

1992

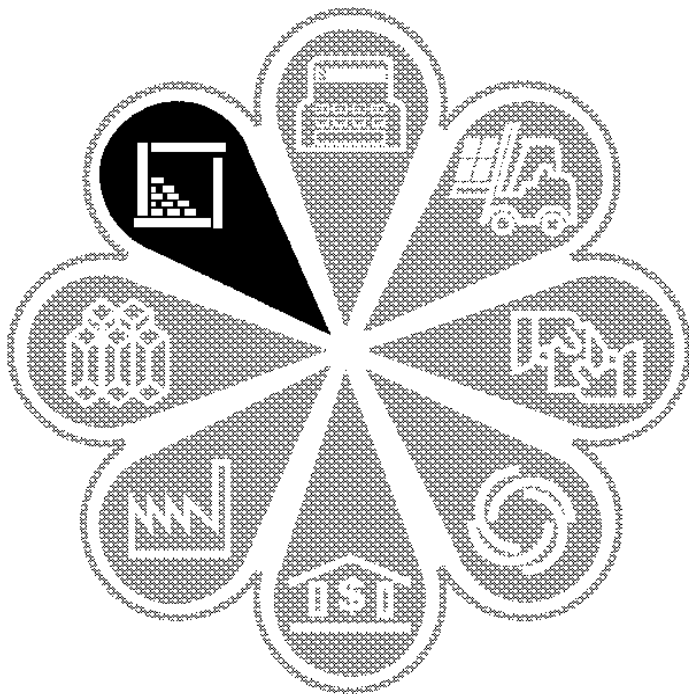
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-14

INDUSTRY SERIES

Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1742



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

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

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Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1992 Census of Construction Industries. The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the Economic Census Staff of the Economic Planning and Coordination Division.

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

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



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Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

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

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

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Census of Construction

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

Employer Companies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonemployer Companies

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

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

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

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

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

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

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

DATA PROCESSING

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

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

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

CHANGE IN COLLECTION METHODOLOGY FOR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

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

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

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

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

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

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

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

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

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

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

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

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

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

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

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

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

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

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

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

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in drywall, acoustical, and building insulation work; applying plaster, plain or ornamental; or the installation of lathing or other appurtenances to receive plaster. For additional examples, refer to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*¹ (SIC) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

During 1992, the establishments with paid employees classified in this industry accounted for \$14.2 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$14.1 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$4.7 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$1.2 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$191 million. Value added for 1992 was \$8.1 billion.

There were 18,648 establishments with total employment averaging 206,670 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$4.9 billion.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 14 percent of the total number of

employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 62 percent of all business done.

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

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

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

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

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

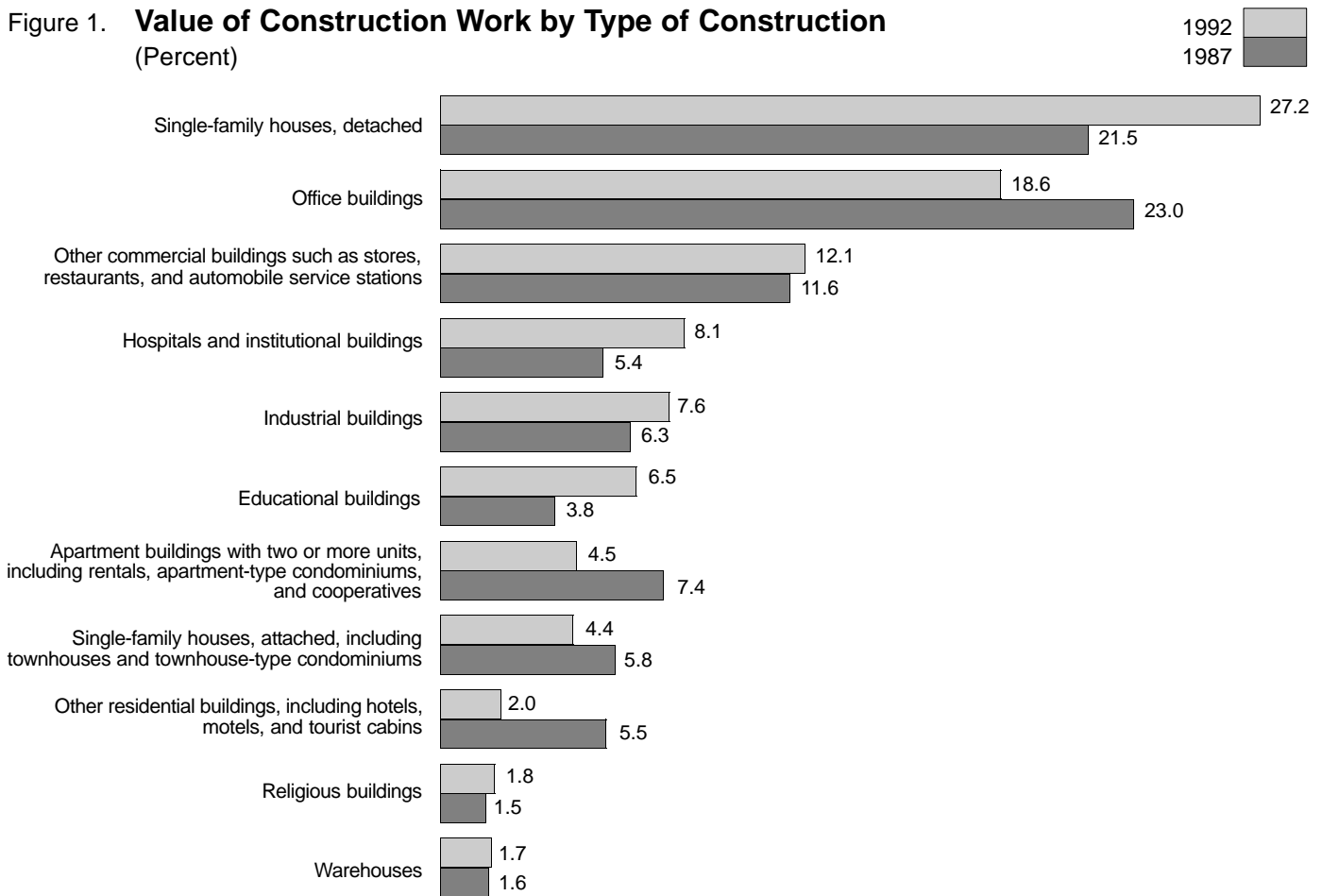


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

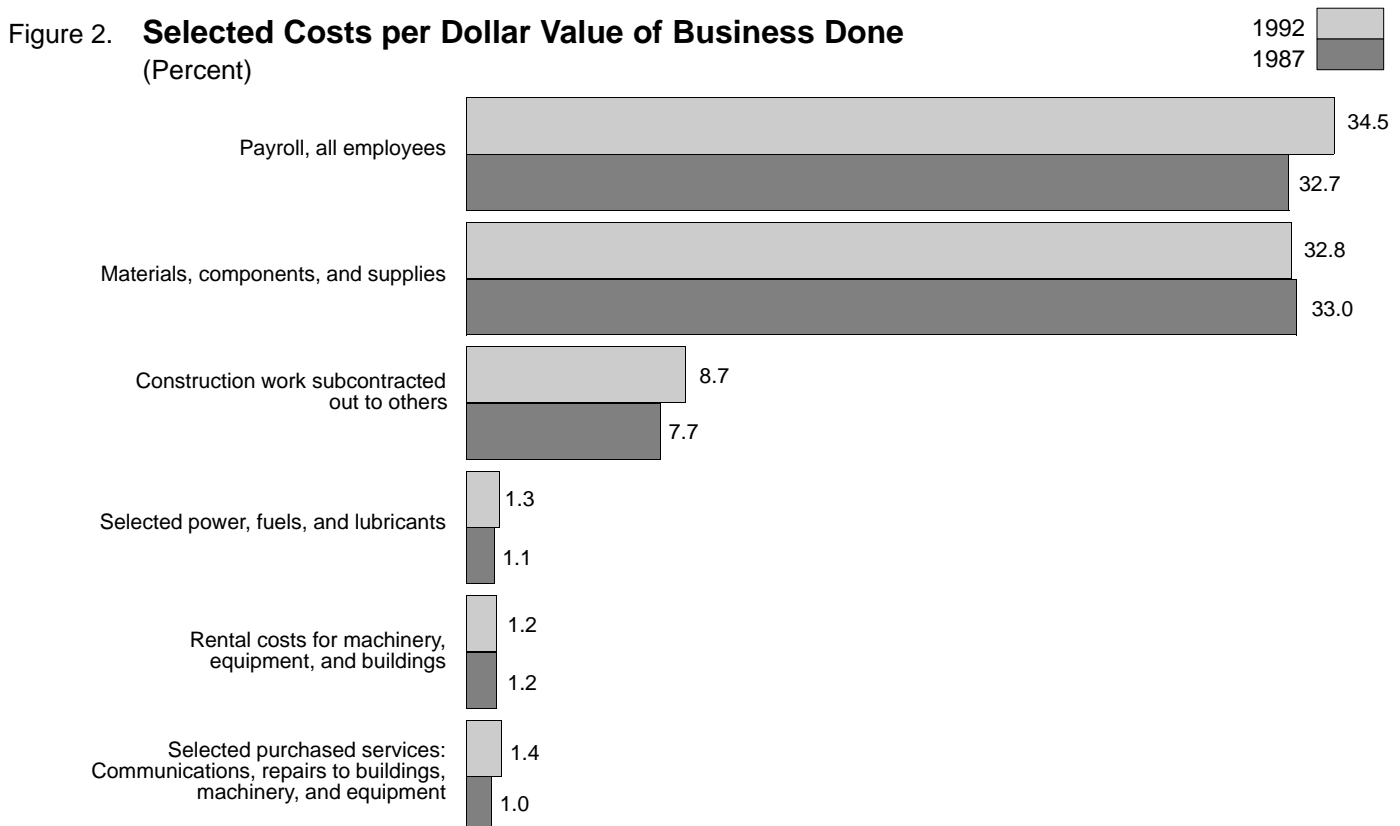


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

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

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
United States -----	18 648	206 670	173 465	4 910 081	3 825 766	14 055 774	12 824 151	8 143 169	4 852 512
Alabama -----	233	2 693	2 223	50 292	38 185	168 090	155 048	92 605	(S)
Alaska -----	50	284	224	10 548	8 632	32 588	31 564	12 959	18 654
Arizona -----	430	7 908	6 983	150 872	124 199	387 576	369 049	225 553	147 636
Arkansas -----	103	1 361	1 139	22 367	18 762	79 666	75 511	44 652	32 574
California -----	3 254	34 818	29 853	858 702	686 094	2 288 999	2 149 839	1 415 408	752 487
Colorado -----	345	4 236	3 657	88 350	69 527	238 147	226 037	141 767	84 848
Connecticut -----	215	1 966	1 568	57 828	41 741	166 660	153 035	99 535	55 917
Delaware -----	77	619	509	14 999	10 931	40 665	36 700	22 834	14 611
District of Columbia -----	4	94	81	2 936	1 881	5 464	4 893	3 175	1 718
Florida -----	1 405	13 995	11 328	273 741	200 317	944 259	801 458	465 298	352 294
Georgia -----	398	5 010	4 202	98 086	77 326	352 649	325 415	185 109	147 052
Hawaii -----	94	1 452	1 185	52 637	42 090	130 474	125 301	78 387	48 336
Idaho -----	143	966	872	16 285	13 696	53 951	48 002	28 704	19 468
Illinois -----	662	8 131	6 777	248 242	193 627	667 049	615 737	407 341	212 219
Indiana -----	354	3 617	3 008	86 106	67 303	243 495	222 410	139 347	83 978
Iowa -----	167	1 701	1 458	38 986	30 757	101 215	91 431	59 700	34 134
Kansas -----	164	1 647	1 398	38 156	30 326	100 386	92 855	59 013	37 532
Kentucky -----	191	2 669	2 251	54 944	42 640	159 182	147 183	96 659	54 804
Louisiana -----	166	3 143	2 700	82 793	54 568	189 840	177 356	107 750	74 313
Maine -----	73	621	482	12 871	9 041	38 637	35 909	20 024	16 678
Maryland -----	469	6 844	5 771	174 245	131 795	449 112	399 132	263 559	137 750
Massachusetts -----	424	2 952	2 391	79 571	62 070	245 092	222 640	149 080	76 593
Michigan -----	592	4 684	3 881	109 857	83 875	355 881	302 056	184 438	122 091
Minnesota -----	350	3 588	2 969	101 244	78 846	280 088	249 851	160 189	91 897
Mississippi -----	101	1 149	970	20 171	16 021	60 687	56 156	34 168	22 121
Missouri -----	425	3 778	3 179	95 728	78 303	236 275	213 284	143 975	77 302
Montana -----	60	207	177	3 829	2 955	16 859	14 441	7 704	8 711
Nebraska -----	132	1 247	1 069	26 095	21 073	85 369	76 441	50 809	27 190
Nevada -----	176	3 360	2 965	80 093	68 056	205 508	191 341	123 767	70 240
New Hampshire -----	105	967	781	25 301	18 965	91 165	77 917	43 560	34 477
New Jersey -----	436	5 106	4 240	167 067	128 180	444 705	398 241	274 721	126 479
New Mexico -----	169	1 566	1 347	24 788	20 397	68 582	65 307	41 432	24 108
New York -----	835	10 241	8 454	333 207	260 072	908 644	817 962	566 611	255 819
North Carolina -----	515	5 827	4 763	108 527	81 670	357 618	314 441	187 097	138 234
North Dakota -----	23	179	147	4 086	2 546	13 198	12 254	6 804	5 740
Ohio -----	682	6 769	5 537	156 796	120 835	460 377	422 405	267 945	162 999
Oklahoma -----	200	1 533	1 238	26 703	20 835	83 953	71 667	42 909	29 310
Oregon -----	349	2 772	2 314	64 249	51 312	179 089	166 502	111 101	58 957
Pennsylvania -----	607	7 713	6 664	218 224	175 132	601 997	556 155	364 189	198 219
Rhode Island -----	104	609	513	14 971	11 896	43 086	40 424	28 090	12 346
South Carolina -----	228	2 809	2 294	53 732	40 602	172 100	158 331	91 492	69 816
South Dakota -----	52	395	341	7 182	6 211	23 529	22 268	14 752	7 516
Tennessee -----	285	3 743	3 040	70 937	51 239	247 437	228 024	128 658	105 448
Texas -----	826	10 489	8 681	208 612	159 034	707 091	614 901	368 672	249 662
Utah -----	216	2 444	1 952	41 311	33 317	128 771	120 730	65 368	55 751
Vermont -----	24	167	137	3 772	2 903	10 701	9 600	5 626	4 553
Virginia -----	468	6 885	5 724	149 324	112 635	401 947	368 674	229 416	146 479
Washington -----	739	7 510	6 367	176 392	141 915	480 554	456 094	294 988	163 771
West Virginia -----	30	249	211	5 613	4 512	15 640	13 584	9 612	4 010
Wisconsin -----	441	3 856	3 203	92 553	72 076	273 405	260 526	164 408	103 877
Wyoming -----	55	305	245	6 163	4 848	18 323	18 068	12 210	5 936

1992—Con.					1987			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Value of construction work	Value added††				
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q				
1 231 623	11 646 187	174 422	141 601	1 183 465	253 563	16 426 850	9 747 631	1	1	3	U.S.
13 041	142 273	(S)	4 166	22 125	3 051	189 809	109 099	7	7	24	AL
1 024	29 462	413	*255	2 755	315	27 207	20 480	5	10	52	AK
18 527	364 578	3 745	6 147	36 361	10 340	496 921	299 752	3	2	11	AZ
4 156	72 342	960	*333	5 284	784	39 940	21 866	11	14	52	AR
139 160	2 021 409	37 884	22 437	202 442	48 672	3 127 372	1 969 177	1	1	8	CA
12 111	229 150	2 965	2 676	17 263	3 718	191 263	113 376	5	5	18	CO
13 625	132 493	2 505	1 188	12 211	3 663	331 590	187 487	6	4	9	CT
3 965	35 317	521	369	4 073	863	47 127	28 470	8	5	34	DE
571	(S)	55	117	904	696	20 855	12 305	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	DC
142 800	716 584	10 471	10 378	71 758	19 940	1 194 405	609 418	4	3	12	FL
27 234	281 909	3 085	3 278	31 332	6 337	371 905	205 098	4	4	21	GA
5 173	119 420	(S)	1 390	12 639	797	60 598	42 422	5	4	7	HI
5 948	45 755	856	465	4 431	675	40 875	18 477	7	10	17	ID
51 312	564 434	8 582	6 667	56 086	9 706	648 472	426 387	3	3	13	IL
21 085	184 173	1 891	1 894	15 417	3 272	211 377	115 873	5	4	21	IN
9 784	76 793	1 405	(S)	10 633	1 151	68 217	38 163	6	6	(S)	IA
7 531	86 263	711	1 551	8 555	1 759	109 759	63 993	5	5	9	KS
11 999	121 522	1 657	1 697	13 496	3 232	168 467	95 692	5	5	22	KY
12 484	90 442	1 491	1 769	15 222	2 690	136 240	94 188	3	3	16	LA
(S)	33 520	*429	*22	5 684	1 522	106 069	76 901	16	15	42	ME
49 981	409 776	4 796	4 320	40 736	8 135	534 534	319 049	4	2	16	MD
22 453	177 851	3 315	2 244	19 299	6 470	482 165	287 807	9	10	23	MA
53 825	258 325	4 257	2 356	30 206	4 741	337 596	182 489	4	3	12	MI
30 236	245 446	3 629	2 405	23 469	3 070	268 563	149 313	4	4	20	MN
4 531	55 734	705	1 043	6 750	1 008	52 494	30 471	15	8	8	MS
22 991	180 247	1 934	2 491	19 461	4 652	300 349	184 789	4	3	19	MO
*2 418	11 370	102	224	1 347	131	5 348	3 737	13	11	13	MT
8 928	(S)	*1 445	866	8 303	1 235	72 562	41 936	8	6	32	NE
14 167	174 515	2 924	1 645	14 762	2 656	119 984	78 448	3	5	15	NV
13 248	78 699	1 242	(S)	(S)	2 179	167 717	85 716	7	6	(S)	NH
46 464	390 026	4 405	6 673	40 790	7 278	624 373	368 401	4	5	9	NJ
*3 276	60 666	800	1 116	7 625	1 801	83 570	51 118	15	15	23	NM
90 681	753 466	10 942	5 351	66 883	16 365	1 276 255	812 851	2	2	10	NY
43 177	292 234	3 962	3 903	35 895	6 092	339 271	177 962	4	4	27	NC
*944	*11 477	*222	*459	*1 806	359	16 209	11 379	14	17	52	ND
37 972	399 842	5 858	5 209	42 789	7 272	453 007	276 207	4	3	13	OH
(S)	50 752	774	*1 183	10 208	1 397	74 300	42 728	8	8	52	OK
12 587	144 250	2 756	1 965	13 456	2 032	102 970	64 388	5	5	31	OR
45 843	433 469	6 960	3 486	46 944	11 157	970 380	611 532	2	2	13	PA
2 662	34 169	290	325	3 654	1 196	90 488	59 429	11	7	7	RI
13 769	(S)	(S)	1 063	14 782	2 327	132 538	72 098	5	9	24	SC
1 261	(S)	*417	368	1 614	172	11 881	7 015	19	16	23	SD
19 413	189 091	2 502	2 137	19 162	4 950	293 342	157 789	6	5	18	TN
92 190	550 783	6 094	6 887	51 806	14 452	865 240	435 449	3	3	13	TX
(S)	119 126	1 643	1 899	10 258	1 663	93 514	52 744	7	6	18	UT
1 101	8 422	177	124	1 015	459	24 408	14 422	19	19	10	VT
33 272	329 225	6 026	4 055	33 898	8 202	513 328	298 943	3	3	14	VA
24 460	391 070	6 528	4 728	32 510	5 785	337 577	206 674	4	3	14	WA
*2 056	*12 862	420	(S)	*3 046	331	19 425	13 316	22	12	(S)	WV
12 879	239 487	3 433	3 205	22 822	2 559	166 923	95 428	3	3	15	WI
256	10 332	413	281	2 100	232	8 054	5 360	15	16	32	WY

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1992 and Earlier Census Years

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

Item	1992	1987	1982	1977	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1992	1987	1982	1977
Number of establishments in business during year	18 648	17 809	16 382	16 745	1	1	1	2
Proprietors and working partners	7 473	5 277	5 974	10 154	2	3	3	3
All employees**	206 670	253 563	199 790	180 326	1	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	167 960	209 597	163 967	143 119	1	1	1	1
May	174 580	216 084	168 185	157 307	1	1	1	1
August	179 379	226 327	176 838	170 209	1	1	1	1
November	171 941	217 612	169 880	162 526	1	1	1	1
Average	173 465	217 392	171 511	158 479	1	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March	34 165	35 988	28 229	20 650	1	1	1	1
May	32 812	35 344	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
August	32 923	36 753	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
November	32 920	36 574	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Average	33 205	36 171	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	4 910 081	5 484 795	3 572 588	2 261 906	1	(Z)	(Z)	1
Payroll, construction workers	3 825 766	4 347 926	2 930 041	1 900 704	1	(Z)	(Z)	1
Payroll, other employees	1 084 315	1 136 868	642 546	361 202	1	1	(Z)	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	1 136 898	1 240 482	833 830	484 553	1	1	1	(Z)
Fringe benefits, all employees	1 297 494	1 292 988	662 706	458 710	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Legally required expenditures	882 651	889 600	510 016	252 064	1	1	1	1
Voluntary expenditures	414 843	403 388	152 689	206 646	1	1	1	(Z)
Dollar value of business done	14 227 304	16 750 794	10 205 731	6 265 565	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work	14 055 774	16 426 850	9 847 453	6 057 467	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	11 646 187	11 653 461	6 711 830	4 436 845	1	1	1	1
Other business receipts	171 531	323 943	358 277	208 098	4	1	1	1
Net value of construction work†	12 824 151	15 137 323	9 215 255	5 819 425	1	1	(Z)	1
Value added††	8 143 169	9 747 631	6 009 367	3 630 142	1	1	(Z)	1
Selected costs	6 084 135	7 003 162	4 196 364	2 635 423	1	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies	4 661 024	5 521 016	3 417 323	2 311 008	1	1	1	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others	1 231 623	1 289 527	632 198	238 042	2	2	1	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	191 489	192 618	146 842	86 373	1	1	1	1
Electricity	31 469	23 317	17 159	8 691	2	2	2	1
Natural and manufactured gas	6 137	6 686	5 266	3 852	3	2	3	2
Gasoline and diesel fuel	145 188	151 494	116 851	65 956	1	1	1	1
On highway use	134 340	139 341	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	10 848	12 153	(NA)	(NA)	5	5	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	8 694	11 120	7 564	7 874	4	3	3	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	174 422	193 519	106 047	50 128	2	1	1	1
For machinery and equipment	78 528	92 670	52 089	28 488	2	2	1	2
For buildings	95 894	100 848	53 958	21 640	2	1	1	1
Selected purchased services	196 795	166 980	105 824	75 581	2	2	1	3
Communication services	86 810	71 029	46 944	29 797	2	3	1	1
Repairs to buildings and other structures	11 838	12 869	8 110	5 066	4	4	3	2
Repairs to machinery and equipment	98 147	83 080	50 769	40 719	2	2	2	6
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	14 055 774	16 426 850	9 847 453	6 057 467	1	1	1	1
Government owned	2 062 780	1 820 212	1 095 617	739 240	2	2	3	1
Federal	548 030	667 368	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	1 514 749	1 152 844	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	11 992 994	14 606 637	8 751 836	5 318 227	1	1	1	1

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

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

Item	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
			1992	1987
BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 113 412	990 641	2	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	141 601	197 843	3	2
New	108 922	159 571	3	2
Used	32 679	38 272	6	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	71 549	53 363	4	5
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 183 465	1 135 122	2	1
Depreciation charges during year	137 611	158 634	2	2
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	227 097	266 517	3	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	13 187	30 039	6	5
New buildings and other structures	7 731	18 493	6	4
Used buildings and other structures.....	5 456	11 546	13	12
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	18 396	9 661	7	11
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	221 888	286 895	3	3
Depreciation charges during year	17 120	25 943	4	4
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	886 316	724 124	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	128 414	167 804	3	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	101 190	141 078	3	3
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	59 485	93 877	4	3
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	27 223	26 726	7	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	53 153	43 702	4	6
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	961 576	848 226	2	2
Depreciation charges during year	120 491	132 690	2	2

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

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

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	18 648	1
Value of construction work	14 055 774	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	6 042	2
Value of construction work	7 983 108	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	220 994	2
End of 1991, materials and supplies	191 051	2
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	6 596	2
Value of construction work	3 751 797	1
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	6 010	2
Value of construction work	2 320 869	2

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1992										
Number of establishments	18 648	9 647	3 866	2 604	1 782	515	204	25	4	1
All employees**	206 670	18 553	25 478	34 848	52 782	34 912	29 030	7 911	3 156	(D)
Payroll, all employees	4 910 081	302 447	463 565	773 782	1 298 601	912 393	812 404	232 604	114 285	(D)
Dollar value of business done	14 227 304	1 455 923	1 596 715	2 346 645	3 656 021	2 342 525	2 037 465	518 964	273 047	(D)
Value of construction work	14 055 774	1 443 789	1 588 641	2 325 515	3 588 940	2 308 449	2 017 651	514 245	268 543	(D)
Net value of construction work†	12 824 151	1 192 300	1 390 954	2 116 719	3 329 615	2 160 847	1 885 907	491 232	256 577	(D)
Value added††	8 143 169	702 626	845 618	1 313 368	2 126 215	1 400 063	1 250 774	320 834	183 672	(D)
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	4 852 512	501 808	553 409	824 482	1 270 481	794 860	654 947	175 117	77 409	(D)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	1 231 623	251 489	197 688	208 795	259 325	147 602	131 744	23 013	11 966	(D)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	174 422	18 124	20 133	31 474	45 162	27 607	22 508	5 926	3 488	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	141 601	18 250	18 417	32 241	36 671	16 252	13 808	4 977	984	(D)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 183 465	140 777	142 560	249 891	299 762	172 047	126 062	44 019	8 347	(D)
1987										
All employees**	253 563	(S)	25 998	36 553	63 632	45 964	44 068	14 794	6 070	(D)
Value of construction work	16 426 850	(S)	1 641 129	2 257 272	4 214 380	2 949 335	2 558 328	1 540 701	(D)	(D)
Value added††	9 747 631	(S)	845 199	1 280 179	2 504 466	1 775 286	1 639 852	830 651	251 695	(D)
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	3	4	3	2	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
Net value of construction work†	1	3	4	3	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	3	9	10	8	4	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1992											
Number of establishments	18 648	(S)	(S)	2 679	4 527	3 646	2 325	2 097	772	291	146
All employees**	206 670	(S)	(S)	4 921	15 262	22 561	27 530	46 915	37 318	22 556	27 531
Payroll, all employees	4 910 081	(S)	(S)	53 342	217 427	390 542	565 041	1 123 763	942 909	678 425	922 125
Dollar value of business done	14 227 304	(S)	(S)	194 556	755 756	1 280 342	1 632 568	3 263 711	2 680 576	1 909 199	2 452 704
Value of construction work	14 055 774	(S)	(S)	194 141	750 873	1 275 321	1 621 215	3 228 193	2 623 188	1 885 588	2 419 452
Net value of construction work†	12 824 151	(S)	(S)	178 573	672 182	1 143 715	1 473 379	2 948 819	2 404 020	1 712 273	2 236 941
Value added††	8 143 169	(S)	(S)	118 139	427 727	700 417	907 462	1 841 660	1 543 863	1 105 005	1 463 105
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	4 852 512	(S)	(S)	60 848	249 338	448 319	577 270	1 142 678	917 546	630 879	807 088
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	1 231 623	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	131 607	147 835	279 374	219 168	173 315	182 511
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	174 422	(S)	(S)	2 499	(S)	19 166	20 528	41 786	31 138	23 558	25 464
Capital expenditures, other than land	141 601	(S)	(S)	3 335	10 231	16 289	25 367	33 910	22 271	13 280	16 589
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 183 465	(S)	(S)	18 918	82 252	126 474	165 336	302 082	197 121	131 020	154 177
1987											
All employees**	253 563	(S)	(S)	(S)	15 320	24 226	31 193	54 972	44 960	38 152	37 507
Value of construction work	16 426 850	(S)	(S)	(S)	658 422	1 231 226	1 678 624	3 459 995	3 105 274	2 867 915	3 202 317
Value added††	9 747 631	(S)	(S)	(S)	386 007	672 921	923 783	1 991 980	1 808 312	1 678 777	2 148 942
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	1	(S)	(S)	6	4	4	3	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	1	(S)	(S)	5	4	4	3	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land	3	(S)	(S)	18	12	11	9	6	1	(Z)	(Z)

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

Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1992 and 1987

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

Type of construction	Value of construction work				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C	D
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1992								
Value of construction work	14 055 774	9 364 750	3 359 603	1 021 884	1	1	1	2
Building construction	13 510 056	9 294 746	3 302 333	912 978	1	1	1	2
Single-family houses	4 437 155	3 743 996	485 686	207 472	1	2	3	4
Single-family houses, detached	3 817 219	3 207 398	429 033	180 788	2	2	3	4
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	619 935	536 598	56 653	26 684	3	3	7	7
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	626 367	504 265	76 772	45 330	3	4	4	12
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	281 346	210 986	57 718	12 642	2	2	4	7
Hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	245 370	183 088	50 955	11 327	2	2	4	8
Other residential buildings	35 975	27 898	6 763	1 314	8	8	20	20
Office buildings	2 614 191	1 423 605	1 027 996	162 589	1	1	2	4
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	1 706 348	1 114 146	498 629	93 573	2	2	3	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses	1 313 969	730 366	329 506	254 097	2	2	2	3
Industrial buildings	1 070 431	582 850	261 538	226 044	2	2	2	2
Warehouses	243 538	147 516	67 968	28 053	3	4	4	9
Religious buildings	252 029	163 055	72 295	16 678	2	3	4	12
Educational buildings	917 593	586 236	283 580	47 777	2	2	2	4
Hospitals and institutional buildings	1 138 996	656 732	425 255	57 008	1	2	2	5
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	119 677	89 508	26 389	3 780	4	4	7	15
Other nonresidential buildings	102 385	71 848	18 506	12 031	6	6	11	21
Nonbuilding construction	236 181	70 004	57 270	108 907	3	8	3	1
Power plants	140 701	26 536	35 770	78 395	1	2	(Z)	1
Power plants, nuclear	7 998	(S)	1 844	5 851	(Z)	(S)	(Z)	(Z)
Power plants and cogeneration plants, except nuclear	132 702	26 232	33 926	72 544	1	2	(Z)	1
Other nonbuilding construction	95 480	43 468	21 500	30 512	7	12	8	4
Construction work, n.s.k.	309 536	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	16 426 850	12 104 160	2 913 835	1 064 836	1	1	1	2
Building construction	15 522 617	11 830 335	2 809 300	882 983	1	1	1	2
Single-family houses	4 486 565	3 946 095	336 764	203 705	1	2	3	4
Single-family houses, detached	3 533 295	3 074 519	291 282	167 494	2	2	3	5
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	953 269	871 576	45 482	36 210	3	3	8	6
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	1 222 838	1 094 049	78 861	49 927	3	3	4	6
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	898 641	743 151	121 995	33 493	2	2	6	8
Hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	689 525	596 905	79 377	13 242	2	3	2	3
Other residential buildings	209 116	146 246	42 618	20 251	6	5	18	14
Office buildings	3 783 203	2 610 072	998 683	174 448	1	1	1	3
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	1 904 274	1 395 920	404 259	104 093	1	1	2	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses	1 294 473	830 566	276 807	187 100	2	3	2	2
Industrial buildings	1 033 733	639 724	229 086	164 922	3	4	3	2
Warehouses	260 740	190 841	47 720	22 177	2	2	3	8
Religious buildings	240 339	174 178	51 363	14 797	2	2	5	8
Educational buildings	625 741	383 824	188 815	53 101	2	2	2	9
Hospitals and institutional buildings	894 437	549 184	295 621	49 631	1	1	1	4
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	72 963	53 123	14 277	5 561	2	3	4	8
Other nonresidential buildings	99 143	50 173	41 843	7 127	6	7	9	30
Nonbuilding construction	560 215	273 825	104 536	181 853	2	2	6	2
Power plants	290 620	170 798	24 067	95 754	1	(Z)	5	1
Power plants, nuclear	154 890	125 347	4 496	25 046	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Power plants and cogeneration plants, except nuclear	135 730	45 451	19 570	70 708	1	1	6	1
Other nonbuilding construction	269 595	103 027	80 468	86 099	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Construction work, n.s.k.	344 018	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

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

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	B				C	D	E
All establishments	18 648	206 670	4 910 081	14 055 774	7 544 428	12 824 151	8 143 169	1 231 623	1	1	2
Establishments not specializing by type	4 139	71 700	1 823 375	4 951 956	(NA)	4 519 924	2 928 344	432 033	1	1	3
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	14 509	134 971	3 086 706	9 103 817	7 544 428	8 304 227	5 214 826	799 590	1	1	3
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	8 385	62 762	1 200 802	3 869 346	3 315 421	3 522 858	2 064 005	346 488	2	2	6
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	3 414	16 175	283 259	959 923	959 923	842 434	500 742	117 488	4	4	11
90 to 99 percent specialization	2 170	17 378	330 820	1 109 878	1 039 886	998 022	588 908	111 856	3	4	11
80 to 89 percent specialization	1 235	11 250	218 254	697 679	577 538	647 321	371 438	50 358	4	4	12
70 to 79 percent specialization	866	8 243	169 302	532 471	388 898	494 934	289 157	37 538	5	4	13
60 to 69 percent specialization	539	7 881	160 708	453 255	284 933	426 586	252 155	26 669	4	4	9
51 to 59 percent specialization	161	1 835	38 460	116 139	64 243	113 561	61 604	2 579	10	5	20
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED, INCLUDING TOWNHOUSES AND TOWNHOUSE-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS											
All establishments specializing in type	653	4 522	93 284	293 529	241 869	264 499	168 490	29 030	7	6	11
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	(S)	1 721	34 130	115 237	115 237	102 839	68 739	12 398	9	9	16
90 to 99 percent specialization	69	277	6 286	18 709	17 531	17 958	12 794	750	25	28	18
80 to 89 percent specialization	47	432	8 265	25 210	20 847	24 977	16 312	233	16	16	6
70 to 79 percent specialization	73	1 057	18 568	63 086	45 152	56 234	32 236	6 852	17	15	25
60 to 69 percent specialization	71	766	20 435	53 655	33 333	48 456	29 430	5 200	19	19	25
51 to 59 percent specialization	52	269	5 601	17 633	9 770	14 036	8 979	(S)	19	20	(S)
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS, INCLUDING RENTALS, APARTMENT-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS, AND COOPERATIVES											
All establishments specializing in type	375	2 915	59 973	206 867	165 077	168 300	104 132	38 567	10	11	27
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	118	679	12 419	58 581	58 581	38 094	20 019	*20 486	24	29	48
90 to 99 percent specialization	*26	270	6 577	24 715	22 440	21 694	13 319	*3 021	22	29	59
80 to 89 percent specialization	(S)	40	457	9 202	27 713	22 305	24 235	3 478	26	24	39
70 to 79 percent specialization	(S)	431	8 519	36 930	26 742	32 375	19 349	4 554	18	18	37
60 to 69 percent specialization	58	599	14 611	36 789	22 822	32 654	22 904	4 135	25	20	34
51 to 59 percent specialization	*27	478	8 646	22 139	12 186	19 247	13 205	2 892	25	23	15
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	1 451	23 410	704 301	1 889 603	1 470 528	1 694 271	1 137 780	195 332	2	2	7
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	444	4 027	120 930	328 955	328 955	293 412	203 682	35 543	7	7	16
90 to 99 percent specialization	(S)	3 077	96 593	264 784	250 591	229 223	150 337	35 561	5	6	32
80 to 89 percent specialization	177	2 678	88 473	245 106	201 133	207 759	138 752	37 348	5	4	4
70 to 79 percent specialization	264	5 718	169 199	454 248	327 568	409 884	274 079	44 364	4	3	4
60 to 69 percent specialization	221	5 865	171 830	448 713	281 731	419 420	286 621	29 293	3	2	2
51 to 59 percent specialization	122	2 045	57 275	147 796	80 550	134 572	84 308	13 224	6	6	13
OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	1 124	13 612	323 365	909 090	773 220	834 043	537 434	75 047	4	3	9
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	393	6 010	149 293	425 336	425 336	384 539	234 005	40 796	6	5	14
90 to 99 percent specialization	122	1 320	34 734	91 669	84 755	81 457	54 331	10 212	12	13	24
80 to 89 percent specialization	90	1 055	23 831	74 962	61 196	71 805	49 766	3 157	10	8	13
70 to 79 percent specialization	234	1 898	38 164	100 936	72 766	95 875	65 464	5 061	11	9	26
60 to 69 percent specialization	188	2 570	57 918	157 141	97 125	145 832	98 872	11 309	10	7	15
51 to 59 percent specialization	97	758	19 424	59 046	32 043	54 536	34 995	4 510	16	17	24
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	528	9 271	236 113	670 934	557 736	641 863	425 123	29 072	3	3	4
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	200	3 146	84 572	192 986	192 986	186 793	131 286	6 192	3	4	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	(S)	412	8 103	21 687	20 253	(D)	12 831	(D)	23	22	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	(S)	3 352	80 762	287 416	236 626	286 408	167 996	1 008	7	5	17
70 to 79 percent specialization	(S)	573	17 347	46 773	34 208	40 181	27 954	6 592	10	7	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization	86	1 013	24 841	79 754	50 467	(D)	49 238	(D)	14	6	11
51 to 59 percent specialization	9	774	20 488	42 318	23 196	39 940	35 818	2 378	2	3	1
HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	240	5 290	159 662	378 564	257 844	355 986	247 188	22 578	4	3	7
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	50	331	8 418	20 396	20 396	19 784	15 074	(S)	18	16	(S)
90 to 99 percent specialization	(S)	315	8 083	21 948	20 880	18 728	12 158	3 219	16	10	5
80 to 89 percent specialization	(S)	555	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	13	(S)	(S)
70 to 79 percent specialization	34	910	27 314	63 890	46 064	59 275	42 702	4 615	11	8	8
60 to 69 percent specialization	34	1 666	52 146	122 854	75 805	117 688	77 855	5 166	8	6	27
51 to 59 percent specialization	35	1 512	47 579	106 535	59 339	102 170	72 689	4 365	4	2	(Z)

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Employment for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992

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

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction workers ¹				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—					
			January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	A	B	C	D	E	F
			A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D
United States	18 648	173 465	167 960	174 580	179 379	171 941	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama	233	2 223	2 188	2 219	2 297	2 189	9	7	9	9	6	6
Alaska	50	224	1 251	1 180	1 178	285	11	5	6	6	7	6
Arizona	430	6 983	6 720	6 934	7 168	7 112	6	3	3	3	2	3
Arkansas	103	1 139	978	1 161	1 246	1 171	13	10	10	10	12	11
California	3 254	29 853	29 134	30 905	30 857	28 517	2	1	2	2	2	2
Colorado	345	3 657	3 564	3 686	3 964	3 413	6	5	4	7	5	5
Connecticut	215	1 568	1 447	1 491	1 632	1 704	7	6	7	7	5	5
Delaware	77	509	563	486	487	501	11	8	11	8	11	10
District of Columbia	4	81	61	114	101	48	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Florida	1 405	11 328	10 907	11 346	11 319	11 741	3	4	4	4	4	4
Georgia	398	4 202	4 378	4 301	4 168	3 963	7	4	4	4	4	4
Hawaii	94	1 185	1 229	1 149	1 163	1 200	9	6	5	5	6	5
Idaho	143	872	767	762	1 023	933	4	8	8	7	9	9
Illinois	662	6 777	6 401	6 808	7 001	6 898	5	3	4	3	4	4
Indiana	354	3 008	2 933	3 012	3 186	2 901	7	4	5	4	5	4
Iowa	167	1 458	1 313	1 444	1 602	1 472	10	6	6	6	6	6
Kansas	164	1 398	1 376	1 408	1 475	1 333	11	6	5	6	6	5
Kentucky	191	2 251	2 157	2 316	2 320	2 210	8	4	5	3	5	6
Louisiana	166	2 700	2 514	2 672	2 793	2 821	9	3	3	3	3	3
Maine	73	482	452	490	459	526	18	15	14	14	17	15
Maryland	469	5 771	5 708	5 893	5 900	5 585	4	4	3	4	5	5
Massachusetts	424	2 391	2 090	2 098	2 576	2 801	6	11	5	5	18	17
Michigan	592	3 881	3 827	3 869	4 115	3 713	5	4	4	5	5	5
Minnesota	350	2 969	2 713	2 949	3 224	2 991	7	4	4	5	5	5
Mississippi	101	970	974	937	969	1 000	15	15	16	16	13	14
Missouri	425	3 179	2 998	3 047	3 450	3 221	6	4	4	4	5	4
Montana	60	177	194	179	180	158	8	15	14	14	15	16
Nebraska	132	1 069	1 046	1 082	1 132	1 016	6	8	8	9	8	8
Nevada	176	2 965	2 884	2 774	3 007	3 194	7	4	5	4	4	3
New Hampshire	105	781	738	766	750	869	8	8	7	12	6	12
New Jersey	436	4 240	4 335	4 454	4 415	3 758	5	5	3	5	5	6
New Mexico	169	1 347	1 272	1 408	1 481	1 229	11	15	17	17	18	12
New York	835	8 454	8 375	8 357	8 735	8 349	5	2	2	2	2	3
North Carolina	515	4 763	4 735	4 703	4 851	4 765	5	3	4	4	4	4
North Dakota	23	147	115	148	158	168	39	12	11	17	17	15
Ohio	682	5 537	5 196	5 531	5 796	5 626	4	4	3	4	4	3
Oklahoma	200	1 238	1 205	1 238	1 239	1 269	10	8	9	8	8	7
Oregon	349	2 314	2 235	2 502	2 260	2 260	5	5	6	5	5	7
Pennsylvania	607	6 664	6 413	6 769	7 091	6 381	4	2	2	2	2	2
Rhode Island	104	513	520	504	511	515	17	12	12	11	12	12
South Carolina	228	2 294	2 054	2 298	2 267	2 557	6	4	5	4	4	10
South Dakota	52	341	306	324	351	385	11	19	20	20	18	22
Tennessee	285	3 040	2 912	3 058	3 150	3 040	8	6	6	6	6	7
Texas	826	8 681	8 592	8 463	8 995	8 675	5	3	3	3	3	4
Utah	216	1 952	1 846	1 925	1 994	2 044	8	7	7	7	7	7
Vermont	24	137	112	101	173	162	37	18	20	21	19	19
Virginia	468	5 724	5 565	6 084	5 752	5 496	5	3	3	3	3	3
Washington	739	6 367	6 232	6 526	6 649	6 060	4	4	4	4	4	6
West Virginia	30	211	243	213	185	206	36	25	23	26	30	25
Wisconsin	441	3 203	3 011	3 236	3 365	3 199	5	3	4	4	3	3
Wyoming	55	245	180	264	221	315	21	15	9	18	22	12

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

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

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

Location of construction work	1992					1987 value of construction work done in this State	Percent change 1987 (col F) to 1992 (col A)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
	A	B	C	D	E					
United States	14 055 774	18 519	12 947 456	3 115	1 108 318	16 426 850	-14.4	1	1	2
Alabama	156 775	(S)	139 059	51	17 716	170 735	-8.2	6	6	1
Alaska	17 097	(S)	15 302	5	1 794	32 291	-47.1	20	22	23
Arizona	348 581	429	343 257	19	5 324	492 224	-29.2	2	2	1
Arkansas	67 694	(S)	58 201	34	9 494	46 667	45.1	15	18	5
California	2 330 984	3 246	2 267 513	47	63 471	3 191 226	-27.0	1	1	1
Colorado	246 659	345	235 738	30	10 920	194 165	27.0	5	5	10
Connecticut	181 275	206	157 677	96	23 598	340 805	-46.8	5	5	17
Delaware	58 502	(S)	32 612	65	25 890	62 479	-6.4	4	7	1
District of Columbia	77 216	4	4 319	161	72 896	109 205	-29.3	2	(Z)	2
Florida	957 230	1 404	922 941	61	34 289	1 227 469	-22.0	4	4	9
Georgia	348 821	397	324 264	97	24 557	386 052	-9.6	4	5	12
Hawaii	151 836	(S)	130 474	*17	21 362	61 746	145.9	3	4	1
Idaho	56 052	(S)	51 861	61	4 191	31 281	79.2	11	11	18
Illinois	669 494	661	643 625	104	25 870	631 946	5.9	3	3	4
Indiana	251 880	353	229 572	93	22 308	207 997	21.1	4	4	13
Iowa	111 275	167	98 094	42	13 180	67 149	65.7	5	5	1
Kansas	102 234	162	81 547	66	20 686	111 668	-8.4	4	5	9
Kentucky	159 661	191	129 730	135	29 931	150 613	6.0	5	7	4
Louisiana	169 836	(S)	151 874	49	17 962	111 244	52.7	5	4	29
Maine	39 976	(S)	35 481	*27	*4 495	79 637	-49.8	15	15	54
Maryland	363 256	461	325 019	156	38 238	433 307	-16.2	3	3	6
Massachusetts	268 754	409	221 829	108	46 924	552 282	-51.3	8	10	13
Michigan	357 299	592	345 377	53	11 922	348 134	2.6	3	3	15
Minnesota	265 827	345	259 313	34	6 514	268 019	-8	4	4	13
Mississippi	63 835	101	54 300	66	9 535	53 496	19.3	7	8	13
Missouri	225 050	425	210 670	57	14 380	293 738	-23.4	3	3	8
Montana	21 266	60	(D)	5	(D)	5 822	265.3	12	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	78 807	132	74 809	*19	3 998	65 023	21.2	7	7	2
Nevada	237 739	175	198 850	55	38 889	121 144	96.2	4	5	2
New Hampshire	(S)	(S)	(S)	71	8 033	158 579	(S)	(S)	(S)	20
New Jersey	405 078	425	374 751	90	30 327	691 775	-41.4	6	6	5
New Mexico	76 312	169	66 702	16	9 609	91 731	-16.8	13	14	1
New York	926 015	827	874 073	100	51 942	1 290 942	-28.3	2	2	4
North Carolina	388 879	515	338 788	104	50 091	343 669	13.2	3	4	6
North Dakota	12 743	23	(D)	7	(D)	16 785	-24.1	15	(D)	(D)
Ohio	480 999	682	440 751	99	40 248	471 150	2.1	3	3	4
Oklahoma	89 240	192	79 338	18	9 902	69 101	29.1	9	10	4
Oregon	187 956	349	168 432	42	19 524	108 851	72.7	5	5	10
Pennsylvania	506 066	599	458 312	115	47 754	811 778	-37.7	3	3	6
Rhode Island	43 154	104	36 568	43	6 586	68 028	-36.6	7	8	7
South Carolina	176 339	226	158 939	74	17 399	155 803	13.2	10	11	4
South Dakota	26 409	52	21 983	21	4 426	10 223	158.3	13	16	13
Tennessee	229 132	268	214 314	58	14 818	283 683	-19.2	5	5	3
Texas	691 325	824	662 407	48	28 918	793 233	-12.8	3	3	7
Utah	123 312	216	(D)	2	(D)	87 224	41.4	6	(D)	(D)
Vermont	12 974	(S)	10 195	26	2 778	23 776	-45.4	18	21	27
Virginia	432 524	468	351 592	169	80 933	571 008	-24.3	3	3	9
Washington	490 598	734	467 680	56	22 918	328 748	49.2	3	3	6
West Virginia	32 372	29	11 683	41	20 690	19 469	66.3	10	26	(Z)
Wisconsin	272 671	440	260 593	71	12 078	168 557	61.8	3	3	21
Wyoming	17 014	(S)	15 837	30	1 177	15 148	12.3	17	18	17

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

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

Primary and other kind of business activities	Dollar value of business done		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1992	1987	1992	1987
All kinds of business	14 227 304	16 750 794	1	1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS				
Acoustical contractor	1 524 548	1 822 722	—	1
Carpentry contractor	109 255	126 738	—	3
Drywall, sheetrock, spackling and finishing contractor	6 617 910	7 713 462	—	1
Insulation contractor	3 157 101	3 369 329	—	1
Lathing contractor	505 119	696 101	—	2
Painting contractor	123 975	(NA)	—	(NA)
Plastering contractor	1 400 808	1 778 398	—	2
Other construction activities	507 904	738 729	—	(NA)
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Retail trade	74 996	105 183	—	2
Wholesale trade	50 958	114 246	—	2
Other business activities	39 182	92 943	—	2
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	115 547	192 943	—	7

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

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

Selected statistics	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1992
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT			
Number of employees**	11.1	14.2	1
Number of construction workers.....	9.3	12.2	1
Number of all other employees	1.8	2.0	1
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 263.3	308.0	1
Payroll, construction workers..... do--	205.2	244.1	1
Payroll, other employees	do-- 58.1	63.8	1
Dollar value of business done..... do--	763.0	940.6	1
Value of construction work..... do--	753.8	922.4	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels..... do--	260.2	320.8	1
Construction work subcontracted to others..... do--	66.0	72.4	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings..... do--	9.4	10.9	2
Capital expenditures, other than land..... do--	7.6	11.1	3
Gross book value of depreciable assets..... do--	63.5	63.7	2
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees..... \$1,000--	23.8	21.6	--
Dollar value of business done..... do--	68.8	66.1	(Z)
Value added††..... do--	39.4	38.4	(Z)
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers..... \$1,000--	22.1	20.0	(Z)
Value of construction work..... do--	81.0	75.6	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees..... \$1,000--	32.7	31.4	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees.....	.349	.334	--
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.345	.348	--
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others.....	.088	.079	2
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others.....	.829	.709	1
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings.....	.012	.012	2

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

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

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar value of construction work				
				Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
United States	11.1	23.8	81.0	.349	.345	.088	.829	.012
Alabama	11.5	18.7	75.6	.299	(S)	.078	.846	(S)
Alaska	5.7	37.1	145.5	.324	.572	.031	.904	.013
Arizona	18.4	19.1	55.5	.389	.381	.048	.941	.010
Arkansas	13.3	16.4	69.9	.281	.409	.052	.908	.012
California	10.7	24.7	76.7	.375	.329	.061	.883	.017
Colorado	12.3	20.9	65.1	.371	.356	.051	.962	.012
Connecticut	9.1	29.4	106.3	.347	.336	.082	.795	.015
Delaware	8.1	24.2	79.9	.369	.359	.098	.868	.013
District of Columbia	23.5	31.2	67.5	.537	.314	.105	(S)	.010
Florida	10.0	19.6	83.4	.290	.373	.151	.759	.011
Georgia	12.6	19.6	83.9	.278	.417	.077	.799	.009
Hawaii	15.4	36.3	110.1	.403	.370	.040	.915	(S)
Idaho	6.8	16.9	61.9	.302	.361	.110	.848	.016
Illinois	12.3	30.5	98.4	.372	.318	.077	.846	.013
Indiana	10.2	23.8	80.9	.354	.345	.087	.756	.008
Iowa	10.2	22.9	69.4	.385	.337	.097	.759	.014
Kansas	10.0	23.2	71.8	.380	.374	.075	.859	.007
Kentucky	14.0	20.6	70.7	.345	.344	.075	.763	.010
Louisiana	19.0	26.3	70.3	.436	.391	.066	.476	.008
Maine	8.5	20.7	80.2	.333	.432	(S)	.868	*.011
Maryland	14.6	25.5	77.8	.388	.307	.111	.912	.011
Massachusetts	7.0	27.0	102.5	.325	.313	.092	.726	.014
Michigan	7.9	23.5	91.7	.309	.343	.151	.726	.012
Minnesota	10.2	28.2	94.3	.361	.328	.108	.876	.013
Mississippi	11.4	17.6	62.6	.332	.365	.075	.918	.012
Missouri	8.9	25.3	74.3	.405	.327	.097	.763	.008
Montana	3.5	18.5	95.2	.227	.517	.143	.674	.006
Nebraska	9.4	20.9	79.9	.306	.318	.105	(S)	.017
Nevada	19.1	23.8	69.3	.390	.342	.069	.849	.014
New Hampshire	9.2	26.2	116.7	.278	.378	.145	.863	.014
New Jersey	11.7	32.7	104.9	.376	.284	.104	.877	.010
New Mexico	9.2	15.8	50.9	.361	.352	.048	.885	.012
New York	12.3	32.5	107.5	.367	.282	.100	.829	.012
North Carolina	11.3	18.6	75.1	.303	.387	.121	.817	.011
North Dakota	7.9	22.8	89.8	.310	.435	*.072	.870	*.017
Ohio	9.9	23.2	83.1	.341	.354	.082	.869	.013
Oklahoma	7.7	17.4	67.8	.318	.349	(S)	.605	.009
Oregon	7.9	23.2	77.4	.359	.329	.070	.805	.015
Pennsylvania	12.7	28.3	90.3	.363	.329	.076	.720	.012
Rhode Island	5.9	24.6	84.0	.347	.287	.062	.793	.007
South Carolina	12.3	19.1	75.0	.312	.406	.080	(S)	(S)
South Dakota	7.6	18.2	69.0	.305	.319	.054	(S)	*.018
Tennessee	13.1	19.0	81.4	.287	.426	.078	.764	.010
Texas	12.7	19.9	81.5	.295	.353	.130	.779	.009
Utah	10.4	18.4	66.0	.321	.433	(S)	.925	.013
Vermont	6.9	22.6	78.1	.352	.425	.103	.787	.017
Virginia	14.7	21.7	70.2	.372	.364	.083	.819	.015
Washington	10.2	23.5	75.5	.367	.341	.051	.814	.014
West Virginia	8.3	22.5	74.1	.359	.256	*.131	.822	.027
Wisconsin	8.7	24.0	85.4	.339	.380	.047	.876	.013
Wyoming	5.5	20.2	74.8	.336	.324	.014	.564	.023

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction. Is composed of three broad categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

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

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for construction work subcontracted out to others include:

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building construction:

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C. Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

Publication Program

1992 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Available August 1995) [P] [C]

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

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

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

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

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

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

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

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