

Alabama: 2002

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2002 Economic Census

Construction

Geographic Area Series



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

- Policymaking agencies of the federal government use the data to monitor economic activity and to assess the effectiveness of policies.
- 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, which allows them to 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.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 2002 Economic Census are published primarily according to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS was first adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico in 1997. The 2002 Economic Census covers the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information
52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), largely covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 100 subsectors (three-digit codes), 317 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1,179 industries (six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO HISTORICAL INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Prior to the 1997 Economic Census, data were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The 1997 Economic Census *Bridge Between NAICS and SIC* demonstrates the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it may not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

Most industry classifications remained unchanged between 1997 and 2002, but NAICS 2002 includes substantial revisions within the construction and wholesale trade sectors, and a number of revisions for the retail trade and information sectors. These changes are noted in industry definitions and will be demonstrated in the *Bridge Between NAICS 2002 and NAICS 1997*.

For 2002, data for enterprise support establishments (those functioning primarily to support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a warehouse or a research and development laboratory) are included in the industry that reflects their activities (such as warehousing). For 1997, such establishments were termed auxiliaries and were excluded from industry totals.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company. (For selected industries, only payroll, employment, and classification are collected for individual establishments, while other data are collected on a consolidated basis.)

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for states, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, counties, and corporate municipalities (places) including cities, towns, townships, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from administrative sources is used as a basis for coding.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

All results of the 2002 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on digital versatile discs (DVD-ROMs) for sale by the Census Bureau. The American FactFinder system at the Internet site allows selective retrieval and downloading of the data. For more information, including a description of reports being issued, see the Internet site, write to the U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-6100, or call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components 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 the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart

from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated, providing comparable census data across economic sectors and 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 report forms.

The range of industries covered in the economic census expanded between 1967 and 2002. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity. New for 2002 is coverage of four industries classified in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector under the SIC system: landscape architectural services, landscaping services, veterinary services, and pet care services.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. Reports for 1997 were published primarily on the Internet and copies of 1992 reports are also available there. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987, 1992, and 1997 Economic Censuses contain databases that include all or nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for the 2002 Economic Census and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 2002 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/census02/guide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the census will be published in the *History of the 2002 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

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Construction

SCOPE

The Construction sector (sector 23) comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale, as building sites also are included in this sector.

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts).

Establishments primarily engaged in contracts that include responsibility for all aspects of individual construction projects are commonly known as general contractors, but also may be known as design-builders, construction managers, turnkey contractors, or (in cases where two or more establishments jointly secure a general contract) joint-venture contractors. Construction managers that provide oversight and scheduling only (i.e., agency) as well as construction managers that are responsible for the entire project (i.e., at risk) are included as general contractor type establishments. Establishments of the "general contractor type" frequently arrange construction of separate parts of their projects through subcontracts with other construction establishments.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to produce a specific component (e.g., masonry, painting, and electrical work) of a construction project are commonly known as specialty trade contractors. Activities of specialty trade contractors are usually subcontracted from other construction establishments but, especially in remodeling and repair construction, the work may be done directly for the owner of the property.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to construct buildings to be sold on sites that they own are known as operative builders, but also may be known as speculative builders or merchant builders. Operative builders produce buildings in a manner similar to general contractors, but their production processes also include site acquisition and securing of financial backing. Operative builders are most often associated with the construction of residential buildings. Like general contractors, they may subcontract all or part of the actual construction work on their buildings.

There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors.

Subsector 236, Construction of Buildings, comprises establishments of the general contractor type and operative builders involved in the construction of buildings. Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, comprises establishments involved in the construction of engineering projects. Subsector 238, Specialty Trade Contractors, comprises establishments engaged in specialty trade activities generally needed in the construction of all types of buildings.

Exclusions. Force account construction is construction work performed by an enterprise primarily engaged in some business other than construction for its own account and use, using employees of the enterprise. This activity is not included in the construction sector unless the construction work performed is the primary activity of a separate establishment of the enterprise.

The installation and the ongoing repair and maintenance of telecommunications and utility networks is excluded from construction when the establishments performing the work are not independent contractors. Although a growing proportion of this work is subcontracted to independent contractors in the Construction Sector, the operating units of telecommunications and utility companies performing this work are included with the telecommunications or utility activities.

The tabulations for this sector do not include central administrative offices, warehouses, or other establishments that serve construction establishments within the same organization. Data for such establishments are classified according to the nature of the service they provide. For example, separate headquarters establishments are reported in NAICS Sector 55, Management of Companies and Enterprises.

The reports described below exclude establishments of firms with no paid employees. These “nonemployers,” typically self-employed individuals or partnerships operating businesses that they have not chosen to incorporate, are reported separately in *Nonemployer Statistics*. The contribution of nonemployers, relatively large for this sector, may be examined at www.census.gov/nonemployerimpact.

Definitions. Industry categories are defined in Appendix B, NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions. Other terms are defined in Appendix A, Explanation of Terms.

REPORTS

The following reports provide statistics on this sector.

Industry Series. There are 31 reports, each covering a single NAICS industry (six-digit code). These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by construction, cost of materials, value of construction work, value of business done, capital expenditures, etc. The industry reports also include selected statistics for states. While most of the state data in the industry series reports are by physical location of the establishment, some data are available by reported location of the construction work. The data in industry reports are preliminary and subject to change in the following reports.

Geographic Area Series. There are 51 separate reports, one for each state and the District of Columbia. Each state report present similar statistics at the “all construction” level for each state.

Subject Series:

- **Industry General Summary.** This report contains industry statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry reports.
- **Industry Kind Of Business and Type of Construction Summary.** This report contains industry kind of business and types of construction statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry reports.
- **Geographic Area Summary.** This report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

Other reports. Data for this sector are also included in reports with multisector coverage, including *Nonemployer Statistics*, *Comparative Statistics*, *Bridge Between 2002 NAICS and 1997 NAICS*, *Business Expenses*, and the Survey of Business Owners reports.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

1. The United States as a whole.
2. States and the District of Columbia.

3. Census regions. The regions are made up of groups of states as follows:

- a. Northeast region: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont
- b. Midwest region: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin
- c. South region: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia
- d. West region: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 2002 data are expressed in 2002 dollars, and 1997 data, in 1997 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1997 AND 2002 ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Both the 2002 Economic Census and the 1997 Economic Census present data based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). There were substantial revisions made to the entire construction sector, for 2002. These changes are:

1. Each subsector has been reclassified in 2002 to:
 - 236—Construction of Buildings
 - 237—Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
 - 238—Specialty Trade Contractors
2. Adopted several mining industries:
 - oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction, now in Industry 237120
 - site preparation and related construction activities on a contract or fee basis, now in Industry 238910.

More detailed information of NAICS changes from 1997 to 2002, may be examined at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/n02ton97.htm>.

In addition, there have been several additional data tables added, which did not exist in 1997. These tables for 2002 include e-commerce value of business done and leased and nonleased detail employment statistics by subsectors. Also included is housing starts by single NAICS industry (six-digit code).

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data compiled for this sector are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to identify all cases in the actual universe; definition and classification difficulties; differences in the interpretation of questions; errors in recording or coding the data obtained; and other errors of collection, response, coverage, processing, and estimation for missing or misreported data.

No direct measurement of these effects has been obtained except for estimation for missing or misreported data, as by the percentages shown in the tables. Precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize the effects of nonsampling errors. More information on the reliability of the data is included in Appendix C, Methodology.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments in a specific industry or geographic area is not considered a disclosure; therefore, this information may be released even though other information is withheld. Techniques employed to limit disclosure are discussed at www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/disclosure.htm.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The U.S. Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place contain data related to construction sector census data. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity. The construction sector census data covers both new construction and maintenance and repair work done by establishments classified in the construction industries. Significant amounts of construction are done by establishments classified outside of construction (real estate, manufacturing, utilities, and communications, for example), as both "force account" construction and construction done for others. In addition, the C30 series includes construction-related expenses such as architectural and engineering costs and the costs of materials supplied by owners that are normally not reflected in construction sector census data.

Data contained in the 2002 construction sector 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.

In addition, the County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county, and Statistics of U.S. Businesses provides annual statistics classified by the employment size of the enterprise, further classified by industry for the United States, and by broader categories for states and metropolitan areas.

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Questions about these data may be directed to the U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturing & Construction Division, Information Services Center, 301-763-4673 or ask.census.gov.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with these data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue
N	Not available or not comparable
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards
X	Not applicable
Z	Less than half the unit shown
a	0 to 19 employees
b	20 to 99 employees
c	100 to 249 employees
e	250 to 499 employees
f	500 to 999 employees
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees
m	100,000 employees or more

p 10 to 19 percent estimated
q 20 to 29 percent estimated
r Revised
s Sampling error exceeds 40 percent
nsk Not specified by kind
– Represents zero (page image/print only)
(CC) Consolidated city
(IC) Independent city

Table 1. Employment Statistics for Establishments by State: 2002

[Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Number of construction workers in				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
			Total	Construction workers	March	May	August	November	Total	Construction workers	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
ALABAMA											
23	Construction	9 345	98 555	74 668	72 420	75 733	76 184	74 336	2 992 730	2 079 273	2
236	Construction of buildings	2 862	25 486	17 733	17 307	17 917	18 112	17 594	866 960	519 083	3
2361	Residential building construction ..	2 156	8 729	5 371	5 364	5 569	5 419	5 134	229 949	121 743	6
23611	Residential building construction ..	2 156	8 729	5 371	5 364	5 569	5 419	5 134	229 949	121 743	6
236115	New single-family housing construction (except operative builders)	625	2 732	1 762	1 721	1 814	1 832	1 682	67 696	34 491	12
236116	New multifamily housing construction (except operative builders)	86	480	329	317	327	348	322	14 652	8 836	16
236117	New housing operative builders	482	2 453	1 253	1 224	1 349	1 240	1 200	80 514	38 340	10
236118	Residential remodelers	963	3 065	2 027	2 103	2 079	1 999	1 929	67 087	40 076	11
2362	Nonresidential building construction	706	16 757	12 361	11 942	12 349	12 693	12 461	637 011	397 340	2
23621	Industrial building construction ..	73	4 877	3 846	3 327	3 933	4 139	3 985	206 704	140 240	2
236210	Industrial building construction	73	4 877	3 846	3 327	3 933	4 139	3 985	206 704	140 240	2
23622	Commercial and institutional building construction	633	11 880	8 515	8 615	8 415	8 554	8 476	430 307	257 100	3
236220	Commercial and institutional building construction	633	11 880	8 515	8 615	8 415	8 554	8 476	430 307	257 100	3
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	835	17 128	13 417	12 911	13 812	13 678	13 269	655 496	480 370	2
2371	Utility system construction	292	7 681	5 878	5 681	6 085	5 820	5 928	374 976	276 013	3
23711	Water and sewer line and related structures construction	162	2 776	2 129	2 117	2 101	2 176	2 124	84 729	57 518	6
237110	Water and sewer line and related structures construction	162	2 776	2 129	2 117	2 101	2 176	2 124	84 729	57 518	6
23712	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	20	2 447	2 034	2 098	2 204	1 880	1 957	199 698	151 952	1
237120	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	20	2 447	2 034	2 098	2 204	1 880	1 957	199 698	151 952	1
23713	Power and communication line and related structures construction	110	2 457	1 715	1 466	1 781	1 764	1 847	90 550	66 543	6
237130	Power and communication line and related structures construction	110	2 457	1 715	1 466	1 781	1 764	1 847	90 550	66 543	6
2372	Land subdivision	205	576	182	282	179	134	*132	14 030	4 247	20
23721	Land subdivision	205	576	182	282	179	134	*132	14 030	4 247	20
237210	Land subdivision	205	576	182	282	179	134	*132	14 030	4 247	20
2373	Highway, street, and bridge construction	181	7 940	6 651	6 221	6 902	6 970	6 509	236 481	178 862	4
23731	Highway, street, and bridge construction	181	7 940	6 651	6 221	6 902	6 970	6 509	236 481	178 862	4
237310	Highway, street, and bridge construction	181	7 940	6 651	6 221	6 902	6 970	6 509	236 481	178 862	4
2379	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	156	931	707	726	647	754	700	30 010	21 247	21
23799	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	156	931	707	726	647	754	700	30 010	21 247	21
237990	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	156	931	707	726	647	754	700	30 010	21 247	21
238	Specialty trade contractors	5 648	55 941	43 518	42 203	44 004	44 394	43 473	1 470 274	1 079 820	2
2381	Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	1 498	13 320	10 761	10 596	10 754	10 984	10 709	310 850	232 790	5
23811	Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	362	3 014	2 532	2 363	2 646	2 570	2 550	66 004	52 292	12
238110	Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	362	3 014	2 532	2 363	2 646	2 570	2 550	66 004	52 292	12
23812	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	*48	1 394	1 224	1 355	1 206	1 249	1 085	51 358	43 261	6
238120	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	*48	1 394	1 224	1 355	1 206	1 249	1 085	51 358	43 261	6
23813	Framing contractors	158	947	671	660	583	687	752	13 700	10 017	26
238130	Framing contractors	158	947	671	660	583	687	752	13 700	10 017	26
23814	Masonry contractors	393	3 340	2 919	2 918	2 888	2 963	2 907	70 631	58 173	11
238140	Masonry contractors	393	3 340	2 919	2 918	2 888	2 963	2 907	70 631	58 173	11
23815	Glass and glazing contractors ..	55	1 031	724	755	759	730	653	33 382	20 302	7
238150	Glass and glazing contractors	55	1 031	724	755	759	730	653	33 382	20 302	7
23816	Roofing contractors	344	2 684	2 010	1 880	1 978	2 072	2 109	56 668	36 652	14
238160	Roofing contractors	344	2 684	2 010	1 880	1 978	2 072	2 109	56 668	36 652	14
23817	Siding contractors	*63	303	236	237	229	259	218	6 907	4 732	25
238170	Siding contractors	*63	303	236	237	229	259	218	6 907	4 732	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment Statistics for Establishments by State: 2002—Con.

[Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Number of construction workers in				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
			Total	Construction workers	March	May	August	November	Total	Construction workers	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
ALABAMA—Con.											
23	Construction—Con.										
238	Specialty trade contractors—Con.										
2381	Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors—Con.										
23819	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors...	*74	607	446	428	466	454	435	12 198	7 361	20
238190	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	*74	607	446	428	466	454	435	12 198	7 361	20
2382	Building equipment contractors ...	2 249	26 367	20 323	19 720	20 627	20 284	20 662	764 794	564 115	2
23821	Electrical Contractors	780	9 638	7 665	7 571	7 560	7 686	7 843	290 105	221 369	5
238210	Electrical Contractors	780	9 638	7 665	7 571	7 560	7 686	7 843	290 105	221 369	5
23822	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	1 425	15 134	11 462	11 018	11 827	11 576	11 428	430 252	308 967	3
238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	1 425	15 134	11 462	11 018	11 827	11 576	11 428	430 252	308 967	3
23829	Other building equipment contractors	43	1 595	1 196	1 131	1 240	1 022	1 390	44 437	33 779	2
238290	Other building equipment contractors	43	1 595	1 196	1 131	1 240	1 022	1 390	44 437	33 779	2
2383	Building finishing contractors	1 155	9 058	6 947	6 528	7 112	7 404	6 745	213 443	155 171	8
23831	Drywall and insulation contractors	210	2 680	2 098	2 025	2 079	2 207	2 084	80 497	58 726	11
238310	Drywall and insulation contractors	210	2 680	2 098	2 025	2 079	2 207	2 084	80 497	58 726	11
23832	Painting and wall covering contractors	307	2 612	2 004	1 820	2 001	2 225	1 970	45 382	34 081	19
238320	Painting and wall covering contractors	307	2 612	2 004	1 820	2 001	2 225	1 970	45 382	34 081	19
23833	Flooring contractors	122	880	553	535	567	576	535	21 707	13 556	24
238330	Flooring contractors	122	880	553	535	567	576	535	21 707	13 556	24
23834	Tile and terrazzo contractors	123	837	685	657	710	686	687	19 490	13 366	30
238340	Tile and terrazzo contractors	123	837	685	657	710	686	687	19 490	13 366	30
23835	Finish carpentry contractors ...	359	1 536	1 195	1 101	1 323	1 290	1 067	32 886	25 770	21
238350	Finish carpentry contractors ..	359	1 536	1 195	1 101	1 323	1 290	1 067	32 886	25 770	21
23839	Other building finishing contractors	*34	511	412	390	433	421	402	13 481	9 672	25
238390	Other building finishing contractors	*34	511	412	390	433	421	402	13 481	9 672	25
2389	Other specialty trade contractors ..	747	7 196	5 487	5 359	5 510	5 722	5 357	181 187	127 744	8
23891	Site preparation contractors	394	4 616	3 667	3 632	3 643	3 812	3 579	119 238	84 336	9
238910	Site preparation contractors ..	394	4 616	3 667	3 632	3 643	3 812	3 579	119 238	84 336	9
23899	All other specialty trade contractors	353	2 580	1 820	1 727	1 867	1 910	1 778	61 949	43 408	13
238990	All other specialty trade contractors	353	2 580	1 820	1 727	1 867	1 910	1 778	61 949	43 408	13

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 2. General Statistics for Establishments by State: 2002

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

NAICS code	Industry	E ¹	Value of business done ²	Value of construction work ²	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Total rental costs	Capital expenditures, except land	Gross book value of depreciable assets, end-of-year
ALABAMA											
23	Construction	1	15 582 292	15 418 544	10 953 799	6 767 692	4 349 855	4 464 744	226 265	259 398	2 570 184
236	Construction of buildings	1	7 409 912	7 371 256	3 881 136	2 120 158	1 799 635	3 490 119	52 160	61 998	462 390
2361	Residential building construction ..	2	2 378 322	2 352 156	1 472 269	584 968	913 466	879 887	12 129	16 407	148 664
23611	Residential building construction	2	2 378 322	2 352 156	1 472 269	584 968	913 466	879 887	12 129	16 407	148 664
236115	New single-family housing construction (except operative builders)	2	628 339	621 596	382 939	170 235	219 447	238 657	3 389	4 438	39 116
236116	New multifamily housing construction (except operative builders)	2	171 314	168 450	106 051	57 301	51 613	62 400	851	\$ ¹ 773	\$ ⁸ 153
236117	New housing operative builders	1	1 126 847	1 110 839	693 910	191 090	518 829	416 929	3 943	6 182	72 127
236118	Residential remodelers	5	451 821	451 271	289 369	166 342	123 578	161 902	3 946	4 013	29 268
2362	Nonresidential building construction	1	5 031 591	5 019 100	2 408 868	1 535 190	886 168	2 610 232	40 031	45 592	313 727
23621	Industrial building construction ..	2	932 713	931 709	545 550	308 873	237 681	386 159	10 065	6 454	71 028
236210	Industrial building construction	2	932 713	931 709	545 550	308 873	237 681	386 159	10 065	6 454	71 028
23622	Commercial and institutional building construction	1	4 098 878	4 087 391	1 863 318	1 226 317	648 488	2 224 073	29 966	39 138	242 698
236220	Commercial and institutional building construction	1	4 098 878	4 087 391	1 863 318	1 226 317	648 488	2 224 073	29 966	39 138	242 698
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	1	2 963 658	2 892 762	2 484 518	1 762 789	792 626	408 244	59 343	84 219	1 023 056
2371	Utility system construction	-	1 354 924	D	1 228 878	989 191	D	D	23 789	20 989	237 524
23711	Water and sewer line and related structures construction	1	451 020	450 905	386 296	230 764	155 647	64 609	13 310	12 765	134 696
237110	Water and sewer line and related structures construction	1	451 020	450 905	386 296	230 764	155 647	64 609	13 310	12 765	134 696
23712	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	-	633 840	633 840	613 173	538 159	75 014	20 668	7 024	3 136	45 712
237120	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	-	633 840	633 840	613 173	538 159	75 014	20 668	7 024	3 136	45 712
23713	Power and communication line and related structures construction	-	270 063	D	229 409	220 268	D	D	3 455	5 088	57 116
237130	Power and communication line and related structures construction	-	270 063	D	229 409	220 268	D	D	3 455	5 088	57 116
2372	Land subdivision	4	183 156	178 841	144 135	112 329	36 122	34 706	2 671	2 117	23 294
23721	Land subdivision	4	183 156	178 841	144 135	112 329	36 122	34 706	2 671	2 117	23 294
237210	Land subdivision	4	183 156	178 841	144 135	112 329	36 122	34 706	2 671	2 117	23 294
2373	Highway, street, and bridge construction	2	1 311 772	1 259 764	1 008 790	593 982	466 815	250 975	30 622	55 743	664 525
23731	Highway, street, and bridge construction	2	1 311 772	1 259 764	1 008 790	593 982	466 815	250 975	30 622	55 743	664 525
237310	Highway, street, and bridge construction	2	1 311 772	1 259 764	1 008 790	593 982	466 815	250 975	30 622	55 743	664 525
2379	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	4	113 806	D	102 716	67 287	D	D	2 261	5 370	97 714
23799	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	4	113 806	D	102 716	67 287	D	D	2 261	5 370	97 714
237990	Other heavy and civil engineering construction	4	113 806	D	102 716	67 287	D	D	2 261	5 370	97 714
238	Specialty trade contractors	2	5 208 721	5 154 526	4 588 145	2 884 745	1 757 595	566 381	114 761	113 181	1 084 737
2381	Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2	1 062 266	1 052 940	930 106	568 340	371 092	122 834	27 160	24 876	201 751
23811	Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	1	233 687	D	206 379	125 760	D	D	4 139	9 015	51 783
238110	Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	1	233 687	D	206 379	125 760	D	D	4 139	9 015	51 783
23812	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	2	127 487	124 718	113 523	89 705	26 587	11 195	7 602	2 035	38 673
238120	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	2	127 487	124 718	113 523	89 705	26 587	11 195	7 602	2 035	38 673
23813	Framing contractors	-	\$ ⁷² 009	D	D	\$ ¹¹ 705	D	D	191	432	5 266
238130	Framing contractors	-	\$ ⁷² 009	D	D	\$ ¹¹ 705	D	D	191	432	5 266
23814	Masonry contractors	3	215 294	211 861	190 823	141 914	52 342	21 038	4 689	3 562	32 984
238140	Masonry contractors	3	215 294	211 861	190 823	141 914	52 342	21 038	4 689	3 562	32 984
23815	Glass and glazing contractors ..	1	124 158	D	118 979	67 719	D	D	3 938	719	D
238150	Glass and glazing contractors	1	124 158	D	118 979	67 719	D	D	3 938	719	D
23816	Roofing contractors	2	224 103	224 073	201 566	96 199	105 396	22 507	4 959	5 213	46 711
238160	Roofing contractors	2	224 103	224 073	201 566	96 199	105 396	22 507	4 959	5 213	46 711
23817	Siding contractors	2	24 377	24 163	D	7 125	D	D	590	191	D
238170	Siding contractors	2	24 377	24 163	D	7 125	D	D	590	191	D
23819	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	-	41 153	D	D	28 212	D	D	1 051	\$ ³ 710	D
238190	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	-	41 153	D	D	28 212	D	D	1 051	\$ ³ 710	D

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. General Statistics for Establishments by State: 2002—Con.

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

NAICS code	Industry	E ¹	Value of business done ²	Value of construction work ²	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Total rental costs	Capital expenditures, except land	Gross book value of depreciable assets, end-of-year
ALABAMA—Con.											
23	Construction—Con.										
238	Specialty trade contractors—Con.										
2382	Building equipment contractors . . .	1	2 555 573	2 521 382	2 308 460	1 428 527	914 123	212 922	43 444	42 479	411 714
23821	Electrical Contractors	1	898 278	D	837 372	516 730	D	D	13 731	17 841	104 182
238210	Electrical Contractors	1	898 278	D	837 372	516 730	D	D	13 731	17 841	104 182
23822	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	2	1 517 258	1 490 919	1 339 679	818 944	547 075	151 240	27 315	23 509	290 264
238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	2	1 517 258	1 490 919	1 339 679	818 944	547 075	151 240	27 315	23 509	290 264
23829	Other building equipment contractors	—	140 037	D	131 408	92 853	D	D	2 398	1 130	17 268
238290	Other building equipment contractors	—	140 037	D	131 408	92 853	D	D	2 398	1 130	17 268
2383	Building finishing contractors	2	809 657	806 853	698 788	455 474	246 117	108 066	12 490	12 811	108 734
23831	Drywall and insulation contractors	1	292 210	291 089	234 070	144 088	91 103	\$57 019	3 720	2 602	26 200
238310	Drywall and insulation contractors	1	292 210	291 089	234 070	144 088	91 103	\$57 019	3 720	2 602	26 200
23832	Painting and wall covering contractors	2	132 940	132 466	118 052	83 834	34 693	14 413	2 176	2 288	24 273
238320	Painting and wall covering contractors	2	132 940	132 466	118 052	83 834	34 693	14 413	2 176	2 288	24 273
23833	Flooring contractors	3	88 442	88 051	78 509	48 651	30 249	9 542	991	2 004	12 993
238330	Flooring contractors	3	88 442	88 051	78 509	48 651	30 249	9 542	991	2 004	12 993
23834	Tile and terrazzo contractors	—	65 898	D	62 869	40 704	D	D	1 046	1 758	7 780
238340	Tile and terrazzo contractors	—	65 898	D	62 869	40 704	D	D	1 046	1 758	7 780
23835	Finish carpentry contractors	4	185 631	D	164 232	107 850	D	D	3 542	3 503	\$32 444
238350	Finish carpentry contractors	4	185 631	D	164 232	107 850	D	D	3 542	3 503	\$32 444
23839	Other building finishing contractors	4	44 537	D	41 056	30 347	D	D	1 015	656	5 045
238390	Other building finishing contractors	4	44 537	D	41 056	30 347	D	D	1 015	656	5 045
2389	Other specialty trade contractors	2	781 226	773 350	650 792	432 405	226 263	122 559	31 667	33 015	362 537
23891	Site preparation contractors	1	519 646	515 194	416 796	286 142	135 107	98 397	25 967	25 010	299 939
238910	Site preparation contractors	1	519 646	515 194	416 796	286 142	135 107	98 397	25 967	25 010	299 939
23899	All other specialty trade contractors	4	261 580	258 157	233 995	146 263	91 156	24 161	5 701	8 004	62 598
238990	All other specialty trade contractors	4	261 580	258 157	233 995	146 263	91 156	24 161	5 701	8 004	62 598

¹Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. Data for establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated were calculated using industry averages and imputation for nonresponse. The following symbols are shown where estimated imputation-based data on construction receipts account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

²For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work have been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definitions. See Appendix A for the modified definitions.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics for Establishments: 2002

[Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Item	Value	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
ALABAMA		
All establishments number..	9 345	4
All employees number..	98 555	2
Construction workers in March number..	72 420	2
Construction workers in May number..	75 733	2
Construction workers in August number..	76 184	2
Construction workers in November number..	74 336	2
Average number of construction workers number..	74 668	2
Other employees in March number..	24 759	2
Other employees in May number..	23 366	2
Other employees in August number..	23 708	2
Other employees in November number..	23 713	2
Average number of other employees number..	23 887	2
Total payroll \$1,000..	2 992 730	1
Construction workers \$1,000..	2 079 273	1
Other employees \$1,000..	913 457	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees \$1,000..	719 418	1
Fringe benefits, all employees \$1,000..	636 373	1
Legally required expenditures \$1,000..	399 355	1
Voluntary expenditures \$1,000..	237 018	1
Value of business done ¹ \$1,000..	15 582 292	1
Value of construction work ¹ \$1,000..	15 418 544	1
Value of construction work on government owned projects \$1,000..	4 294 832	2
Value of construction work on federally owned projects \$1,000..	1 151 334	4
Value of construction work on state and locally owned projects \$1,000..	3 143 497	2
Value of construction work on privately owned projects \$1,000..	11 123 712	2
Other business receipts \$1,000..	163 748	5
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others \$1,000..	4 543 404	2
Net value of construction work \$1,000..	10 953 799	1
Value added \$1,000..	6 767 692	1
Selected costs \$1,000..	8 814 600	2
Materials, parts, and supplies \$1,000..	4 134 197	3
Construction work subcontracted out to others \$1,000..	4 464 744	2
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants \$1,000..	215 658	2
Purchased electricity \$1,000..	38 993	3
Natural gas and manufactured gas \$1,000..	15 131	6
Gasoline and diesel fuel \$1,000..	149 552	2
On-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel \$1,000..	107 925	3
Off-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel \$1,000..	41 627	3
All other fuels and lubricants \$1,000..	11 983	3
Total rental costs \$1,000..	226 265	2
Machinery and equipment \$1,000..	161 056	2
Buildings \$1,000..	65 209	3
Selected purchased services \$1,000..	400 966	2
Communication services \$1,000..	125 161	2
Repairs to buildings and other structures \$1,000..	72 034	3
Repairs to machinery and equipment \$1,000..	112 607	3
Legal services \$1,000..	26 438	8
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services \$1,000..	33 527	6
Advertising and promotional services \$1,000..	31 200	5
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets \$1,000..	2 422 347	2
Capital expenditures, other than land \$1,000..	259 398	3
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets \$1,000..	111 561	3
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets \$1,000..	2 570 184	2
Depreciation charges during year \$1,000..	266 364	3
Establishments with inventories number..	1 505	—
Value of construction work for establishments with inventories \$1,000..	4 651 420	—
End-of-2002, inventories of materials and supplies \$1,000..	182 133	5
End-of-2001, inventories of materials and supplies \$1,000..	173 051	5
Establishments with no inventories number..	7 115	—
Value of construction work for establishments with no inventories \$1,000..	10 100 097	—
Establishments not reporting inventories number..	726	—
Value of construction work for establishments not reporting inventores \$1,000..	667 027	—

¹For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work have been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definitions. See Appendix A for the modified definitions.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 4. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Employment Size Class: 2002

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Employment size class	E ¹	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of business done ²	Value of construction work ²	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	C
ALABAMA											
All establishments	1	9 345	98 555	2 992 730	15 582 292	15 418 544	10 953 799	6 767 692	4 349 855	4 464 744	2
Establishments with—											
1 to 4 employees	4	5 522	12 116	231 838	1 723 626	1 717 530	1 301 682	677 595	630 184	415 848	6
5 to 9 employees	2	1 842	11 915	271 279	1 443 188	1 421 659	1 065 489	575 856	511 162	356 170	7
10 to 19 employees	2	968	12 709	346 322	1 657 853	1 639 613	1 250 584	719 452	549 372	389 029	6
20 to 49 employees	1	683	20 232	618 517	2 974 795	2 936 574	2 170 729	1 303 180	905 771	765 845	3
50 to 99 employees	1	216	14 594	487 014	2 236 345	2 219 204	1 551 729	929 399	639 470	667 476	1
100 to 249 employees	1	87	13 280	400 547	2 337 147	2 292 313	1 549 146	931 517	662 464	743 167	2
250 to 499 employees	—	20	6 390	227 684	1 491 747	1 487 735	971 191	733 685	241 518	516 544	—
500 to 999 employees	—	5	3 470	153 923	501 743	488 301	D	155 343	D	D	—
1,000 employees or more	1	3	3 849	255 606	1 215 847	1 215 615	D	741 666	D	D	—

¹Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. Data for establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated were calculated using industry averages and imputation for nonresponse. The following symbols are shown where estimated imputation-based data on construction receipts account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

²For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work have been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definitions. See Appendix A for the modified definitions.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Dollar Value of Business Done Size Class: 2002

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Dollar value size class	E ¹	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of business done ²	Value of construction work ²	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	G
ALABAMA											
All establishments	1	9 345	98 555	2 992 730	15 582 292	15 418 544	10 953 799	6 767 692	4 349 855	4 464 744	1
Establishments with value of business done—											
Less than \$25,000	9	^s 44	^s 48	^s 263	^s 751	^s 751	^s 728	^s 653	^s 75	^s 23	^s 66
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	418	589	4 912	16 412	16 220	14 970	9 169	5 993	1 250	21
\$50,000 to \$99,999	3	1 005	1 936	23 285	76 711	76 711	69 782	43 846	25 937	6 928	14
\$100,000 to \$249,999	4	2 398	6 911	101 252	391 765	389 361	330 158	209 876	122 686	59 203	8
\$250,000 to \$499,999	3	1 725	7 325	147 857	606 635	604 221	520 127	339 921	182 619	84 094	9
\$500,000 to \$999,999	3	1 569	10 040	239 472	1 083 203	1 073 319	880 298	489 321	400 861	193 021	8
\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	2	1 177	14 232	399 958	1 880 522	1 862 044	1 483 013	834 404	667 087	379 031	7
\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	1	524	14 707	421 345	1 806 187	1 790 203	1 413 955	817 327	612 611	376 248	5
\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	1	258	12 178	406 818	1 791 594	1 761 435	1 328 281	776 948	581 492	433 154	3
\$10,000,000 or more	1	227	30 590	1 247 569	7 928 512	7 844 278	4 912 488	3 246 226	1 750 496	2 931 790	—

¹Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. Data for establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated were calculated using industry averages and imputation for nonresponse. The following symbols are shown where estimated imputation-based data on construction receipts account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

²For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work have been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definitions. See Appendix A for the modified definitions.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 6. **Value of Construction Work for Establishments by Geographic Location of Construction Work: 2002**

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to the geographic location of construction work. Data are not shown for those geographic locations in which construction work is relatively insignificant. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Geographic location of construction work	Value of construction work ¹	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
ALABAMA		
Total	15 418 544	1
Construction work done in Alabama	12 327 571	2
Construction work done in Florida	565 015	3
Construction work done in Georgia	597 243	3
Construction work done in Louisiana	126 708	5
Construction work done in Mississippi	250 124	3
Construction work done in North Carolina	169 662	2
Construction work done in South Carolina	233 618	1
Construction work done in Tennessee	309 963	1
Construction work done in Texas	226 129	1

¹For the 2002 Economic Census, the definition of value of construction work has been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definition. See Appendix A for the modified definition.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments by Type of Construction: 2002

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Type of construction	Value of construction work ¹				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
ALABAMA								
Total	15 418 544	10 273 592	3 143 921	2 001 031	1	2	2	2
Building construction, total	10 984 735	7 349 455	2 290 225	1 345 054	2	2	2	3
Single-family houses, detached and attached	3 240 954	2 416 521	429 145	395 289	5	6	5	5
Single-family houses, detached	2 907 434	2 210 219	348 387	348 828	5	7	6	6
Single-family houses, attached	333 520	206 301	80 758	46 461	7	7	13	9
Apartment buildings (2 or more units), such as rentals, apartment type condominiums and cooperatives	485 267	355 632	74 270	55 365	5	6	10	19
Dormitories and barracks	139 000	71 824	52 528	14 647	6	2	16	5
Manufacturing and industrial warehouses	379 377	236 750	79 656	62 971	6	8	7	10
Other manufacturing and light industrial buildings, such as factories, assembly plants, and industrial research laboratories	1 257 288	515 512	310 575	431 200	2	1	7	1
Hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	200 803	131 681	53 441	15 681	10	12	22	7
Office buildings	1 283 602	828 068	342 188	113 345	3	3	4	10
Stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations, and other commercial buildings	1 326 481	1 023 673	195 678	107 130	3	3	5	5
Commercial warehouses such as distribution buildings and mini-storage	154 986	103 704	34 817	16 465	7	6	24	12
Religious buildings	341 712	234 946	89 232	17 534	4	5	3	8
Educational buildings	764 279	459 960	252 706	51 613	5	4	10	39
Health care and institutional buildings	1 045 550	698 129	305 502	41 919	3	1	8	6
Public safety buildings such as prisons, police, and fire stations	197 200	141 903	42 596	12 701	3	2	9	26
Other building construction	168 237	131 151	27 893	9 193	13	16	18	11
Nonbuilding construction, total	3 960 782	2 451 109	853 696	655 977	2	2	3	2
Highways, streets, and related work, such as installation of guardrails and signs	986 076	546 455	281 408	158 214	4	6	4	6
Private driveways and parking areas	204 964	138 626	20 316	46 022	12	13	20	15
Bridges and elevated highways	211 483	131 944	51 790	27 749	11	17	13	11
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	587 526	328 391	165 396	93 739	4	5	6	4
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	373 755	174 983	122 947	75 825	5	7	7	4
Water mains, storage, and related facilities	213 770	153 408	42 449	17 914	6	7	11	12
Power and communication transmission lines, cables, towers, and related facilities	170 117	79 038	58 468	32 610	12	5	28	9
Power plants	529 417	440 023	36 630	52 764	1	1	—	8
Power and cogeneration plants, except hydroelectric	485 958	424 891	17 519	43 548	1	1	—	9
Power plants, hydroelectric	43 459	15 132	19 111	9 216	1	—	—	4
Sewage and water treatment plants	314 924	254 690	53 903	6 331	1	—	3	3
Sewage treatment plants	236 493	211 023	22 146	3 324	—	—	3	6
Water treatment plants	78 431	43 667	31 757	3 007	3	3	6	3
Petrochemical plants and petroleum refineries	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S
Other nonbuilding construction	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S
Construction work, nsk	473 027	473 027	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹For the 2002 Economic Census, the definition of value of construction work has been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definition. See Appendix A for the modified definition.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Table 8. Value of Business Done for Establishments by Kind-of-Business Activity: 2002

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and geographical definitions, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Primary and other kind of business activities	Value of business done ¹	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
ALABAMA		
Total	15 582 292	1
Building construction, total	6 553 606	2
Building construction on land owned by you, for sale	987 387	10
Building construction on land owned by others	4 269 947	2
Remodeling contractor	707 917	5
Construction management, at risk (for building construction)	315 793	—
Construction management, agency or fee only (for building construction)	272 563	1
Heavy construction and civil engineering construction, total	3 110 714	2
Subdividing and servicing of raw land into lots, for sale by you	179 426	21
Highway and street general contractor	672 108	6
Paving contractor -- asphalt or concrete for highways, streets, bridges, or airport runways	277 381	3
Heavy construction contractor, such as bridges, tunnels, pipelines, and utility lines	1 595 906	2
Cable and conduit laying contractor	110 528	16
Excavation work, earthmoving or land clearing contractor, not connected with buildings	275 365	10
Special trade contractors, total	3 182 017	4
Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning contractor (HVAC)	614 150	4
Mechanical contractor	214 454	2
Plumbing contractor	465 637	5
Painting contractor	129 137	15
Electric power installation and service contractor, including lighting	635 866	6
Masonry contractor, brick, block, or stone (except brick paving)	145 408	9
Drywall contractor	169 125	33
Finish carpentry contractor	186 045	25
Roofing contractor, except sheet metal	191 667	15
Concrete Contractor (except paving or foundation)	168 226	10
Excavation work: earthmoving or land clearing contractor, connected with buildings	262 300	8
All other construction activities	2 107 135	3
Other business activities secondary to construction activities, total	162 039	5
All other business activities secondary to construction activities	162 039	5
Kind of business activity, nsk	466 782	12

¹For the 2002 Economic Census, the definition of value of construction work has been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definition. See Appendix A for the modified definition.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from American FactFinder tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For full technical documentation, see Appendix C. For geographical definitions, see Appendix D.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

ESTABLISHMENT

A relatively permanent office, or other place of business, where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. Generally, 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.

Number of establishments 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.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Includes all full-time and part-time individuals on the payrolls of construction establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are individuals on paid sick leave, paid holidays, paid vacations, and salaried officers and executives of a corporation. Excluded are subcontractors and their employees; temporary staffing obtained from a staffing service; and proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

Includes all permanent full-time and part-time employees who are on the payrolls of establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

The all employees or total number of employees number is the sum of construction workers plus other employees who were on the payroll during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by four.

Construction workers

Includes all payroll workers (up through the working supervisory 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, on-site record keepers, and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category and are included in the other employees category.

The average number of construction workers is the sum of construction workers who were on the payroll during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by four.

Other employees

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

The average number of other employees is the sum of other employees who were on the payroll during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by four.

PAYROLL

Includes the gross earnings paid in the reporting year to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, and vacation and sick leave pay, prior to deductions such 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.

Payroll for Construction Workers

Includes the gross earnings paid in the reporting year to all construction workers on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, and vacation and sick leave pay, prior to deductions such as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds.

Payroll for Other Employees

Includes the gross earnings paid in the reporting year to all other employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, and vacations and sick leave pay, prior to deductions such as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. Payroll of other employees excludes salaries of the proprietor or partners, if unincorporated.

FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

Includes the gross earnings paid in the first quarter of the reporting year to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. The first-quarter payroll period is the first quarterly pay period which includes March 12. Included are all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, and vacation and sick leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. It also includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if unincorporated.

FRINGE BENEFITS FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

Includes the total sum of fringe benefits of all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Includes expenditures made by the employer for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees.

Legally Required Expenditures

Includes expenditures made by the employer for Social Security and Medicare contributions, unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, and state temporary disability payments.

Voluntary Expenditures

Includes expenditures made by the employer for life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, welfare plans, and union negotiated benefits.

VALUE OF BUSINESS DONE

Includes the sum of value of construction work and other business receipts. Value of business done is the sum of receipts, billings, or sales from establishments of construction business activities plus receipts from other business activities.

Value of Construction Work

In the 1987-1997 censuses, the value of construction work was collected to measure actual construction activity done during the year. Studies have shown that respondents were not able to accurately report these data. In 2002, receipts, billings, or sales for construction work was collected.

This item includes the receipts, billings, or sales for construction work done by building contractors, heavy and civil engineering construction contractors, and specialty trade contractors. Included are new construction, additions, alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of construction components such 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 receipts covering the price of the items installed. Excluded are the cost of industrial and other special machinery and equipment that are not an integral part of a structure and receipts from business operations in foreign countries.

The value of construction work consists of several components that are summed up individually to get the total value of construction work. These components are:

1. Value of construction work on government owned projects. This is the total of all projects owned by federal, state, and local governments:
 - a. Value of construction work on federally owned projects. This is the value of construction work for projects owned by the federal government.
 - b. Value of construction work on state and locally owned projects. This is the summed total value of construction work for all projects owned by state and local governments.
2. Value of construction work on privately owned projects. This is the value of construction work for projects owned privately (excluding government owned projects).

Other Business Receipts

Includes the receipts for all other business activities done by an establishment in the current year. Includes business receipts not reported as value of construction work. This includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment without operator, manufacturing, transportation, legal services, 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 are nonoperating income such as interest, dividends, the sale of fixed assets, or receipts from other business operations in foreign countries.

NET VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

Includes the value of construction work less the cost of construction work subcontracted out to others.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of construction activity is equal to value of business done, less costs for construction work subcontracted out to others and costs for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK SUBCONTRACTED IN FROM OTHERS

Includes the value of construction work done by reporting establishments as subcontractors to other contractors or builders. 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 dollar value.

CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS PERCENT ESTIMATED

Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. For establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated, the data were calculated using industry averages and imputation for nonresponse.

SELECTED COSTS

Includes the direct charges actually paid or payable for costs incurred for purchases of materials, components, and supplies; costs of 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 not included.

Cost of Materials, Components, and Supplies

Includes the costs for materials, components, and supplies used by establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings, structures, or other facilities plus costs for materials bought and resold to others. Also included are costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies although the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use. Supplies include expendable tools which are charged to current accounts. Freight and other direct charges representing only that amount paid after discounts and the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company are also included. Excluded from this item are the cost of fuels, lubricants, electric energy, and industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment such as printing presses; computer systems that are not an integral part of a structure; and materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Cost of Construction Work Subcontracted Out to Others

Includes all costs for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors during the reporting year. Excluded from this item are costs to the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies provided to a subcontractor for use. These costs are reported under costs for materials, components, and supplies. Also excluded are costs for the rental of machinery or equipment.

Cost of Selected Power, Fuels, and Lubricants

Includes costs for fuels including gasoline, diesel fuel and lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company. Also included are costs for natural gas, manufactured gas, fuel oil, and coal and coke products.

The components of selected power, fuels, and lubricants are:

1. Purchased electricity. This is the cost of electric energy purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.
2. Natural gas and manufactured gas. This is the cost of natural gas and manufactured gas purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.
3. Gasoline and diesel fuel. This is the cost of gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company. This cost is broken down into two different uses of gasoline and diesel fuel. They are:
 - a. On-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel. This is the cost of gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the year to fuel highway vehicles. A highway vehicle is any self-propelled vehicle designed to carry a load over public highways, whether or not the vehicle was also designed to perform other functions. Examples of vehicles designed to carry a load over public highways are passenger automobiles, trucks, and truck tractors. If a vehicle can be used for a combination of on-highway and off-highway uses and has one fuel tank, the fuel use is not considered off-highway. An example of this is a concrete-mixer truck where the truck engine operates both the engine and the mixing unit by a power take-off and is fueled by a single tank. None of the fuel used in this vehicle is off-highway because of the on-highway use. If the vehicle has separate fuel tanks and engines, the fuel in a tank used for non-highway use may be considered off-highway use.

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- b. Off-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel. This is the cost of gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the reporting year for off-highway use. Off-highway fuel use is the use of fuel for trade, business, or income producing activity. In most cases, off-highway fuel use does not include use in a highway vehicle registered or required to be registered for use on public highways.
 4. All other fuels and lubricants. This is the cost of fuels and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company that are not included as costs in any of these categories: natural gas; manufactured gas; gasoline; and diesel fuel.

COSTS OF MATERIALS, COMPONENTS, SUPPLIES, AND FUELS

Includes the costs for materials, components, and supplies used by establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings, structures, or other facilities plus costs for materials bought and resold to others. Also included is the costs for fuels. These include gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricants, electric energy purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company, and costs for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, and coal and coke products. Excluded from this item are industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment, such as printing presses; computer systems that are not an integral part of a structure; and materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Includes the total rental costs for renting and/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 that in effect are conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in capital expenditures.

SELECTED PURCHASED SERVICES

Includes the costs for services purchased from other companies that are paid directly by an establishment that are normally considered as overhead or non-job-related costs. Included are only the cost of repairs necessary to maintain property and equipment. Excluded are the cost of improvements that increase the value of property or the cost of adapting the property for another use. Such costs are included in capital expenditures. Also excluded are the salaries paid to employees and cost of construction activities subcontracted to others already reported within the selected costs of an establishment.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for communication services is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for any type of communication. Such types of communication include telephone, data transmission, telegraph, Internet, connectivity, FAX, telex, photo transmission, paging, cellular telephone, on-line access and related services, etc.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for repairs to buildings and other structures is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for any type of repair to buildings and other structures. Such types of repair include maintenance and repair of buildings, job-site trailers, and other structures. Excluded are janitorial services.

The cost of selected purchased services for repairs to machinery and equipment is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for any type of repairs made to structures and equipment by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. Such types of repairs to machinery and equipment include maintenance and repair of construction equipment and tools; machinery; and office equipment, furniture, and vehicles, including related service contracts.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for legal services is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for any type of legal services. Excluded are the salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for these services. Excluded are the salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of selected purchased services for advertising and promotional services is the actual expense incurred or payable during the year for these services. Such types of advertising and promotional services include advertising, marketing, promotional, or public relations services.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Includes the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year (BOY) and end of year (EOY). Gross value of depreciable assets are usually the original costs of the assets at the beginning of the year. The gross value of depreciable assets (BOY), plus any capital expenditures for new and used depreciable assets in the reporting year, minus the gross value of depreciable assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc. in the reporting year, comprise gross book value of depreciable assets (EOY). Depreciable assets are the fixed tangible property of the establishment for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, OTHER THAN LAND

Includes capital expenditures that will be charged to the fixed assets accounts and for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. Includes the cost of capital improvements that were made during the year that increased the value of property or adapted the property for another use. Capital expenditures for leasehold improvements made to property leased from others are also included. Land expenditures are not included as capital expenditures. If any building or equipment had been acquired under a capital leasing arrangement that meet the criteria set down by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), respondents were instructed to report the original cost or market value as a fixed asset and as a capital expenditure, if acquired in the reporting year. If the lease qualified as an operating lease, respondents were instructed not to include the value of the building and equipment as a fixed asset or capital expenditure. If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at a company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

RETIREMENTS AND DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Includes the gross value of depreciable assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, abandoned, etc., during the year. The values shown are the acquisition costs of the retired assets. This item also includes the value of assets (at acquisition cost rather than current market value) transferred to other establishments of the same company.

DEPRECIATION CHARGES DURING YEAR

Includes the depreciation expenses of the establishment during the reporting year. These expenses are charged against depreciable assets which are the fixed tangible property of the establishment for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH INVENTORIES

Includes all establishments with payroll that reported a dollar amount of inventory. Includes the number of establishments that were in business at any time during the reporting year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments that were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Inventories

Includes the value of construction work for establishments with payroll that reported a dollar amount of inventory in the reporting year.

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Includes the inventories of materials and supplies owned at the beginning and end of the reporting year by establishments with payroll. Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials that 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.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH NO INVENTORIES

Includes all establishments with payroll that reported having no inventories of materials and supplies during the reporting year. Includes the number of establishments that were in business at any time during the reporting year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments that were inactive or idle for the entire reporting year were not included.

Value of Construction Work for Establishments With No Inventories

Includes the value of construction work for establishments with payroll that reported having no dollar amount of inventory in the reporting year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING INVENTORIES

Includes all establishments with payroll that did not report a dollar amount for inventories of materials and supplies during the reporting year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments that were inactive or idle for the entire reporting year were not included.

Value of Construction Work for Establishments Not Reporting Inventories

Includes the value of construction work for establishments that did not report a dollar amount for inventories of materials and supplies, and the value of construction work for establishments that did not complete a census form.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Includes the dollar value of construction work according to the specified types of construction. There are three categories of construction. They are:

1. New construction. The original construction work done on a project including all finishing work on the original building or structure. Land development work on the site and demolition of existing structures are also included.
2. Additions, alterations, or reconstruction. The 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. The incidental construction work which keeps a property in ordinary working condition. Excluded are trash and snow removal, lawn maintenance and landscaping, cleaning, and janitorial services.

Types of Construction

Provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in the reporting year. 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 its 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. There are two types of construction:

1. Building Construction. The details for this type of construction are defined as:

- Single-family houses, detached. Includes all fully detached 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, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives. Includes apartment rentals, high-rise, low-rise, or any structures containing two or more housing units, excluding attached single-family houses.
- Dormitories and barracks. Includes school dormitories and military or nonmilitary barracks that are nonhousekeeping structures.
- Other manufacturing and industrial buildings. Includes all manufacturing and industrial buildings and plants that 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.
- Manufacturing and industrial warehouses. Includes all warehouses which are intended for industrial activities.
- Hotels and motels. Includes hotels, motels, bed-and-breakfast inns, and tourist cabins intended for transient accommodations. Also included are hotel and motel conference centers.
- Office buildings. Includes all buildings that are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices. Also included are banks or financial buildings that are three stories or more. Medical office buildings are reported under hospitals and institutional buildings.
- All other miscellaneous commercial buildings. Includes all buildings that are intended for use primarily in the retail and service trades, i.e., shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, auto service stations, and one or two story bank or financial institutions.
- Commercial warehouses. Includes distribution buildings and mini-storage units intended for commercial use. Also included are storage warehouses.
- Religious buildings. Includes all buildings that are intended for religious services or functions such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.
- Educational buildings. Includes all buildings that 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 that are not a part of a manufacturing or commercial establishment, are also included.

- Health care and institutional buildings. Includes hospitals, medical office buildings, and all other buildings that are intended to provide health and institutional care such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- Public safety buildings. Includes detention centers, prisons, fire stations, and rescue squad buildings.
- Farm buildings, nonresidential. Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- Amusement, social, and recreational buildings. Includes buildings that are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities such as sports arenas, convention centers, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, fitness centers, and bowling alleys.
- Indoor swimming pools. Includes pools that are inside a building.
- Indoor ice rinks. Includes ice rinks that are inside a building.
- Grain elevators and dry cleaning plants. Includes grain and storage elevators and dry cleaning plants.
- Waste disposal plants. Includes recycling centers, garbage disposal plants, incinerator disposed facilities, and material recovery facilities.
- Miscellaneous building construction. Includes all other nonresidential buildings such as fire stations, post offices, and bus and air passenger terminals and hangars.

2. Nonbuilding Construction. The details for this type of construction are defined as:

- Highways, streets, and related work. Includes streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, culverts, erosion control, installation of guard rails, highway signs, and lighting. Also includes earthwork protective structures when used in connection with road improvements.
- Airport runways and related work. Includes airport runways, taxiways, aprons, and related work.
- Private driveways and parking areas. Includes all nonstructural parking areas and private driveways of all surface types.
- Bridges and elevated highways. Includes viaducts and overpasses, roads, highways, railroads, and causeways built on structural supports.
- Tunnels. Includes highway, pedestrian, railroad, and water distribution tunnels.
- Sewers, sewer lines, 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.
- Oil and gas pipeline construction. Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- 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.
- Power plants and cogeneration plants, except hydroelectric. Includes electric and steam generating plants, cogenerating plants, and nuclear plants.
- Power plant, hydroelectric. Includes all types of hydroelectric power generating plants.
- Blast furnaces, chemical complexes, etc. Includes coke ovens and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.

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- Sewage treatment plants. Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
 - Water treatment plants. Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
 - Urban mass transit. Includes subways, street cars, and light rail systems.
 - Railroad construction. Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers for railroad systems, excluding urban mass transit.
 - Conservation and development construction. Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, levees, jetties, breakwaters, and flood control projects.
 - Dam and reservoir construction. Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
 - Dry and Solid waste disposal. Includes all dry and solid waste disposal sites where non-hazardous waste is buried.
 - Harbor and port facilities. Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
 - Marine construction. Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, and locks.
 - Petrochemical plants and petroleum refineries. Includes petroleum related facilities.
 - Outdoor swimming pools. Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
 - Fencing. Includes all types of fencing, except electronic containment fencing for pets.
 - Electronic containment fencing. Includes all types of electronic containment fencing for pets.
 - Recreational facilities. Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
 - Ships. Includes special trade contractors working on ships and boats such as painters, carpenters, joiners, electricians, etc.
 - Oil and gas fields. Includes road construction, land clearing contracting, land moving contracting, and land leveling contracting in oil and gas fields.
 - Oil and gas field gathering lines. Includes land clearing contracting, land moving contracting, and land leveling contracting.
 - Coal mines. Includes land clearing contracting, land moving contracting, and land leveling contracting.
 - Metal mines. Includes land clearing contracting, land moving contracting, and land leveling contracting.
 - Nonmetallic mines. Includes land clearing contracting, land moving contracting, and land leveling contracting.
 - All other miscellaneous nonbuilding construction. Includes all other types of nonbuilding construction.

KINDS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Includes dollar value of business done by business activity. Primary activities are construction activities that generate fifty-one percent or more of an establishment's dollar value of business done. Also included are other kinds of business activities. Other kinds of business activities include business receipts not reported as value of construction work. This item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment without an operator, manufacturing, transportation, legal services, 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 in other kinds of business activities.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR SPECIALIZED TYPE AND KIND OF BUSINESS

Includes value of construction work for one of two specialized categories. These categories include types of construction and kind-of-business activity. A construction establishment specializes in a type of construction when fifty-one percent or more of the construction work done is in one construction industry. The construction establishment reports each type of construction it performs as a percent of value of construction work. Types of construction refers to the types of buildings, structures, or facilities constructed or worked on by construction establishments in the reporting year. Specialization in types of construction displays data for establishments with payroll that falls within each percent range of specialization. A construction establishment specializes in a kind-of-business activity when fifty-one percent or more of the construction work done by the establishment is performed in one type of business activity. The construction establishment reports each kind-of-business activity engaged in as a percent of value of construction work. Kind-of-business activity refers to the kinds of business activities construction establishments perform throughout the reporting year. Examples of kind-of-business activity include highway and street construction, electrical contracting, carpentry contracting, and concrete contracting. Specialization in kind-of-business activity displays data for establishments with payroll that fall within each percent range of specialization.

SPECIALIZATION PERCENT

Includes data for establishments with payroll that fall within each percent range of specialization.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR ESTABLISHMENTS BY LOCATION OF WORK

This is the value of construction done in particular states by establishment. An establishment can do construction in one or more states.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

SECTOR 23 CONSTRUCTION

The construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector.

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts).

Establishments primarily engaged in contracts that include responsibility for all aspects of individual construction projects are commonly known as general contractors, but also may be known as design-builders, construction managers, turnkey contractors, or (in cases where two or more establishments jointly secure a general contract) joint-venture contractors. Construction managers that provide oversight and scheduling only (i.e., agency) as well as construction managers that are responsible for the entire project (i.e., at risk) are included as general contractor type establishments. Establishments of the “general contractor type” frequently arrange construction of separate parts of their projects through subcontracts with other construction establishments.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to produce a specific component (e.g., masonry, painting, and electrical work) of a construction project are commonly known as specialty trade contractors. Activities of specialty trade contractors are usually subcontracted from other construction establishments, but especially in remodeling and repair construction, the work may be done directly for the owner of the property.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to construct buildings to be sold on sites that they own are known as operative builders, but also may be known as speculative builders or merchant builders. Operative builders produce buildings in a manner similar to general contractors, but their production processes also include site acquisition and securing of financial backing. Operative builders are most often associated with the construction of residential buildings. Like general contractors, they may subcontract all or part of the actual construction work on their buildings.

There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors.

Subsector 236, Construction of Buildings, comprises establishments of the general contractor type and operative builders involved in the construction of buildings. Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, comprises establishments involved in the construction of engineering projects. Subsector 238, Specialty Trade Contractors, comprises establishments engaged in specialty trade activities generally needed in the construction of all types of buildings.

Force account construction is construction work performed by an enterprise primarily engaged in some business other than construction for its own account and use, using employees of the enterprise. This activity is not included in the construction sector unless the construction work performed is the primary activity of a separate establishment of the enterprise. The installation and the ongoing repair and maintenance of telecommunications and utility networks is excluded from construction when the establishments performing the work are not independent contractors.

Although a growing proportion of this work is subcontracted to independent contractors in the Construction Sector, the operating units of telecommunications and utility companies performing this work are included with the telecommunications or utility activities.

236 CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

The Construction of Buildings subsector comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction of buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. The on-site assembly of precast, panelized, and prefabricated buildings and construction of temporary buildings are included in this subsector. Part or all of the production work for which the establishments in this sector have responsibility may be subcontracted to other construction establishments usually specialty trade contractors.

Establishments in this subsector are classified based on the types of buildings they construct. This classification reflects variations in the requirements of the underlying production processes.

2361 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction or remodeling and renovation of single-family and multifamily residential buildings. Included in this industry are residential housing general contractors (i.e., new construction, remodeling or renovating existing residential structures), operative builders and remodelers of residential structures, residential project construction management firms, and residential design-build firms.

23611 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction or remodeling and renovation of single-family and multifamily residential buildings. Included in this industry are residential housing general contractors (i.e., new construction, remodeling or renovating existing residential structures), operative builders and remodelers of residential structures, residential project construction management firms, and residential design-build firms.

236115 NEW SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT OPERATIVE BUILDERS)

This U.S. industry comprises general contractor establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction of new single-family housing, such as single-family detached houses and town houses or row houses where each housing unit pertains to one or more of the following:

1. is separated from its neighbors by a ground-to-roof wall and
2. has no housing units constructed above or below.

This industry includes general contractors responsible for the on-site assembly of modular and prefabricated houses. Single-family housing design-build firms and single-family construction management firms acting as general contractors are included in this industry.

236116 NEW MULTIFAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION (EXCEPT OPERATIVE BUILDERS)

This U.S. industry comprises general contractor establishments responsible for the construction of new multifamily residential housing units (e.g., high-rise, garden, and town house apartments and condominiums where each unit is not separated from its neighbors by a ground-to-roof wall). Multifamily design-build firms and multifamily housing construction management firms acting as general contractors are included in this industry.

236117 NEW HOUSING OPERATIVE BUILDERS

This U.S. industry comprises operative builders primarily responsible for the entire construction of new houses and other residential buildings, single-family and multifamily, on their own account for sale. Operative builders are also known as speculative or merchant builders.

236118 RESIDENTIAL REMODELERS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the remodeling construction (including additions, alterations, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair work) of houses and other residential buildings (single-family and multifamily). Included in this industry are remodeling general contractors, operative remodelers, remodeling design-build firms, and remodeling project construction management firms.

2362 NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction (including new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs) of nonresidential buildings. This industry group includes nonresidential general contractors, nonresidential operative builders, nonresidential design-build firms, and nonresidential project construction management firms.

23621 INDUSTRIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction (including new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs) of industrial buildings (except warehouses). The construction of selected additional structures, whose production processes are similar to those for industrial buildings (e.g., incinerators, cement plants, blast furnaces, and similar nonbuilding structures), is included in this industry. Included in this industry are industrial building general contractors, industrial building operative builders, industrial building design-build firms, and industrial building construction management firms.

236210 INDUSTRIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction (including new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs) of industrial buildings (except warehouses). The construction of selected additional structures, whose production processes are similar to those for industrial buildings (e.g., incinerators, cement plants, blast furnaces, and similar nonbuilding structures), is included in this industry. Also included in this industry are industrial building general contractors, industrial building operative builders, industrial building design-build firms, and industrial building construction management firms.

23622 COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction (including new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs) of commercial and institutional buildings and related structures, such as stadiums, grain elevators, and indoor swimming pools. This industry includes establishments responsible for the on-site assembly of modular or prefabricated commercial and institutional buildings. Included in this industry are commercial and institutional building general contractors, commercial and institutional building operative builders, commercial and institutional building design-build firms, and commercial and institutional building project construction management firms.

236220 COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the construction (including new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs) of commercial and institutional buildings and related structures, such as stadiums, grain elevators, and indoor swimming pools. This industry includes establishments responsible for the on-site assembly of modular or prefabricated commercial and institutional buildings. Also included in this industry are commercial and institutional building general contractors, commercial and institutional building operative builders, commercial and institutional building design-build firms, and commercial and institutional building project construction management firms.

237 HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction subsector comprises establishments whose primary activity is the construction of entire engineering projects (e.g., highways and dams), and specialty trade contractors, whose primary activity is the production of a specific component for such

projects. Specialty trade contractors in Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction generally are performing activities that are specific to heavy and civil engineering construction projects and are not normally performed on buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs.

Specialty trade activities are classified in this subsector if the skills and equipment present are specific to heavy or civil engineering construction projects. For example, specialized equipment is needed to paint lines on highways. This equipment is not normally used in building applications so the activity is classified in this subsector. Traffic signal installation, while specific to highways, uses much of the same skills and equipment that are needed for electrical work in building projects and is therefore classified in Subsector 238, Specialty Trade Contractors.

Construction projects involving water resources (e.g., dredging and land drainage) and projects involving open space improvement (e.g., parks and trails) are included in this subsector. Establishments whose primary activity is the subdivision of land into individual building lots usually perform various additional site-improvement activities (e.g., road building and utility line installation) and are included in this subsector.

Establishments in this subsector are classified based on the types of structures that they construct. This classification reflects variations in the requirements of the underlying production processes.

2371 UTILITY SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of distribution lines and related buildings and structures for utilities (i.e., water, sewer, petroleum, gas, power, and communication). All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of utility systems (e.g., storage tanks, pumping stations, power plants, and refineries) are included in this industry group.

23711 WATER AND SEWER LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of water and sewer lines, mains, pumping stations, treatment plants and storage tanks. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to water and sewer line and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of water and sewer networks (e.g., storage tanks, pumping stations, water treatment plants, and sewage treatment plants) are included in this industry.

237110 WATER AND SEWER LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of water and sewer lines, mains, pumping stations, treatment plants, and storage tanks. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to water and sewer line and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of water and sewer networks (e.g., storage tanks, pumping stations, water treatment plants, and sewage treatment plants) are included in this industry.

23712 OIL AND GAS PIPELINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of oil and gas lines, mains, refineries, and storage tanks. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of oil and gas networks (e.g., storage tanks, pumping stations, and refineries) are included in this industry.

237120 OIL AND GAS PIPELINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of oil and gas lines, mains, refineries, and storage tanks. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of oil and gas networks (e.g., storage tanks, pumping stations, and refineries) are included in this industry.

23713 POWER AND COMMUNICATION LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of power lines and towers, power plants, and radio, television, and telecommunications transmitting/receiving towers. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to power and communication line and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of power and communication networks (e.g., transmitting towers, substations, and power plants) are included.

237130 POWER AND COMMUNICATION LINE AND RELATED STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of power lines and towers, power plants, and radio, television, and telecommunications transmitting/receiving towers. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to power and communication line and related structures construction. All structures (including buildings) that are integral parts of power and communication networks (e.g., transmitting towers, substations, and power plants) are included.

2372 LAND SUBDIVISION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in servicing land and subdividing real property into lots, for subsequent sale to builders. Servicing of land may include excavation work for the installation of roads and utility lines. The extent of work may vary from project to project. Land subdivision precedes building activity and the subsequent building is often residential, but may also be commercial tracts and industrial parks. These establishments may do all the work themselves or subcontract the work to others. Establishments that perform only the legal subdivision of land are not included in this industry.

23721 LAND SUBDIVISION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in servicing land and subdividing real property into lots, for subsequent sale to builders. Servicing of land may include excavation work for the installation of roads and utility lines. The extent of work may vary from project to project. Land subdivision precedes building activity and the subsequent building is often residential, but may also be commercial tracts and industrial parks. These establishments may do all the work themselves or subcontract the work to others. Establishments that perform only the legal subdivision of land are not included in this industry.

237210 LAND SUBDIVISION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in servicing land and subdividing real property into lots for subsequent sale to builders. Servicing of land may include excavation work for the installation of roads and utility lines. The extent of work may vary from project to project. Land subdivision precedes building activity and the subsequent building is often residential, but may also be commercial tracts and industrial parks. These establishments may do all the work themselves or subcontract the work to others. Establishments that perform only the legal subdivision of land are not included in this industry.

2373 HIGHWAY, STREET, AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of highways (including elevated), streets, roads, airport runways, public sidewalks, or bridges. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to highway, street, and bridge construction (e.g., installing guardrails on highways).

23731 HIGHWAY, STREET, AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of highways (including elevated), streets, roads, airport runways, public sidewalks, or bridges. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to highway, street, and bridge construction (e.g., installing guardrails on highways).

237310 HIGHWAY, STREET, AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of highways (including elevated), streets, roads, airport runways, public sidewalks, or bridges. The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to highway, street, and bridge construction (e.g., installing guardrails on highways).

2379 OTHER HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in heavy and engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, and distribution line construction). The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, distribution line, oil and gas structure, and utilities building and structure construction). Construction projects involving water resources (e.g., dredging and land drainage), development of marine facilities, and projects involving open space improvement (e.g., parks and trails) are included in this industry.

23799 OTHER HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in heavy and engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, and distribution line construction). The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, distribution line, oil and gas structure, and utilities building and structure construction). Construction projects involving water resources (e.g., dredging and land drainage), development of marine facilities, and projects involving open space improvement (e.g., parks and trails) are included in this industry.

237990 OTHER HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in heavy and engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, and distribution line construction). The work performed may include new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and repairs. Specialty trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to engineering construction projects (excluding highway, street, bridge, distribution line, oil and gas structure, and utilities building and structure construction). Construction projects involving water resources (e.g., dredging and land drainage), development of marine facilities, and projects involving open space improvement (e.g., parks and trails) are included in this industry.

238 SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS

The Specialty Trade Contractors subsector comprises establishments whose primary activity is performing specific activities (e.g., pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting, and electrical work) involved in building construction or other activities that are similar for all types of

construction but that are not responsible for the entire project. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs. The production work performed by establishments in this subsector is usually subcontracted from establishments of the general contractor type or operative builders but, especially in remodeling and repair construction, work also may be done directly for the owner of the property. Specialty trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the construction site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work. Establishments primarily engaged in preparing sites for new construction are also included in this subsector.

There are substantial differences in types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by specialty trade contractors. Establishments in this subsector are classified based on the underlying production function for the specialty trade in which they specialize. Throughout the Specialty Trade Contractors subsector, establishments commonly provide both the parts and labor required to complete work. For example, electrical contractors supply the current-carrying and noncurrent-carrying wiring devices that are required to install a circuit. Plumbing, Heating and Air-Conditioning contractors also supply the parts required to complete a contract.

Establishments that specialize in activities primarily related to heavy and civil engineering construction that are not normally performed on buildings, such as the painting of lines on highways are classified in Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.

Establishments that are primarily engaged in selling construction materials are classified in Sector 42, Wholesale Trade, or Sector 44-45, Retail Trade, based on the characteristics of the selling unit.

2381 FOUNDATION, STRUCTURE, AND BUILDING EXTERIOR CONTRACTORS

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in the specialty trades needed to complete the basic structure (i.e., foundation, frame, and shell) of buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23811 POURED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND STRUCTURE CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in pouring and finishing concrete foundations and structural elements. This industry also includes establishments performing grout and shotcrete work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238110 POURED CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND STRUCTURE CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in pouring and finishing concrete foundations and structural elements. This industry also includes establishments performing grout and shotcrete work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23812 STRUCTURAL STEEL AND PRECAST CONCRETE CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following:

1. erecting and assembling structural parts made from steel or precast concrete (e.g., steel beams, structural steel components, and similar products of precast concrete); and/or
2. assembling and installing other steel construction products (e.g., steel rods, bars, rebar, mesh, and cages) to reinforce poured-in-place concrete.

The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238120 STRUCTURAL STEEL AND PRECAST CONCRETE CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in:

1. erecting and assembling structural parts made from steel or precast concrete (e.g., steel beams, structural steel components, and similar products of precast concrete) and/or

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2. assembling and installing other steel construction products (e.g., steel rods, bars, rebar, mesh, and cages) to reinforce poured-in-place concrete.

The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23813 FRAMING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in structural framing and sheathing using materials other than structural steel or concrete. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238130 FRAMING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in structural framing and sheathing using materials other than structural steel or concrete. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23814 MASONRY CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in masonry work, stone setting, brick laying, and other stone work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238140 MASONRY CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in masonry work, stone setting, brick laying, and other stone work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23815 GLASS AND GLAZING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing glass panes in prepared openings (i.e., glazing work) and other glass work for buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238150 GLASS AND GLAZING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing glass panes in prepared openings (i.e., glazing work) and other glass work for buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23816 ROOFING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in roofing. This industry also includes establishments treating roofs (i.e., spraying, painting, or coating) and installing skylights. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238160 ROOFING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in roofing. This industry also includes establishments treating roofs (i.e., spraying, painting, or coating) and installing skylights. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23817 SIDING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing siding of wood, aluminum, vinyl or other exterior finish material (except brick, stone, stucco, or curtain wall). This industry also includes establishments installing gutters and downspouts. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238170 SIDING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing siding of wood, aluminum, vinyl, or other exterior finish material (except brick, stone, stucco, or curtain wall). This industry also includes establishments installing gutters and downspouts. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23819 OTHER FOUNDATION, STRUCTURE, AND BUILDING EXTERIOR CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in building foundation and structure trades work (except poured concrete, structural steel, precast concrete, framing, masonry, glass and glazing, roofing, and siding). The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238190 OTHER FOUNDATION, STRUCTURE, AND BUILDING EXTERIOR CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in building foundation and structure trades work (except poured concrete, structural steel, precast concrete, framing, masonry, glass and glazing, roofing, and siding). The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

2382 BUILDING EQUIPMENT CONTRACTORS

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing or servicing equipment that forms part of a building mechanical system (e.g., electricity, water, heating, and cooling). The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Contractors installing specialized building equipment, such as elevators, escalators, service station equipment, and central vacuum cleaning systems are also included.

23821 ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing and servicing electrical wiring and equipment. Electrical contractors included in this industry may include both the parts and labor when performing work. Electrical contractors may perform new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238210 ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing and servicing electrical wiring and equipment. Electrical contractors included in this industry may include both the parts and labor when performing work. Electrical contractors may perform new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23822 PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing and servicing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment. Contractors in this industry may provide both parts and labor when performing work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238220 PLUMBING, HEATING, AND AIR-CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing and servicing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment. Contractors in this industry may provide both parts and labor when performing work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23829 OTHER BUILDING EQUIPMENT CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing or servicing building equipment (except electrical; plumbing; heating, cooling, or ventilation equipment). The repair and maintenance of miscellaneous building equipment is included in this industry. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238290 OTHER BUILDING EQUIPMENT CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing or servicing building equipment (except electrical; plumbing; and heating, cooling, or ventilation equipment). The repair and maintenance of miscellaneous building equipment is included in this industry. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

2383 BUILDING FINISHING CONTRACTORS

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in the specialty trades needed to finish buildings. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs.

23831 DRYWALL AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drywall, plaster work, and building insulation work. Plaster work includes applying plain or ornamental plaster, and installation of lath to receive plaster. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238310 DRYWALL AND INSULATION CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drywall, plaster work, and building insulation work. Plaster work includes applying plain or ornamental plaster, and installation of lath to receive plaster. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23832 PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in interior or exterior painting or interior wall covering. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238320 PAINTING AND WALL COVERING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in interior or exterior painting or interior wall covering. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23833 FLOORING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the installation of resilient floor tile, carpeting, linoleum, and hard wood flooring. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238330 FLOORING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the installation of resilient floor tile, carpeting, linoleum, and hard wood flooring. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23834 TILE AND TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in setting and installing ceramic tile, stone (interior only), and mosaic and/or mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the job site. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238340 TILE AND TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in setting and installing ceramic tile, stone (interior only), and mosaic and/or mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the job site. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23835 FINISH CARPENTRY CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in finish carpentry work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238350 FINISH CARPENTRY CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in finish carpentry work. The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23839 OTHER BUILDING FINISHING CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in building finishing trade work (except drywall, plaster and insulation work; painting and wall covering work; flooring work; tile and terrazzo work; and finish carpentry work). The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs.

238390 OTHER BUILDING FINISHING CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in building finishing trade work (except drywall, plaster and insulation work; painting and wall covering work; flooring work; tile and terrazzo work; and finish carpentry work). The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs.

2389 OTHER SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in site preparation activities and in specialized trades (except foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors; building equipment contractors; building finishing contractors; and site preparation contractors). The specialty trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

23891 SITE PREPARATION CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in site preparation activities, such as excavating and grading, demolition of buildings and other structures, septic system installation, and house moving. Earth moving and land clearing for all types of sites (e.g., building, nonbuilding, mining) is included in this industry. Establishments primarily engaged in construction equipment rental with operator (except cranes) are also included.

238910 SITE PREPARATION CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in site preparation activities, such as excavating and grading, demolition of buildings and other structures, septic system installation, and house moving. Earth moving and land clearing for all types of sites (e.g., building, nonbuilding, mining) is included in this industry. Establishments primarily engaged in construction equipment rental with operator (except cranes) are also included.

23899 ALL OTHER SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in specialized trades (except foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors; building equipment contractors; building finishing contractors; and site preparation contractors). The specialty trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

238990 ALL OTHER SPECIALTY TRADE CONTRACTORS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in specialized trades (except foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors; building equipment contractors; building finishing contractors; and site preparation contractors). The specialty trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs.

Appendix C.

Methodology

SOURCES OF THE DATA

The construction sector includes approximately 650,000 establishments that were determined to be in-scope of the 2002 Economic Census — Construction. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of construction with at least one paid employee in 2002.

Establishments in the 2002 Economic Census are divided into those sent report forms and those not sent report forms. The coverage of and the method of obtaining census information from each are described below:

1. Establishments sent a report form:

Sample frame establishments. The sample frame consisted of the entire construction universe; there were no subpopulations that were explicitly removed from the sample frame. The sample frame was compiled from a list of all construction companies in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA) that are subject to the payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. Under special arrangements, to safeguard their confidentiality, the U.S. Census Bureau obtains information on the location and classification of the companies, as well as their payroll and receipts data from these sources. Unfortunately, these sources do not provide establishment level information for companies with multiple locations. For multilocation companies, the establishment level information is directly obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey. For single-location companies, the IRS-SSA information is generally sufficient for assigning the company to a specific six-digit NAICS industry code.

The 2002 NAICS structure for the construction sector was significantly revised from the 1997 NAICS structure. Initially, only a small proportion of the establishments in the sample frame could be directly assigned a 2002 NAICS industry code with a high degree of confidence. Therefore, a special classification card was mailed to 150,000 construction establishments in early 2002. The goal of this classification card was to obtain the current NAICS industry code prior to assembly of the sample frame for the economic census — construction sample.

2. Establishments not sent a report form:

a. Nonsample frame establishments. There were a limited number of establishments included in the business register who were completely unclassified at the time of the economic census — construction sampling operation. These establishments were mailed a general classification card in early 2003. A portion of these were ultimately determined to be in-scope of the economic census — construction. Since this determination was not made until after the sample selection operation had been completed; these establishments were treated as a supplement to the original universe and were sampled independently for inclusion in the derived estimates.

b. All nonemployers, i.e., all firms subject to federal income tax, with no paid employees, were also excluded from the 2002 sample frame, as in previous censuses. Nonemployers with significant levels of receipts data were identified and included in the census mailout under the presumption that the nonemployer status may have been incorrect. Those determined to have employees are included in this report. Data for nonemployers are not included in this report, but are released in the annual *Nonemployer Statistics* series.

The report forms used to collect information for establishments in this sector are available at help.econ.census.gov/econhelp/resources/.

A more detailed examination of census methodology is presented in the *History of the Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The classifications for all establishments covered in the 2002 Economic Census — Construction are classified in 1 of 31 industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), United States, 2002* manual. Changes between 1997 and 2002 affecting this sector are discussed in the text at the beginning of this report. Tables at www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/n02ton97.htm identify those industries that changed between the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and 2002 NAICS.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that use similar processes or have similar business activities. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by construction, value of business done, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the construction sector for 2002, there are 3 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 10 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 28 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 31 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS).

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The 2002 Economic Census — Construction 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 that has been established for the management of more than one project or job and that is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such establishment activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, purchasing, supervising, and operation of the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites. Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each establishment operated during any part of the census year. The construction sector figures represent a tabulation 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 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. 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 value of construction work exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

The 2002 Economic Census — Construction excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service construction establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE FRAME

The major objective of the sample design was to provide a sample that would provide reliable estimates at the state by industry level. For sample efficiency considerations, the establishments in the initial 2002 construction frame were partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the sample frame. The details of each are described below:

1. Probability-proportionate-to-size (pps) sample. There were three non-overlapping strata for sample selection. An independent sample was selected within each state by industry cell. The details of each stratum were defined as:

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- Stratum 1. This stratum was comprised of approximately 12,000 establishments associated with multilocation companies. The establishments of these multiunit companies were included in the construction sample with certainty.
 - Stratum 2. This stratum was comprised of approximately 145,000 single-location companies that could be classified into a valid 2002 NAICS industry. These cases accounted for approximately 75 percent of the payroll associated with single-location companies in construction. The industry code for most of these establishments was determined from the special classification card that was mailed in early 2002. This group was partitioned into state by NAICS (six-digit) cells and an independent sample selected from each cell. Within each cell, a probability-proportionate-to-size (pps) sampling strategy was used. Under this approach, the probability of selection for the sample for larger establishments is higher than for smaller establishments. There were approximately 80,000 establishments selected from this group.
 - Stratum 3. This stratum was comprised of the remaining single-location companies. For these companies, we did not have an updated 2002 NAICS industry code. The most recent classification information available for these companies was their 1997 NAICS. Using this 1997 NAICS industry code, this stratum was partitioned into state by NAICS (four-digit) cells; and an independent sample selected from each cell. Again, probability-proportionate-to-size sampling methodology was utilized. There were approximately 30,000 establishments selected from this group.

Subsequent to the initial census mail-out, companies that initiated operations in 2002 were identified via administrative sources. To assure proper representation of the entire in-scope population, simple random samples of these new operations were selected and mailed separately.

2. Estimation and variances. Based on the response data, establishments were assigned to the appropriate NAICS (six-digit) industry. At each level of tabulation, unbiased estimates were derived by summing the weighted establishment data where the establishment sample weight was equal to the inverse of its probability of selection for the construction sample.

The resulting estimates were generated from one of many possible samples and are subject to sampling variability. Estimates of this sample variability were independently derived at all levels of aggregation. These sampling variances were then aggregated to the publication levels for the computation of the relative standard errors.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

The estimates developed from the sample can differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists, but are otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the construction sector is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically, comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data. They are presented in the form of relative standard errors that are the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer.

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals, or ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples.

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

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- From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.
 - From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.
 - From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference is that the comparable complete-survey result would fall within the indicated ranges and the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection; reporting; coding; transcription; imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the U.S. Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables of this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 75 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The aggregate of value of construction work reported by all construction establishments in each of the industry, geographic area, or other groupings contains varying amounts of duplication. This is because 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. Also, part of the value of construction results from the use of products of nonconstruction industries as input materials. These products are counted in the nonconstruction industry, as well as part of the value of construction. Value added avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or geographic areas. Value added for construction industries is defined as the dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments in a specific industry or geographic area is not considered a disclosure; therefore, this information may be released even though other information is withheld. Techniques employed to limit disclosure are discussed at www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/disclosure.htm.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

Not applicable for this report.

