

1992

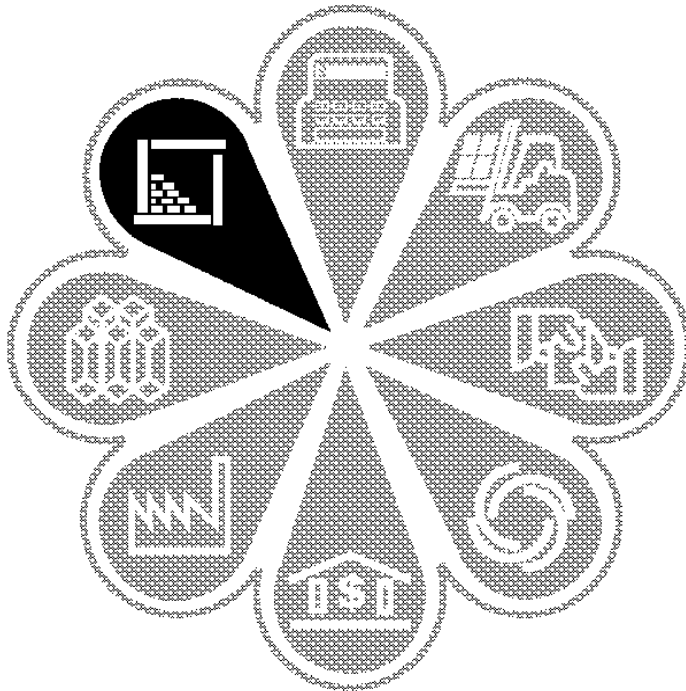
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-21

INDUSTRY SERIES

Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1791



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

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

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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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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the erection of structural steel; the placement of concrete reinforcement and structural iron work; the installation of curtain wall and precast concrete; and the erection of metal storage tanks. 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 \$5.1 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$5.0 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$1.5 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$465 million for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$75.5 million. Value added for 1992 was \$3.0 billion.

There were 3,792 establishments with total employment averaging 57,986 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$1.6 billion.

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

employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 71 percent of all business done.

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

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

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

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

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

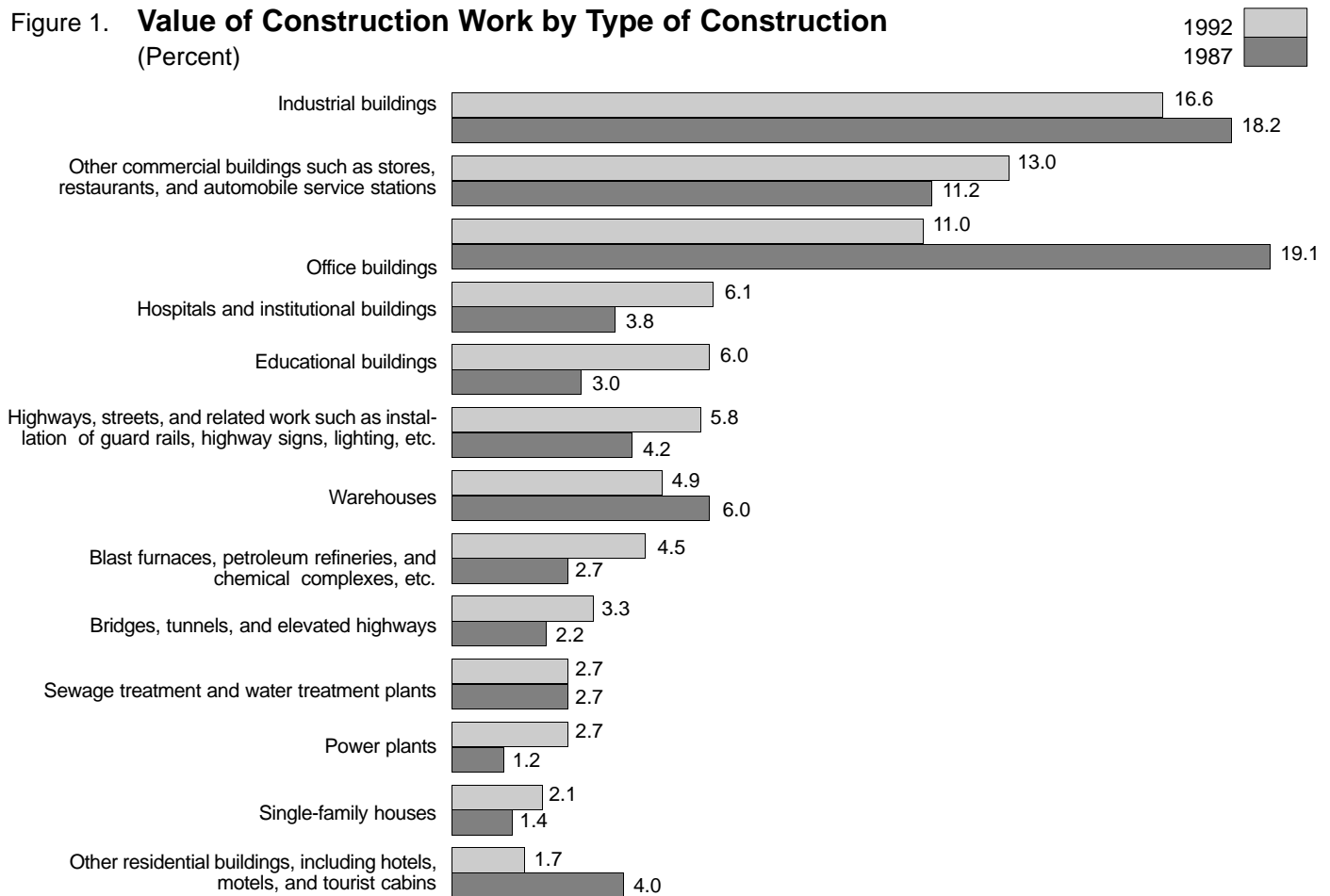


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

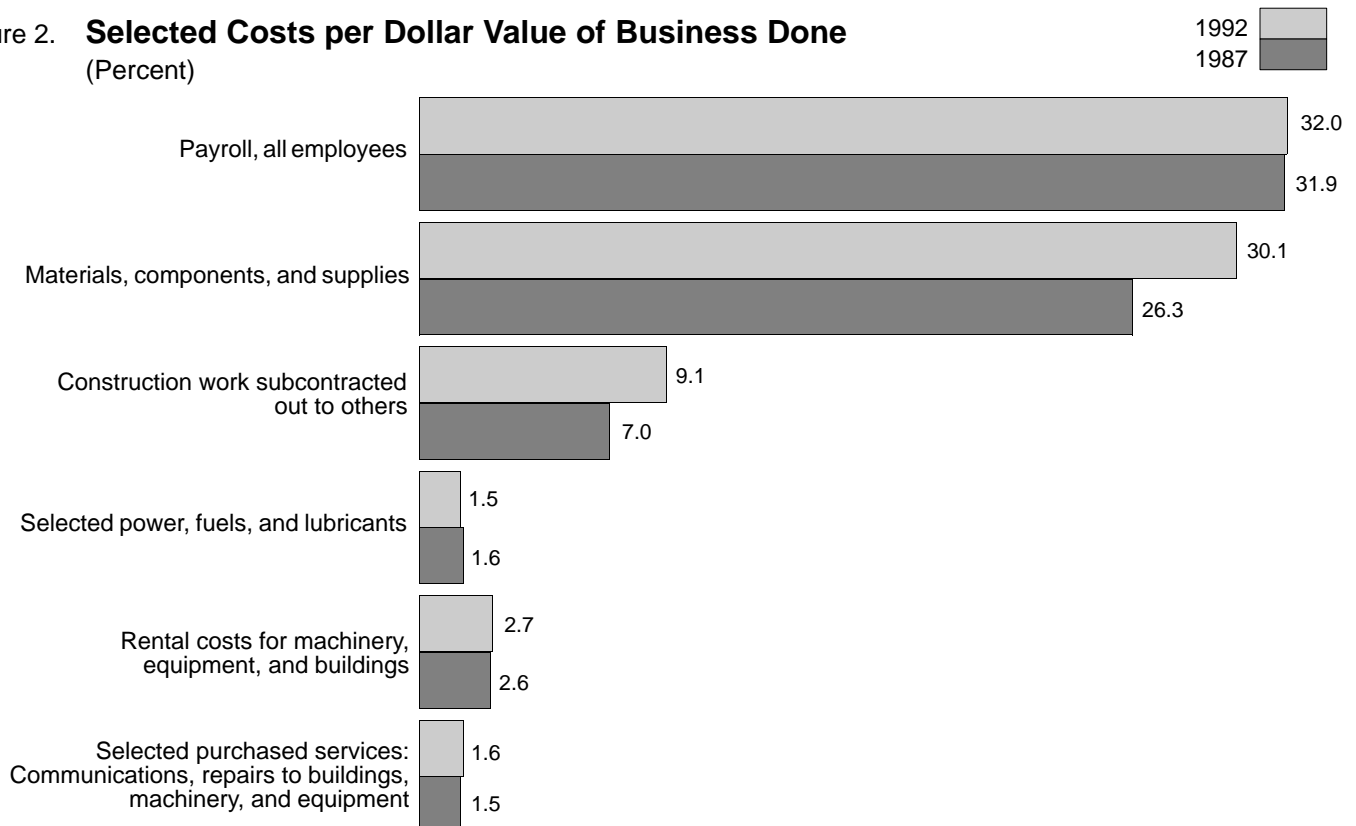


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

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

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
United States -----	3 792	57 986	47 138	1 628 902	1 226 900	4 952 038	4 486 702	3 020 993	1 608 375
Alabama -----	44	873	745	20 437	16 239	43 277	40 921	37 974	(D)
Alaska -----	12	119	83	7 829	5 101	26 158	(D)	(D)	8 310
Arizona -----	77	1 357	1 081	29 709	19 813	108 683	96 420	48 331	51 171
Arkansas -----	30	397	323	7 846	5 524	30 577	29 350	19 230	10 121
California -----	468	7 611	5 937	235 707	170 704	761 286	713 583	421 506	302 543
Colorado -----	69	1 302	1 087	36 505	28 147	112 709	97 203	67 538	31 888
Connecticut -----	53	549	408	17 171	11 642	61 061	51 962	(D)	28 686
Delaware -----	14	227	167	7 539	5 164	24 392	18 049	10 796	7 366
District of Columbia -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida -----	225	2 729	2 209	57 955	41 592	192 766	168 939	93 483	78 029
Georgia -----	116	1 580	1 276	32 952	23 507	109 573	91 220	63 398	37 483
Hawaii -----	19	496	416	23 386	18 920	77 119	70 644	51 579	(D)
Idaho -----	27	198	158	4 970	3 335	15 091	13 662	9 596	4 781
Illinois -----	149	2 620	2 121	80 685	60 669	226 170	207 463	143 382	69 586
Indiana -----	91	1 605	1 345	44 870	37 041	106 029	99 602	75 218	31 780
Iowa -----	24	451	377	11 542	9 630	23 250	(D)	17 855	(D)
Kansas -----	22	532	456	12 995	10 671	33 257	32 447	22 693	11 276
Kentucky -----	31	526	413	13 863	10 439	40 276	37 786	27 910	(D)
Louisiana -----	77	875	695	19 509	14 495	66 947	63 373	46 331	19 596
Maine -----	7	(D)	58	*1 797	*1 458	*4 375	*4 375	*2 690	*1 685
Maryland -----	59	1 091	909	33 722	25 992	96 505	91 273	57 376	34 836
Massachusetts -----	79	1 693	1 473	56 479	46 428	143 975	131 386	99 631	31 996
Michigan -----	160	2 301	1 816	68 703	52 120	241 336	210 932	137 441	77 635
Minnesota -----	54	1 038	870	36 611	30 068	103 387	96 968	75 014	24 637
Mississippi -----	28	333	282	5 545	4 306	22 192	19 595	11 471	8 124
Missouri -----	70	1 520	1 213	50 775	38 762	192 371	170 763	122 110	48 869
Montana -----	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska -----	30	288	225	5 509	4 239	11 625	(D)	10 087	(D)
Nevada -----	28	664	557	23 014	18 495	75 430	70 320	53 022	(D)
New Hampshire -----	39	336	262	7 833	5 597	21 405	20 064	14 154	(D)
New Jersey -----	131	2 834	2 326	84 803	62 406	267 848	236 210	171 584	69 093
New Mexico -----	23	396	347	7 070	5 607	20 933	20 457	10 795	10 094
New York -----	282	2 976	2 294	104 578	74 599	306 554	273 211	200 382	81 267
North Carolina -----	99	1 191	996	22 886	17 355	63 665	58 811	45 505	15 554
North Dakota -----	*5	67	42	1 614	906	6 121	(D)	*4 443	(D)
Ohio -----	147	2 732	2 297	73 110	55 218	206 595	183 293	124 650	71 569
Oklahoma -----	64	854	693	19 916	14 125	56 143	50 846	32 421	23 176
Oregon -----	62	651	565	13 944	10 988	56 236	46 678	27 842	19 659
Pennsylvania -----	148	2 024	1 660	55 270	42 081	175 991	162 255	115 464	49 129
Rhode Island -----	15	212	164	9 811	7 548	29 926	(D)	18 939	(D)
South Carolina -----	60	714	587	15 670	12 286	38 458	33 947	27 601	8 182
South Dakota -----	30	170	142	3 001	2 569	12 550	10 127	6 285	(D)
Tennessee -----	45	967	811	22 573	18 157	57 785	53 683	36 191	19 506
Texas -----	293	4 672	3 905	110 676	82 785	311 941	283 818	191 947	105 350
Utah -----	51	565	460	19 108	14 933	57 168	49 285	28 750	20 674
Vermont -----	5	58	45	1 932	1 307	5 677	5 455	4 383	1 072
Virginia -----	73	1 197	982	32 340	24 975	89 745	79 260	54 771	26 556
Washington -----	49	1 126	893	41 753	32 702	119 793	107 745	73 650	(D)
West Virginia -----	22	252	187	4 754	3 666	16 536	15 345	9 644	5 701
Wisconsin -----	78	889	739	27 738	21 846	76 432	73 677	53 879	(D)
Wyoming -----	6	41	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1 506

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				
465 336	3 423 692	139 831	77 261	814 369	65 348	4 862 655	3 253 345	1	1	5	U.S.
2 356	23 381	2 585	(S)	15 389	799	35 511	23 814	8	8	(S)	AL
(D)	16 214	616	(D)	3 928	184	15 134	11 204	10	(D)	(D)	AK
12 264	81 669	(S)	2 137	18 422	1 237	84 388	58 860	7	6	18	AZ
1 226	(S)	*234	*252	4 453	569	31 889	18 806	21	15	50	AR
47 703	641 368	21 036	7 802	95 206	8 769	833 529	508 363	2	2	14	CA
15 506	81 290	2 804	1 378	11 696	1 186	92 963	52 324	17	14	25	CO
9 099	30 072	3 081	*650	8 658	1 062	89 965	50 868	12	6	45	CT
6 344	17 963	445	333	(D)	314	24 216	17 217	10	3	(Z)	DE
—	—	—	—	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	DC
23 828	145 732	5 107	2 690	37 539	3 272	168 615	113 792	9	6	32	FL
18 353	65 070	3 547	1 652	17 992	2 443	188 780	123 074	8	6	16	GA
6 475	63 436	1 162	537	10 008	458	46 755	35 178	8	6	15	HI
1 428	*4 845	*843	265	4 427	153	7 877	6 195	31	28	26	ID
18 707	188 771	7 858	3 059	33 401	2 839	240 950	160 461	5	4	19	IL
6 428	77 817	4 031	3 110	22 891	1 339	67 459	52 213	8	6	4	IN
(D)	20 578	570	*927	6 223	369	15 548	14 160	4	(D)	44	IA
810	28 065	916	*755	5 089	500	31 665	24 090	6	4	46	KS
2 490	28 974	1 339	531	8 845	736	54 999	35 287	12	6	2	KY
3 574	36 305	1 551	1 733	13 241	1 134	60 587	38 833	10	15	11	LA
—	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	37	2 308	1 455	(D)	51	(S)	ME
5 231	76 945	1 763	(S)	27 768	1 788	112 878	85 322	7	6	(S)	MD
12 589	129 773	2 046	2 010	16 872	2 022	149 182	110 820	7	4	19	MA
30 404	122 313	4 193	3 076	30 691	2 262	219 687	143 815	4	7	21	MI
6 419	94 692	3 032	2 033	25 291	1 401	126 835	83 232	6	6	22	MN
2 597	14 480	*485	*413	4 839	481	21 031	12 946	16	16	44	MS
21 608	96 235	4 370	1 626	26 037	1 031	64 911	46 720	6	4	21	MO
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	MT
(D)	8 655	299	285	2 604	190	8 182	6 545	28	(D)	(Z)	NE
*5 110	(S)	1 281	*2 012	*9 752	284	24 831	14 693	4	5	66	NV
1 341	19 314	463	*186	3 645	357	20 045	15 766	14	13	51	NH
31 638	117 837	5 728	2 715	38 509	2 808	228 986	176 422	5	1	7	NJ
477	10 214	521	1 215	*8 296	174	6 637	4 736	21	13	11	NM
33 343	218 589	8 729	3 478	50 131	4 899	414 577	276 622	4	3	8	NY
4 854	38 907	2 931	1 847	16 137	1 385	59 395	37 878	11	11	29	NC
(D)	2 648	*193	*83	*440	252	13 557	7 968	38	(D)	57	ND
23 302	144 119	6 057	4 269	34 099	2 028	138 590	96 145	3	3	3	OH
5 297	19 958	1 265	1 220	14 109	641	39 927	26 582	10	10	25	OK
*9 559	33 846	1 614	(S)	6 570	524	55 572	28 528	19	15	(S)	OR
13 736	100 629	5 903	*3 212	30 440	3 512	234 520	164 159	6	6	43	PA
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3 181	162	19 833	18 505	9	(D)	(D)	RI
4 511	28 451	1 769	1 050	10 093	648	34 924	23 962	11	9	31	SC
*2 424	(S)	(D)	92	1 742	85	(D)	3 925	23	26	(Z)	SD
4 102	39 356	1 352	784	12 427	1 461	75 157	55 114	4	3	9	TN
28 123	178 843	12 939	6 654	51 641	4 916	305 417	232 634	4	3	17	TX
7 883	52 129	*848	*1 870	*9 297	483	58 887	26 323	12	8	65	UT
222	(S)	186	160	1 170	126	9 174	6 579	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	VT
10 486	74 506	2 710	1 400	31 851	1 896	150 433	89 538	7	6	17	VA
12 048	80 105	4 117	1 457	9 068	975	81 263	50 030	7	6	5	WA
1 191	7 629	*831	*129	2 779	191	10 555	8 459	23	21	47	WV
2 756	44 163	1 489	724	10 269	799	66 489	45 206	10	8	20	WI
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	496	92	6 706	4 341	(Z)	(D)	(D)	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	3 792	4 017	3 705	2 592	2	2	2	3
Proprietors and working partners	759	474	725	732	7	10	8	9
All employees**	57 986	65 348	61 588	47 166	1	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	45 510	52 494	51 042	35 862	1	1	1	1
May	47 109	53 652	52 355	41 138	1	1	1	1
August	48 891	57 794	55 758	44 432	1	1	1	1
November	47 042	54 978	50 354	42 106	1	1	1	1
Average	47 138	54 729	52 645	40 911	1	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March	10 815	10 631	8 904	6 000	1	1	1	1
May	10 787	10 621	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
August	10 781	10 460	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
November	11 009	10 761	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Average	10 848	10 618	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	1 628 902	1 593 989	1 291 214	673 768	1	1	1	(Z)
Payroll, construction workers	1 226 900	1 231 644	1 056 082	556 462	1	1	1	(Z)
Payroll, other employees	402 002	362 345	235 132	117 307	1	1	1	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	373 315	360 261	296 023	140 704	1	1	1	(Z)
Fringe benefits, all employees	540 557	444 171	271 384	157 225	1	1	1	(Z)
Legally required expenditures	349 136	315 910	199 158	82 023	1	1	1	1
Voluntary expenditures	191 421	128 261	72 226	75 202	1	1	1	(Z)
Dollar value of business done	5 094 705	5 003 883	3 649 796	1 882 433	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work	4 952 038	4 862 655	3 540 666	1 803 301	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	3 423 692	2 854 127	2 062 687	972 088	1	1	1	1
Other business receipts	142 666	141 227	109 130	79 133	3	2	1	2
Net value of construction work†	4 486 702	4 510 231	3 233 092	1 709 473	1	1	1	1
Value added††	3 020 993	3 253 345	2 376 184	1 184 420	1	1	1	1
Selected costs	2 073 711	1 750 538	1 273 611	698 013	1	2	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies	1 532 883	1 318 112	903 529	574 784	1	2	1	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others	465 336	352 424	307 574	93 828	2	2	1	2
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	75 492	80 001	62 508	29 402	2	1	1	1
Electricity	12 516	12 184	9 331	5 312	2	2	2	1
Natural and manufactured gas	3 795	3 260	3 259	1 109	3	2	2	2
Gasoline and diesel fuel	55 496	60 043	45 221	19 536	2	1	2	1
On highway use	46 415	50 011	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	9 080	10 031	(NA)	(NA)	5	3	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	3 685	4 513	4 695	3 446	5	3	3	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	139 831	128 315	83 397	40 058	2	2	1	1
For machinery and equipment	105 486	100 090	64 903	32 822	3	2	1	1
For buildings	34 345	28 225	18 494	7 236	4	2	2	2
Selected purchased services	83 306	72 859	57 650	27 858	2	2	1	1
Communication services	24 963	22 321	16 080	8 253	2	2	2	2
Repairs to buildings and other structures	4 660	5 378	3 814	1 828	4	4	2	2
Repairs to machinery and equipment	53 683	45 160	37 755	17 778	3	2	1	1
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	4 952 038	4 862 655	3 540 666	1 803 301	1	1	1	1
Government owned	1 683 311	1 118 531	604 653	331 237	2	2	2	1
Federal	351 957	279 813	(NA)	(NA)	4	2	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	1 331 354	838 717	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	3 268 728	3 744 124	2 936 012	1 472 064	2	2	1	1

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

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

Item	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
			1992	1987
BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	773 537	631 687	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	77 261	71 250	5	3
New	57 172	54 185	5	4
Used	20 090	17 065	7	4
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	36 429	48 131	5	4
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	814 369	654 807	2	2
Depreciation charges during year	80 949	76 477	3	2
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	115 043	115 765	7	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	8 671	8 502	15	6
New buildings and other structures	6 479	6 066	16	6
Used buildings and other structures	2 192	2 435	16	13
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	3 313	4 839	8	17
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	120 401	119 429	7	4
Depreciation charges during year	9 664	8 697	9	3
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	658 494	515 921	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	68 590	62 748	5	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	50 692	48 118	5	4
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	17 805	20 571	8	4
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	17 898	14 630	7	4
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	33 116	43 291	6	4
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	693 968	535 377	2	2
Depreciation charges during year	71 285	67 779	3	2

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

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

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	3 792	2
Value of construction work	4 952 038	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 055	4
Value of construction work	2 209 122	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	56 864	4
End of 1991, materials and supplies	54 844	3
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	1 602	3
Value of construction work	1 841 722	2
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	1 134	3
Value of construction work	901 195	1

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1992										
Number of establishments	3 792	1 349	867	807	556	145	55	9	3	—
All employees**	57 986	2 919	5 441	10 828	16 641	9 866	7 598	2 780	1 913	—
Payroll, all employees	1 628 902	52 532	126 753	272 461	496 248	315 238	245 433	78 004	42 232	—
Dollar value of business done	5 094 705	237 232	416 362	837 824	1 463 424	962 561	794 999	382 302	(D)	—
Value of construction work	4 952 038	231 075	404 941	822 190	1 415 192	944 349	763 913	370 378	(D)	—
Net value of construction work†	4 486 702	207 508	367 475	731 988	1 275 048	875 980	697 565	331 138	(D)	—
Value added††	3 020 993	134 192	249 215	504 797	846 899	553 292	485 827	246 772	(D)	—
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	1 608 375	79 473	129 682	242 825	476 381	340 900	242 824	96 290	(D)	—
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	465 336	23 567	37 466	90 202	140 145	68 368	66 348	39 240	(D)	—
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	139 831	5 266	12 386	22 151	48 391	23 735	17 189	10 713	(D)	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	77 261	3 368	10 769	12 643	25 850	11 183	10 083	3 366	(D)	—
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	814 369	38 269	69 531	157 004	231 994	142 811	132 139	42 622	(D)	—
1987										
All employees**	65 348	(S)	6 918	11 713	17 755	11 124	8 957	2 943	3 163	—
Value of construction work	4 862 655	(S)	413 035	811 373	1 299 448	918 956	762 855	459 328	(D)	—
Value added††	3 253 345	(S)	268 511	514 912	888 567	641 857	496 497	178 696	142 621	—
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	6	6	4	2	3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	—
Net value of construction work†	1	8	7	3	1	2	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	5	23	21	13	3	3	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	—

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1992											
Number of establishments	3 792	(S)	(S)	352	830	569	672	614	278	120	81
All employees**	57 986	(S)	(S)	1 003	3 206	4 096	7 504	12 347	9 816	7 711	11 884
Payroll, all employees	1 628 902	(S)	(S)	9 495	51 432	78 902	175 734	337 462	302 579	249 788	420 636
Dollar value of business done	5 094 705	(S)	(S)	25 188	134 779	201 812	476 569	935 560	952 573	835 452	1 525 651
Value of construction work	4 952 038	(S)	(S)	24 419	133 696	199 055	463 437	908 823	933 781	801 928	1 479 780
Net value of construction work†	4 486 702	(S)	(S)	23 395	124 763	190 147	434 936	838 989	839 762	707 935	1 319 890
Value added††	3 020 993	(S)	(S)	17 220	91 086	145 671	308 948	580 239	555 611	461 436	855 780
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	1 608 375	(S)	(S)	6 945	34 761	47 233	139 120	285 486	302 942	280 023	509 981
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	465 336	(S)	(S)	(S)	8 933	8 908	28 501	69 835	94 019	93 993	159 890
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	139 831	(S)	(S)	661	3 243	6 518	18 231	32 091	24 917	22 458	31 572
Capital expenditures, other than land	77 261	(S)	(S)	*586	1 975	4 969	12 381	15 549	14 534	13 206	13 873
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	814 369	(S)	(S)	(S)	26 063	28 901	110 469	165 265	141 630	129 836	205 387
1987											
All employees**	65 348	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	5 358	7 539	13 618	12 403	8 411	12 074
Value of construction work	4 862 655	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	248 816	443 153	961 404	945 586	721 047	1 357 934
Value added††	3 253 345	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	173 404	302 070	658 396	671 509	457 502	856 396
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	1	(S)	(S)	15	9	8	5	3	3	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	1	(S)	(S)	12	7	7	5	3	3	(Z)	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land	5	(S)	(S)	44	19	27	16	11	3	(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	4 952 038	3 400 849	1 049 136	452 296	1	1	1	2
Building construction	3 368 144	2 524 836	674 687	168 621	1	1	2	3
Single-family houses	105 828	75 623	19 137	11 069	8	9	10	28
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	82 471	65 570	11 655	5 246	6	7	2	15
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	85 507	74 600	8 874	2 033	2	1	6	5
Office buildings	543 864	448 895	82 218	12 751	2	2	4	3
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	645 706	497 292	119 133	29 281	3	3	4	6
Industrial buildings and warehouses	1 069 324	729 270	245 931	94 123	2	2	3	3
Industrial buildings	824 492	532 357	206 732	85 403	2	2	3	3
Warehouses	244 832	196 913	39 199	8 720	4	4	4	14
Religious buildings	68 960	48 316	19 185	1 459	4	4	8	10
Educational buildings	298 443	230 117	63 712	4 615	2	3	3	3
Hospitals and institutional buildings	301 080	207 767	88 661	4 652	1	2	3	4
Farm buildings, nonresidential	27 928	19 348	*7 088	1 492	15	13	43	10
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	63 813	58 260	5 057	496	3	3	9	1
Other nonresidential buildings	75 219	69 778	4 037	1 405	17	18	1	21
Nonbuilding construction	1 534 136	876 013	374 449	283 674	2	2	3	2
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc.	288 586	206 582	62 126	19 878	2	2	4	5
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	162 969	63 254	92 922	6 792	3	6	(Z)	9
Dam and reservoir construction	(D)	(D)	998	243	(D)	(D)	6	18
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities	(D)	(D)	(D)	7 983	(D)	(D)	(D)	20
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	67 412	44 254	7 003	16 155	15	19	22	16
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	27 033	19 448	1 807	5 779	21	24	32	33
Water mains and related facilities	40 379	24 806	5 196	10 377	20	29	28	15
Mass transit construction	51 870	(D)	(D)	*471	(Z)	(D)	(D)	45
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.	221 118	73 152	58 111	89 854	3	3	8	2
Power plants	131 362	46 136	(D)	(D)	3	8	(D)	(D)
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	133 405	110 985	19 045	3 375	4	3	12	7
Sewage treatment plants	82 003	69 260	11 714	1 029	5	5	9	2
Water treatment plants	51 402	41 725	7 331	2 346	4	2	22	10
Water storage facilities	85 525	70 827	6 231	8 466	8	6	20	14
Oilfields	37 131	(D)	(D)	(D)	7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other nonbuilding construction	287 350	174 388	64 300	48 662	5	5	11	8
Construction work, n.s.k.	49 759	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	4 862 655	3 778 867	620 592	235 132	1	1	1	3
Building construction	3 608 424	2 985 155	482 984	140 285	1	1	2	4
Single-family houses	68 448	59 848	6 825	1 774	11	12	24	11
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	157 515	146 039	8 783	2 692	4	4	4	7
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	193 764	173 008	16 126	4 628	2	1	6	18
Office buildings	930 225	832 945	82 321	14 959	1	1	2	4
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	542 481	449 447	75 886	17 147	2	2	3	5
Industrial buildings and warehouses	1 173 121	898 167	200 693	74 260	1	1	2	6
Industrial buildings	882 867	651 255	168 244	63 367	1	2	2	7
Warehouses	290 253	246 912	32 449	10 892	3	3	6	11
Religious buildings	42 482	35 436	5 456	1 589	4	4	7	12
Educational buildings	145 788	107 214	32 832	5 741	3	4	6	13
Hospitals and institutional buildings	182 698	144 191	32 985	5 521	2	2	6	13
Farm buildings, nonresidential	21 707	16 742	2 094	2 870	22	25	25	25
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	53 207	42 305	10 111	791	8	8	8	10
Other nonresidential buildings	96 983	79 807	8 867	8 308	3	3	14	18
Nonbuilding construction	1 026 168	793 712	137 608	94 847	3	3	3	2
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc.	202 129	162 339	28 998	10 792	3	3	7	4
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	106 293	85 813	18 544	1 935	2	3	2	2
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	61 466	52 966	4 205	4 295	4	4	2	21
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.	131 858	85 932	24 389	21 536	3	2	8	3
Power plants	57 840	31 981	4 614	21 243	3	2	18	5
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	130 957	111 749	16 899	2 308	6	6	7	15
Sewage treatment plants	78 348	67 930	8 803	1 614	4	4	11	22
Water treatment plants	52 609	43 818	8 095	694	12	14	8	9
Water storage facilities	124 902	101 929	10 380	12 591	4	5	(Z)	8
Other nonbuilding construction	210 723	161 003	29 578	20 146	8	9	7	14
Construction work, n.s.k.	228 064	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

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

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	3 792	57 986	1 628 902	4 952 038	2 598 439	4 486 702	3 020 993	465 336	1	1	2
Establishments not specializing by type	1 162	21 899	653 852	1 888 736	(NA)	1 735 005	1 159 692	153 731	2	2	2
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	2 630	36 087	975 050	3 063 302	2 598 439	2 751 697	1 861 301	311 605	2	1	3
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	161	3 035	82 550	258 705	197 864	232 546	150 499	26 159	5	3	4
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	71	760	19 454	51 680	51 680	47 538	35 484	4 141	17	13	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	7	176	6 411	18 353	16 916	(D)	12 782	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	18	453	10 932	44 926	36 161	(D)	22 695	(D)	9	6	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	40	786	20 171	72 184	51 873	62 296	35 894	9 888	11	6	9
60 to 69 percent specialization	16	568	16 671	43 267	26 134	38 710	27 233	4 557	6	5	8
51 to 59 percent specialization	9	291	8 911	28 295	15 100	24 749	16 411	3 546	7	2	(Z)
OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	430	5 485	137 713	418 518	356 841	368 915	249 510	49 604	4	5	12
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	232	2 849	67 077	200 374	200 374	179 654	137 744	20 720	6	8	19
90 to 99 percent specialization	30	358	9 810	25 784	23 963	24 238	16 118	1 546	11	9	21
80 to 89 percent specialization	37	747	17 868	54 007	44 325	52 347	32 500	1 659	14	12	27
70 to 79 percent specialization	73	472	13 408	48 392	35 739	38 572	18 923	9 820	15	9	5
60 to 69 percent specialization	33	580	15 188	45 780	28 508	36 914	21 472	*8 867	15	17	49
51 to 59 percent specialization	26	479	14 362	44 181	23 933	37 189	22 753	6 992	12	9	3
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	481	7 004	192 724	553 977	465 264	509 939	368 918	44 038	3	3	11
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	291	3 045	80 835	209 257	209 257	191 871	143 169	17 386	6	4	8
90 to 99 percent specialization	38	903	22 724	83 405	76 564	79 911	48 039	3 494	7	1	2
80 to 89 percent specialization	36	872	25 080	59 497	48 686	56 545	45 910	2 952	5	5	7
70 to 79 percent specialization	53	770	21 218	72 271	51 842	66 286	48 290	5 985	9	7	11
60 to 69 percent specialization	51	1 047	32 007	89 514	56 194	79 876	60 993	*9 637	6	13	48
51 to 59 percent specialization	11	366	10 860	40 034	22 722	35 450	22 518	4 584	5	7	10
WAREHOUSES											
All establishments specializing in type	155	1 340	28 371	77 984	60 392	69 553	49 597	8 430	11	12	15
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	73	407	7 671	20 575	20 575	18 898	14 029	1 677	19	18	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	4	96	3 183	10 176	9 172	(D)	5 688	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	*15	*129	*2 966	*6 548	*5 256	(D)	4 082	(D)	43	42	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	*27	195	3 862	9 216	6 652	9 012	7 370	204	32	26	16
60 to 69 percent specialization	23	371	7 693	23 285	14 306	21 179	13 619	*2 106	24	32	49
51 to 59 percent specialization	*12	142	2 996	8 184	4 432	7 841	4 809	343	26	17	24
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	90	1 023	29 546	87 867	59 717	75 229	50 804	12 638	12	7	1
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	*26	*126	*1 707	3 656	3 656	3 626	2 146	(S)	65	31	(S)
90 to 99 percent specialization	(S)	73	2 628	7 946	7 409	(D)	6 548	(D)	26	16	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	12	160	3 238	9 358	7 553	9 146	7 219	211	21	21	17
70 to 79 percent specialization	9	144	4 120	12 833	9 168	(D)	8 263	(D)	29	30	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization	21	270	9 735	25 844	15 884	23 571	15 543	2 273	10	6	1
51 to 59 percent specialization	9	249	8 118	28 230	16 049	(D)	11 085	(D)	30	11	(D)
HIGHWAYS, STREETS, AND RELATED WORK SUCH AS INSTALLATION OF GUARD RAILS, HIGHWAY SIGNS, LIGHTING, ETC.											
All establishments specializing in type	160	2 456	73 199	217 655	182 800	208 342	133 593	9 314	5	3	1
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	78	1 286	39 004	107 023	107 023	105 869	68 496	1 155	8	4	9
90 to 99 percent specialization	13	195	5 544	21 509	20 604	(D)	10 682	(D)	17	7	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	(S)	206	5 478	13 078	10 819	(D)	7 746	(D)	9	2	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	5	121	3 656	10 108	7 160	(D)	5 219	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization	32	276	5 872	17 908	11 003	17 844	14 340	*64	23	32	66
51 to 59 percent specialization	10	373	13 644	48 029	26 190	41 942	27 109	6 087	4	2	(Z)
BLAST FURNACES, PETROLEUM REFINERIES, CHEMICAL COMPLEXES, ETC.											
All establishments specializing in type	49	1 654	64 142	231 040	186 677	203 051	141 819	27 989	4	3	10
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	26	924	33 983	110 488	110 488	93 226	51 521	17 262	6	4	10
90 to 99 percent specialization	5	193	6 569	17 917	14 951	16 546	9 736	1 371	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
80 to 89 percent specialization	(S)	206	5 478	13 078	10 819	(D)	7 746	(D)	9	2	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	5	121	3 656	10 108	7 160	(D)	5 219	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization	*8	(D)	3 352	9 822	6 006	9 032	6 421	*790	(D)	29	57
51 to 59 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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	3 792	47 138	45 510	47 109	48 891	47 042	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama	44	745	739	762	723	757	12	8	7	7	10	10	10	10
Alaska	12	83	62	71	95	105	17	10	6	11	10	9	9	9
Arizona	77	1 081	1 071	1 075	1 180	998	15	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
Arkansas	30	323	284	344	359	304	21	22	20	20	24	23	23	23
California	468	5 937	5 815	6 049	6 108	5 775	7	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Colorado	69	1 087	980	1 218	1 147	1 002	17	18	16	22	18	17	17	17
Connecticut	53	408	380	386	446	421	16	13	12	12	13	16	16	16
Delaware	14	167	146	166	188	167	30	10	9	8	16	8	8	8
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	225	2 209	1 913	2 420	2 289	2 215	9	10	8	11	11	11	11	11
Georgia	116	1 276	1 442	1 259	1 170	1 233	12	8	7	8	9	9	9	9
Hawaii	19	416	468	384	405	406	10	9	8	9	9	9	9	9
Idaho	27	158	160	162	155	156	32	31	27	29	34	35	35	35
Illinois	149	2 121	1 953	2 137	2 378	2 015	10	5	5	4	4	5	5	5
Indiana	91	1 345	1 206	1 247	1 573	1 356	14	8	8	7	10	7	7	7
Iowa	24	377	369	349	383	408	20	5	(Z)	3	10	4	4	4
Kansas	22	456	459	495	479	490	12	6	3	5	8	9	9	9
Kentucky	31	413	368	389	426	469	14	13	10	9	15	21	21	21
Louisiana	77	695	740	645	695	699	18	10	10	9	10	11	11	11
Maine	7	58	(S)	58	74	60	35	36	(S)	36	31	37	37	37
Maryland	59	909	888	907	946	895	12	6	6	7	8	6	6	6
Massachusetts	79	1 473	1 806	1 268	1 017	1 799	16	7	5	10	12	6	6	6
Michigan	160	1 816	1 565	1 840	2 064	1 797	10	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
Minnesota	54	870	716	874	989	900	20	5	3	5	6	6	6	6
Mississippi	28	282	234	372	254	270	7	15	15	27	19	17	17	17
Missouri	70	1 213	1 242	1 035	1 303	1 270	11	7	7	8	8	7	7	7
Montana	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	30	225	202	215	272	212	36	28	26	29	26	23	23	23
Nevada	28	557	413	514	676	628	18	3	5	3	2	3	3	3
New Hampshire	39	262	223	277	244	303	22	14	12	17	14	15	15	15
New Jersey	131	2 326	2 350	2 371	2 271	2 313	10	6	8	8	3	5	5	5
New Mexico	23	347	359	358	339	334	25	24	21	24	26	27	27	27
New York	282	2 294	2 278	2 375	2 349	2 172	11	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
North Carolina	99	996	938	1 094	1 001	951	14	11	11	13	11	11	11	11
North Dakota	*5	42	25	33	62	*46	45	39	31	31	39	41	41	41
Ohio	147	2 297	2 167	2 303	2 387	2 332	9	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Oklahoma	64	693	734	681	664	693	19	9	9	8	10	10	10	10
Oregon	62	565	573	585	564	538	21	19	21	26	19	14	14	14
Pennsylvania	148	1 660	1 501	1 559	1 895	1 684	15	5	4	4	5	11	11	11
Rhode Island	15	164	138	153	188	176	28	5	3	3	8	4	4	4
South Carolina	60	587	640	550	557	600	20	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
South Dakota	30	142	130	113	149	176	35	20	15	17	21	28	28	28
Tennessee	45	811	790	798	819	838	9	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
Texas	293	3 905	3 756	4 043	4 034	3 786	9	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Utah	51	460	448	458	526	406	18	12	11	11	16	11	11	11
Vermont	5	45	45	35	47	54	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Virginia	73	982	1 160	883	918	968	16	6	8	6	8	6	6	6
Washington	49	893	831	857	1 020	862	18	7	5	10	8	9	9	9
West Virginia	22	187	159	181	211	197	17	24	33	28	25	20	20	20
Wisconsin	78	739	559	721	913	765	18	11	9	16	10	11	11	11
Wyoming	6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

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

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

Location of construction work	1992					1987 value of construction work done in this State	Percent change 1987 (col F) to 1992 (col A)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State				A	C	E
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
United States	4 952 038	3 731	3 861 382	1 920	1 090 656	4 862 655	1.8	1	1	1
Alabama	54 697	44	36 298	43	18 399	60 950	-10.3	7	9	8
Alaska	17 158	12	(D)	2	(D)	17 292	-8	8	(D)	(D)
Arizona	100 506	77	88 428	22	12 078	88 457	13.6	6	7	9
Arkansas	30 097	26	24 281	37	5 816	29 516	2.0	9	11	6
California	804 198	468	725 932	53	78 266	882 016	-8.8	2	2	1
Colorado	80 521	65	72 339	24	8 182	55 501	45.1	16	18	8
Connecticut	64 487	53	55 804	36	8 683	101 139	-36.2	5	6	6
Delaware	20 836	14	13 982	37	6 854	20 631	1.0	5	4	12
District of Columbia	20 132	-	-	36	20 132	18 461	9.0	4	-	4
Florida	201 556	225	178 519	70	23 037	187 223	7.7	5	6	3
Georgia	120 140	116	92 768	77	27 373	149 641	-19.7	5	6	3
Hawaii	115 404	19	77 119	*16	38 285	53 371	116.2	4	6	1
Idaho	16 780	(S)	14 050	10	2 730	15 396	9.0	22	27	12
Illinois	250 611	148	204 186	64	46 425	252 249	-6	3	4	2
Indiana	124 364	84	93 153	62	31 211	77 207	61.1	5	7	4
Iowa	22 954	23	12 406	38	10 548	19 001	20.8	4	6	7
Kansas	38 356	21	20 353	35	18 004	28 243	35.8	3	4	4
Kentucky	42 324	25	18 706	71	23 618	46 846	-9.7	2	5	2
Louisiana	87 868	77	61 047	38	26 821	75 415	16.5	11	16	1
Maine	8 345	(S)	*4 035	13	4 310	16 634	-49.8	27	55	6
Maryland	68 126	54	51 468	65	16 659	84 825	-19.7	8	10	4
Massachusetts	105 175	78	81 620	55	23 554	184 697	-43.1	5	7	3
Michigan	206 790	160	199 756	31	7 033	213 555	-3.2	8	8	2
Minnesota	77 409	54	70 891	14	6 517	123 694	-37.4	7	8	3
Mississippi	29 256	27	15 781	40	13 475	24 640	18.7	13	22	11
Missouri	107 401	66	88 710	51	18 691	77 534	38.5	6	7	9
Montana	4 091	2	(D)	6	(D)	1 857	120.3	1	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	16 490	30	11 207	29	5 283	13 821	19.3	9	14	4
Nevada	89 998	28	71 895	31	18 104	45 579	97.5	7	8	7
New Hampshire	18 202	38	13 527	*18	4 675	13 593	33.9	12	16	2
New Jersey	150 075	122	102 173	62	47 902	192 414	-22.0	2	3	1
New Mexico	38 015	23	20 082	25	17 932	8 379	353.7	8	14	9
New York	430 923	282	291 786	85	139 137	446 441	-3.5	3	4	1
North Carolina	84 253	99	54 949	49	29 304	64 835	30.0	8	13	2
North Dakota	8 205	*5	6 121	*9	*2 083	12 718	-35.5	33	38	62
Ohio	239 501	147	182 204	71	57 297	164 092	46.0	4	5	2
Oklahoma	38 430	59	34 111	12	4 320	36 543	5.2	12	14	2
Oregon	73 545	61	52 989	20	20 556	12 700	479.1	15	21	(Z)
Pennsylvania	242 582	147	142 292	101	100 290	226 898	6.9	4	7	2
Rhode Island	18 466	15	(D)	9	(D)	9 709	90.2	2	(D)	(D)
South Carolina	44 886	57	28 967	41	15 919	36 294	23.7	9	14	7
South Dakota	9 310	29	*8 587	*7	723	5 696	63.5	39	43	23
Tennessee	49 098	45	34 814	33	14 284	77 763	-36.9	4	5	10
Texas	250 605	291	229 260	55	21 345	230 937	8.5	4	4	11
Utah	30 686	49	23 741	9	6 945	36 317	-15.5	11	14	1
Vermont	4 690	(S)	4 253	*17	437	8 292	-43.4	2	(Z)	18
Virginia	78 298	72	55 089	75	23 209	120 088	-34.8	6	8	11
Washington	97 004	49	77 221	42	19 782	104 727	-7.4	7	9	3
West Virginia	28 456	22	13 857	37	14 600	25 054	13.6	12	24	7
Wisconsin	83 004	78	65 035	24	17 968	53 026	56.5	7	9	(Z)
Wyoming	7 732	6	(D)	9	(D)	10 724	-27.9	4	(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	5 094 705	5 003 883	1	1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS				
Heavy construction contractor	55 500	(NA)	2	(NA)
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS				
Curtain wall installation contractor	241 219	209 561	3	2
Glass and glazing contractor	61 766	27 972	4	1
Millwright	53 096	53 252	4	9
Precast concrete installation contractor	303 008	236 869	4	3
Reinforcing steel contractor	1 041 360	933 933	2	2
Special cases	36 817	(NA)	13	(NA)
Storage tanks, metal: erection contractor	467 820	230 367	3	11
Structural steel erection contractor	2 468 542	2 888 258	1	1
Other construction activities	213 718	237 082	5	(NA)
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Manufacturing	60 997	17 923	5	7
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others	30 391	29 294	3	7
Other business activities	47 061	97 373	6	(NA)
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	13 410	41 999	6	6

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

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

Selected statistics	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1992
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT			
Number of employees**	15.3	16.3	2
Number of construction workers.....	12.4	13.6	2
Number of all other employees	2.9	2.6	2
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 429.6	396.8	2
Payroll, construction workers.....	do-- 323.6	306.6	2
Payroll, other employees	do-- 106.0	90.2	2
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 1 343.7	1 245.7	2
Value of construction work	do-- 1 306.0	1 210.5	2
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	do-- 424.2	348.0	2
Construction work subcontracted to others	do-- 122.7	87.7	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	do-- 36.9	31.9	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	do-- 20.4	17.7	5
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do-- 214.8	163.0	3
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 28.1	24.4	1
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 87.9	76.6	1
Value added††	do-- 52.1	49.8	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers.....	\$1,000 26.0	22.5	1
Value of construction work	do-- 105.1	88.8	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees	\$1,000 37.1	34.1	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.329	.328	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.325	.288	1
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.094	.072	2
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.691	.587	1
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.028	.026	2

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

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

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar value of construction work				
				Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
United States	15.3	28.1	105.1	.329	.325	.094	.691	.028
Alabama	20.0	23.4	58.1	.472	(D)	.054	.540	.060
Alaska	9.8	65.8	315.2	.299	.318	(D)	.620	.024
Arizona	17.7	21.9	100.5	.273	.471	.113	.751	(S)
Arkansas	13.2	19.8	94.7	.257	.331	.040	(S)	*.008
California	16.3	31.0	128.2	.310	.397	.063	.842	.028
Colorado	18.8	28.0	103.7	.324	.283	.138	.721	.025
Connecticut	10.3	31.3	149.7	.281	.470	.149	.492	.050
Delaware	15.8	33.2	146.1	.309	.302	.260	.736	.018
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	12.1	21.2	87.3	.301	.405	.124	.756	.026
Georgia	13.6	20.9	85.9	.301	.342	.167	.594	.032
Hawaii	25.6	47.1	185.4	.303	(D)	.084	.823	.015
Idaho	7.4	25.1	95.5	.329	.317	.095	.321	.056
Illinois	17.5	30.8	106.6	.357	.308	.083	.835	.035
Indiana	17.7	28.0	78.8	.423	.300	.061	.734	.038
Iowa	19.0	25.6	61.7	.496	(D)	(D)	.885	.025
Kansas	23.8	24.4	72.9	.391	.339	.024	.844	.028
Kentucky	17.1	26.4	97.5	.344	(D)	.062	.719	.033
Louisiana	11.3	22.3	96.3	.291	.293	.053	.542	.023
Maine	(D)	(D)	75.4	.411	.385	-	(S)	(S)
Maryland	18.6	30.9	106.2	.349	.361	.054	.797	.018
Massachusetts	21.5	33.4	97.7	.392	.222	.087	.901	.014
Michigan	14.4	29.9	132.9	.285	.322	.126	.507	.017
Minnesota	19.1	35.3	118.8	.354	.238	.062	.916	.029
Mississippi	11.7	16.7	78.7	.250	.366	.117	.652	.022
Missouri	21.8	33.4	158.6	.264	.254	.112	.500	.023
Montana	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	9.6	19.1	51.7	.474	(D)	(D)	.744	.026
Nevada	24.1	34.7	135.4	.305	(D)	.068	(S)	.017
New Hampshire	8.7	23.3	81.7	.366	(D)	.063	.902	.022
New Jersey	21.7	29.9	115.2	.317	.258	.118	.440	.021
New Mexico	17.6	17.9	60.3	.338	.482	.023	.488	.025
New York	10.5	35.1	133.6	.341	.265	.109	.713	.028
North Carolina	12.0	19.2	63.9	.359	.244	.076	.611	.046
North Dakota	12.2	24.1	145.7	.264	(D)	(D)	*.433	.032
Ohio	18.6	26.8	89.9	.354	.346	.113	.698	.029
Oklahoma	13.3	23.3	81.0	.355	.413	.094	.355	.023
Oregon	10.5	21.4	99.5	.248	.350	*.170	.602	.029
Pennsylvania	13.7	27.3	106.0	.314	.279	.078	.572	.034
Rhode Island	14.3	46.3	182.5	.328	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina	12.0	21.9	65.5	.407	.213	.117	.740	*.046
South Dakota	5.7	17.7	88.4	.239	(D)	.193	(S)	(D)
Tennessee	21.6	23.3	71.3	.391	.338	.071	.681	.023
Texas	15.9	23.7	79.9	.355	.338	.090	.573	.041
Utah	11.1	33.8	124.3	.334	.362	.138	.912	.015
Vermont	11.6	33.3	126.2	.340	.189	.039	(S)	.033
Virginia	16.5	27.0	91.4	.360	.296	.117	.830	.030
Washington	22.8	37.1	134.1	.349	(D)	.101	.669	.034
West Virginia	11.6	18.9	88.4	.287	.345	.072	.461	*.050
Wisconsin	11.3	31.2	103.4	.363	(D)	.036	.578	.019
Wyoming	6.8	(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.