

# 1992

## Census of Construction Industries

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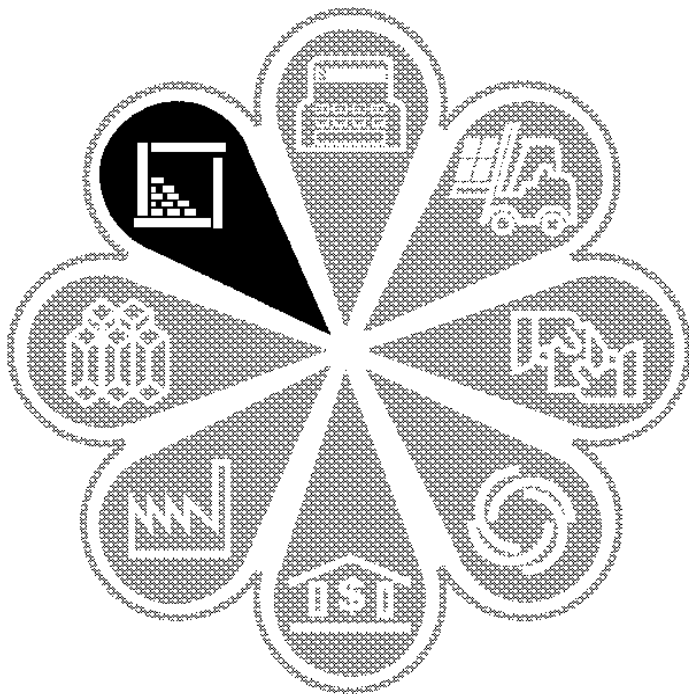
CC92-I-26

INDUSTRY SERIES

### Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified

Industry 1799

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Issued October 1995



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
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**David J. Barram**, Deputy Secretary

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

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**Martha Farnsworth Riche**, Director

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This report was prepared in the Manufacturing and Construction Division. **Barry A. Rappaport**, Assistant Chief for Construction and Mineral Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of construction industries. Planning and implementation were under the direction of **Patricia L. Horning**, Chief, Construction and Mineral Census Branch, with staff assistance by **Juliana Van Berkum**, **Jennifer L. Evans**, **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.**



**Economics and Statistics  
Administration**

**Everett M. Ehrlich**, Under Secretary  
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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*<sup>1</sup> (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

<sup>1</sup>*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.

One such "nonsampling" issue was raised in the processing of the 1992 statistics. For 1992, a relatively small number of nonemployer records with revenues more than \$1 million were excluded from tabulations. The exclusion of these records, however, resulted in a significant decrease in total nonemployer revenues from 1987, where no upper limit was used. The large revenues are now assumed to be unreasonable for firms without employees. It is also likely that these revenues are duplicated in revenues reported by (or imputed to) firms with paid employees. A comprehensive study of this issue is planned prior to the 1997 census.

## 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.

## VIII CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION

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 <sup>1</sup>	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.

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

# Contents

## Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified

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

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## Summary of Findings

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Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in construction work that could not be classified in another specific industry. This industry includes establishments engaged in construction of swimming pools and fences, erection and installation of ornamental metal work, house moving, shoring work, waterproofing, dampproofing, fireproofing, sandblasting and steam cleaning of building exteriors; asbestos and lead paint removal; and modular furniture attachment. For additional examples, refer to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987* (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, \$13.7 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$4.2 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$1.3 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$305 million. Value added for 1992 was \$8.3 billion.

There were 25,270 establishments with total employment averaging 204,333 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$4.4 billion.

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<sup>1</sup>*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.



Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 8 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 51 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.

Figure 1. **Value of Construction Work by Type of Construction**

1992   
1987 

(Percent)

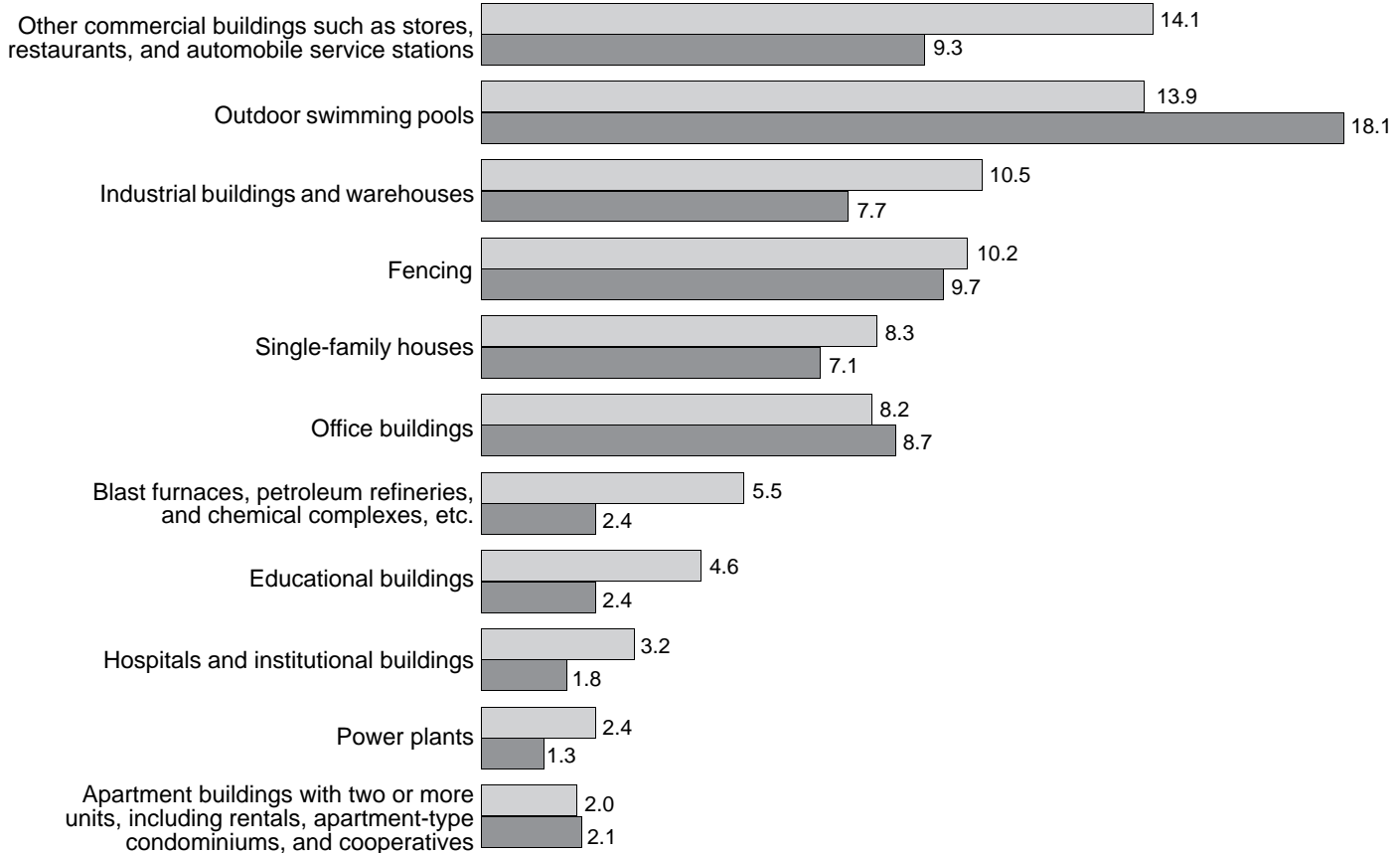


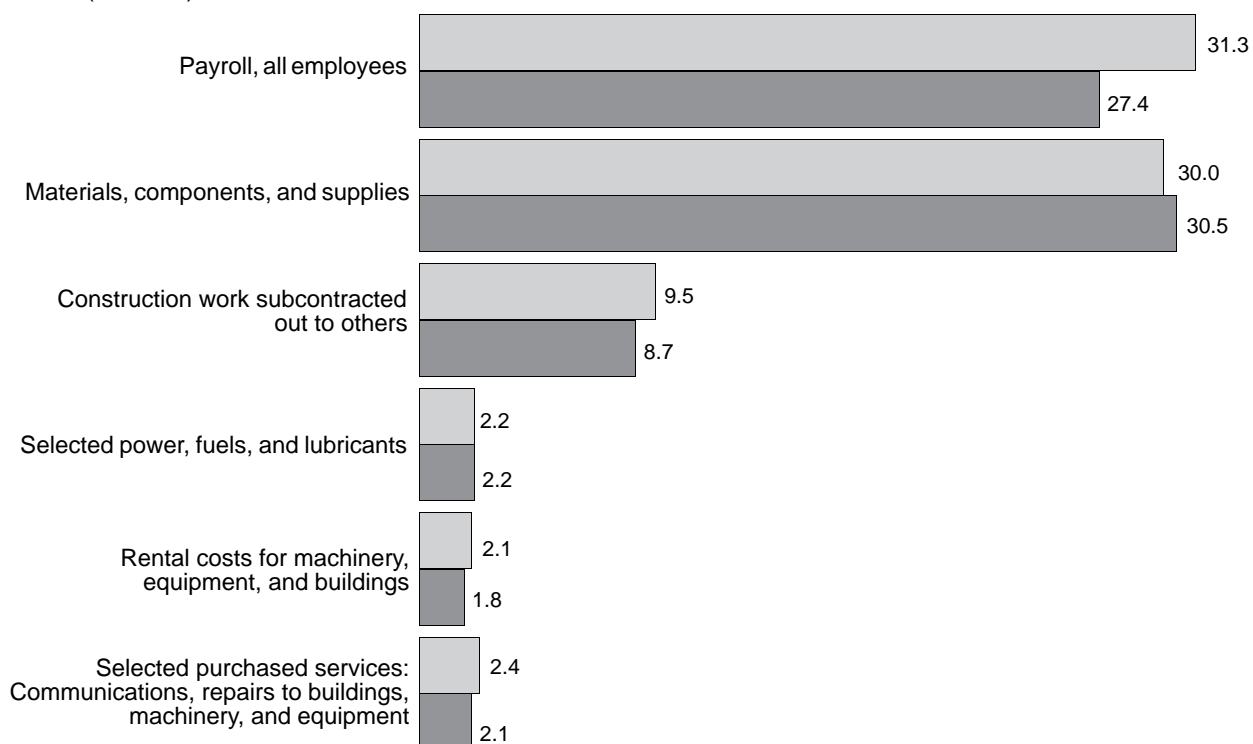


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**

1992   
1987 

(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
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>25 270</b>	<b>204 333</b>	<b>157 231</b>	<b>4 435 282</b>	<b>3 119 913</b>	<b>13 667 090</b>	<b>12 325 277</b>	<b>8 270 475</b>	<b>4 550 035</b>
Alabama .....	392	3 053	2 491	55 048	40 790	151 550	140 928	94 561	51 619
Alaska .....	49	(D)	(D)	36 449	28 794	69 264	65 873	63 861	(D)
Arizona .....	524	4 923	3 694	88 711	59 305	319 238	253 729	188 067	90 885
Arkansas .....	198	1 423	1 096	22 467	16 335	65 036	60 923	35 276	29 432
California .....	3 141	26 621	20 354	637 627	449 663	1 986 000	1 750 419	1 169 449	621 747
Colorado .....	372	2 812	2 168	57 756	39 813	180 084	171 105	111 621	62 444
Connecticut .....	433	3 179	2 381	89 065	61 077	278 001	249 091	177 606	82 329
Delaware .....	51	592	482	12 197	9 301	32 039	29 933	22 109	9 810
District of Columbia .....	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	106	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida .....	2 124	13 579	10 100	254 294	167 093	935 920	801 969	486 853	332 803
Georgia .....	631	4 724	3 584	99 392	67 295	288 020	263 450	179 826	90 650
Hawaii .....	95	(D)	(D)	(D)	18 325	(D)	79 866	54 934	(D)
Idaho .....	127	(D)	(D)	(D)	8 654	41 954	39 193	24 556	14 710
Illinois .....	874	9 263	7 183	243 996	171 133	740 734	661 767	459 605	210 713
Indiana .....	435	4 432	3 483	93 440	68 979	263 344	246 757	171 092	82 228
Iowa .....	157	1 270	940	22 387	13 776	64 589	60 378	45 662	19 303
Kansas .....	270	1 339	1 060	28 773	20 990	76 837	70 552	47 517	25 819
Kentucky .....	303	1 497	1 141	26 890	19 368	98 740	92 581	60 933	36 548
Louisiana .....	471	6 641	5 610	138 101	112 051	348 616	327 768	231 137	110 759
Maine .....	116	746	(D)	(D)	10 100	38 567	(D)	(D)	17 976
Maryland .....	502	4 940	3 671	106 447	70 199	290 001	263 879	173 471	98 652
Massachusetts .....	581	4 615	3 495	111 822	75 553	334 452	308 888	204 240	115 827
Michigan .....	783	5 660	4 179	125 960	89 535	404 196	353 618	232 986	132 270
Minnesota .....	374	2 949	2 327	71 239	51 085	202 430	186 164	140 838	(D)
Mississippi .....	200	1 037	786	(D)	11 404	53 755	50 979	32 654	21 390
Missouri .....	496	4 174	3 069	87 148	62 666	254 208	234 257	177 398	86 287
Montana .....	112	(D)	(D)	9 831	5 960	35 508	34 249	24 614	17 522
Nebraska .....	119	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nevada .....	205	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	119 134	(D)	59 001	(D)
New Hampshire .....	101	687	480	(D)	9 864	50 063	47 144	31 776	16 215
New Jersey .....	963	7 546	5 768	185 899	122 186	570 594	518 179	345 771	189 105
New Mexico .....	136	(D)	(D)	18 779	13 234	74 767	71 457	45 519	28 010
New York .....	1 622	13 677	10 100	318 176	209 952	1 034 251	924 301	582 626	359 616
North Carolina .....	618	4 452	3 508	82 005	58 362	243 096	226 283	145 561	(D)
North Dakota .....	79	606	480	12 677	9 327	34 523	(D)	24 617	(D)
Ohio .....	942	7 859	5 869	175 957	124 912	514 109	483 618	319 120	190 089
Oklahoma .....	290	2 514	2 007	45 106	32 417	130 774	122 058	83 774	43 293
Oregon .....	428	1 940	1 558	36 299	28 819	116 711	(D)	(D)	36 758
Pennsylvania .....	1 097	8 891	6 912	190 196	131 026	577 433	530 508	375 382	191 774
Rhode Island .....	135	555	436	12 746	9 151	46 248	43 588	27 110	16 981
South Carolina .....	389	2 491	1 931	42 428	29 861	144 868	133 205	86 304	51 455
South Dakota .....	43	(D)	379	7 960	5 773	33 602	32 336	21 429	11 587
Tennessee .....	449	2 847	2 133	51 364	34 974	172 064	151 801	101 643	56 749
Texas .....	1 815	19 795	16 069	407 019	310 425	1 219 324	1 097 515	724 109	432 576
Utah .....	166	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	80 413	54 499	(D)
Vermont .....	46	(D)	217	(D)	3 999	20 174	(D)	13 518	(D)
Virginia .....	614	4 840	3 791	91 172	61 613	287 527	260 071	173 240	96 636
Washington .....	609	4 091	3 175	97 907	72 557	288 226	265 927	181 037	90 428
West Virginia .....	108	(D)	(D)	16 760	13 079	41 940	39 658	30 362	10 284
Wisconsin .....	382	2 495	1 881	54 138	37 319	164 504	155 157	100 511	60 957
Wyoming .....	97	610	528	7 671	5 984	23 195	20 245	14 177	9 288



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				
<b>1 341 813</b>	<b>5 148 359</b>	<b>298 476</b>	<b>301 201</b>	<b>2 151 822</b>	<b>176 084</b>	<b>10 814 313</b>	<b>6 622 229</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
10 622	45 752	(D)	*3 313	22 682	2 527	118 173	77 387	7	7	58	AL
3 391	25 757	(D)	4 805	(D)	545	39 237	33 716	(D)	3	2	AK
65 509	145 407	6 665	7 653	42 269	4 470	255 929	156 018	9	7	20	AZ
4 114	15 370	(D)	1 059	9 067	852	41 703	24 691	10	10	34	AR
235 581	928 091	49 967	32 093	297 140	24 683	1 733 578	1 068 146	2	2	8	CA
8 979	107 663	6 423	9 645	48 791	2 628	150 079	90 153	8	7	20	CO
28 909	95 885	6 955	4 203	61 381	2 384	162 704	103 898	5	4	22	CT
2 107	8 182	1 239	*409	(D)	349	20 388	13 413	9	9	65	DE
(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	110	*14 245	*8 669	(D)	(D)	—	DC
133 951	338 240	19 425	22 455	135 917	12 289	775 563	426 271	4	3	14	FL
24 570	132 131	6 190	7 686	56 723	6 197	302 106	174 610	5	5	16	GA
(D)	42 405	2 562	(S)	13 992	639	43 621	29 302	(D)	8	(S)	HI
*2 760	(D)	360	538	3 557	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	22	32	ID
78 967	217 586	13 408	14 616	108 141	6 536	443 312	295 541	7	4	6	IL
16 587	94 105	5 197	9 399	42 213	2 860	161 240	100 864	5	5	26	IN
4 211	23 852	933	1 802	(S)	748	39 570	26 120	10	9	22	IA
6 286	24 041	1 347	1 511	7 589	1 270	51 521	32 822	9	9	22	KS
6 159	(D)	(D)	*3 652	34 022	1 342	65 373	41 137	10	11	53	KY
20 848	98 886	8 020	6 147	44 924	3 746	177 084	119 860	4	4	11	LA
(D)	6 651	638	*436	7 812	637	40 391	26 592	15	(D)	45	ME
26 122	108 750	6 225	3 369	27 249	4 721	297 390	187 842	5	5	22	MD
25 564	142 139	7 620	9 719	62 474	5 385	378 371	238 724	5	4	11	MA
50 577	163 530	7 534	8 621	55 625	6 168	361 966	223 339	4	4	12	MI
16 266	80 310	5 019	7 178	27 779	2 416	146 875	102 366	6	7	14	MN
2 776	11 455	(D)	*1 729	(D)	663	40 077	26 048	14	12	49	MS
19 951	66 527	4 112	3 137	28 019	3 385	207 505	130 050	5	4	23	MO
1 259	(D)	(D)	666	(D)	474	21 430	14 598	(D)	16	35	MT
(D)	(D)	(D)	869	(D)	666	27 117	18 279	(D)	(D)	37	NE
(D)	51 628	(D)	*2 017	7 178	1 213	75 123	43 702	(D)	(D)	54	NV
2 919	(D)	780	474	4 718	918	59 667	35 242	12	15	21	NH
52 414	186 953	14 299	9 006	90 711	8 298	561 759	347 105	4	4	17	NJ
3 310	37 903	(D)	2 441	(D)	941	37 849	23 986	(D)	15	34	NM
109 950	311 826	18 251	14 155	150 347	14 166	960 322	581 588	3	3	16	NY
16 813	91 540	5 027	5 703	(D)	4 025	220 988	128 173	5	5	16	NC
(D)	24 805	(D)	1 128	10 870	250	13 371	5 336	13	(D)	37	ND
30 490	179 211	11 912	10 148	87 562	6 149	365 242	225 878	4	3	14	OH
8 715	54 770	2 932	3 151	20 725	1 696	99 724	58 742	8	8	22	OK
(D)	45 761	2 945	*2 811	16 509	1 270	79 769	49 720	9	(D)	47	OR
46 926	231 018	13 662	18 247	103 427	6 951	508 237	299 360	3	3	12	PA
2 660	16 055	685	391	6 075	827	57 342	33 461	14	13	24	RI
11 663	35 880	3 160	2 976	(D)	2 439	123 568	72 845	7	11	31	SC
(S)	(D)	(D)	75	(D)	297	16 554	9 245	(D)	15	(Z)	SD
20 264	51 464	2 498	2 054	25 896	2 976	150 623	84 831	8	9	23	TN
121 809	463 831	26 064	37 056	194 837	12 895	709 892	424 871	3	3	32	TX
(D)	58 230	(D)	2 939	(D)	1 006	53 546	35 389	(D)	11	32	UT
(D)	*8 790	(D)	*102	*1 089	333	21 464	12 552	(D)	(D)	46	VT
27 456	113 047	6 166	4 912	45 598	5 149	257 699	154 486	6	6	23	VA
22 299	123 950	6 130	6 280	33 482	2 341	135 274	88 358	4	4	22	WA
2 283	4 036	(D)	*1 275	*6 250	453	18 479	10 869	(D)	12	61	WV
9 347	66 013	3 228	3 173	29 228	2 128	143 184	88 473	8	7	18	WI
2 950	7 369	1 217	850	6 938	359	13 422	8 403	11	18	26	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 .....	25 270	23 198	20 446	20 626	1	1	1	2
Proprietors and working partners .....	7 219	4 343	5 536	11 192	2	4	3	3
All employees** .....	204 333	176 084	127 727	128 440	1	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March .....	139 491	125 584	91 693	93 499	1	1	1	1
May .....	164 167	147 327	107 455	115 011	1	1	1	1
August .....	171 685	155 062	106 087	118 204	1	1	1	1
November .....	153 583	138 655	95 737	103 153	1	1	1	1
Average .....	157 231	141 615	102 099	107 632	1	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March .....	46 200	32 354	25 458	19 445	1	1	1	1
May .....	48 782	35 096	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
August .....	48 113	37 017	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
November .....	45 312	33 285	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Average .....	47 102	34 469	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees .....	4 435 282	3 089 338	1 833 071	1 383 720	1	1	1	1
Payroll, construction workers .....	3 119 913	2 268 750	1 331 302	1 085 630	1	1	1	1
Payroll, other employees .....	1 315 368	820 588	501 769	298 090	1	1	1	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees .....	1 000 884	645 275	410 028	282 804	1	1	1	1
Fringe benefits, all employees .....	1 001 671	628 063	344 613	263 594	1	1	1	1
Legally required expenditures .....	724 470	470 126	259 098	162 846	1	1	1	1
Voluntary expenditures .....	277 202	157 937	85 514	100 748	2	1	1	1
Dollar value of business done .....	14 162 323	11 294 202	6 365 681	4 607 808	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work .....	13 667 090	10 814 313	6 076 411	4 407 208	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	5 148 359	3 523 255	1 975 290	1 564 606	2	2	2	1
Other business receipts .....	495 233	479 889	289 270	200 600	2	3	2	2
Net value of construction work† .....	12 325 277	9 832 759	5 620 493	4 128 771	1	1	1	1
Value added†† .....	8 270 475	6 622 229	3 694 404	2 692 686	1	1	1	1
Selected costs .....	5 891 847	4 671 973	2 671 277	1 915 122	1	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies .....	4 245 382	3 439 643	2 042 258	1 530 449	1	1	1	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others .....	1 341 813	981 554	455 918	278 437	3	2	2	2
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants .....	304 653	250 775	173 100	106 236	1	1	1	1
Electricity .....	47 887	33 931	23 221	13 107	2	2	2	1
Natural and manufactured gas .....	10 206	6 745	6 353	6 130	3	3	4	3
Gasoline and diesel fuel .....	231 161	196 900	133 904	76 402	1	1	1	1
On highway use .....	200 444	174 695	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use .....	30 716	22 205	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases .....	15 399	13 198	9 620	10 600	3	2	3	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	298 476	198 704	100 120	65 508	2	2	2	1
For machinery and equipment .....	156 602	107 784	54 768	45 111	3	2	2	1
For buildings .....	141 874	90 920	45 351	20 397	2	2	2	2
Selected purchased services .....	339 332	238 813	145 634	103 637	2	2	1	1
Communication services .....	130 207	93 178	57 027	36 157	2	2	2	1
Repairs to buildings and other structures .....	19 170	14 528	9 761	5 335	4	3	3	2
Repairs to machinery and equipment .....	189 955	131 106	78 845	62 145	2	2	2	2
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work .....	13 667 090	10 814 313	6 076 411	4 407 208	1	1	1	1
Government owned .....	2 696 208	1 378 600	498 410	545 730	2	3	6	1
Federal .....	813 410	469 275	(NA)	(NA)	4	5	(NA)	(NA)
State and local .....	1 882 799	909 324	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned .....	10 970 881	9 435 713	5 578 000	3 861 478	2	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
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 949 581	1 229 588	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	301 201	206 173	5	3
New .....	235 911	165 428	6	3
Used .....	65 290	40 744	7	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	98 960	58 916	6	9
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	2 151 822	1 376 845	2	2
Depreciation charges during year .....	246 741	180 421	2	2
<b>Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	325 901	260 303	6	5
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	45 070	27 754	10	11
New buildings and other structures .....	32 160	21 313	10	13
Used buildings and other structures.....	12 910	6 440	20	15
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	6 405	11 072	15	32
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	364 565	276 985	5	4
Depreciation charges during year .....	26 676	21 461	7	5
<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 623 680	969 285	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	256 132	178 419	5	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks .....	203 752	144 115	6	3
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use .....	80 270	79 575	6	4
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks .....	52 380	34 304	6	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	92 555	47 844	6	7
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 787 257	1 099 860	2	2
Depreciation charges during year .....	220 065	158 960	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)
<b>All establishments:</b>		
Number .....	25 270	1
Value of construction work .....	13 667 090	1
<b>Establishments with inventories:</b>		
Number .....	9 437	1
Value of construction work .....	7 235 698	1
<b>Inventories<sup>1</sup>:</b>		
End of 1992, materials and supplies .....	306 358	3
End of 1991, materials and supplies .....	296 090	3
<b>Establishments with no inventories:</b>		
Number .....	6 039	2
Value of construction work .....	3 066 178	2
<b>Establishments not reporting:</b>		
Number .....	9 794	1
Value of construction work .....	3 365 213	1

<sup>1</sup>Inventories 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
<b>1992</b>										
Number of establishments .....	25 270	(S)	4 945	3 095	1 567	337	134	37	5	—
All employees** .....	204 333	(S)	31 689	40 535	45 544	23 158	19 616	11 835	3 187	—
Payroll, all employees .....	4 435 282	437 340	602 922	891 436	1 075 844	573 234	460 879	322 109	71 518	—
Dollar value of business done .....	14 162 323	1 802 018	2 178 838	2 983 430	3 223 114	1 608 807	1 329 869	870 384	165 862	—
Value of construction work .....	13 667 090	1 771 333	2 117 923	2 891 046	3 102 822	1 570 012	1 261 606	801 143	151 205	—
Net value of construction work† .....	12 325 277	1 568 365	1 908 088	2 610 229	2 796 631	1 406 739	1 139 034	896 192	(D)	—
Value added†† .....	8 270 475	957 143	1 172 564	1 714 591	1 878 437	1 005 303	827 866	611 888	102 683	—
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	4 550 035	641 906	796 439	988 022	1 038 487	440 231	379 431	265 519	(D)	—
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	1 341 813	202 968	209 835	280 817	306 191	163 273	122 572	56 157	(D)	—
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	298 476	37 422	48 618	69 677	73 809	29 115	20 156	14 275	5 404	—
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	301 201	47 665	40 177	87 327	56 048	21 096	19 614	21 810	7 465	—
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	2 151 822	290 512	348 860	546 463	498 562	192 164	137 172	106 774	31 315	—
<b>1987</b>										
All employees** .....	176 084	(S)	(S)	40 461	38 077	15 477	13 548	6 726	(D)	(D)
Value of construction work .....	10 814 313	(S)	(S)	2 539 287	2 503 691	1 006 529	823 849	355 155	(D)	(D)
Value added†† .....	6 622 229	(S)	(S)	1 520 099	1 585 979	655 746	503 767	232 641	(D)	(D)
<b>1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>										
All employees** .....	1	(S)	3	3	2	2	2	5	(Z)	—
Net value of construction work† .....	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	(D)	—
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	5	9	9	14	4	(Z)	3	(Z)	(Z)	—

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
<b>1992</b>											
Number of establishments .....	25 270	(S)	(S)	3 163	5 664	3 859	3 220	2 151	641	239	104
All employees** .....	204 333	(S)	(S)	6 153	19 747	23 845	33 694	44 332	26 522	19 181	22 172
Payroll, all employees .....	4 435 282	(S)	(S)	74 070	281 674	419 495	668 554	1 036 024	667 205	524 249	672 607
Dollar value of business done .....	14 162 323	(S)	(S)	226 998	916 224	1 367 352	2 264 706	3 280 584	2 201 871	1 625 412	2 104 447
Value of construction work .....	13 667 090	(S)	(S)	223 224	903 648	1 336 206	2 200 213	3 169 217	2 129 900	1 586 639	1 948 313
Net value of construction work† .....	12 325 277	(S)	(S)	210 654	851 105	1 239 923	2 009 496	2 881 617	1 850 969	1 405 197	1 716 538
Value added†† .....	8 270 475	(S)	(S)	135 453	532 325	794 166	1 279 400	1 901 283	1 250 597	970 425	1 301 859
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	4 550 035	(S)	(S)	78 976	331 357	476 903	794 589	1 091 701	672 343	473 545	570 813
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	1 341 813	(S)	(S)	12 570	52 542	96 283	190 716	287 600	278 931	181 442	231 776
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	298 476	(S)	(S)	4 410	20 279	32 536	52 418	75 850	48 288	30 518	32 135
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	301 201	(S)	(S)	7 691	27 734	34 045	50 193	81 958	32 395	19 709	42 819
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	2 151 822	(S)	(S)	42 333	147 458	245 001	376 650	578 288	307 477	177 899	249 157
<b>1987</b>											
All employees** .....	176 084	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	26 657	30 563	39 345	19 738	12 593	11 357
Value of construction work .....	10 814 313	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	1 431 604	1 848 398	2 804 671	1 532 015	935 443	952 319
Value added†† .....	6 622 229	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	875 351	1 133 142	1 703 676	939 112	593 757	571 007
<b>1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>											
All employees** .....	1	(S)	(S)	5	4	4	3	2	2	1	3
Net value of construction work† .....	1	(S)	(S)	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	1
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	5	(S)	(S)	14	13	12	8	14	2	(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
<b>1992</b>								
<b>Value of construction work</b> .....	<b>13 667 090</b>	<b>5 990 142</b>	<b>3 601 901</b>	<b>3 409 043</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Building construction .....	7 352 167	2 590 776	2 766 640	1 994 751	1	2	1	2
Single-family houses .....	1 129 328	539 908	304 170	285 250	3	5	5	5
Single-family houses, detached .....	985 919	474 926	274 053	236 940	3	4	5	5
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums .....	143 408	64 981	30 117	48 310	10	16	16	17
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives .....	278 469	65 470	121 825	91 174	5	8	8	6
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins .....	106 659	41 645	35 943	29 071	6	13	6	7
Office buildings .....	1 117 849	374 353	498 000	245 497	2	3	2	3
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations .....	1 925 065	728 339	732 086	464 640	2	3	2	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses .....	1 429 679	386 789	484 862	558 028	2	3	2	3
Industrial buildings .....	1 286 430	329 420	439 688	517 321	2	3	2	3
Warehouses .....	143 249	57 369	45 173	40 707	4	7	5	7
Religious buildings .....	90 525	30 792	33 229	26 504	4	8	4	6
Educational buildings .....	625 069	162 194	283 370	179 505	3	7	4	6
Hospitals and institutional buildings .....	437 851	149 345	208 592	79 914	2	2	4	4
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors .....	80 949	30 689	33 771	16 489	7	10	8	17
Other nonresidential buildings .....	130 723	81 251	30 793	18 679	6	8	11	13
Nonbuilding construction .....	5 648 920	3 399 366	835 262	1 414 292	2	2	2	2
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc. ....	255 970	118 180	57 396	80 394	6	6	11	13
Outdoor swimming pools .....	1 898 869	1 454 781	214 549	229 539	4	4	5	6
Private driveways and parking areas .....	95 254	41 653	8 833	44 769	17	22	22	30
Fencing .....	1 400 817	1 031 399	197 590	171 828	4	4	6	5
Recreational facilities .....	68 624	56 149	8 889	3 586	7	6	19	33
Conservation and development construction .....	186 146	166 144	8 189	11 814	6	6	19	17
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities .....	73 180	50 670	10 316	12 195	7	5	13	16
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities .....	114 721	47 953	33 821	32 946	7	10	14	8
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc. ....	755 346	177 388	136 016	441 942	2	3	2	2
Power plants .....	324 966	48 667	97 952	178 347	3	4	2	4
Power plants, nuclear .....	69 810	4 790	18 002	47 018	2	4	2	2
Power plants and cogeneration plants, except nuclear .....	255 156	43 877	79 950	131 330	3	5	3	5
Water storage facilities .....	69 332	29 533	16 172	23 627	13	16	16	23
Oilfields .....	111 900	28 747	6 429	76 724	4	9	5	4
Other nonbuilding construction .....	293 793	148 102	39 110	106 581	4	3	8	7
Construction work, n.s.k. ....	666 003	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
<b>1987</b>								
<b>Value of construction work</b> .....	<b>10 814 313</b>	<b>4 961 041</b>	<b>1 973 820</b>	<b>1 875 305</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Building construction .....	4 645 806	2 024 546	1 473 146	1 148 113	1	2	2	2
Single-family houses .....	767 914	357 173	230 013	180 727	4	5	6	7
Single-family houses, detached .....	686 523	304 273	218 288	163 961	4	5	7	7
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums .....	81 390	52 899	11 725	16 765	9	13	14	12
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives .....	232 012	120 129	46 739	65 144	6	10	10	6
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins .....	207 045	96 442	62 938	47 664	5	7	8	7
Office buildings .....	937 438	449 476	336 937	151 024	2	3	2	4
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations .....	1 001 305	427 359	309 004	264 941	2	3	3	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses .....	834 379	355 985	219 816	258 577	2	3	3	5
Industrial buildings .....	718 889	286 054	194 123	238 711	2	3	3	5
Warehouses .....	115 490	69 931	25 693	19 866	5	6	9	9
Educational buildings .....	263 748	64 970	119 805	78 973	3	5	6	5
Hospitals and institutional buildings .....	193 862	75 721	78 254	39 886	3	6	4	6
Other nonresidential buildings .....	208 103	77 291	69 640	61 177	5	8	7	9
Nonbuilding construction .....	4 164 361	2 936 495	500 674	727 192	2	2	3	3
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc. ....	117 660	82 836	15 839	18 984	6	8	12	9
Outdoor swimming pools .....	1 959 077	1 604 611	169 266	185 199	3	3	8	6
Fencing .....	1 051 228	829 020	105 288	116 919	4	4	4	5
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities .....	51 207	25 819	15 814	9 573	15	8	33	16
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities .....	69 719	45 845	9 610	14 263	10	12	11	15
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc. ....	256 934	70 142	62 255	124 536	4	3	6	5
Power plants .....	136 987	36 854	32 109	68 024	3	3	5	4
Power plants, nuclear .....	35 406	10 936	9 635	14 834	3	(Z)	2	6
Power plants and cogeneration plants, except nuclear .....	101 581	25 917	22 474	53 189	4	5	7	4
Other nonbuilding construction .....	521 549	241 368	90 493	189 694	6	7	11	8
Construction work, n.s.k. ....	2 004 146	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

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

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	B				C	D	E
<b>All establishments</b> .....	<b>25 270</b>	<b>204 333</b>	<b>4 435 282</b>	<b>13 667 090</b>	<b>9 838 188</b>	<b>12 325 277</b>	<b>8 270 475</b>	<b>1 341 813</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Establishments not specializing by type .....	3 093	43 477	1 057 570	3 017 958	(NA)	2 770 827	1 945 568	247 131	2	2	3
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more .....	22 177	160 856	3 377 711	10 649 132	9 838 188	9 554 450	6 324 907	1 094 682	1	1	3
<b>SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>2 969</b>	<b>15 246</b>	<b>263 478</b>	<b>852 312</b>	<b>773 730</b>	<b>803 726</b>	<b>515 035</b>	<b>48 586</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	1 715	8 125	135 372	440 546	440 546	408 836	259 882	31 710	5	5	13
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	517	2 976	52 679	153 702	143 104	148 031	93 115	5 671	8	8	26
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	209	1 438	29 283	88 809	72 904	86 409	58 687	2 400	12	10	20
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	353	1 858	31 631	115 453	84 974	107 261	70 708	8 192	12	14	27
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	151	616	11 260	41 791	25 840	(D)	25 346	(D)	16	18	(D)
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	24	233	3 253	12 011	6 363	(D)	7 298	(D)	38	24	(D)
<b>SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED, INCLUDING TOWNHOUSES AND TOWNHOUSE-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>288</b>	<b>1 257</b>	<b>20 540</b>	<b>86 829</b>	<b>74 062</b>	<b>76 420</b>	<b>49 573</b>	<b>*10 410</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>47</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	126	442	6 810	29 752	29 752	24 443	14 930	(S)	22	30	(S)
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	(S)	177	*3 981	*16 715	*15 198	*16 653	*13 311	(S)	37	43	(S)
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	*11	240	3 771	9 820	8 033	(D)	6 978	(D)	9	10	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	43	*275	*3 466	*24 989	*17 725	*22 287	*11 366	*2 702	45	51	73
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	(S)	123	2 512	5 553	3 354	(D)	2 988	(D)	25	24	(D)
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS, INCLUDING RENTALS, APARTMENT-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS, AND COOPERATIVES</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>307</b>	<b>2 322</b>	<b>41 836</b>	<b>140 252</b>	<b>114 511</b>	<b>126 945</b>	<b>81 363</b>	<b>13 307</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	114	700	11 921	51 469	51 469	48 130	27 984	*3 339	18	21	44
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	*26	227	5 677	16 364	15 032	15 439	10 744	926	26	23	21
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	*32	*163	(S)	*7 090	*5 672	*4 733	*3 364	(S)	65	68	(S)
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	67	490	9 979	26 520	18 846	25 488	16 232	1 032	21	11	9
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	(S)	425	10 685	32 556	20 063	27 598	20 332	(S)	14	15	(S)
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	*13	*317	*2 010	*6 253	*3 430	*5 558	*2 706	(S)	74	62	(S)
<b>OFFICE BUILDINGS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>691</b>	<b>11 407</b>	<b>269 839</b>	<b>720 576</b>	<b>610 231</b>	<b>628 158</b>	<b>462 219</b>	<b>92 417</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	369	5 393	114 733	290 441	290 441	264 198	187 286	26 243	4	5	16
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	92	1 503	37 208	110 644	102 865	83 693	58 829	26 952	8	5	1
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	70	695	18 751	42 827	34 893	40 225	28 295	2 602	11	9	12
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	51	1 843	48 536	138 928	98 974	117 481	92 594	21 447	3	3	1
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	92	1 536	34 584	94 822	59 483	83 701	66 265	11 121	10	8	18
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	17	437	16 027	42 914	23 576	38 861	28 950	4 053	10	7	2
<b>OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>1 900</b>	<b>18 971</b>	<b>446 362</b>	<b>1 522 109</b>	<b>1 415 014</b>	<b>1 333 602</b>	<b>822 682</b>	<b>188 507</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	1 393	12 489	306 330	1 078 545	1 078 545	931 494	564 121	147 052	3	3	3
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	95	1 405	33 634	100 150	92 685	89 241	61 177	10 908	8	6	6
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	138	1 311	31 127	118 579	96 948	102 858	53 629	15 722	14	8	11
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	135	2 009	35 866	101 515	74 489	93 345	61 884	8 170	19	12	12
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	81	1 258	28 130	83 473	51 062	79 118	55 509	4 355	10	10	12
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	57	499	11 276	39 847	21 286	37 546	26 363	2 300	20	21	26
<b>INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>917</b>	<b>14 881</b>	<b>353 804</b>	<b>899 699</b>	<b>773 769</b>	<b>859 301</b>	<b>598 285</b>	<b>40 398</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	462	6 880	161 961	429 114	429 114	416 489	283 250	12 626	4	4	9
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	(S)	780	17 900	46 059	43 877	45 061	22 198	998	13	8	2
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	93	1 716	45 696	110 908	89 645	106 281	84 990	4 627	9	10	18
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	108	2 747	75 710	174 407	127 764	159 289	115 511	15 118	4	5	10
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	97	2 304	41 392	106 134	65 408	100 881	70 102	5 252	6	6	18
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	64	454	11 145	33 077	17 960	31 300	22 235	1 777	14	11	27
<b>EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>426</b>	<b>4 062</b>	<b>81 296</b>	<b>259 551</b>	<b>195 179</b>	<b>233 651</b>	<b>168 830</b>	<b>25 900</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	114	597	11 738	41 593	41 593	38 318	25 197	3 276	23	25	35
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	44	150	3 861	*19 178	*18 302	(D)	8 743	(D)	31	51	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	68	686	9 914	30 042	24 880	28 812	20 172	1 230	19	20	27
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	124	1 043	21 573	73 371	53 577	68 074	48 578	5 297	19	12	6
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	57	1 184	23 434	68 284	42 143	61 730	47 107	6 554	8	5	2
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	19	403	10 775	27 082	14 684	(D)	19 034	(D)	8	9	(D)

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

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

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
<b>HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS</b>											
All establishments specializing in type .....	84	1 282	30 609	82 035	61 136	78 768	53 770	3 267	9	8	9
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	*17	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	(S)	359	11 107	21 442	17 813	20 806	14 814	(S)	17	15	(S)
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	10	265	6 377	17 478	12 642	16 342	12 587	1 135	19	22	14
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	11	287	4 719	12 578	7 847	12 076	9 729	502	16	21	28
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	7	203	4 718	14 054	7 530	(D)	9 776	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
<b>HIGHWAYS, STREETS, AND RELATED WORK SUCH AS INSTALLATION OF GUARD RAILS, HIGHWAY SIGNS, LIGHTING, ETC.</b>											
All establishments specializing in type .....	281	2 556	57 087	187 148	165 635	180 379	111 876	6 769	10	8	18
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	188	1 538	30 007	101 396	101 396	96 722	52 906	4 674	15	12	25
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	(S)	233	5 072	17 476	16 485	16 739	12 931	738	26	24	39
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	3	74	2 678	7 761	6 461	7 468	4 917	293	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	26	460	12 062	37 291	27 128	(D)	26 111	(D)	16	21	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	17	183	5 008	14 984	9 634	(D)	9 509	(D)	19	9	(D)
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	4	68	2 259	8 240	4 532	7 987	5 502	253	23	15	20
<b>OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOLS</b>											
All establishments specializing in type .....	3 515	21 965	436 324	1 926 295	1 891 298	1 495 681	918 576	430 614	3	4	8
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	3 202	20 195	404 077	1 796 703	1 796 703	1 386 820	854 013	409 884	3	4	8
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	97	499	9 248	36 795	34 428	30 035	18 919	(S)	19	30	(S)
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	(S)	340	4 778	19 890	16 381	18 311	11 798	*1 579	25	32	72
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	(S)	148	3 401	*11 865	*8 914	8 070	5 638	(S)	28	42	(S)
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	60	394	6 284	29 877	18 416	24 454	12 721	5 422	22	26	30
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	29	390	8 537	31 165	16 455	27 992	15 488	3 173	21	18	32
<b>FENCING</b>											
All establishments specializing in type .....	3 095	19 692	368 146	1 403 940	1 365 168	1 308 283	722 059	95 657	4	4	9
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	2 879	17 084	302 323	1 186 190	1 186 190	1 116 206	617 185	69 984	4	4	12
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	87	1 389	36 673	112 209	107 756	99 887	48 495	12 322	11	8	9
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	30	219	3 082	16 295	13 430	15 333	7 630	*962	30	31	72
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	(S)	540	10 960	38 675	28 290	36 050	22 970	2 625	13	14	25
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	6	278	9 761	32 721	20 079	24 255	16 312	8 466	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	32	182	5 347	17 851	9 424	16 553	9 467	1 298	25	22	11
<b>BLAST FURNACES, PETROLEUM REFINERIES, CHEMICAL COMPLEXES, ETC.</b>											
All establishments specializing in type .....	247	12 316	328 913	748 931	666 989	714 644	598 131	34 288	1	2	17
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	155	5 641	149 165	335 052	335 052	315 919	259 908	19 132	2	3	31
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	18	1 991	64 744	158 527	147 795	148 692	129 781	9 835	2	1	(Z)
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	15	1 917	40 639	86 779	70 809	85 358	75 454	1 421	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	19	1 187	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	58 058	642	4	(D)	3
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	26	1 495	37 601	90 297	57 392	87 060	71 139	3 237	7	5	4
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	*14	86	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3 791	*21	17	(D)	71
<b>POWER PLANTS AND COGENERATION PLANTS, EXCEPT NUCLEAR</b>											
All establishments specializing in type .....	87	1 967	58 763	135 660	109 885	128 120	114 839	7 540	6	4	3
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	57	740	23 254	52 412	52 412	50 978	44 307	1 434	13	9	14
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	*11	177	3 872	8 590	7 931	8 346	6 804	244	20	15	31
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	3	341	12 327	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	*4	138	2 056	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	8	235	6 948	21 362	12 929	21 238	14 769	*124	19	11	42
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	5	336	10 306	22 274	12 176	(D)	16 842	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)

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

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

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction workers <sup>1</sup>				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—							
			January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	A	B	C	D	E	F		
			A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>25 270</b>	<b>157 231</b>	<b>139 491</b>	<b>164 167</b>	<b>171 685</b>	<b>153 583</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Alabama .....	392	2 491	2 376	2 490	2 456	2 640	8	7	8	8	7	7	7	7
Alaska .....	49	(D)	499	(D)	(D)	553	22	(D)	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5
Arizona .....	524	3 694	3 200	3 870	4 114	3 594	8	11	8	10	11	13	13	13
Arkansas .....	198	1 096	1 037	1 138	1 164	1 047	12	9	10	9	10	10	10	10
California .....	3 141	20 354	19 740	20 491	21 278	19 907	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Colorado .....	372	2 168	1 812	2 501	2 363	1 996	9	8	8	9	8	8	8	8
Connecticut .....	433	2 381	1 893	2 518	2 752	2 362	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Delaware .....	51	482	427	488	480	535	20	8	10	9	9	6	6	6
District of Columbia .....	3	(D)	10	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida .....	2 124	10 100	9 160	10 680	10 835	9 724	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Georgia .....	631	3 584	3 234	3 636	3 608	3 855	7	5	5	6	5	4	4	4
Hawaii .....	95	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	16	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho .....	127	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	16	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Illinois .....	874	7 183	5 364	8 221	8 303	6 842	7	9	5	13	11	6	6	6
Indiana .....	435	3 483	3 154	3 368	3 930	3 482	8	4	4	5	6	4	4	4
Iowa .....	157	940	757	992	1 125	884	13	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Kansas .....	270	1 060	952	1 050	1 196	1 040	11	9	9	9	7	10	10	10
Kentucky .....	303	1 141	1 004	1 212	1 221	1 128	9	10	11	10	10	10	10	10
Louisiana .....	471	5 610	5 606	5 676	5 558	5 598	8	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
Maine .....	116	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	16	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Maryland .....	502	3 671	3 375	3 900	4 006	3 404	8	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
Massachusetts .....	581	3 495	2 839	3 681	3 919	3 540	7	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
Michigan .....	783	4 179	3 371	4 484	4 748	4 113	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Minnesota .....	374	2 327	(D)	(D)	2 734	2 282	9	6	(D)	(D)	7	7	7	7
Mississippi .....	200	786	747	884	778	738	12	13	18	13	12	14	14	14
Missouri .....	496	3 069	2 789	3 399	3 430	2 659	8	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Montana .....	112	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	17	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nebraska .....	119	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	17	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nevada .....	205	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire .....	101	480	387	510	595	428	13	12	15	12	11	14	14	14
New Jersey .....	963	5 768	5 291	6 106	6 362	5 311	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
New Mexico .....	136	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	15	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New York .....	1 622	10 100	8 297	10 820	11 790	9 492	5	3	3	3	4	3	3	3
North Carolina .....	618	3 508	3 277	3 567	3 680	3 508	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
North Dakota .....	79	480	(D)	463	(D)	496	18	12	(D)	13	(D)	13	13	13
Ohio .....	942	5 869	4 934	5 810	6 539	6 192	6	3	4	4	4	3	3	3
Oklahoma .....	290	2 007	2 090	2 078	2 030	1 829	10	8	7	8	8	8	8	8
Oregon .....	428	1 558	1 347	1 654	1 765	1 467	9	9	8	10	10	11	11	11
Pennsylvania .....	1 097	6 912	5 411	7 167	8 543	6 530	5	4	3	3	3	6	6	6
Rhode Island .....	135	436	417	422	497	407	14	14	24	12	12	13	13	13
South Carolina .....	389	1 931	1 751	1 876	1 953	2 141	9	7	8	8	9	6	6	6
South Dakota .....	43	379	(D)	451	436	(D)	24	18	(D)	16	17	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee .....	449	2 133	2 041	2 282	2 212	1 996	8	9	10	9	9	9	9	9
Texas .....	1 815	16 069	14 763	16 330	16 582	16 599	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3
Utah .....	166	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont .....	46	217	152	235	277	204	27	19	19	20	21	21	21	21
Virginia .....	614	3 791	3 438	4 094	4 063	3 567	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Washington .....	609	3 175	2 816	3 375	3 492	3 018	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
West Virginia .....	108	(D)	462	641	(D)	(D)	18	(D)	12	9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wisconsin .....	382	1 881	1 519	2 172	2 151	1 681	9	8	8	10	8	8	8	8
Wyoming .....	97	528	481	556	629	447	18	12	11	12	14	14	14	14

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



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

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

Location of construction work	1992					1987 value of construction work done in this State	Percent change 1987 (col F) to 1992 (col A)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State				A	C	E
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
	A	B	C	D	E			F	G	A
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>13 667 090</b>	<b>25 130</b>	<b>12 014 145</b>	<b>6 583</b>	<b>1 652 945</b>	<b>10 814 314</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Alabama .....	157 196	391	111 671	198	45 525	114 359	37.5	6	8	8
Alaska .....	69 705	41	63 960	20	5 745	44 072	58.2	4	3	31
Arizona .....	314 045	521	293 782	79	20 263	258 256	21.6	12	13	8
Arkansas .....	70 529	198	60 174	83	10 355	43 334	62.8	9	11	4
California .....	1 944 773	3 135	1 898 453	113	46 320	1 728 974	12.5	2	2	4
Colorado .....	212 552	372	163 301	102	49 251	155 127	37.0	6	8	5
Connecticut .....	252 384	433	211 202	202	41 182	175 638	43.7	4	5	8
Delaware .....	(D)	50	(D)	112	29 568	26 111	(D)	(D)	(D)	4
District of Columbia .....	44 539	3	296	212	44 243	43 970	1.3	7	(Z)	7
Florida .....	952 118	(S)	891 927	200	60 191	761 471	25.0	4	4	4
Georgia .....	255 883	(S)	215 205	158	40 678	329 015	-22.2	5	6	9
Hawaii .....	110 309	95	85 626	47	24 683	51 879	112.6	7	9	8
Idaho .....	(D)	127	(D)	54	3 256	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	14
Illinois .....	757 326	872	683 135	241	74 191	435 504	73.9	4	5	4
Indiana .....	276 685	432	220 684	235	56 001	163 654	69.1	5	6	6
Iowa .....	68 340	157	53 199	134	15 141	43 962	55.5	8	9	13
Kansas .....	82 174	270	64 983	133	17 192	63 063	30.3	9	10	15
Kentucky .....	121 419	303	84 571	233	36 848	77 097	57.5	9	12	6
Louisiana .....	336 331	470	300 614	102	35 717	179 418	87.5	4	4	4
Maine .....	(D)	116	(D)	60	6 987	41 576	(D)	(D)	(D)	11
Maryland .....	252 487	500	207 528	178	44 959	236 246	6.9	5	5	10
Massachusetts .....	327 405	575	282 385	152	45 020	368 677	-11.2	4	5	5
Michigan .....	389 204	782	368 924	110	20 279	338 492	15.0	4	4	4
Minnesota .....	195 408	374	180 908	78	14 499	138 104	41.5	7	7	4
Mississippi .....	70 133	200	50 846	116	19 286	43 320	61.9	9	12	3
Missouri .....	231 847	495	207 687	101	24 159	183 933	26.0	4	5	10
Montana .....	37 110	112	32 777	41	4 333	15 210	144.0	15	17	11
Nebraska .....	43 577	119	31 271	72	12 306	32 596	33.7	12	16	12
Nevada .....	140 721	(S)	115 889	93	24 832	80 586	74.6	9	11	4
New Hampshire .....	51 541	(S)	35 922	112	15 619	57 615	-10.5	13	18	14
New Jersey .....	531 985	936	439 124	215	92 860	546 861	-2.7	4	4	2
New Mexico .....	71 926	128	63 923	49	8 002	40 201	78.9	12	13	6
New York .....	1 078 631	1 613	920 329	340	158 302	1 031 635	4.6	3	3	3
North Carolina .....	263 116	617	221 747	177	41 369	219 228	20.0	5	5	7
North Dakota .....	26 084	79	21 932	34	4 152	13 662	90.9	13	15	8
Ohio .....	474 490	941	421 349	180	53 142	360 557	31.6	4	4	6
Oklahoma .....	118 387	289	103 237	88	15 150	92 646	27.8	9	10	13
Oregon .....	138 694	428	114 588	102	24 106	81 039	71.1	7	9	9
Pennsylvania .....	535 237	1 080	472 678	224	62 559	434 787	23.1	3	4	2
Rhode Island .....	44 819	134	36 494	66	8 326	55 926	-19.9	14	16	18
South Carolina .....	135 104	(S)	111 290	174	23 815	114 572	17.9	9	11	7
South Dakota .....	33 807	43	24 965	45	8 843	15 039	124.8	11	15	8
Tennessee .....	178 284	447	150 201	122	28 083	161 928	10.1	8	9	5
Texas .....	1 166 254	1 815	1 104 934	123	61 320	687 705	69.6	4	4	1
Utah .....	80 383	165	73 250	43	7 133	51 683	55.5	10	11	8
Vermont .....	18 266	46	16 350	49	1 917	22 224	-17.8	22	24	4
Virginia .....	312 318	614	242 436	289	69 883	309 304	1.0	6	7	5
Washington .....	284 977	(S)	248 559	101	36 418	141 115	101.9	4	4	2
West Virginia .....	70 507	108	37 759	166	32 748	26 374	167.3	8	14	6
Wisconsin .....	166 858	382	153 594	128	13 263	130 600	27.8	7	7	14
Wyoming .....	33 046	97	20 121	91	12 926	26 575	24.4	12	19	4

**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
<b>All kinds of business</b> .....	<b>14 162 323</b>	<b>11 294 202</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS</b>				
Antenna installation contractor, except household type .....	86 306	78 139	10	11
Asbestos removal, lead paint removal, and radon remediation contractor .....	2 104 122	(NA)	2	(NA)
Concrete cutting contractor .....	251 708	(NA)	5	(NA)
Fence construction contractor .....	1 695 788	1 305 172	3	3
House moving contractor .....	80 872	134 851	12	9
Insulation contractor, pipe and duct work .....	1 018 942	(NA)	2	(NA)
Modular furniture systems attachment and installation contractor .....	406 190	(NA)	5	(NA)
Ornamental metal contractor .....	411 233	552 221	4	3
Sandblasting contractor, building exteriors .....	275 879	168 857	7	10
Scaffolding construction contractor .....	309 474	121 012	2	4
Service station equipment installation contractor .....	832 258	513 698	3	4
Special cases .....	1 383 295	(NA)	3	(NA)
Swimming pool contractor .....	1 880 490	1 995 236	4	3
Test boring or core drilling contractor for construction .....	441 123	178 959	4	5
Waterproofing, dampproofing and fireproofing contractor .....	1 062 588	840 799	2	3
Welding contractor, operating at the site of construction .....	584 982	417 013	3	4
Other construction activities .....	558 694	2 979 261	3	(NA)
<b>OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>				
Retail trade .....	195 778	252 007	4	4
Wholesale trade .....	74 384	59 713	4	7
Other business activities .....	214 606	179 661	3	3
Kind of business activity, n.s.k. ....	293 611	1 517 603	3	3

**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
<b>AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT</b>			
Number of employees** .....	8.1	7.6	1
Number of construction workers.....	6.2	6.1	1
Number of all other employees .....	1.9	1.5	1
Payroll, all employees .....	\$1,000 175.5	133.2	1
Payroll, construction workers.....	do-- 123.5	97.8	1
Payroll, other employees .....	do-- 52.1	35.4	1
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 560.4	486.9	1
Value of construction work .....	do-- 540.8	466.2	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	do-- 180.1	159.1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others .....	do-- 53.1	42.3	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	do-- 11.8	8.6	2
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	do-- 11.9	8.9	5
Gross book value of depreciable assets .....	do-- 85.2	59.4	2
<b>AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE</b>			
Payroll, all employees .....	\$1,000 21.7	17.5	(Z)
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 69.3	64.1	1
Value added†† .....	do-- 40.5	37.6	1
<b>AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER</b>			
Payroll, construction workers.....	\$1,000 19.8	16.0	(Z)
Value of construction work .....	do-- 86.9	76.4	1
<b>AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE</b>			
Payroll, other employees .....	\$1,000 27.9	23.8	1
<b>AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK</b>			
Payroll, all employees .....	.325	.286	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	.333	.341	1
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.098	.091	2
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.377	.326	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.022	.018	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
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>8.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>.325</b>	<b>.333</b>	<b>.098</b>	<b>.377</b>	<b>.022</b>
Alabama .....	7.8	18.0	60.8	.363	.341	.070	.302	(D)
Alaska .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	.526	(D)	.049	.372	(D)
Arizona .....	9.4	18.0	86.4	.278	.285	.205	.455	.021
Arkansas .....	7.2	15.8	59.3	.345	.453	.063	.236	(D)
California .....	8.5	24.0	97.6	.321	.313	.119	.467	.025
Colorado .....	7.6	20.5	83.1	.321	.347	.050	.598	.036
Connecticut .....	7.3	28.0	116.8	.320	.296	.104	.345	.025
Delaware .....	11.6	20.6	66.5	.381	.306	.066	.255	.039
District of Columbia .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida .....	6.4	18.7	92.7	.272	.356	.143	.361	.021
Georgia .....	7.5	21.0	80.4	.345	.315	.085	.459	.021
Hawaii .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.351	.066	(D)	.009
Illinois .....	10.6	26.3	103.1	.329	.284	.107	.294	.018
Indiana .....	10.2	21.1	75.6	.355	.312	.063	.357	.020
Iowa .....	8.1	17.6	68.7	.347	.299	.065	.369	.014
Kansas .....	5.0	21.5	72.5	.374	.336	.082	.313	.018
Kentucky .....	4.9	18.0	86.5	.272	.370	.062	(D)	(D)
Louisiana .....	14.1	20.8	62.1	.396	.318	.060	.284	.023
Maine .....	6.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	.466	(D)	.172	.017
Maryland .....	9.8	21.5	79.0	.367	.340	.090	.375	.021
Massachusetts .....	7.9	24.2	95.7	.334	.346	.076	.425	.023
Michigan .....	7.2	22.3	96.7	.312	.327	.125	.405	.019
Minnesota .....	7.9	24.2	87.0	.352	(D)	.080	.397	.025
Mississippi .....	5.2	(D)	68.4	(D)	.398	.052	.213	(D)
Missouri .....	8.4	20.9	82.8	.343	.339	.078	.262	.016
Montana .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	.277	.493	.035	(D)	(D)
Nebraska .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nevada .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.433	(D)
New Hampshire .....	6.8	(D)	104.3	(D)	.324	.058	(D)	.016
New Jersey .....	7.8	24.6	98.9	.326	.331	.092	.328	.025
New Mexico .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	.251	.375	.044	.507	(D)
New York .....	8.4	23.3	102.4	.308	.348	.106	.301	.018
North Carolina .....	7.2	18.4	69.3	.337	(D)	.069	.377	.021
North Dakota .....	7.7	20.9	71.9	.367	(D)	(D)	.719	(D)
Ohio .....	8.3	22.4	87.6	.342	.370	.059	.349	.023
Oklahoma .....	8.7	17.9	65.2	.345	.331	.067	.419	.022
Oregon .....	4.5	18.7	74.9	.311	.315	(D)	.392	.025
Pennsylvania .....	8.1	21.4	83.5	.329	.332	.081	.400	.024
Rhode Island .....	4.1	23.0	106.1	.276	.367	.058	.347	.015
South Carolina .....	6.4	17.0	75.0	.293	.355	.081	.248	.022
South Dakota .....	(D)	(D)	88.7	.237	.345	(S)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee .....	6.3	18.0	80.7	.299	.330	.118	.299	.015
Texas .....	10.9	20.6	75.9	.334	.355	.100	.380	.021
Utah .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont .....	(D)	(D)	93.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	* .436	(D)
Virginia .....	7.9	18.8	75.8	.317	.336	.095	.393	.021
Washington .....	6.7	23.9	90.8	.340	.314	.077	.430	.021
West Virginia .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	.400	.245	.054	.096	(D)
Wisconsin .....	6.5	21.7	87.5	.329	.371	.057	.401	.020
Wyoming .....	6.3	12.6	43.9	.331	.400	.127	.318	.052

## 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
<b>15</b>	<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.</b>
<b>152</b>	<b>General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family	<b>174</b>	<b>Masonry, Stone Work, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>153</b>	<b>Operative Builders</b>	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>154</b>	<b>General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings</b>	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	<b>175</b>	<b>Carpentry and Floor Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentry Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>16</b>	<b>HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS</b>	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floor Work Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
<b>161</b>	<b>Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways	1761	Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>162</b>	<b>Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
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	<b>178</b>	<b>Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors</b>
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
<b>17</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>171</b>	<b>Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors</b>	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>172</b>	<b>Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors</b>	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

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### 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.