

# All Other Specialty Trade Contractors: 2002

Issued December 2004

EC02-231-238990

## 2002 Economic Census

*Construction*

Industry Series



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-- Not applicable for this report.

# Introduction to the Economic Census

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## **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).



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## **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](http://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

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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](http://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](http://www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html).



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# Construction

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## 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.

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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](http://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.

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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.

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## 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](http://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](http://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

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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. Industry Statistics on 2002 NAICS Basis Distributed Among 1997 NAICS-Based Industries for the United States: 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, and nonsampling error, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For detailed title descriptions, see Appendix F]

2002 NAICS code	1997 bridge code	Industry or bridge	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of construction work <sup>1</sup>	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Capital expenditures, other than land
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
238990		All other specialty trade contractors .....	33 452	248 065	6 965 288	27 072 016	23 833 335	15 339 069	9 307 497	948 770
	23499000	All other heavy construction (pt) .....	1 099	16 420	707 562	2 057 199	1 846 446	1 641 472	392 197	178 215
	23571000	Concrete contractors (pt) .....	7 573	73 189	2 227 018	9 038 328	7 981 937	4 690 528	3 444 049	304 122
	23599000	All other special trade contractors (pt) .....	24 308	154 441	3 952 156	15 739 168	13 806 369	8 849 366	5 429 864	463 049
	56172000	Janitorial services .....	473	4 015	78 551	237 322	198 583	157 704	41 387	3 385

<sup>1</sup>For 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.

**Table 2. 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 information on geographic areas followed by \*, see Appendix D. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A.]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Number of construction workers				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
		Total	Construction workers	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	Total	Construction workers		
											A
<b>238990, All other specialty trade contractors</b>											
United States .....	33 452	248 065	178 700	S	189 205	195 026	178 981	6 965 288	4 669 194	2	
Alabama .....	352	2 524	D	D	1 869	1 868	D	58 031	D	13	
Alaska .....	60	D	D	D	D	D	D	8 982	6 806	S	
Arizona .....	766	7 219	5 196	4 913	D	D	5 220	211 892	D	9	
Arkansas .....	227	1 555	1 092	D	D	1 124	1 090	42 134	27 345	15	
California .....	3 285	32 659	24 105	D	D	D	24 458	1 068 991	723 166	6	
Colorado .....	569	4 306	3 127	D	3 277	D	3 022	119 328	D	9	
Connecticut .....	489	3 590	D	D	2 466	2 411	2 295	114 580	D	12	
Delaware .....	49	D	D	D	D	D	D	18 273	13 043	S	
District of Columbia .....	29	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	
Florida .....	2 766	18 470	12 755	12 032	12 836	13 303	12 849	459 938	301 696	7	
Georgia .....	1 086	6 847	D	D	4 908	5 010	4 638	173 464	117 279	10	
Hawaii .....	128	935	578	587	595	550	578	31 451	D	17	
Idaho .....	127	D	D	D	D	D	579	15 901	D	S	
Illinois .....	1 343	8 880	D	D	D	D	D	298 747	D	10	
Indiana .....	737	D	D	2 585	D	D	2 935	119 356	D	S	
Iowa .....	286	1 764	D	D	D	D	1 414	50 102	D	14	
Kansas .....	276	1 746	D	1 223	1 559	D	1 283	D	D	12	
Kentucky .....	388	3 440	2 030	D	2 249	2 289	D	88 079	57 441	16	
Louisiana .....	310	5 276	D	3 228	4 232	4 572	D	141 019	100 996	7	
Maine .....	175	948	710	457	828	838	718	24 291	D	14	
Maryland .....	601	6 824	4 845	4 453	5 030	5 006	4 892	213 263	D	11	
Massachusetts .....	1 055	8 645	D	D	6 982	7 133	6 359	293 983	D	13	
Michigan .....	1 182	7 559	D	D	D	6 362	D	D	159 898	10	
Minnesota .....	660	3 572	2 580	1 596	D	D	D	93 624	64 878	16	
Mississippi .....	251	1 223	D	D	836	836	799	27 060	18 703	15	
Missouri .....	674	4 456	3 362	2 850	3 633	3 694	3 270	119 725	84 679	12	
Montana .....	210	857	618	458	753	733	527	D	10 210	19	
Nebraska .....	223	D	D	738	D	1 037	991	30 482	D	S	
Nevada .....	402	3 609	2 437	D	D	2 469	2 370	97 165	60 379	22	
New Hampshire .....	227	1 164	D	D	910	1 044	825	30 581	D	14	
New Jersey .....	1 089	7 467	D	D	D	D	D	223 368	D	11	
New Mexico .....	237	1 408	D	D	D	1 063	981	D	D	20	
New York .....	2 298	13 981	D	D	D	D	9 201	355 700	D	7	
North Carolina .....	955	6 067	D	D	4 643	4 729	4 298	156 033	D	9	
North Dakota .....	37	D	D	D	D	D	D	10 014	7 205	S	
Ohio .....	1 245	D	4 820	D	5 177	5 651	D	D	D	S	
Oklahoma .....	320	2 288	D	1 726	1 891	1 929	D	53 655	D	8	
Oregon .....	415	2 709	2 069	D	2 240	2 382	D	71 905	D	10	
Pennsylvania .....	1 134	9 392	6 794	4 693	D	D	D	246 186	D	10	
Rhode Island .....	145	546	D	D	425	435	D	19 221	11 565	15	
South Carolina .....	565	3 382	2 324	D	2 452	D	2 292	76 540	51 188	12	
South Dakota .....	66	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	
Tennessee .....	465	3 299	2 346	1 993	2 484	2 587	2 319	91 205	59 352	14	
Texas .....	2 304	23 127	D	D	17 908	D	16 601	620 419	418 036	5	
Utah .....	365	2 282	1 741	D	D	1 949	1 931	54 458	40 529	14	
Vermont .....	55	317	194	112	235	223	207	8 818	4 603	8	
Virginia .....	1 135	8 657	6 642	5 386	7 194	7 585	6 404	212 144	146 453	10	
Washington .....	827	4 497	3 214	2 590	3 316	3 566	3 385	126 955	D	10	
West Virginia .....	177	1 311	D	D	D	1 291	D	36 584	27 739	6	
Wisconsin .....	512	3 873	2 707	D	D	3 335	D	113 986	D	11	
Wyoming .....	172	720	D	D	455	481	473	D	D	19	

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. 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 information on geographic areas followed by \*, see Appendix D. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Location of establishment	E <sup>1</sup>	Value of construction work <sup>2</sup>	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, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	C	H
<b>238990, All other specialty trade contractors</b>												
United States .....	2	27 072 016	23 833 335	15 339 069	9 307 497	3 238 681	711 504	948 770	7 815 195	2	4	
Alabama .....	4	D	228 752	141 723	D	D	5 688	7 862	58 183	15	24	
Alaska .....	3	32 432	29 601	15 878	13 971	2 830	D	1 402	10 701	18	13	
Arizona .....	1	794 561	632 833	430 529	241 172	161 728	20 807	19 318	169 849	7	11	
Arkansas .....	4	D	160 600	116 756	D	D	2 928	5 673	69 573	15	15	
California .....	2	3 882 428	3 310 477	2 128 439	1 255 169	571 951	126 745	86 371	815 804	5	7	
Colorado .....	—	502 077	435 738	296 185	159 035	66 338	13 145	18 392	128 414	11	16	
Connecticut .....	4	393 645	364 511	244 606	127 580	29 134	10 146	9 986	116 193	9	14	
Delaware .....	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	
District of Columbia .....	3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	
Florida .....	3	2 128 284	1 801 070	1 096 975	763 260	327 214	45 226	59 081	526 292	7	14	
Georgia .....	4	D	680 009	420 642	D	D	17 425	21 999	296 131	11	15	
Hawaii .....	1	D	D	65 687	32 005	9 213	3 200	3 555	24 629	S	12	
Idaho .....	2	D	60 302	40 841	D	D	1 657	2 012	25 315	13	20	
Illinois .....	2	D	893 455	628 162	D	D	21 675	43 370	294 406	10	15	
Indiana .....	2	412 115	374 808	254 438	144 399	37 307	9 865	14 320	132 624	9	20	
Iowa .....	1	D	179 505	110 463	D	D	2 914	4 052	61 980	12	12	
Kansas .....	2	D	147 554	89 565	D	D	2 928	8 310	43 125	9	10	
Kentucky .....	2	D	284 832	174 562	D	D	10 518	14 397	111 254	15	12	
Louisiana .....	2	D	436 892	293 892	D	D	7 901	24 445	201 647	5	13	
Maine .....	3	84 344	77 703	48 605	41 730	6 641	3 216	5 680	49 869	13	28	
Maryland .....	3	D	687 130	460 675	D	D	24 008	36 177	222 282	10	14	
Massachusetts .....	4	1 000 750	882 876	508 085	410 994	117 874	23 035	27 610	258 146	12	16	
Michigan .....	1	D	777 121	490 281	D	D	29 330	34 493	302 132	10	29	
Minnesota .....	2	D	308 112	209 414	D	D	6 889	15 923	102 789	12	17	
Mississippi .....	4	104 319	D	58 189	D	D	2 300	3 940	25 466	S	14	
Missouri .....	1	D	480 656	280 493	D	D	10 645	14 756	135 753	14	28	
Montana .....	2	74 673	67 659	40 964	30 346	7 015	1 253	17 440	40 831	22	78	
Nebraska .....	1	114 646	107 359	76 166	33 673	7 287	2 934	5 311	34 412	18	32	
Nevada .....	2	406 545	340 121	215 887	135 173	66 424	12 317	8 475	74 205	10	9	
New Hampshire .....	3	140 010	129 288	77 789	58 066	10 723	2 464	6 311	49 595	14	20	
New Jersey .....	3	977 992	863 133	582 097	320 272	114 859	32 461	56 052	292 848	17	31	
New Mexico .....	2	D	D	74 763	D	D	3 519	8 819	35 748	S	19	
New York .....	4	1 535 495	1 401 596	792 138	653 826	133 899	41 439	63 806	469 456	8	14	
North Carolina .....	3	D	490 559	312 718	D	D	9 587	23 093	173 665	10	19	
North Dakota .....	—	D	D	D	14 026	D	396	327	5 510	S	15	
Ohio .....	2	777 361	691 530	395 380	309 152	85 830	19 106	27 737	194 537	7	17	
Oklahoma .....	1	234 818	221 118	176 924	53 753	13 700	5 007	6 836	42 294	7	26	
Oregon .....	1	D	D	132 841	D	D	4 884	4 630	60 323	S	7	
Pennsylvania .....	1	1 093 227	997 152	674 956	355 645	96 075	38 018	31 343	449 987	7	8	
Rhode Island .....	2	D	61 151	33 191	D	D	1 396	2 469	20 041	13	10	
South Carolina .....	2	294 873	264 181	165 680	108 871	30 692	8 191	8 762	109 895	12	23	
South Dakota .....	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	
Tennessee .....	2	D	326 581	206 487	D	D	6 120	13 849	144 492	13	16	
Texas .....	2	2 357 063	2 026 720	1 326 926	765 852	330 343	59 571	62 097	609 516	6	11	
Utah .....	3	234 200	212 649	148 684	68 481	21 551	4 868	18 240	68 922	17	42	
Vermont .....	5	41 185	D	D	D	D	922	847	9 801	S	6	
Virginia .....	2	785 472	719 441	507 260	236 729	66 031	21 187	27 582	316 206	8	12	
Washington .....	2	431 602	397 559	257 899	145 549	34 043	9 972	18 030	136 076	10	13	
West Virginia .....	2	113 403	107 694	75 479	36 765	5 709	D	4 286	50 725	6	7	
Wisconsin .....	1	514 807	453 514	320 611	160 351	61 293	18 293	41 988	188 441	9	4	
Wyoming .....	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	13 175	S	S	

<sup>1</sup>Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. For establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated, these data 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.

<sup>2</sup>For 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 4. 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, and nonsampling error, 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)
<b>238990, All other specialty trade contractors</b>		
All establishments . . . . . number . . . . .	33 452	2
All employees . . . . . number . . . . .	248 065	2
Construction workers in March . . . . . number . . . . .	S	S
Construction workers in May . . . . . number . . . . .	189 205	2
Construction workers in August . . . . . number . . . . .	195 026	2
Construction workers in November . . . . . number . . . . .	178 981	2
Average number of construction workers . . . . . number . . . . .	178 700	2
Other employees in March . . . . . number . . . . .	S	S
Other employees in May . . . . . number . . . . .	68 676	2
Other employees in August . . . . . number . . . . .	71 266	2
Other employees in November . . . . . number . . . . .	67 479	2
Average number of other employees . . . . . number . . . . .	69 366	2
Total payroll . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	6 965 288	2
Construction workers . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	4 669 194	2
Other employees . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	2 296 094	2
First-quarter payroll, all employees . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	1 515 687	2
Fringe benefits, all employees . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	1 486 860	2
Legally required expenditures . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	955 105	2
Voluntary expenditures . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	531 755	2
Value of business done <sup>1</sup> . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	27 885 247	2
Value of construction work <sup>1</sup> . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	27 072 016	2
Value of construction work on government owned projects . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	5 357 311	3
Value of construction work on federally owned projects . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	1 389 154	4
Value of construction work on state and locally owned projects . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	3 968 157	3
Value of construction work on privately owned projects . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	21 714 705	2
Other business receipts . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	813 231	4
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	12 200 037	2
Net value of construction work . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	23 833 335	2
Value added . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	15 339 069	2
Selected costs . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	12 546 178	2
Materials, parts, and supplies . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	8 663 741	2
Construction work subcontracted out to others . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	3 238 681	3
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	643 756	2
Purchased electricity . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	89 103	4
Natural gas and manufactured gas . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	35 131	2
Gasoline and diesel fuel . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	480 171	2
On-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	369 957	4
Off-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	110 214	4
All other fuels and lubricants . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	39 350	9
Total rental costs . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	711 504	3
Machinery and equipment . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	456 266	4
Buildings . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	255 239	3
Selected purchased services . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	1 243 958	3
Communication services . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	259 784	2
Repairs to buildings and other structures . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	201 881	4
Repairs to machinery and equipment . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	362 420	3
Legal services . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	60 245	9
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	155 741	10
Advertising and promotional services . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	S	S
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	7 106 782	2
Capital expenditures, other than land . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	948 770	4
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	240 358	5
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	7 815 195	2
Depreciation charges during year . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	884 386	3
Establishments with inventories . . . . . number . . . . .	4 008	-
Value of construction work for establishments with inventories . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	6 939 414	-
End-of-2002, inventories of materials and supplies . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	366 262	5
End-of-2001, inventories of materials and supplies . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	366 905	4
Establishments with no inventories . . . . . number . . . . .	25 125	-
Value of construction work for establishments with no inventories . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	16 936 120	-
Establishments not reporting inventories . . . . . number . . . . .	4 319	-
Value of construction work for establishment not reporting inventores . . . . . \$1,000 . . . . .	3 196 482	-

<sup>1</sup>For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work has been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definition. 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.

**Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Employment Size Class: 2002**

[Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and nonsampling error, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of business done <sup>2</sup>	Value of construction work <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>238990, All other specialty trade contractors</b>											
All establishments .....	2	33 452	248 065	6 965 288	27 885 247	27 072 016	23 833 335	15 339 069	9 307 497	3 238 681	2
Establishments with—											
1 to 4 employees .....	—	18 956	40 876	690 963	3 779 294	3 725 719	3 270 833	2 037 308	1 287 100	454 886	3
5 to 9 employees .....	—	8 720	48 855	1 197 115	5 033 685	4 958 761	4 410 198	2 699 024	1 786 099	548 563	4
10 to 19 employees .....	—	3 384	45 813	1 301 177	4 828 505	4 678 423	4 172 248	2 570 278	1 752 052	506 175	5
20 to 49 employees .....	—	1 849	53 161	1 787 014	6 645 334	6 399 506	5 581 295	3 626 671	2 200 453	818 210	4
50 to 99 employees .....	—	389	25 574	952 555	3 495 261	3 305 820	2 929 162	1 941 457	1 177 147	376 658	4
100 to 249 employees .....	—	116	16 876	627 716	2 243 504	2 163 660	1 857 667	1 295 520	641 992	305 993	1
250 to 499 employees .....	—	28	9 752	252 952	1 212 315	1 197 601	999 254	626 246	387 721	198 347	2
500 to 999 employees .....	—	8	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	S
1,000 employees or more .....	—	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	S

<sup>1</sup>Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. For establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated, these data 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.

<sup>2</sup>For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work has been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definition. 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.

**Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Value of Business Done Size Class: 2002**

[Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and nonsampling error, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of business done <sup>2</sup>	Value of construction work <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>238990. All other specialty trade contractors</b>											
All establishments . . . . .	2	33 452	248 065	6 965 288	27 885 247	27 072 016	23 833 335	15 339 069	9 307 497	3 238 681	2
Establishments with value of business done—											
Less than \$25,000 . . . . .	1	726	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
\$25,000 to \$49,999 . . . . .	—	2 291	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
\$50,000 to \$99,999 . . . . .	—	4 190	6 948	85 962	308 905	306 577	270 052	163 591	108 789	36 524	7
\$100,000 to \$249,999 . . . . .	—	9 166	25 245	366 324	1 520 790	1 494 460	1 371 043	870 487	526 885	123 418	4
\$250,000 to \$499,999 . . . . .	—	6 596	28 386	567 115	2 331 308	2 304 120	2 083 209	1 316 965	793 431	220 912	5
\$500,000 to \$999,999 . . . . .	—	4 582	34 214	839 251	3 236 392	3 180 597	2 842 526	1 780 062	1 118 260	338 071	5
\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999 . . . . .	—	3 789	50 901	1 518 847	5 902 875	5 746 279	5 136 946	3 189 164	2 104 379	609 333	5
\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999 . . . . .	—	1 230	30 766	1 101 015	4 163 241	4 004 072	3 527 883	2 256 212	1 430 840	476 189	5
\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999 . . . . .	—	575	27 030	1 008 878	3 931 981	3 791 245	3 245 753	2 069 800	1 316 689	545 492	5
\$10,000,000 or more . . . . .	—	308	41 350	1 450 625	6 391 034	6 147 606	5 274 536	3 640 720	1 877 244	873 070	2

<sup>1</sup>Construction receipts were obtained from census respondent forms. For establishments whose respondent forms were not received at the time data were tabulated, these data 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.

<sup>2</sup>For the 2002 Economic Census, the definitions of value of business done and value of construction work has been modified from the 1997 Economic Census definition. 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.



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

[Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and nonsampling error, 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 <sup>1</sup>				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
<b>238990, All other specialty trade contractors</b>								
Total .....	27 072 016	16 960 310	4 607 337	5 504 369	2	2	3	3
Building construction, total .....	7 330 541	4 344 298	1 153 688	1 832 555	2	3	5	4
Single-family houses, detached and attached .....	2 782 319	2 057 971	451 943	272 405	5	5	12	9
Single-family houses, detached .....	2 474 075	1 831 007	395 270	247 799	5	5	14	9
Single-family houses, attached .....	308 243	226 964	56 674	24 606	16	19	15	19
Other building construction .....	4 548 222	2 286 327	701 745	1 560 150	2	3	4	4
Nonbuilding construction, total .....	19 587 167	12 461 704	3 453 649	3 671 814	2	2	3	3
Private driveways and parking areas .....	5 971 239	3 065 049	1 295 625	1 610 565	4	4	6	5
Outdoor swimming pools .....	6 060 695	4 642 197	752 033	666 464	4	4	7	8
Fencing (except electronic containment fencing for pets) ..	4 284 196	3 037 638	727 135	519 423	4	5	6	7
Other nonbuilding construction .....	3 271 038	1 716 820	678 855	875 363	4	5	5	6
Construction work, nsk .....	154 309	154 309	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup>For 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.

**Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Specialization in Types of Construction: 2002**

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of construction work by type of construction was not provided in Table 7. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and nonsampling error, see note at the end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A.]

Item	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of construction work for specialized type	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	G
<b>238990, All other specialty trade contractors</b>								
Total .....	33 452	248 065	6 965 288	X	23 833 335	15 339 069	3 238 681	3
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	30 708	218 163	5 939 905	21 614 440	20 741 412	13 163 019	2 915 964	3
<b>Building construction, total</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	6 632	49 981	1 288 056	3 971 548	4 273 433	3 198 577	430 809	8
Specialization 100 percent .....	4 006	22 190	535 877	2 146 052	1 945 635	1 503 703	200 417	13
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	265	2 790	78 913	231 700	234 616	170 311	13 440	26
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	808	11 768	306 523	805 851	952 000	793 333	50 037	14
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	622	3 320	103 340	236 461	306 929	228 655	22 062	15
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	516	4 292	116 657	292 350	401 072	244 597	79 347	25
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	415	5 620	146 746	259 132	433 181	257 978	65 505	13
<b>Single-family houses, detached and attached</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	4 425	24 378	520 757	2 137 488	2 160 892	1 522 580	232 874	13
Specialization 100 percent .....	3 114	15 206	316 318	1 517 163	1 375 475	1 053 609	141 688	17
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	129	1 546	34 299	122 533	124 502	75 917	6 123	54
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	454	2 550	50 042	169 799	190 970	108 456	17 816	18
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	238	1 231	30 141	82 241	105 117	68 641	8 376	27
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	272	2 679	60 282	173 131	243 179	143 167	42 519	42
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	218	1 166	29 675	72 621	121 649	72 790	16 352	24
<b>Single-family houses, detached</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	4 099	22 628	475 004	1 956 656	1 977 432	1 442 738	203 646	13
Specialization 100 percent .....	2 961	14 279	287 040	1 394 363	1 274 683	1 016 269	119 680	15
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	125	1 523	33 356	120 492	122 419	74 652	6 123	54
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	429	2 423	45 852	155 519	175 292	101 527	15 658	18
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	219	1 099	27 388	74 489	94 819	61 301	7 601	30
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	246	2 417	54 434	154 733	215 419	131 318	39 679	45
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	118	887	26 934	57 059	94 800	57 672	14 906	26
<b>Single-family houses, attached</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	326	1 750	45 754	180 832	183 460	79 843	29 228	58
Specialization 100 percent .....	153	927	29 278	122 800	100 792	37 341	22 008	76
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	4	23	942	2 041	2 082	1 265	—	—
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	25	127	4 190	14 279	15 678	6 929	2 159	63
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	19	132	2 754	7 752	10 299	7 340	775	57
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	26	262	5 848	18 398	27 760	11 849	2 841	95
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	100	279	2 741	15 562	26 849	15 118	1 446	52
<b>Other building construction</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	2 207	25 603	767 299	1 834 059	2 112 541	1 675 997	197 935	7
Specialization 100 percent .....	892	6 984	219 559	628 889	570 160	450 093	58 729	10
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	136	1 244	44 615	109 168	110 114	94 394	7 318	11
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	355	9 218	256 481	636 052	761 031	684 877	32 221	19
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	384	2 089	73 198	154 220	201 811	160 015	13 686	18
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	244	1 613	119 219	119 219	157 893	101 430	36 827	25
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	196	4 455	117 071	186 511	311 532	185 189	49 154	15
<b>Nonbuilding construction, total</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	22 450	167 074	4 627 752	17 496 358	16 358 729	9 890 181	2 447 870	4
Specialization 100 percent .....	18 904	127 246	3 391 091	13 734 934	11 962 785	7 274 950	1 772 149	4
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	1 106	8 961	258 967	1 009 769	970 004	592 170	100 539	11
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	703	7 287	208 526	771 760	781 410	458 694	150 613	11
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	680	8 671	295 435	854 223	993 186	571 023	177 671	12
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	681	9 752	309 040	781 218	1 070 103	619 136	172 292	14
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	376	5 156	164 693	344 454	581 241	374 207	74 606	16
<b>Private driveways and parking areas</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	5 878	53 319	1 589 194	5 718 049	5 830 350	3 410 591	757 484	5
Specialization 100 percent .....	4 126	30 567	872 214	3 492 895	3 134 033	1 904 300	358 862	8
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	441	4 183	122 966	469 151	455 830	265 109	42 803	13
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	295	3 805	127 516	400 764	436 138	251 452	47 529	13
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	371	5 276	165 255	562 965	652 861	346 098	110 848	6
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	405	5 462	166 486	515 792	690 035	365 014	132 505	18
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	239	4 026	134 757	276 482	461 455	278 619	64 936	18
<b>Outdoor swimming pools</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	7 510	52 199	1 411 542	6 052 424	4 995 617	3 086 145	1 188 628	6
Specialization 100 percent .....	6 764	46 945	1 282 054	5 566 698	4 505 652	2 790 955	1 061 046	6
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	246	1 661	48 167	221 717	205 656	145 168	28 996	18
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	306	1 123	16 839	81 954	59 718	31 161	38 479	42
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	74	1 299	43 767	117 940	118 491	49 914	49 452	39
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	64	783	10 103	30 467	46 147	22 027	4 632	28
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	57	388	10 611	33 648	59 954	46 920	6 024	38

See footnotes at end of table

**Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Specialization in Types of Construction: 2002—Con.**

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of construction work by type of construction was not provided in Table 7. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and nonsampling error, see note at the end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A.]

Item	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of construction work for specialized type	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	G
<b>Fencing (except electronic containment fencing for pets)</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	7 392	46 497	1 111 824	4 221 013	3 980 638	2 256 127	345 710	7
Specialization 100 percent .....	6 693	41 171	956 181	3 729 465	3 444 161	1 958 023	285 304	8
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	342	2 482	61 526	246 211	237 599	126 674	22 606	37
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	48	926	34 891	112 232	109 250	50 012	D	S
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	94	666	26 042	55 405	72 751	42 662	2 804	26
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	171	867	21 717	54 405	75 391	41 266	11 557	32
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	43	384	11 467	23 294	41 486	37 491	D	S
<b>Other nonbuilding construction</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	1 669	15 058	515 192	1 504 872	1 552 124	1 137 317	156 048	5
Specialization 100 percent .....	1 321	8 563	280 643	945 877	878 939	621 673	66 938	11
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	76	636	26 308	72 690	70 920	55 220	6 133	23
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	54	1 434	29 280	176 810	176 304	126 070	D	S
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	140	1 429	60 370	117 912	149 084	132 349	14 567	10
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	41	2 639	110 734	180 553	258 531	190 829	23 598	2
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	36	358	7 857	11 029	18 346	11 177	D	S
<b>Construction work, nsk</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	1 625	1 108	24 097	146 534	109 250	74 261	37 285	—
Specialization 100 percent .....	1 624	D	D	D	D	D	D	S
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	S

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.

**Table 9. 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. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and nonsampling error, 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 <sup>1</sup>	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
<b>238990, All other specialty trade contractors</b>		
Total .....	27 885 247	2
Heavy construction and civil engineering construction, total .....	2 381 440	5
Paving contractor -- asphalt or concrete for highways, streets, bridges, or airport runways .....	452 385	9
Rental of cranes with operator .....	1 929 055	5
Special trade contractors, total .....	20 369 313	2
Asphalt, concrete, and brick paving contractor, residential or commercial driveways and parking areas .....	6 802 232	3
Fence construction contractor .....	5 753 586	4
Swimming pool contractor .....	6 111 935	4
Other kinds of construction .....	1 701 559	6
All other construction activities .....	4 188 355	3
Other business activities secondary to construction activities, total .....	806 372	4
All other business activities secondary to construction activities .....	806 372	4
Kind of business activity, nsk .....	139 767	8

<sup>1</sup>For the 2002 Economic Census, the definition of value of business done 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.

**Table 10. Selected Statistics for Establishments by Specialization in Kind-of-Business Activity: 2002**

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization by major activity of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of business done by kind of business activity was not provided in Table 9. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and nonsampling error, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A.]

Item	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of construction work for specialized kind of business	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	G
<b>238990, All other specialty trade contractors</b>								
Total .....	33 452	248 065	6 965 288	X	23 833 335	15 339 069	3 238 681	3
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	32 902	239 181	6 655 024	23 792 273	22 827 595	14 715 214	3 075 036	3
<b>Heavy construction and civil engineering construction, total</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	1 098	16 402	707 444	1 794 460	1 846 211	1 641 314	210 704	3
Specialization 100 percent .....	803	8 374	314 484	940 234	841 693	668 062	98 541	5
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	53	1 783	105 584	260 183	251 659	225 950	24 269	5
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	97	1 618	89 180	192 273	212 390	214 621	20 382	21
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	64	2 000	67 283	219 520	271 415	245 111	32 528	—
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	54	1 391	74 206	116 000	162 389	168 312	19 864	4
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	27	1 237	56 706	66 251	106 664	119 258	15 119	1
<b>Rental of cranes with operator</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	1 098	16 402	707 444	1 794 460	1 846 211	1 641 314	210 704	3
Specialization 100 percent .....	803	8 374	314 484	940 234	841 693	668 062	98 541	5
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	53	1 783	105 584	260 183	251 659	225 950	24 269	5
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	97	1 618	89 180	192 273	212 390	214 621	20 382	21
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	64	2 000	67 283	219 520	271 415	245 111	32 528	—
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	54	1 391	74 206	116 000	162 389	168 312	19 864	4
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	27	1 237	56 706	66 251	106 664	119 258	15 119	1
<b>Special trade contractors, total</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	28 067	191 052	5 025 443	19 513 611	18 563 167	11 186 853	2 631 439	4
Specialization 100 percent .....	20 284	121 000	3 024 816	13 304 093	11 687 804	6 951 597	1 616 289	5
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	3 066	23 678	667 642	2 541 155	2 349 603	1 423 167	350 059	8
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	1 713	17 015	477 305	1 592 760	1 682 154	1 020 662	226 218	10
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	1 244	12 151	327 469	918 050	1 071 413	670 226	181 120	14
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	869	8 262	246 292	589 669	820 819	526 094	126 804	10
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	890	8 946	281 919	567 885	951 374	595 107	130 949	20
<b>Asphalt, concrete, and brick paving contractor, residential or commercial driveways and parking areas</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	6 584	58 994	1 749 321	6 317 785	6 475 994	3 757 287	850 572	5
Specialization 100 percent .....	4 143	29 626	825 991	3 439 029	3 079 469	1 783 454	359 561	8
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	623	7 323	236 649	947 554	882 555	514 015	129 993	7
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	452	5 908	178 328	610 369	659 724	386 289	79 051	9
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	477	5 391	152 792	511 188	608 130	343 220	95 606	15
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	379	4 577	151 072	374 711	517 066	308 950	86 236	13
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	511	6 168	204 489	434 935	729 050	421 359	100 125	26
<b>Fence construction contractor</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	10 357	61 886	1 430 809	5 589 707	5 438 506	3 068 601	461 896	6
Specialization 100 percent .....	7 688	41 468	889 820	3 873 583	3 590 704	1 952 568	282 878	6
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	1 231	9 570	260 202	926 519	897 934	496 336	81 888	20
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	714	5 861	153 735	507 025	546 027	320 844	58 440	18
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	116	1 779	50 963	106 070	134 195	104 044	8 266	26
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	321	1 816	41 266	117 928	167 683	102 921	20 877	18
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	287	1 391	34 822	58 583	101 963	91 886	9 547	16
<b>Swimming pool contractor</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	7 470	52 286	1 418 655	5 920 986	5 007 476	3 092 849	1 194 459	6
Specialization 100 percent .....	5 696	36 564	987 069	4 592 130	3 715 027	2 202 193	877 103	7
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	826	5 114	127 426	517 824	421 717	290 957	129 464	16
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	313	4 273	130 368	431 288	426 398	273 731	85 264	20
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	499	4 040	112 437	278 372	299 688	196 484	76 585	26
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	72	1 419	40 657	70 110	96 635	86 181	16 654	19
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	64	876	20 699	31 262	48 011	43 303	9 389	9
<b>Other kinds of construction</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	3 655	17 886	426 658	1 685 133	1 641 191	1 268 116	124 513	10
Specialization 100 percent .....	2 757	13 341	321 936	1 399 351	1 302 605	1 013 382	96 747	13
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	386	1 671	43 365	149 259	147 397	121 858	8 714	19
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	235	973	14 874	44 078	50 004	39 798	3 463	29
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	153	941	11 276	22 419	29 401	26 477	664	30
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	96	451	13 298	26 920	39 435	28 042	3 037	42
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	28	510	21 909	43 106	72 351	38 559	11 889	23
<b>All other construction activities</b>								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more...	2 115	30 734	901 934	2 347 640	2 319 734	1 822 132	194 815	13
Specialization 100 percent .....	1 683	23 870	678 414	1 911 128	1 757 590	1 422 379	153 538	16
Specialization 90 to 99 percent .....	67	1 290	41 364	109 235	104 458	70 779	10 693	12
Specialization 80 to 89 percent .....	66	936	34 996	80 173	91 317	61 028	7 088	37
Specialization 70 to 79 percent .....	193	1 914	61 225	123 006	163 730	117 223	8 068	12
Specialization 60 to 69 percent .....	20	1 260	40 943	57 246	82 914	65 919	8 354	11
Specialization 51 to 59 percent .....	86	1 465	44 990	66 851	119 725	84 805	7 074	24

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. **Selected Statistics for Establishments by Specialization in Kind-of-Business Activity: 2002—Con.**

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization by major activity of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of business done by kind of business activity was not provided in Table 9. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, and nonsampling error, see note at end of table. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A.]

Item	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Value of construction work for specialized kind of business	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	G
Kind of business activity, nsk								
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more . . .	1 622	994	20 203	136 562	98 483	64 915	38 079	12
Specialization 100 percent . . . . .	1 622	994	20 203	136 562	98 483	64 915	38 079	12

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.



**Table 11. Value of Construction Work for Establishments by Location of Construction Work: 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 information on geographic areas followed by \*, see Appendix D. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Location of construction work	Value of construction work <sup>1</sup>	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
<b>238990, All other specialty trade contractors</b>		
United States .....	27 072 016	2
Construction work done in—		
Alabama .....	242 640	15
Alaska .....	37 816	16
Arizona .....	804 209	7
Arkansas .....	168 378	14
California .....	3 897 092	5
Colorado .....	509 757	10
Connecticut .....	388 038	9
Delaware .....	63 426	13
District of Columbia .....	43 354	3
Florida .....	2 130 818	7
Georgia .....	794 636	11
Hawaii .....	102 596	11
Idaho .....	69 384	13
Illinois .....	1 027 180	10
Indiana .....	414 939	9
Iowa .....	192 118	12
Kansas .....	185 556	8
Kentucky .....	309 815	14
Louisiana .....	480 592	5
Maine .....	80 839	11
Maryland .....	673 738	11
Massachusetts .....	991 407	12
Michigan .....	864 445	9
Minnesota .....	349 150	11
Mississippi .....	112 385	11
Missouri .....	510 433	15
Montana .....	76 907	22
Nebraska .....	119 763	18
Nevada .....	415 919	10
New Hampshire .....	138 191	14
New Jersey .....	997 767	17
New Mexico .....	119 539	19
New York .....	1 555 381	8
North Carolina .....	548 009	9
North Dakota .....	23 735	22
Ohio .....	797 215	8
Oklahoma .....	218 395	8
Oregon .....	217 238	11
Pennsylvania .....	1 074 859	6
Rhode Island .....	75 381	13
South Carolina .....	286 032	11
South Dakota .....	36 429	9
Tennessee .....	384 516	13
Texas .....	2 343 331	6
Utah .....	224 926	17
Vermont .....	44 752	8
Virginia .....	805 633	7
Washington .....	437 968	10
West Virginia .....	111 740	7
Wisconsin .....	507 288	8
Wyoming .....	66 360	26

<sup>1</sup>For 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

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### **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; full- or part-time leased employees whose payroll was filed under an employee leasing company's Employer Identification Number; 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'

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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.

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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.

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## **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.

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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.

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## **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



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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.

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## **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

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### **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

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### 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/](http://help.econ.census.gov/econhelp/resources/).

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A more detailed examination of census methodology is presented in the *History of the Economic Census* at [www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html](http://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](http://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](http://www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/disclosure.htm).

# Appendix D. Geographic Notes

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Not applicable for this report.

# Appendix E. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

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Not applicable for this report.

# Appendix F.

## Detailed NAICS and Bridge Code Titles: 2002

[The NAICS code title shown in Table 1 is a standard NAICS title from the North American Industry Classification System Manual. A more detailed title description for the NAICS code shown in Table 1 is included in this appendix]

2002 NAICS code	1997 bridge code	Detailed 2002 NAICS and 1997 bridge code title description
236115	23321000	New single family housing construction (except operative builders) Single family housing construction, general contractors
236116	23322000	New multifamily housing construction (except operative builders) Multifamily housing construction, general contractors
236117	23321000 23322000	New housing operative builders Single family housing construction, operative builders Multifamily housing construction, operative builders
236118	23321000 23322000	Residential remodelers Remodeling contractors, single family housing Remodeling contractors, multifamily housing
236210	23331000 23493000 23499000	Industrial building construction Other manufacturing and industrial building construction Other industrial nonbuilding construction Waste disposal plant construction
236220	23322000 23331000 23332000 23599000	Commercial and institutional building construction Barrack and dormitory construction Grain elevators, dry cleaning plants, and manufacturing and industrial warehouses construction Commercial and institutional building construction Indoor swimming pool contractors
237110	23491000 23499000 23581000	Water and sewer line and related structures construction Water and sewer line, mains, and related structures (including pumping stations, etc.) construction Sewage and water treatment plants and irrigation systems construction Water well drilling contractors
237120	21311200 23491000 23493000	Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction Construction of oil and gas field gathering lines Oil and gas pipelines, mains, and related and related structures ( including oil storage tanks, etc) construction Petrochemical plants and refineries construction
237130	23492000 23493000	Power and communication line and related structures construction Power and communication transmission line construction Power generation plants and transformer stations construction, except hydroelectric
237210	23311000	Land subdivision Land subdivision and land development
237310	23411000 23412000 23521000	Highway, street, and bridge construction Highway and street construction Bridge construction Highway and traffic line painting contractors
237990	22412000 23499000 23599000	Other heavy and civil engineering construction Tunnel construction All other heavy and civil engineering construction Anchored earth retention contractors
238110	23571000	Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors Concrete (except paving) contractors
238120	23591000	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors Other structural steel erection contractors
238130	23551000	Framing contractors Framing carpentry contractors
238140	23541000 23542000	Masonry contractors Masonry and stone contractors Stucco contractors
238150	23592000	Glass and glazing contractors Glass and glazing contractors
238160	23561000	Roofing contractors Roofing contractors
238170	23561000	Siding contractors Siding (including gutters and downspouts) contractors
238190	23591000 23599000	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors Metal curtain walls and metal furring installation contractors Forming, ornamental metal work installation, and foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors
238210	23511000 23531000	Electrical contractors Environmental controls installation contractors Electrical contractors
238220	23511000 23595000	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors Other plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors Scrubber, dust collection, and other industrial ventilation installation contractors
238290	23595000 23599000	Other building equipment contractors Other building equipment and machinery installation contractors Boiler, duct, and pipe insulation and service station equipment, lightning rod, bowling alley, church bell, and tower clock installation contractors
238310	23542000	Drywall and insulation contractors Other drywall, plastering, acoustical, and insulation contractors
238320	23521000	Painting and wall covering contractors Other painting and wall covering contractors

[The NAICS code title shown in Table 1 is a standard NAICS title from the North American Industry Classification System Manual. A more detailed title description for the NAICS code shown in Table 1 is included in this appendix]

2002 NAICS code	1997 bridge code	Detailed 2002 NAICS and 1997 bridge code title description
238330	23552000	Flooring contractors Floor laying and other floor contractors
238340	23543000	Tile and terrazzo contractors Tile, marble, terrazzo, and mosaic contractors
238350	23551000	Finish carpentry contractors Finish carpentry contractors
238390	23561000 23599000	Other building finishing contractors Sheet metal, except roofing and siding contractors Trade show exhibits installation and dismantling, spectator seating, modular furniture, window covering fixture installation, and other building finishing contractors
238910	21311200 21311300 21311400 21311500 23499000 23593000 23594000 23599000	Site preparation contractors Site preparation and related construction activities for oil and gas operations Site preparation and related construction activities for coal mining Site preparation and related construction activities for metal mining Site preparation and related construction activities for nonmetallic mining, except fuels Construction equipment (except cranes) rental with operator and right-of-way clearing and line slashing, blasting, and trenching contractors Excavation contractors Wrecking and demolition contractors Dewatering and core drilling and test boring for construction contractors
238990	23499000 23571000 23599000 56172000	All other specialty trade contractors Crane rental with operator Residential and commercial asphalt, brick, and concrete paving contractors All other special trade contractors Cleaning building exteriors, except sand blasting

