 487	—	—	4 360	-43.0	11	11	—
Arizona	21 183	44	19 911	6	1 272	17 064	24.1	5	6	(Z)
Arkansas	25 608	41	22 587	14	*3 021	13 665	87.4	8	4	62
California	262 191	226	255 769	11	6 423	148 313	76.8	2	2	(Z)
Colorado	26 367	57	(D)	9	(D)	15 609	68.9	9	(D)	(D)
Connecticut	18 806	41	16 848	11	1 958	31 220	-39.8	6	7	5
Delaware	7 477	20	*5 643	13	1 834	9 222	-18.9	31	40	31
District of Columbia	(D)	—	—	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)
Florida	82 160	224	81 598	*14	562	87 884	-6.5	7	7	8
Georgia	31 541	89	28 685	10	2 857	23 474	34.4	16	18	(Z)
Hawaii	16 551	(S)	(D)	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	25 892	44	(D)	9	(D)	3 774	586.1	13	(D)	(D)
Illinois	53 195	96	47 511	29	5 684	48 997	8.6	6	7	3
Indiana	41 694	105	39 008	22	2 686	28 018	48.8	12	13	3
Iowa	19 562	36	(D)	13	(D)	12 730	53.7	12	(D)	(D)
Kansas	10 010	38	9 727	*12	*283	6 964	43.7	21	21	44
Kentucky	6 805	24	3 948	13	2 857	3 299	106.3	1	(Z)	2
Louisiana	12 215	31	6 460	*19	5 755	16 023	-23.8	13	10	26
Maine	20 087	55	18 630	14	1 457	16 952	18.5	22	23	22
Maryland	33 496	51	32 167	18	1 329	41 914	-20.1	6	6	24
Massachusetts	27 891	49	21 554	34	6 337	30 506	-8.6	11	14	8
Michigan	107 636	267	102 378	17	5 258	68 693	56.7	7	7	7
Minnesota	54 980	107	(D)	*6	(D)	48 620	13.1	9	(D)	(D)
Mississippi	27 445	33	(D)	13	(D)	21 633	26.9	10	(D)	(D)
Missouri	19 427	56	18 701	21	726	18 570	4.6	6	6	18
Montana	14 124	56	(D)	*4	(D)	8 180	72.7	7	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	46 479	100	(D)	5	(D)	24 277	91.5	8	(D)	(D)
Nevada	34 000	32	(D)	9	(D)	12 292	176.6	11	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	12 532	32	9 780	15	2 752	19 742	-36.5	18	23	19
New Jersey	53 837	75	51 937	13	1 900	48 567	10.9	5	5	1
New Mexico	16 113	55	9 804	15	6 309	13 362	20.6	9	15	1
New York	55 902	146	50 356	30	5 546	70 927	-21.2	7	8	15
North Carolina	43 792	121	39 112	*16	4 680	47 260	-7.3	11	12	15
North Dakota	6 424	29	6 184	*3	*240	2 894	122.0	10	10	67
Ohio	40 155	105	35 503	18	4 652	26 730	50.2	7	7	34
Oklahoma	9 036	41	7 374	*17	1 662	6 352	42.3	10	9	37
Oregon	18 050	59	16 819	*15	1 231	20 069	-10.1	14	15	26
Pennsylvania	61 601	143	57 807	32	3 793	60 629	1.6	8	8	4
Rhode Island	(D)	14	(D)	5	(D)	4 907	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina	17 095	54	15 835	17	1 260	19 371	-11.8	15	17	10
South Dakota	7 102	24	5 852	21	1 250	1 885	276.8	9	9	30
Tennessee	16 729	46	16 470	*12	260	14 125	18.4	9	10	30
Texas	98 158	266	97 632	*20	526	72 704	35.0	10	10	11
Utah	11 246	17	*5 690	6	5 556	1 521	639.4	25	49	(Z)
Vermont	18 680	27	*18 083	6	597	6 030	209.8	39	40	(Z)
Virginia	51 957	103	49 297	22	2 660	50 789	2.3	6	7	18
Washington	46 504	100	44 715	13	1 789	27 584	68.6	12	13	3
West Virginia	8 788	46	7 178	22	1 610	7 260	21.1	19	23	12
Wisconsin	60 427	137	56 807	18	3 620	25 904	133.3	13	14	14
Wyoming	5 423	(S)	(D)	6	(D)	4 296	26.2	8	(D)	(D)

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

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

Primary and other kind of business activities	Dollar value of business done		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1992	1987	1992	1987
All kinds of business	1 751 290	1 368 347	2	2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS				
Millwright	9 569	11 063	16	16
Plumbing contractor	16 311	20 729	11	10
Septic system installation contractor	9 995	(NA)	28	(NA)
Water well drilling contractor	1 659 694	1 216 053	2	2
Other construction activities	32 284	43 650	9	(NA)
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Retail trade	12 412	17 677	12	13
Other business activities	10 302	24 498	11	(NA)
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	724	34 677	(Z)	12

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

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

Selected statistics	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1992
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT			
Number of employees**	5.3	5.2	1
Number of construction workers.....	4.0	4.0	1
Number of all other employees	1.3	1.2	2
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 121.9	98.2	1
Payroll, construction workers.....	do-- 88.7	72.8	1
Payroll, other employees	do-- 33.3	25.4	2
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 481.4	400.8	1
Value of construction work	do-- 474.8	389.6	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	do-- 193.8	163.4	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	do-- 14.1	9.0	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	do-- 7.4	5.1	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	do-- 19.1	18.1	9
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do-- 243.8	186.7	4
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 22.9	19.0	1
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 90.5	77.8	1
Value added††	do-- 51.4	44.3	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers.....	\$1,000 22.0	18.2	1
Value of construction work	do-- 117.6	97.6	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees	\$1,000 26.0	21.8	2
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.257	.252	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	.408	.419	1
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.030	.023	3
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.151	.161	7
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.016	.013	4

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	5.3	22.9	117.6	.257	.408	.030	.151	.016
Alabama	5.5	17.7	95.8	.252	.418	.029	.051	.004
Alaska	2.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arizona	7.8	29.6	140.1	.256	.367	.029	.079	.020
Arkansas	7.7	18.0	90.0	.246	.541	.022	.045	.002
California	10.8	30.0	146.2	.271	.365	.051	.140	.026
Colorado	5.1	21.7	117.2	.252	.433	.014	(D)	.012
Connecticut	4.9	28.7	127.9	.300	.449	.029	.263	.022
Delaware	4.0	21.9	113.3	.272	.395	.044	*.195	*.015
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	4.6	20.8	109.5	.250	.449	.031	.204	.010
Georgia	4.5	17.5	101.9	.232	.427	.013	.057	.011
Hawaii	11.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	4.6	22.4	133.7	.217	.405	.044	.106	*.031
Illinois	6.1	26.9	120.6	.318	.382	.011	.310	.016
Indiana	4.4	23.9	124.6	.249	.371	.030	*.099	*.004
Iowa	5.1	22.5	116.5	.272	.402	.048	.046	.008
Kansas	4.6	26.5	111.0	.316	.382	.028	.031	.010
Kentucky	3.2	13.4	69.0	.245	(D)	(D)	.206	.030
Louisiana	3.6	13.5	69.7	.223	.448	.005	.038	.004
Maine	3.9	19.1	109.1	.218	.446	.012	.056	*.019
Maryland	9.2	27.5	102.8	.335	.322	.017	.288	.025
Massachusetts	5.3	30.7	138.1	.310	.370	.011	.230	.017
Michigan	4.5	20.4	110.6	.241	.399	.013	.153	.012
Minnesota	5.7	23.0	114.2	.251	.430	.029	.211	.015
Mississippi	11.2	19.0	108.4	.230	.450	.053	.035	.005
Missouri	5.5	21.3	111.9	.263	.462	.016	.056	.009
Montana	2.7	16.7	114.0	.182	(D)	(S)	.094	.012
Nebraska	5.4	22.1	120.9	.247	.469	.016	.028	.006
Nevada	6.7	23.9	122.9	.229	(D)	.019	.092	.025
New Hampshire	4.4	25.2	120.2	.292	.407	(D)	*.272	.013
New Jersey	6.6	31.5	157.3	.263	.348	.101	.166	.013
New Mexico	3.0	19.6	97.2	.241	.462	.010	.404	.009
New York	4.1	23.9	117.1	.278	.393	.030	*.151	.029
North Carolina	4.5	18.3	93.5	.259	.464	.028	.101	.011
North Dakota	3.0	20.8	114.1	.254	.476	.019	.037	.010
Ohio	4.2	25.1	119.9	.278	.356	.027	.152	.020
Oklahoma	3.6	12.0	64.1	.239	.446	.004	.161	.011
Oregon	4.4	17.8	88.8	.251	.482	.033	.177	.014
Pennsylvania	4.7	25.1	124.5	.272	.405	(D)	.192	.011
Rhode Island	3.6	24.6	157.7	.236	.315	.005	.264	.003
South Carolina	4.5	19.3	109.7	.238	.360	*.023	.253	.011
South Dakota	3.6	17.8	91.6	.264	.512	(D)	.056	*.011
Tennessee	5.7	17.9	101.5	.228	.409	.018	.065	.012
Texas	4.9	17.0	104.1	.218	.429	.017	(S)	.007
Utah	4.5	16.2	88.1	.210	.371	(S)	1.194	.014
Vermont	8.9	16.8	91.4	.209	.383	.010	.012	.023
Virginia	6.1	23.6	107.7	.293	.464	(D)	.083	.010
Washington	5.6	21.4	114.0	.259	.424	.042	.081	.015
West Virginia	2.2	13.3	86.9	.174	.445	.009	.048	*.029
Wisconsin	4.7	21.8	138.9	.226	.429	.028	.121	.014
Wyoming	3.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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.