

Masonry and Stone Contractors

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97C-2354A(RV)

1997 Economic Census

Construction

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



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-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

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

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

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

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries 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) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, 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 range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

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Construction

SCOPE

Construction, sector 23, includes establishments primarily engaged in construction work that have one or more paid employees. Construction work includes new construction work, additions, alterations, and repairs. Establishments identified as construction management firms are also included. The construction sector is divided into three types of activity or subsectors.

The Building, Developing, and General Contracting subsector includes establishments responsible for the construction of building projects. Builders, developers, and general contractors, as well as land subdividers and land developers are included in the subsector. The construction work may be done for others and performed by custom builders, general contractors, design builders, or turnkey contractors. This construction activity may be for sale as performed by speculative or operative builders.

The Heavy Construction subsector includes establishments engaged in the construction of heavy engineering and industrial projects (except buildings) such as highways, power plants, and pipelines. Establishments in this subsector usually assume responsibility for entire non-building projects, but may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Special trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to heavy construction such as grading for highways. Kinds of establishments include heavy construction general contractors, and design builders.

The Special Trade Contractors subsector includes establishments engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work. The activities in this subsector may be subcontracted from builders or general contractors, or the work may be performed directly for project owners. Special trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the job site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work.

GENERAL

A list of publications that provide statistics on construction, sector 23, follows.

Industry reports. There are 28 separate industry reports. They present data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in

Appendix B. These reports include statistics such as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added, cost of materials, value of business done, and capital expenditures. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include selected statistics for states.

Geographic area reports. There is a separate report for each state, the District of Columbia, and the United States. They present statistics similar to the industry reports for each state. They also present selected six-digit NAICS level data.

Subject reports. The Industry series, U.S. Summary, and Geographic Area series, U.S. Summary, reports present selected statistics from the individual industry and geographic area reports, as well as higher level aggregations.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

The area reports for the construction industries contain state and regional level data. No substate data are available.

While most of the state data in the industry series reports are by physical location of the establishment, some data are available by reported location of the construction work.

The regions are made up of groups of states as follows:

NORTHEAST

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDWEST

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska

North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

SOUTH

Alabama
Arkansas
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia

WEST

Alaska
Arizona
California
Colorado
Hawaii
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Less than half of the industries in the construction sector of NAICS have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used for past censuses. Because of the lack of comparable data, historic data are not shown for this sector.

Lead paint removal and asbestos abatement left the construction sector with the introduction of NAICS. Many changes took place within the sector, or from business

activity coming into the sector. Much of the change came from adding management services to each of the construction industries in the building, developing, and general contracting subsector and the heavy construction subsector. Also, land subdividers and developers, and rental of construction equipment with an operator were added to the sector.

Another change is that data for establishments with no employees are no longer included in the construction reports, but are available in other report series.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld. Suppressed data are included in higher-level totals.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The County Business Patterns program of the U.S. Census Bureau offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county and state.

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

Data contained in the 1997 construction sector may also differ from industry data in Employment and Earnings Statistics, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Statistics of Income, published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology.

Table 1. 1997 Data Showing the Derivation of the NAICS Classification Based on the SIC Classification

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. 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. For a more detailed title for each SIC code shown, see Appendix F]

NAICS and SIC code	Industry	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Capital expenditures, other than land
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
235410 174100	Masonry & stone contractors Masonry, stone setting, & oth stone work special trade contrt	22 614 22 614	164 236 164 236	4 068 498 4 068 498	12 231 875 12 231 875	11 438 477 11 438 477	7 593 673 7 593 673	3 910 609 3 910 609	231 463 231 463

Table 2. Employment Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. * Indicates geographic change, but not applicable to this sector. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Number of construction workers				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
		All	Con- struction workers	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	All employees	Construction workers		
											A
235410, MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS											
United States	22 614	164 236	145 919	131 511	148 587	155 867	147 712	4 068 498	3 348 713	1	
Alabama	385	3 239	2 893	2 924	3 129	2 652	2 868	62 306	50 506	7	
Alaska	22	128	112	19	117	166	147	3 136	2 573	24	
Arizona	336	4 106	3 793	3 404	3 802	4 033	3 931	95 468	81 961	4	
Arkansas	201	1 127	1 014	925	994	1 041	1 097	20 095	16 745	10	
California	1 291	9 967	8 789	8 351	8 676	8 973	9 155	265 479	217 764	4	
Colorado	392	3 292	2 994	2 671	3 003	3 123	3 182	86 888	71 251	6	
Connecticut	294	1 512	1 348	1 053	1 316	1 548	1 474	42 275	34 002	11	
Delaware	137	793	652	684	662	636	627	18 158	13 943	11	
District of Columbia	7	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Florida	833	7 713	6 905	6 831	6 615	7 127	7 047	162 498	132 314	5	
Georgia	510	3 908	3 456	3 251	3 608	3 707	3 258	76 776	61 850	8	
Hawaii *	74	343	289	298	233	329	297	9 759	7 993	10	
Idaho	63	517	477	405	466	526	512	14 485	12 395	6	
Illinois	1 115	8 223	7 314	6 171	7 711	7 914	7 461	274 565	230 224	3	
Indiana	652	4 670	4 172	3 859	4 234	4 358	4 238	112 965	96 406	4	
Iowa	229	1 623	1 448	1 290	1 463	1 519	1 520	41 482	34 751	12	
Kansas	198	1 413	1 315	1 323	1 338	1 405	1 194	32 507	28 393	11	
Kentucky	383	3 313	3 060	3 060	3 147	3 065	2 968	64 638	56 240	5	
Louisiana	180	2 014	1 729	1 590	1 804	1 804	1 720	49 279	36 336	14	
Maine	140	546	466	293	561	513	496	10 782	8 707	11	
Maryland	547	5 850	5 191	4 855	5 146	5 530	5 234	137 572	110 699	8	
Massachusetts	487	3 244	2 750	1 968	2 772	3 345	2 914	103 568	82 516	5	
Michigan	996	6 245	5 551	4 299	5 840	6 301	5 766	188 363	158 633	4	
Minnesota	498	3 118	2 649	2 058	2 804	3 008	2 728	107 305	83 378	5	
Mississippi	171	977	900	914	982	927	777	14 568	11 622	11	
Missouri	515	3 867	3 473	3 158	3 593	3 640	3 500	106 841	89 840	6	
Montana	67	350	333	288	365	363	316	6 733	6 014	19	
Nebraska	206	1 167	1 089	1 051	1 107	1 150	1 049	24 809	22 104	14	
Nevada	132	2 458	2 274	2 171	2 235	2 292	2 399	55 965	48 906	9	
New Hampshire	116	662	585	518	557	633	631	17 927	15 901	11	
New Jersey	865	4 427	3 771	3 226	3 989	4 266	3 602	124 444	100 139	6	
New Mexico	97	917	810	699	842	893	805	16 271	13 046	9	
New York	1 281	7 960	6 530	5 029	6 661	7 359	7 072	225 530	167 193	4	
North Carolina	1 415	8 737	7 977	7 985	8 128	8 283	7 511	166 049	142 015	4	
North Dakota	37	295	270	218	294	321	247	6 171	4 957	9	
Ohio	1 212	8 475	7 485	6 268	7 857	8 328	7 486	222 883	187 440	3	
Oklahoma	223	1 676	1 546	1 413	1 628	1 341	1 802	33 580	28 472	7	
Oregon	212	990	897	811	955	937	886	27 974	23 884	8	
Pennsylvania	1 439	10 349	9 097	7 510	9 304	10 139	9 436	269 922	216 793	4	
Rhode Island	109	604	511	408	523	567	547	21 294	17 459	10	
South Carolina	573	3 109	2 813	2 875	2 911	2 803	2 665	48 604	41 752	7	
South Dakota	50	505	485	352	505	617	469	10 850	10 156	24	
Tennessee	427	3 947	3 644	3 628	3 667	3 766	3 512	88 820	73 103	6	
Texas	969	9 335	8 398	7 574	8 413	8 986	8 619	197 204	162 428	12	
Utah	277	1 382	1 269	1 277	1 174	1 389	1 235	32 704	28 946	8	
Vermont	95	S	S	S	267	339	7 805	6 064	6 064	S	
Virginia	949	7 718	6 951	6 993	7 239	7 073	6 499	155 184	128 931	5	
Washington	391	2 123	1 837	1 555	2 061	2 105	2 105	70 266	58 244	8	
West Virginia	192	851	773	780	840	793	679	13 659	12 073	16	
Wisconsin	580	3 831	3 314	2 645	3 347	3 800	3 466	116 612	96 846	5	
Wyoming	45	225	204	255	180	191	192	4 641	4 044	12	

Table 3. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. * Indicates geographic change, but not applicable to this sector. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Location of establishment	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Rental cost of machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	G
235410. MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS										
United States	12 231 875	11 438 477	7 593 673	3 910 609	793 398	195 487	231 463	1 745 715	1	2
Alabama	167 455	160 181	97 992	67 525	7 274	3 162	3 155	21 953	4	13
Alaska	D	9 522	6 390	3 149	D	157	167	1 848	14	23
Arizona	291 282	281 342	149 750	131 883	9 939	3 084	4 999	33 090	3	14
Arkansas	65 794	63 928	39 795	24 555	1 867	1 198	794	11 975	12	21
California	847 848	821 312	516 330	312 304	26 536	13 025	12 271	103 090	4	7
Colorado	235 800	226 819	139 864	87 077	8 981	3 509	5 046	38 288	5	17
Connecticut	136 622	126 140	87 380	39 949	10 482	2 375	2 021	15 253	11	20
Delaware	55 331	53 395	36 215	17 180	1 936	1 246	1 018	7 766	10	18
District of Columbia	D	D	S	S	D	5	S	S	D	S
Florida	514 124	464 995	317 274	147 770	49 129	7 350	8 994	56 675	6	8
Georgia	269 562	240 277	145 337	97 310	29 285	4 339	3 940	32 838	9	18
Hawaii *	28 874	28 701	23 501	5 387	S	1 023	^{\$} 294	4 299	12	45
Idaho	41 950	41 165	17 814	23 485	^{\$} 785	603	680	6 566	9	6
Illinois	750 905	711 132	506 024	207 939	39 773	10 873	12 867	97 515	3	8
Indiana	310 059	285 482	201 341	84 804	^{\$} 24 577	4 502	9 013	50 377	4	15
Iowa	116 369	113 687	79 908	37 194	^{\$} 2 682	420	4 907	27 687	11	16
Kansas	86 151	83 246	57 573	25 673	2 905	1 489	1 859	16 813	12	18
Kentucky	175 530	167 165	129 060	39 694	S	2 945	4 628	25 228	4	15
Louisiana	161 425	159 023	84 703	^{\$} 74 637	^{\$} 2 402	4 460	^{\$} 3 817	^{\$} 33 594	39	55
Maine	30 277	29 303	16 644	12 659	^{\$} 974	637	962	6 168	13	20
Maryland	362 996	341 781	219 163	124 196	21 215	5 562	5 550	49 007	6	13
Massachusetts	321 607	289 711	193 394	96 335	31 896	7 519	4 439	42 182	6	12
Michigan	549 992	519 111	332 763	188 650	30 881	7 538	11 917	77 816	4	10
Minnesota	324 229	311 942	207 018	105 280	12 287	4 306	6 437	47 174	5	10
Mississippi	37 882	37 416	27 526	S	^{\$} 467	660	498	S	7	14
Missouri	292 610	282 654	199 820	83 166	9 956	2 857	5 145	43 446	5	7
Montana	20 772	20 661	13 823	7 000	111	234	329	3 012	21	14
Nebraska	68 993	66 700	49 356	17 768	^{\$} 2 293	1 074	2 683	11 745	16	24
Nevada	180 082	178 693	103 784	75 245	S	1 760	1 977	21 357	9	15
New Hampshire	64 263	57 903	34 175	23 773	6 361	1 296	^{\$} 2 092	10 877	14	40
New Jersey	453 074	409 695	272 362	137 853	43 379	7 004	8 843	74 481	7	12
New Mexico	51 855	47 939	28 612	19 369	3 916	825	1 291	8 529	6	29
New York	807 385	696 324	474 419	227 279	111 060	13 050	10 820	95 884	5	9
North Carolina	494 212	459 511	330 516	133 727	34 701	5 825	11 280	67 576	6	10
North Dakota	16 520	16 267	10 414	5 853	^{\$} 254	213	S	2 550	13	S
Ohio	660 511	614 395	421 445	199 255	46 116	13 712	12 244	94 381	4	7
Oklahoma	96 183	88 205	71 122	17 953	7 978	954	1 533	14 445	6	8
Oregon	92 222	89 977	49 797	40 180	2 246	1 748	2 089	14 823	9	27
Pennsylvania	835 472	778 935	526 520	256 485	56 536	12 223	17 198	144 987	4	9
Rhode Island	70 692	69 305	37 878	31 427	1 386	2 139	^{\$} 1 132	^{\$} 6 109	7	55
South Carolina	134 290	121 603	96 791	24 813	12 687	2 336	2 110	16 667	9	16
South Dakota	31 153	30 035	19 591	10 444	S	^{\$} 546	782	5 209	27	23
Tennessee	219 404	211 823	144 187	69 537	7 581	2 735	5 279	41 030	5	14
Texas	626 299	567 388	367 274	203 512	58 910	14 548	12 273	86 465	14	16
Utah	103 750	100 345	58 282	42 063	3 405	1 290	1 794	14 932	10	22
Vermont	23 343	22 393	13 609	8 784	^{\$} 950	264	^{\$} 796	3 528	5	41
Virginia	382 951	366 306	254 032	115 789	S	7 611	8 744	63 117	4	14
Washington	216 769	204 478	135 026	71 090	^{\$} 12 290	3 226	2 760	23 986	7	12
West Virginia	42 313	38 018	24 540	13 478	4 294	751	760	4 085	16	26
Wisconsin	338 448	316 336	213 232	104 686	^{\$} 22 112	5 132	6 700	57 127	4	12
Wyoming	D	D	8 710	4 815	D	148	221	2 594	D	17

Table 4. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. 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	Value	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	Item	Value	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
235410, MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS			235410, MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS— Con.		
Number of establishments in business during year	22 614	1	Selected costs—Con.		
Number of proprietors and working partners	12 865	3	Cost of selected power, fuels, and lubricants	160 506	2
Total number of employees	164 236	1	Cost of electricity	'18 187	5
Number of construction workers in March	131 511	1	Cost of natural gas and manufactured gas	'6 110	6
Number of construction workers in May	148 587	1	Cost of gasoline and diesel fuel	'128 561	2
Number of construction workers in August	155 867	1	Cost of on-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel	'106 757	2
Number of construction workers in November	147 712	1	Cost of off-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel	'21 804	8
Average number of construction workers	145 919	1	Cost of all other fuels and lubricants	'7 648	6
Number of other employees in March	18 136	2	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	195 487	2
Number of other employees in May	18 212	2	Rental cost for machinery and equipment	'142 087	2
Number of other employees in August	18 531	2	Rental cost for buildings	'53 400	4
Number of other employees in November	18 388	2	Selected purchased services	226 964	2
Average number of other employees	18 317	2	Purchased communication services	'78 458	3
Payroll, all employees	4 068 498	1	Cost of repairs to buildings and other structures	'11 773	5
Payroll, construction workers	3 348 713	1	Cost of repairs to machinery and equipment	'136 734	3
Payroll, other employees	719 785	2	Value of construction work	12 231 875	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	813 595	1	Value of construction work on government owned projects ..	2 614 169	3
Fringe benefits, all employees	1 045 670	1	Value of construction work on federally owned projects ..	467 937	9
Legally required expenditures	724 557	1	Value of construction work on state and locally owned projects	2 146 232	2
Voluntary expenditures	321 113	2	Value of construction work on privately owned projects	9 617 705	1
Value of business done	12 297 679	1	Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 562 962	2
Value of construction work	12 231 875	1	Capital expenditures, other than land	231 463	2
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others ...	8 790 683	2	Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	48 710	4
Other business receipts	65 804	11	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 745 715	2
Net value of construction	11 438 477	1	Depreciation charges during year	201 793	2
Value added	7 593 673	1	Number of establishments with inventories	3 056	5
Selected costs	4 704 007	2	Value of construction work for establishments with inventories ..	3 377 570	4
Cost of materials, components, and supplies	3 750 102	2	End of 1997, inventories of materials and supplies	76 813	6
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	793 398	5	End of 1996, inventories of materials and supplies	70 666	6
			Number of establishments with no inventories	11 033	3
			Value of construction work for establishments with no inventories	5 988 116	2
			Number of establishments not reporting inventories	8 525	3
			Value of construction work for establishments not reporting inventories	2 866 189	3

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. 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]

Employment size class	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Dollar value of business done	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	B	F
235410, MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS											
Total	22 614	164 236	4 068 498	12 297 679	12 231 875	11 438 477	7 593 673	3 910 609	793 398	1	1
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	14 296	29 073	479 224	2 031 907	2 021 561	1 867 601	1 290 428	587 519	153 959	3	3
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	4 765	30 114	579 557	1 788 115	1 778 310	1 631 695	1 134 924	506 575	146 616	4	4
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	1 925	25 562	628 161	1 792 428	1 786 489	1 684 683	1 169 029	521 593	101 806	4	4
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1 181	35 491	1 026 830	2 943 664	2 927 557	2 747 797	1 784 019	979 884	179 761	3	4
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	310	21 085	682 084	1 866 180	1 846 087	1 735 960	1 106 580	649 473	110 128	2	1
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	116	15 695	469 975	1 329 612	1 326 321	1 240 122	793 335	450 078	86 199	7	5
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	20	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Dollar Value of Business Done Size Class: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. 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]

Dollar value size class	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Dollar value of business done	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	B	F
235410, MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS											
Total	22 614	164 236	4 068 498	12 297 679	12 231 875	11 438 477	7 593 673	3 910 609	793 398	1	1
Establishments with value of business done less than \$25,000	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Establishments with value of business done \$25,000 to \$49,999	1 716	2 261	19 904	64 156	64 156	61 910	47 969	13 941	S	11	9
Establishments with value of business done \$50,000 to \$99,999	3 832	7 734	89 818	282 319	281 771	270 930	209 861	61 616	10 841	7	6
Establishments with value of business done \$100,000 to \$249,999	7 487	24 694	379 601	1 184 567	1 183 442	1 132 737	829 937	303 926	50 705	4	4
Establishments with value of business done \$250,000 to \$499,999	3 783	21 423	419 469	1 305 790	1 301 858	1 228 517	844 950	387 498	73 342	5	5
Establishments with value of business done \$500,000 to \$999,999	2 059	20 049	462 311	1 434 353	1 422 670	1 325 108	911 250	425 542	97 562	5	5
Establishments with value of business done \$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	1 404	27 373	752 184	2 175 889	2 160 362	2 016 667	1 343 355	688 839	143 695	3	4
Establishments with value of business done \$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	587	22 451	678 833	2 039 417	2 027 923	1 892 481	1 220 583	683 392	135 442	3	3
Establishments with value of business done \$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	266	19 007	618 556	1 785 012	1 766 787	1 659 842	1 058 425	619 642	106 945	6	6
Establishments with value of business done \$10,000,000 or more	120	18 240	641 756	2 008 264	2 005 007	1 833 116	1 113 849	722 524	171 891	Z	Z

Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. 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
235410, MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS								
Total	12 231 875	8 712 070	1 899 837	1 501 139	1	2	3	3
Building construction, total	11 223 557	8 359 628	1 773 968	1 089 960	1	2	2	3
Single-family houses, detached and attached	3 899 882	3 153 278	474 808	271 795	2	3	6	7
Single-family houses, detached	3 221 702	2 596 964	395 244	229 494	3	3	6	8
Single-family houses, attached	678 180	556 314	79 565	42 301	8	9	12	13
Apartment buildings, apartment type condominiums and cooperatives	565 804	363 767	77 274	124 763	4	6	8	6
Manufacturing and light industrial buildings	658 763	390 835	108 114	159 813	6	9	5	8
Manufacturing and light industrial warehouses	238 155	176 914	35 885	25 356	5	5	13	5
Hotels and motels	238 609	193 739	22 627	22 244	4	5	7	11
Office buildings	1 046 990	722 810	169 825	154 355	3	4	9	4
All other commercial buildings, nec	1 254 289	1 023 944	153 381	76 963	3	4	7	15
Commercial warehouses	348 670	294 221	37 025	17 424	7	8	14	10
Religious buildings	351 219	199 314	93 158	58 747	5	4	13	8
Educational buildings	1 559 028	1 058 695	399 433	100 900	3	3	4	6
Health care and institutional buildings	443 190	303 922	96 937	42 330	3	4	4	13
Public safety buildings	319 391	256 988	46 331	16 072	5	5	20	12
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	188 773	142 222	37 371	9 181	4	5	7	7
All other nonresidential buildings	110 794	78 979	21 799	10 017	10	12	10	12
Nonbuilding construction, total	889 490	352 442	125 869	411 179	8	19	17	3
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc	437 016	77 550	65 179	294 286	8	19	29	3
Other nonbuilding construction, nec	452 474	274 891	60 690	116 893	15	24	17	6
Construction work, nsk	118 829	X	X	X	10	X	X	X

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1997

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

Item	Number of establishments	Total number of 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
				D	E						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H	
235410, MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS											
Total	22 614	164 236	4 068 498	12 231 875	X	11 438 477	7 593 673	793 398	1	1	5
Establishments not specializing ..	4 525	56 779	1 570 384	4 403 049	X	4 173 227	2 768 081	229 822	3	2	6
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	18 088	107 457	2 498 114	7 828 826	6 720 890	7 265 250	4 825 591	563 576	1	2	6
Single-family houses, detached and attached											
All establishments specializing	14 391	56 262	1 074 958	3 591 345	3 262 142	3 337 360	2 270 842	253 985	2	3	11
Specialization 100 percent	9 142	32 226	556 698	1 934 491	1 934 491	1 789 792	1 259 090	144 699	4	4	18
Specialization 90 to 99 percent ...	2 041	8 953	184 262	576 900	536 045	532 773	355 274	44 127	7	7	17
Specialization 80 to 89 percent ...	1 214	6 226	147 473	478 437	391 286	446 278	287 157	32 159	8	8	24
Specialization 70 to 79 percent ...	1 004	4 496	96 239	316 021	229 935	299 825	192 348	16 195	10	10	19
Specialization 60 to 69 percent ...	734	3 324	67 063	212 552	130 226	198 244	129 732	14 308	12	11	22
Specialization 51 to 59 percent ...	S	S	23 224	72 943	40 158	70 447	47 242	S	S	20	S
Manufacturing and light industrial buildings											
All establishments specializing	247	3 908	109 165	351 938	306 744	328 766	234 449	23 172	10	13	4
Specialization 100 percent	90	2 000	55 403	184 266	184 266	163 220	119 325	21 046	7	5	3
Specialization 90 to 99 percent ...	40	330	10 800	28 069	27 059	27 340	17 415	730	29	31	21
Specialization 80 to 89 percent ...	8	140	44 465	*10 219	*8 342	D	*7 166	D	48	40	D
Specialization 70 to 79 percent ...	42	S	S	S	S	D	S	232	S	S	6
Specialization 60 to 69 percent ...	59	664	12 653	S	S	S	S	S	21	S	S
Specialization 51 to 59 percent ...	7	169	4 007	13 102	7 324	D	7 751	D	33	24	D
Office buildings											
All establishments specializing	322	5 148	147 673	465 039	365 740	427 391	262 150	37 648	9	8	26
Specialization 100 percent	113	1 150	33 605	106 905	106 905	93 268	65 157	*13 637	15	20	63
Specialization 90 to 99 percent ...	24	*174	*4 627	S	S	S	S	1 458	68	S	9
Specialization 80 to 89 percent ...	84	1 267	34 010	112 184	90 662	99 627	69 972	12 557	25	19	37
Specialization 70 to 79 percent ...	41	950	30 768	82 967	59 269	81 247	41 737	1 720	11	10	6
Specialization 60 to 69 percent ...	55	1 304	37 067	113 298	71 690	106 794	53 441	6 505	20	9	1
Specialization 51 to 59 percent ...	6	303	7 596	23 995	13 032	22 224	15 971	1 771	Z	Z	Z
All other commercial buildings, nec											
All establishments specializing	1 089	10 287	232 755	675 649	556 763	641 304	408 321	34 345	7	6	19
Specialization 100 percent	540	3 473	70 147	217 544	217 544	205 466	120 438	*12 079	14	12	40
Specialization 90 to 99 percent ...	76	937	21 295	52 741	49 791	48 686	31 712	*4 056	19	14	44
Specialization 80 to 89 percent ...	142	1 560	35 438	123 638	102 124	113 431	73 029	10 207	20	20	35
Specialization 70 to 79 percent ...	130	2 101	51 548	148 379	108 261	143 443	98 028	4 935	14	12	37
Specialization 60 to 69 percent ...	165	1 416	33 274	82 689	51 450	80 488	52 230	2 201	18	17	23
Specialization 51 to 59 percent ...	36	800	21 053	50 658	27 592	49 791	32 883	*867	17	17	46
Educational buildings											
All establishments specializing	455	12 297	386 453	1 025 488	757 480	970 662	647 799	54 825	3	3	13
Specialization 100 percent	93	1 219	33 142	81 010	81 010	79 935	52 529	1 074	8	9	28
Specialization 90 to 99 percent ...	52	1 889	61 877	162 779	150 484	159 098	97 326	3 682	4	4	37
Specialization 80 to 89 percent ...	69	2 276	73 229	183 692	149 673	176 019	110 042	7 673	8	7	23
Specialization 70 to 79 percent ...	76	2 078	58 733	150 183	109 507	143 650	100 605	*6 533	9	11	54
Specialization 60 to 69 percent ...	114	2 854	90 179	265 439	165 934	239 484	173 332	25 955	9	7	21
Specialization 51 to 59 percent ...	51	1 981	69 293	182 384	100 874	172 476	113 965	9 907	7	6	4

Table 9. **Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll by Kind-of-Business Activity: 1997**

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

Primary and other kinds of business activities	Dollar value of business done	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
235410, MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS		
Total	12 297 679	1
Special trade contractors, total	11 771 296	1
Concrete contractor, except paving of roads, highways, and streets	253 968	5
Foundation contractor: brick, block, or stone	1 005 770	5
Marble, granite, and slate contractor: exterior	192 892	5
Masonry contractor: brick or block	8 069 093	2
Masonry contractor: pointing, cleaning, or caulking	766 766	3
Refractory brick contractor	720 856	5
Stonework contractor	761 952	9
Other construction activities, nec	458 966	6
Other business activities secondary to construction activities, total	65 381	11
Other business activities, secondary to construction activities, nec	65 381	11
Kind of business activity, nsk	2 037	28

Table 10. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Kind-of-Business Activity: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization by major activity of construction work. If number of establishments or dollar value of business done 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 dollar value of business done by kind of business activity was not provided in Table 9. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Item	Number of establishments	Total number of 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 kinds of business	For specialized kinds of business				B	D	H
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
235410, MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS											
Total	22 614	164 236	4 068 498	12 231 875	X	11 438 477	7 593 673	793 398	1	1	5
Establishments not specializing	2 702	14 002	313 794	1 110 319	X	956 751	608 240	153 568	6	6	18
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	19 912	150 234	3 754 705	11 121 556	10 232 467	10 481 726	6 985 432	639 830	1	1	4
Foundation contractor: brick, block, or stone											
All establishments specializing	2 185	11 225	229 086	789 845	710 226	741 945	471 466	47 900	7	6	15
Specialization 100 percent	1 368	7 632	156 301	498 023	498 023	471 790	312 479	26 234	9	8	21
Specialization 90 to 99 percent	194	887	18 022	75 153	69 867	70 745	41 452	4 409	24	22	6
Specialization 80 to 89 percent	147	458	6 517	S	S	S	S	S	35	S	S
Specialization 70 to 79 percent	191	732	13 171	47 584	34 660	46 860	32 109	723	22	20	14
Specialization 60 to 69 percent	139	652	11 019	48 052	29 438	43 427	26 317	^{\$4} 625	24	27	53
Specialization 51 to 59 percent	147	863	24 056	72 743	39 113	69 834	40 751	2 909	17	15	23
Marble, granite, and slate contractor: exterior											
All establishments specializing	116	1 778	58 505	178 003	131 853	168 017	114 756	9 986	10	6	8
Specialization 100 percent	70	568	12 782	33 550	33 550	32 554	22 587	^{\$996}	29	22	51
Specialization 90 to 99 percent	^{\$5}	D	D	D	15 628	D	D	D	D	D	D
Specialization 80 to 89 percent	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Specialization 70 to 79 percent	6	191	6 365	17 241	D	16 694	11 370	547	1	1	Z
Specialization 60 to 69 percent	27	501	18 705	59 829	37 553	57 161	36 412	2 669	15	11	22
Specialization 51 to 59 percent	^{\$6}	317	12 014	34 535	18 848	D	28 230	D	12	10	D
Masonry contractor: brick or block											
All establishments specializing	15 293	115 448	2 813 485	8 172 407	7 634 571	7 766 833	5 142 954	405 574	2	2	6
Specialization 100 percent	11 486	78 247	1 831 989	5 365 526	5 365 526	5 110 410	3 373 714	255 116	2	2	7
Specialization 90 to 99 percent	1 195	15 559	423 063	1 138 505	1 072 428	1 091 185	715 805	47 319	4	3	12
Specialization 80 to 89 percent	913	8 527	230 101	634 678	524 180	614 584	407 916	20 094	6	6	9
Specialization 70 to 79 percent	960	6 602	153 239	446 430	324 563	431 733	287 774	14 697	7	7	8
Specialization 60 to 69 percent	576	4 522	115 132	373 154	232 805	344 919	248 910	^{\$28} 235	11	12	41
Specialization 51 to 59 percent	164	1 991	59 961	214 114	115 070	174 001	108 835	40 113	7	6	7
Masonry contractor: pointing, cleaning, or caulking											
All establishments specializing	749	7 280	240 505	693 041	591 013	605 357	453 999	87 684	5	4	8
Specialization 100 percent	420	3 561	110 188	308 460	308 460	273 098	212 236	35 361	8	6	18
Specialization 90 to 99 percent	63	738	24 777	62 736	59 182	57 598	38 127	5 137	15	14	27
Specialization 80 to 89 percent	58	735	24 945	75 982	62 152	69 132	51 939	6 850	11	11	26
Specialization 70 to 79 percent	84	892	32 114	108 780	80 595	88 108	67 469	20 672	11	9	1
Specialization 60 to 69 percent	99	837	30 104	90 603	55 152	73 053	50 473	17 549	15	8	4
Specialization 51 to 59 percent	25	517	18 376	46 481	25 473	44 367	33 755	2 114	17	15	16
Refractory brick contractor											
All establishments specializing	326	8 346	256 924	759 693	687 569	717 314	491 448	42 379	6	6	3
Specialization 100 percent	176	4 815	151 513	465 791	465 791	436 501	303 891	29 290	5	5	3
Specialization 90 to 99 percent	18	436	17 234	46 316	44 087	44 001	22 298	2 315	19	13	17
Specialization 80 to 89 percent	^{\$39}	S	24 806	67 717	58 291	65 123	48 603	2 594	S	30	19
Specialization 70 to 79 percent	16	807	28 688	90 018	66 681	87 610	50 961	2 408	23	33	Z
Specialization 60 to 69 percent	10	959	21 105	50 713	32 554	47 484	41 080	3 229	4	6	Z
Specialization 51 to 59 percent	^{\$67}	392	13 578	39 138	20 165	36 595	24 614	S	14	15	S
Stonework contractor											
All establishments specializing	1 225	6 114	155 552	526 535	475 203	480 292	309 630	46 243	9	14	14
Specialization 100 percent	784	3 243	77 477	294 588	294 588	274 211	158 995	20 377	13	23	25
Specialization 90 to 99 percent	^{\$64}	676	17 146	58 246	54 923	49 877	39 845	8 369	21	18	28
Specialization 80 to 89 percent	177	792	20 266	60 523	50 215	55 401	40 251	5 122	32	30	23
Specialization 70 to 79 percent	81	748	18 446	59 117	43 872	50 800	39 296	8 317	25	24	38
Specialization 60 to 69 percent	110	^{\$226}	^{\$4} 296	14 653	9 433	13 657	^{\$7} 967	^{\$996}	40	38	42
Specialization 51 to 59 percent	9	431	17 923	39 408	22 172	36 347	23 277	3 061	6	9	26

Table 11. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1997

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. * Indicates geographic change, but not applicable to this sector. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A]

Location of construction work	Construction work done by establishments located in this state		Construction work done by establishments not located in this state		Construction work done by establishments not reporting		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Value of construction work done in this state	Value of construction work	Value of construction work	Value of construction work	Value of construction work	Value of construction work	A	C	E	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G			
235410, MASONRY & STONE CONTRACTORS										
United States	12 231 875	15 612	8 900 604	2 744	1 000 422	6 864	2 330 850	1	2	3
Alabama	135 457	230	81 792	46	15 914	155	37 750	6	11	24
Alaska	D	^{\$15}	D	^{\$14}	D	^{\$7}	^{\$2} 951	D	D	D
Arizona	298 569	205	243 057	10	7 288	131	48 225	4	6	Z
Arkansas	66 587	156	53 743	10	7 994	^{\$45}	4 849	6	8	Z
California	804 370	788	603 662	16	13 226	502	187 483	4	4	Z
Colorado	230 220	307	181 982	^{\$32}	6 054	85	42 185	6	7	21
Connecticut	146 172	232	95 921	71	12 234	62	38 017	10	16	7
Delaware	69 176	109	40 146	27	17 260	^{\$28}	^{\$11} 770	9	19	4
District of Columbia	48 498	3	D	92	46 285	4	D	6	D	6
Florida	554 696	642	416 261	55	51 403	191	87 031	7	8	20
Georgia	253 356	305	171 316	50	19 550	185	62 490	10	12	2
Hawaii *	D	51	24 791	2	D	^{\$23}	D	D	12	D
Idaho	40 675	40	32 348	S	3 606	S	4 721	9	11	15
Illinois	773 729	765	635 361	115	45 606	328	92 762	3	4	15
Indiana	307 128	483	218 663	94	36 451	148	52 014	5	6	21
Iowa	126 063	160	91 913	55	28 207	69	5 943	10	13	13
Kansas	82 741	161	49 610	92	19 900	^{\$37}	^{\$13} 231	10	12	4
Kentucky	175 225	341	103 926	147	50 070	41	21 229	4	7	8
Louisiana	130 873	170	^{\$111} 647	19	12 495	10	6 730	38	44	18
Maine	33 919	110	25 404	6	4 673	^{\$30}	^{\$3} 842	12	16	3
Maryland	329 299	373	219 824	135	28 548	174	80 927	6	6	15
Massachusetts	302 854	285	219 674	42	16 040	203	67 140	6	8	30
Michigan	577 688	659	411 097	95	33 673	337	132 919	4	5	5
Minnesota	321 649	408	255 011	49	9 432	90	57 206	5	6	16
Mississippi	47 628	121	24 637	22	12 386	^{\$50}	10 605	7	11	2
Missouri	283 686	313	206 927	82	21 744	201	55 014	6	8	29
Montana	21 492	62	20 267	5	D	5	D	21	22	D
Nebraska	75 924	188	52 784	13	12 648	^{\$18}	S	14	13	Z
Nevada	201 466	119	169 130	^{\$44}	22 119	13	^{\$10} 218	8	11	4
New Hampshire	61 194	93	47 604	^{\$42}	4 737	S	8 853	16	22	16
New Jersey	484 249	542	294 050	111	50 642	315	139 557	7	9	9
New Mexico	51 458	62	43 159	3	1 641	^{\$36}	^{\$6} 659	4	7	Z
New York	819 237	889	641 822	125	29 844	390	147 570	6	7	14
North Carolina	497 838	924	353 173	99	60 440	490	84 225	6	8	11
North Dakota	21 850	^{\$28}	11 523	9	5 732	^{\$9}	^{\$4} 596	10	23	Z
Ohio	624 469	800	465 650	145	34 927	410	123 892	4	5	18
Oklahoma	88 076	142	70 441	13	4 170	81	13 465	7	9	32
Oregon	103 216	181	76 235	^{\$54}	23 980	^{\$31}	S	9	11	22
Pennsylvania	748 297	1 044	583 101	86	20 900	375	144 296	5	5	31
Rhode Island	74 072	67	63 221	^{\$49}	4 648	^{\$42}	6 204	7	9	18
South Carolina	159 499	351	87 890	62	35 481	213	36 127	8	14	5
South Dakota	29 582	31	22 857	20	1 943	S	S	24	27	27
Tennessee	241 280	336	152 832	86	39 167	91	49 281	4	7	10
Texas	611 221	595	421 232	^{\$48}	18 733	373	171 257	13	16	5
Utah	117 196	249	85 603	9	18 965	^{\$28}	^{\$12} 627	9	15	Z
Vermont	25 211	61	16 210	7	2 266	^{\$34}	^{\$6} 736	5	18	Z
Virginia	384 028	625	242 951	122	38 619	314	102 458	5	5	15
Washington	204 304	312	145 269	18	6 291	78	52 744	7	10	2
West Virginia	61 080	92	28 388	93	21 104	80	11 588	12	22	18
Wisconsin	325 079	361	264 907	65	12 843	218	47 329	6	8	12
Wyoming	17 603	27	13 291	15	4 009	S	S	8	8	21

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

ALL EMPLOYEES

Comprise all full-time and part-time employees on the payroll 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. Number of employees is the sum of all employees during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.

BEGINNING-OF-YEAR GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS (\$1,000)

Gross value of depreciable assets, usually original costs of the assets, at the beginning of the year. Depreciable assets are the fixed tangible property of the establishment for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

BEGINNING-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (\$1,000)

The inventories of materials and supplies owned at the beginning of the reporting year by establishments with payroll. Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials that are owned by others but held by the reporting establishment. Builders who built on their own account for sale were requested to exclude work in progress and finished units not sold from inventories. Inventories of multi-establishment 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.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, OTHER THAN LAND (\$1,000)

Capital expenditures are those that were or will be charged to the fixed assets accounts and for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. Includes the cost of capital improvements that were made during the year that increased the value of property or adapted it for another use. Capital expenditures for leasehold improvements made to property leased from others are also included. Land expenditures are not included as capital expenditures. If any building or equipment had been acquired under a capital leasing arrangement that meet

the criteria set down by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), respondents were instructed to report the original cost or market value as a fixed asset and as a capital expenditure, if acquired in the reporting year. If the lease qualified as an operating lease, respondents were instructed not to include the value of the building and equipment as a fixed asset or capital expenditure. If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at a company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENTS LOCATED IN THIS STATE: NUMBER

Includes the number of establishments physically located and doing construction work in the same state.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENTS LOCATED IN THIS STATE: VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done by establishments physically located and doing construction work in the same state.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENTS NOT LOCATED IN THIS STATE: NUMBER

Includes the number of establishments not located in the state where the construction work is done. Establishment location is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted with some exceptions. A relatively permanent office is one that has been established for the management of more than one project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENT NOT LOCATED IN THIS STATE: VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done by establishments not located in the state where the construction work is done. Establishment location is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted with some exceptions. A relatively permanent

office is one that has been established for the management of more than one project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING: NUMBER (\$1,000)

Includes the number of establishments that did not report the state location of construction work on their census forms and establishments that did not complete a construction census form. Data were estimated for establishments that did not complete a census form.

CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE BY ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING: VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done by establishments that did not report the state location of construction work on their census forms and establishments that did not complete a construction census form. Data were estimated for establishments that did not complete a census form.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

Includes all payroll 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 and are included in the other employees category.

COST OF ALL OTHER FUELS AND LUBRICANTS (\$1,000)

Costs for fuels and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company and not included as costs in any of these categories: natural gas; manufactured gas; gasoline; and diesel fuel.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION WORK SUBCONTRACTED OUT TO OTHERS (\$1,000)

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

COST OF ELECTRICITY (\$1,000)

Costs for electric energy purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.

COST OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL (\$1,000)

Costs for gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.

COST OF OFF-HIGHWAY USE OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL (\$1,000)

Includes the costs for gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the reporting year for off-highway use. Off-highway fuel use is the use of fuel for trade, business, or income producing activity. In most cases, off-highway fuel use does not include use in a highway vehicle registered or required to be registered for use on public highways.

COST OF ON-HIGHWAY USE OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL (\$1,000)

Costs for gasoline and diesel fuel purchased during the year to fuel highway vehicles. A highway vehicle is any self-propelled vehicle designed to carry a load over public highways, whether or not also designed to perform other functions. Examples of vehicles designed to carry a load over public highways are passenger automobiles, trucks, and truck tractors. If a vehicle can be used for a combination of on-highway and off-highway uses and has one fuel tank, the fuel use is not considered off-highway. An example of this is a concrete-mixer truck where the truck engine operates both the engine and the mixing unit by a power take-off and is fueled by a single tank. None of the fuel used in this vehicle is off-highway because of the on-highway use. If the vehicle has separate fuel tanks and engines, the fuel in a tank used for non-highway use may be considered off-highway use.

COSTS OF MATERIALS, COMPONENTS, AND SUPPLIES (\$1,000)

Includes the costs for materials, components, and supplies used by establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings, structures, or other facilities and costs for materials bought and resold to others. Also includes costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use. Supplies include expendable tools which are charged to current accounts. Freight and other direct charges representing only that amount paid after discounts, and the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Excluded from this item are the cost of fuels, lubricants, electric energy, industrial and other specialized machinery

and equipment such as printing presses; computer systems, that are not an integral part of a structure; and materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

COST OF MATERIALS, COMPONENTS, SUPPLIES, AND FUELS (\$1,000)

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

COST OF NATURAL GAS AND MANUFACTURED GAS (\$1,000)

Costs for natural gas and manufactured gas purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the company.

COST OF REPAIRS TO BUILDING AND OTHER STRUCTURES (\$1,000)

Includes the cost of all repairs made to structures by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of repairs necessary to maintain property. 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.

COST OF REPAIRS TO MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (\$1,000)

Includes the cost of all repairs made to machinery and equipment by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of repairs necessary to maintain the machinery.

COST OF SELECTED POWER, FUELS, AND LUBRICANTS (\$1,000)

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

DEPRECIATION CHARGES DURING YEAR (\$1,000)

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

DOLLAR VALUE SIZE CLASS

Displays data for establishments with payroll that fall within each range of value of business done.

END-OF-YEAR GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS (\$1,000)

The gross value of depreciable assets, plus any capital expenditures for new and use depreciable assets in the reporting year, minus the gross value of depreciable assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc. in the reporting year.

END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES OF MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (\$1,000)

The inventories of materials and supplies owned at the end of the reporting year by establishments with payroll. Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials which are owned by others but held by the reporting establishment. Builders who build 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.

FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL (\$1,000)

Includes the gross earnings paid in the first quarter of the reporting year to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. The first-quarter payroll period is January through March. 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. Includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if unincorporated.

FRINGE BENEFITS (\$1,000)

Includes expenditures made by the employer for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees.

LEGALLY REQUIRED EXPENDITURES (\$1,000)

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

NET VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

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

NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS: QUARTERLY PAY PERIOD

Refers to the number of construction workers employed during a quarterly pay period. January to March includes the reported number of construction workers employed during the pay period including March 12. April to June includes the reported number of construction workers employed during the pay period including May 12. July to September includes the reported number of construction workers employed during the pay period including August 12. October to December includes the reported number of construction workers employed during the pay period including November 12.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

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

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING INVENTORIES

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

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH INVENTORIES

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

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH NO INVENTORIES

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

NUMBER OF OTHER EMPLOYEES: QUARTERLY PAY PERIOD

Refers to the number of other employees employed during a quarterly pay period. January to March includes the reported number of other workers employed during the pay period including March 12. April to June includes the reported number of other workers employed during the pay period including May 12. July to September includes the reported number of other workers employed during the pay period including August 12. October to December includes the reported number of other workers employed during the pay period including November 12.

NUMBER OF 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.

OTHER BUSINESS RECEIPTS (\$1,000)

Includes business receipts not reported as value of construction work. This includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment without operator, manufacturing, transportation, legal services, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here. Excluded are receipts from other business operations in foreign countries, and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

OTHER EMPLOYEES

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

PAYROLL (\$1,000)

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

PAYROLL: CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (\$1,000)

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

PAYROLL: OTHER EMPLOYEES (\$1,000)

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

PRIMARY AND OTHER KINDS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Displays dollar value of business done by primary construction business activity. Primary construction activity is construction activity that generates fifty-one percent or more of an establishment's dollar value of business done. Also displayed are other kinds of business activities. Other kinds of business activities include business receipts not reported as value of construction work. This item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment without an operator, manufacturing, transportation, legal services, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included in other kinds of business activities.

PURCHASED COMMUNICATION SERVICES (\$1,000)

Includes all costs for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the company.

RENTAL COSTS FOR BUILDINGS (\$1,000)

Includes all costs for renting or leasing space and buildings. It excludes costs under agreements that are in effect conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in capital expenditures.

RENTAL COSTS FOR MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (\$1,000)

Includes all costs for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, and scaffolding. It excludes costs for the rental of

land. It also excludes costs under agreements that in effect are conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in capital expenditures.

RENTAL COSTS FOR MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND BUILDINGS (\$1,000)

Includes all costs 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 that in effect are conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in capital expenditures.

RETIREMENTS AND DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS (\$1,000)

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

SELECTED COSTS (\$1,000)

Includes 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.

SELECTED PURCHASED SERVICES (\$1,000)

Includes all costs for communication and repair to buildings and other structure 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 repairs 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.

SPECIALIZATION PERCENT

Displays data for establishments with payroll that fall within each percent range of socialization.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

Provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in the reporting year. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function.

For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. If respondents worked on more than one type of building or structure in a multibuilding complex, they were instructed to report separately for each building or type of structure. If they worked on a building that had more than one purpose; i.e., office and residential, or commercial, they were to classify the building by 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.

Building Construction

- **Single-family houses, detached.** Includes all fully detached residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums.** Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings, apartment type condominiums, and cooperatives.** Includes apartment rentals, high-rise, low-rise, or any structures containing two or more housing units other than attached single-family houses.
- **All other residential buildings.** Includes dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Manufacturing and light industrial buildings.** Includes all manufacturing and light industrial buildings and plants that are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that industrial parks should be classified under its primary usage such as warehouses, office space, commercial or industrial type buildings. Heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes are not included in this category but are reported under nonbuilding construction.
- **Manufacturing and light industrial warehouses.** Includes all warehouses which are intended for industrial activities.
- **Hotels and motels.** Includes hotels, motels, bed-and-breakfast inns, and tourist cabins intended for transient accommodations. Also included are hotel and motel conference centers.
- **Office buildings.** Includes all buildings that are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices. Also included are banks or financial buildings that are three stories or more. Medical office buildings are reported under hospitals and institutional buildings.
- **All other commercial buildings, nec (not elsewhere classified) such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations.** Includes all buildings that 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.
- **Commercial warehouses.** Includes distribution buildings and mini-storage units intended for commercial use. Also included are storage warehouses.
- **Religious buildings.** Includes all buildings that are intended for religious services or functions such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.
- **Educational buildings.** Includes all buildings that are used directly in administrative and instructional activities such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums, and art galleries, as well as laboratories that are not a part of a manufacturing or commercial establishment, are also included.
- **Health care and institutional buildings.** Includes hospitals, medical office buildings and all other buildings that are intended to provide health and institutional care such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Public safety buildings.** Included detention centers, prisons, fire stations, and rescue squad buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential.** Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings.** Includes buildings that are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities such as sports arenas, convention centers, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, fitness centers, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **All other nonresidential buildings.** Includes nonresidential buildings that 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.

- **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.
- **Bridges and elevated highways.** Includes viaducts and overpasses, roads, highways, railroads, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Tunnels.** Includes highway, pedestrian, railroad, and water distribution tunnels.
- **Sewers, sewer lines, septic tanks, and related facilities.** Includes sanitary and storm sewers, pumping stations, septic systems, and related facilities.
- **Water mains and related facilities.** Includes water supply systems, pumping stations, and related facilities.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or water-lines.** Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities.** Includes electric power lines, telephone and telegraph lines, fiber optic cables, cable television lines, television and radio towers, and electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants and cogeneration plants, except hydroelectric.** Includes electric and steam generating plants, cogenerating plants, and nuclear plants.
- **Power plant, hydroelectric.** Includes all types of hydroelectric power generating plants.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.** Includes coke ovens and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Sewage treatment plants.** Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water treatment plants.** Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Urban mass transit.** Includes subways, street cars, and light rail systems.
- **Railroad construction.** Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers for systems other than urban mass transit.
- **Conservation and development construction.** Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, levees, jetties, breakwaters, and flood control projects.
- **Dam and reservoir construction.** Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
- **Dry/Solid waste disposal.** Includes all dry/solid waste disposal sites where non hazardous waste is buried.
- **Harbor and port facilities.** Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Marine construction.** Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, and locks.
- **Outdoor swimming pools.** Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Water storage facilities.** Includes aqueducts, water towers, and water tanks.
- **Tank storage facilities other than water.** Includes gasoline and oil storage tanks.
- **Fencing.** Includes all types of fencing.
- **Recreational facilities.** Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
- **Billboards.** Includes all type of billboards.
- **Heavy military construction.** Includes all military non-building such as missile sites and testing facilities, launch sites and underground command centers.
- **Ships.** Includes special trade contractors working on ships and boats such as painters, carpenters, joiners, electricians, etc.
- **Oilfields.** The majority of construction work occurring in oil fields is classified in Sector 21, Mining. For example, pipeline construction on oil and gas leases are classified in mining only up to the point where the distribution company takes over. At that point, pipeline construction activity is classified in Sector 23, Construction. Some secondary mining construction activities are classified in the construction sector. Examples of this include: road construction; land clearing contracting; land drainage contracting; and land leveling contracting.
- **Other nonbuilding construction, nec.** Includes all types of nonbuilding construction not elsewhere classified.

VALUE ADDED (\$1,000)

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

VALUE OF BUSINESS DONE (\$1,000)

Value of business done is the sum of value of construction work and other business receipts.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done by general contractors, heavy construction contractors, and special trades contractors. Included are new construction, additions, alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Also includes 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 the reporting year, 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 construction components such as plumbing, heating, and central air-conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies, elevators or escalators were instructed to include both the value for the installation and the receipts covering the price of the items installed. Excluded are the cost of industrial and other special machinery and equipment that are not an integral part of a structure, and value of work done from business operations in foreign countries.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK: ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, OR RECONSTRUCTION (\$1,000)

Includes construction work which adds to the value or useful life of an existing building or structure or that 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 that would be classified as maintenance and repair.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE IN THIS STATE (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done in a state by general contractors, heavy construction contractors, and special trades contractors.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR ESTABLISHMENTS WITH INVENTORIES (\$1,000)

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

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR ESTABLISHMENTS WITH NO INVENTORIES (\$1,000)

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

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK: FOR SPECIALIZED TYPE (\$1,000)

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

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK: MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR (\$1,000)

Includes incidental construction work that keeps a property in ordinary working condition. Excluded are trash and snow removal, lawn maintenance and landscaping, cleaning and janitorial services.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK: NEW CONSTRUCTION (\$1,000)

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.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK ON FEDERALLY OWNED PROJECTS (\$1,000)

The value of construction work for projects owned by the Federal government.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK ON GOVERNMENT OWNED PROJECTS (\$1,000)

The value of construction work for the sum total of all projects owned by Federal, state, and local governments.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK ON PRIVATELY OWNED PROJECTS (\$1,000)

The value of construction work for construction projects other than government owned projects.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK ON STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED PROJECTS (\$1,000)

The value of construction work for the sum total of all projects owned by state and local governments.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK SUBCONTRACTED IN FROM OTHERS (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done by reporting establishments as subcontractors to other contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the

approximate percent of total value of construction work accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported value of construction work to develop a value for this item.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK FOR ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING INVENTORIES (\$1,000)

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

VOLUNTARY EXPENDITURES (\$1,000)

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

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

23 CONSTRUCTION

The Construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings and other structures, heavy construction (except buildings), additions, alterations, reconstruction, installation, and maintenance and repairs. Establishments engaged in demolition or wrecking of buildings and other structures, clearing of building sites, and sale of materials from demolished structures are also included. This sector also includes those establishments engaged in blasting, test drilling, landfill, leveling, earthmoving, excavating, land drainage, and other land preparation. The industries within this sector have been defined on the basis of their unique production processes. As with all industries, the production processes are distinguished by their use of specialized human resources and specialized physical capital. Construction activities are generally administered or managed at a relatively fixed place of business, but the actual construction work is performed at one or more different project sites.

This sector is divided into three subsectors of construction activities: (1) building construction and land subdivision and land development; (2) heavy construction (except buildings), such as highways, power plants, and pipelines; and (3) construction activity by special trade contractors.

Establishments classified in Subsector 233, Building, Developing, and General Contracting and Subsector 234, Heavy Construction, usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, and may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Operative builders who build on their own account for sale, and land subdividers and land developers, who engage in subdividing real property into lots for sale, are included in Subsector 233, Building, Developing, and General Contracting. (Special trade contractors are included in Subsector 234, Heavy Construction, if they are engaged in activities primarily relating to heavy construction, such as grading for highways.) Establishments included in these subsectors operate as general contractors, design-builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey construction contractors. Establishments identified as construction management firms are also included.

Establishments classified in Subsector 235, Special Trade Contractors, are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities, such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work, and work for builders and general contractors under subcontract or directly for project owners. Establishments engaged in demolition or wrecking of

buildings and other structures, dismantling of machinery, excavating, shoring and underpinning, anchored earth retention activities, foundation drilling, and grading for buildings are also included in this subsector.

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

The installation of prefabricated building equipment and materials, such as elevators and revolving doors, is classified in the Construction sector. Installation work incidental to sales by employees of a manufacturing or retail establishment is classified as an activity of those establishments.

233 Building, Developing, and General Contracting

Industries in the Building, Developing, and General Contracting subsector comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repair) of building projects. Builders, developers, and general contractors, as well as land subdividers and land developers are included in this subsector. Establishments identified as construction management firms for building projects are also included. The construction work may be for others and performed by custom builders, general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors, or may be on their own account for sale and performed by speculative or operative builders.

2331 Land Subdivision and Land Development

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23311, Land Subdivision and Land Development.

23311 Land Subdivision and Land Development

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in subdividing real property into lots and/or developing building lots for sale.

233110 Land Subdivision and Land Development

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in subdividing real property into lots and/or developing building lots for sale.

The data published with NAICS code 233110 include the following SIC industries:

6552 Land subdividers and developers, except cemeteries

2332 Residential Building Construction

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in the following NAICS Industries: 23321, Single-Family Housing Construction; and 23322, Multifamily Housing Construction.

23321 Single-Family Housing Construction

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of single family residential housing units (e.g., single family detached houses, town houses, or row houses where each housing unit is separated by a ground-to-roof wall and where no housing units are constructed above or below). This industry includes establishments responsible for additions and alterations to mobile homes and on-site assembly of modular and prefabricated houses. Establishments identified as single family construction management firms are also included in this industry. Establishments in this industry may perform work for others or on their own account for sale as speculative or operative builders. Kinds of establishments include single family housing custom builders, general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

233210 Single-Family Housing Construction

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of single family residential housing units (e.g., single family detached houses, town houses, or row houses where each housing unit is separated by a ground-to-roof wall and where no housing units are constructed above or below). This industry includes establishments responsible for additions and alterations to mobile homes and on-site assembly of modular and prefabricated houses. Establishments identified as single family construction management firms are also included in this industry. Establishments in this industry may perform work for others or on their own account for sale as speculative or operative builders. Kinds of establishments include single family housing custom builders, general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 233210 include the following SIC industries:

1521 General contractors—single-family houses
1531 Operative builders (pt)
8741 Management services (pt)

23322 Multifamily Housing Construction

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of multifamily residential housing units (e.g., highrise, garden, and town house apartments where each unit is not separated by a ground-to-roof wall). The units may be constructed for sale as condominiums or cooperatives, or for rental as apartments. Establishments identified as multifamily construction management firms are also included in this industry. Establishments in this industry may perform work for others or on their own account for sale as speculative or operative builders. Kinds of establishments include multifamily housing general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

233220 Multifamily Housing Construction

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of multifamily residential housing units (e.g., highrise, garden, and town house apartments where each unit is not separated by a ground-to-roof wall). The units may be constructed for sale as condominiums or cooperatives, or for rental as apartments. Establishments identified as multifamily construction management firms are also included in this industry. Establishments in this industry may perform work for others or on their own account for sale as speculative or operative builders. Kinds of establishments include multifamily housing general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 233220 include the following SIC industries:

1522 General contractors—residential buildings, other than single-family (pt)
1531 Operative builders (pt)
8741 Management services (pt)

2333 Nonresidential Building Construction

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in the following NAICS Industries: 23331, Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction; and 23332, Commercial and Institutional Building Construction.

23331 Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of manufacturing and industrial buildings (e.g., plants, mills, factories). Establishments identified as manufacturing and industrial building construction management firms are also included in

this industry. Kinds of establishments include manufacturing and industrial building general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

233310 Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of manufacturing and industrial buildings (e.g., plants, mills, factories). Establishments identified as manufacturing and industrial building construction management firms are also included in this industry. Kinds of establishments include manufacturing and industrial building general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 233310 include the following SIC industries:

- 1531 Operative builders (pt)
- 1541 General contractors—industrial buildings and warehouses (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

23332 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction

This industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of commercial and institutional buildings (e.g., stores, schools, hospitals office buildings, public warehouses). Establishments identified as commercial and institutional building construction management firms are also included in this industry. Kinds of establishments include commercial and institutional building general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

233320 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, additions, alterations, and repairs) of commercial and institutional buildings (e.g., stores, schools, hospitals office buildings, public warehouses). Establishments identified as commercial and institutional building construction management firms are also included in this industry. Kinds of establishments include commercial and institutional building general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, joint-venture contractors, and turnkey contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 233320 include the following SIC industries:

- 1522 General contractors—residential buildings, other than single-family (pt)
- 1531 Operative builders (pt)
- 1541 General contractors—industrial buildings and warehouses (pt)
- 1542 General contractors—nonresidential buildings, except industrial buildings and warehouses
- 8741 Management services (pt)

234 Heavy Construction

Industries in the Heavy Construction subsector group establishments that engage in the construction of heavy engineering and industrial projects (except buildings), for example, highways, power plants, and pipelines. The construction work performed may include new work, reconstruction, or repairs. Establishments identified as heavy construction management firms are also included. Establishments in this subsector usually assume responsibility for entire nonbuilding projects but may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Special trade contractors are included in this group if they are engaged in activities primarily related to heavy construction, for example, grading for highways. Kinds of establishments include heavy construction general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

2341 Highway, Street, Bridge, and Tunnel Construction

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in the following NAICS industries: 23411, Highway and Street Construction; and 23412, Bridge and Tunnel Construction.

23411 Highway and Street Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of highways (except elevated), streets, roads, or airport runways; (2) establishments identified as highway and street construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in performing subcontract work primarily related to highway and street construction (e.g., grading for highways, installing guardrails, public sidewalk construction). Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include highway and street general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234110 Highway and Street Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of highways (except elevated),

streets, roads, or airport runways; (2) establishments identified as highway and street construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in performing subcontract work primarily related to highway and street construction (e.g., grading for highways, installing guardrails, public sidewalk construction). Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include highway and street general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234110 include the following SIC industries:

- 1611 Highway and street construction contractors, except elevated highways
- 8741 Management services (pt)

23412 Bridge and Tunnel Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of bridges, viaducts, elevated highways, and tunnels; (2) establishments identified as bridge and tunnel construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors primarily engaged in performing subcontract work related to bridge and tunnel construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include bridge and tunnel general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234120 Bridge and Tunnel Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of bridges, viaducts, elevated highways, and tunnels; (2) establishments identified as bridge and tunnel construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors primarily engaged in performing subcontract work related to bridge and tunnel construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include bridge and tunnel general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234120 include the following SIC industries:

- 1622 Bridge, tunnel, and elevated highway construction contractors
- 8741 Management services (pt)

2349 Other Heavy Construction

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in heavy nonbuilding construction (except highway, street, bridge, and tunnel construction).

23491 Water, Sewer, and Pipeline Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or repairs) of water mains, sewers, drains, gas mains, natural gas pumping stations, and gas and oil pipelines; (2) establishments identified as water, sewer, and pipeline construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to water, sewer, and pipeline construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include water, sewer, and pipeline general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234910 Water, Sewer, and Pipeline Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or repairs) of water mains, sewers, drains, gas mains, natural gas pumping stations, and gas and oil pipelines; (2) establishments identified as water, sewer, and pipeline construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to water, sewer, and pipeline construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include water, sewer, and pipeline general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234910 include the following SIC industries:

- 1623 Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

23492 Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of electric power and communication transmission lines and towers, radio and television transmitting/receiving towers, cable laying, and cable television lines; (2) establishments identified as power and communication transmission line construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to power and communication transmission line construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include power and communication transmission line general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234920 Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of electric power and communication transmission lines and towers, radio and television transmitting/receiving towers, cable laying, and cable television lines; (2) establishments identified as power and communication transmission line construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to power and communication transmission line construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include power and communication transmission line general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234920 include the following SIC industries:

- 1623 Water, sewer, pipeline, and communications and power line construction (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

23493 Industrial Nonbuilding Structure Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of heavy industrial nonbuilding structures, such as chemical complexes or facilities, cement plants, petroleum refineries, industrial incinerators, ovens, kilns, power plants (except hydroelectric plants), and nuclear reactor containment structures; (2) establishments identified as industrial nonbuilding construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to industrial nonbuilding construction. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include industrial nonbuilding general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234930 Industrial Nonbuilding Structure Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of heavy industrial nonbuilding structures, such as chemical complexes or facilities, cement plants, petroleum refineries, industrial incinerators, ovens, kilns, power plants (except hydroelectric plants), and nuclear reactor containment structures; (2) establishments identified as industrial nonbuilding construction management firms; and (3) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities primarily related to industrial nonbuilding construction.

Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include industrial nonbuilding general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234930 include the following SIC industries:

- 1629 Heavy construction, n.e.c. (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

23499 All Other Heavy Construction

This industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of heavy nonbuilding construction projects (except highway, street, bridge, tunnel, water lines, sewer lines, pipelines, power and communication transmission lines, and industrial nonbuilding structures); (2) establishments identified as all other heavy construction management firms; (3) establishments primarily engaged in construction equipment rental with an operator; and (4) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities related primarily to all other heavy construction. Typical projects constructed by establishments in this industry include athletic fields, dams, dikes, docks, drainage projects, golf courses, harbors, parks, reservoirs, canals, sewage treatment plants, water treatment plants, hydroelectric plants, subways, and other mass transit projects. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include heavy construction general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

234990 All Other Heavy Construction

This U.S. industry comprises: (1) establishments primarily responsible for the entire construction (i.e., new work, reconstruction, or repairs) of heavy nonbuilding construction projects (except highway, street, bridge, tunnel, water lines, sewer lines, pipelines, power and communication transmission lines, and industrial nonbuilding structures); (2) establishments identified as all other heavy construction management firms; (3) establishments primarily engaged in construction equipment rental with an operator; and (4) establishments identified as special trade contractors engaged in activities related primarily to all other heavy construction. Typical projects constructed by establishments in this industry include athletic fields, dams, dikes, docks, drainage projects, golf courses, harbors, parks, reservoirs, canals, sewage treatment plants, water treatment plants, hydroelectric plants, subways, and other mass transit projects. Establishments in this industry may subcontract some or all of the actual construction work. Kinds of establishments include heavy construction general contractors, design builders, engineer-constructors, and joint-venture contractors.

The data published with NAICS code 234990 include the following SIC industries:

- 1629 Heavy construction, n.e.c. (pt)
- 7353 Heavy construction equipment, rental and leasing (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

235 Special Trade Contractors

Industries in the Special Trade Contractors subsector engage in specialized construction activities, such as plumbing, painting, and electrical work. Those establishments that engage in activities primarily related to heavy construction, such as grading for highways, are classified in Subsector 234, Heavy Construction. The activities of this subsector may be subcontracted from builders or general contractors or it may be performed directly for project owners. The construction work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Special trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the job site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work.

2351 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23511, Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors.

23511 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) installing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment; (2) servicing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment; and (3) the combined activity of selling and installing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment. The plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. The activities performed by these establishments range from duct fabrication and installation at the site to installation of refrigeration equipment, installation of sprinkler systems, and installation of environmental controls.

235110 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) installing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment; (2) servicing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment; and (3) the combined activity of selling and installing plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment. The plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and

maintenance and repairs. The activities performed by these establishments range from duct fabrication and installation at the site to installation of refrigeration equipment, installation of sprinkler systems, and installation of environmental controls.

The data published with NAICS code 235110 include the following SIC industry:

- 1711 Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning special trade contractors

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census--Construction did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 235110 do not include establishments whose primary activity is boiler cleaning. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

2352 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23521, Painting and Wall Covering Contractors.

23521 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in interior or exterior painting and interior wall covering. The painting and wall covering work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by these establishments range from bridge, ship, and traffic lane painting to paint and wall covering removal.

235210 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in interior or exterior painting and interior wall covering. The painting and wall covering work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by these establishments range from bridge, ship, and traffic lane painting to paint and wall covering removal.

The data published with NAICS code 235210 include the following SIC industries:

- 1721 Painting and paper hanging special trade contractors
- 1799 Special trade contractors, n.e.c. (pt)

2353 Electrical Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23531, Electrical Contractors.

23531 Electrical Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) performing electrical work at the site (e.g., installing wiring); (2) servicing electrical equipment at the site; and (3) the combined activity of selling and installing electrical equipment. The electrical work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235310 Electrical Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) performing electrical work at the site (e.g., installing wiring); (2) servicing electrical equipment at the site; and (3) the combined activity of selling and installing electrical equipment. The electrical work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235310 include the following SIC industry:

1731 Electrical work special trade contractors

2354 Masonry, Drywall, Insulation, and Tile Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in the following NAICS Industries: 23541, Masonry and Stone Contractors; 23542, Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors; and 23543, Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors.

23541 Masonry and Stone Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in masonry work, stone setting, and other stone work. The masonry work, stone setting, and other stone work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by establishments in this industry range from the construction of foundations made of block, stone, or brick to glass block laying; exterior marble, granite and slate work; and tuck pointing.

235410 Masonry and Stone Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in masonry work, stone setting, and other stone work. The masonry work, stone setting, and other stone work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by establishments in this industry range from the construction of foundations made of block, stone, or brick to glass block laying; exterior marble, granite and slate work; and tuck pointing.

The data published with NAICS code 235410 include the following SIC industry:

1741 Masonry, stone setting, and other stone work special trade contractors

23542 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drywall, plaster work, acoustical, and building insulation work. The drywall, plaster work, acoustical, and insulation work performed includes new work, additions,

alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Plaster work includes applying plain or ornamental plaster, including installation of lathing to receive plaster.

235420 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors

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

The data published with NAICS code 235420 include the following SIC industries:

1742 Plastering, drywall, acoustical, and insulation work special trade contractors

1743 Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work special trade contractors (pt)

1771 Concrete work special trade contractors (pt)

23543 Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) setting and installing ceramic tile, marble (interior only), terrazzo, and mosaic and/or (2) mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the job site. The tile, marble, terrazzo, and mosaic work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235430 Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) setting and installing ceramic tile, marble (interior only), terrazzo, and mosaic and/or (2) mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the job site. The tile, marble, terrazzo, and mosaic work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235430 include the following SIC industry:

1743 Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work special trade contractors (pt)

2355 Carpentry and Floor Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in the following NAICS Industries: 23551, Carpentry Contractors; and 23552, Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors.

23551 Carpentry Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in framing, carpentry, and finishing work. The carpentry work performed includes new work, additions,

alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by establishments in this industry range from the installation of doors and windows to paneling, steel framing work, and ship joinery.

235510 Carpentry Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in framing, carpentry, and finishing work. The carpentry work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. Activities performed by establishments in this industry range from the installation of doors and windows to paneling, steel framing work, and ship joinery.

The data published with NAICS code 235510 include the following SIC industry:

1751 Carpentry work special trade contractors

23552 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors

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

235520 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors

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

The data published with NAICS code 235520 include the following SIC industry:

1752 Floor laying and other floor work special trade contractors, n.e.c.

2356 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23561, Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors.

23561 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the installation of roofing, siding, sheet metal work, and roof drainage-related work, such as downspouts and gutters. Activities performed by these establishments also include treating roofs (i.e., by spraying, painting, or coating), copper smithing, tin smithing, installing skylights, installing metal ceilings, flashing, duct work, and capping. The roofing, siding, and sheet metal work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235610 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the installation of roofing, siding, sheet metal work, and roof drainage-related work, such as downspouts and gutters. Activities performed by these establishments also include treating roofs (i.e., by spraying, painting, or coating), copper smithing, tin smithing, installing skylights, installing metal ceilings, flashing, duct work, and capping. The roofing, siding, and sheet metal work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235610 include the following SIC industry:

1761 Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work special trade contractors

2357 Concrete Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23571, Concrete Contractors.

23571 Concrete Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the use of concrete and asphalt to produce parking areas, building foundations, structures, and retaining walls, and in the use of all materials to produce patios, private driveways, and private walks. Activities performed by these establishments include grout and shotcrete work. The concrete work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235710 Concrete Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the use of concrete and asphalt to produce parking areas, building foundations, structures, and retaining walls, and in the use of all materials to produce patios, private driveways, and private walks. Activities performed by these establishments include grout and shotcrete work. The concrete work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235710 include the following SIC industry:

1771 Concrete work special trade contractors (pt)

2358 Water Well Drilling Contractors

This NAICS Industry Group includes establishments classified in NAICS Industry 23581, Water Well Drilling Contractors.

23581 Water Well Drilling Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drilling, tapping, and capping of water wells, and geothermal drilling. The water well drilling work performed includes new work, servicing, and maintenance and repairs.

235810 Water Well Drilling Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in drilling, tapping, and capping of water wells, and geothermal drilling. The water well drilling work performed includes new work, servicing, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235810 include the following SIC industry:

1781 Water well drilling special trade contractors

2359 Other Special Trade Contractors

This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in specialized construction activities (except plumbing, painting, electrical, masonry, drywall, insulation, tile, carpentry, flooring work, roofing, siding, sheet metal, concrete, and water well drilling).

23591 Structural Steel Erection Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) erecting metal, structural steel, and similar products of prestressed or precast concrete to produce structural elements, building exteriors, and elevator fronts; (2) setting rods, bars, rebar, mesh, and cages, to reinforce poured-in-place concrete; and (3) erecting cooling towers and metal storage tanks. The structural steel erection work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, and maintenance and repairs.

235910 Structural Steel Erection Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) erecting metal, structural steel, and similar products of prestressed or precast concrete to produce structural elements, building exteriors, and elevator fronts; (2) setting rods, bars, rebar, mesh, and cages, to reinforce poured-in-place concrete; and (3) erecting cooling towers and metal storage tanks. The structural steel erection work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235910 include the following SIC industry:

1791 Structural steel erection special trade contractors

23592 Glass and Glazing Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing glass (i.e., glazing work) and/or tinting glass. The glass work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs. 235920 Glass and Glazing Contractors This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in installing

glass (i.e., glazing work) and/or tinting glass. The glass work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235920 include the following SIC industries:

1793 Glass and glazing work special trade contractors

1799 Special trade contractors, n.e.c. (pt)

23593 Excavation Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing land for building construction. Activities performed by these establishments are drilling shafts, foundation digging, foundation drilling, and grading. The excavation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and repairs.

235930 Excavation Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing land for building construction. Activities performed by these establishments are drilling shafts, foundation digging, foundation drilling, and grading. The excavation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235930 include the following SIC industry:

1794 Excavation work special trade contractors

23594 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the wrecking and demolition of buildings and other structures, including underground tank removal and the dismantling of steel oil tanks, except those for hazardous materials. The establishments engaged in wrecking and demolition work may or may not sell materials derived from demolishing operations.

235940 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the wrecking and demolition of buildings and other structures, including underground tank removal and the dismantling of steel oil tanks, except those for hazardous materials. The establishments engaged in wrecking and demolition work may or may not sell materials derived from demolishing operations.

The data published with NAICS code 235940 include the following SIC industry:

1795 Wrecking and demolition work special trade contractors

23595 Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) the installation or dismantling of building equipment, machinery or

other industrial equipment (except plumbing, heating, air conditioning or electrical equipment); (2) machine rigging; and (3) millwrighting. Types of equipment installed include automated and revolving doors, conveyor systems, dumbwaiters, dust collecting equipment, elevators, small incinerators, pneumatic tubes systems, and built-in vacuum cleaning systems. The building equipment and other machinery installation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235950 Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) the installation or dismantling of building equipment, machinery or other industrial equipment (except plumbing, heating, air conditioning or electrical equipment); (2) machine rigging; and (3) millwrighting. Types of equipment installed include automated and revolving doors, conveyor systems, dumbwaiters, dust collecting equipment, elevators, small incinerators, pneumatic tubes systems, and built-in vacuum cleaning systems. The building equipment and other machinery installation work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235950 include the following SIC industry:

1796 Installation or erection of building equipment, special trade contractors, n.e.c.

23599 All Other Special Trade Contractors

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in specialized construction work, (except plumbing, painting, electrical, masonry, drywall, insulation, tile, carpentry, flooring, roofing, siding, sheet metal work, concrete work, glass and glazing, structural steel erection, excavation, wrecking and demolition, and building equipment installation work). Activities undertaken by these

establishments include constructing swimming pools and fences, house moving, waterproofing, dewatering, damp-proofing, fireproofing, and sandblasting; installing antennas, artificial turf, awnings, countertops, fire escapes, forms for poured concrete, gasoline pumps, lightning conductors, ornamental metal, shoring systems, and signs (on buildings); and specialized activities, such as bathtub refinishing, coating and glazing of concrete surfaces, gas leakage detection, insulation of pipes and boilers, mobile home site setup and tie-down, posthole digging, radon remediation, scaffolding work, and on-site welding. The other special trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

235990 All Other Special Trade Contractors

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in specialized construction work, (except plumbing, painting, electrical, masonry, drywall, insulation, tile, carpentry, flooring, roofing, siding, sheet metal work, concrete work, glass and glazing, structural steel erection, excavation, wrecking and demolition, and building equipment installation work). Activities undertaken by these establishments include constructing swimming pools and fences, house moving, waterproofing, dewatering, damp-proofing, fireproofing, and sandblasting; installing antennas, artificial turf, awnings, countertops, fire escapes, forms for poured concrete, gasoline pumps, lightning conductors, ornamental metal, shoring systems, and signs (on buildings); and specialized activities, such as bathtub refinishing, coating and glazing of concrete surfaces, gas leakage detection, insulation of pipes and boilers, mobile home site setup and tie-down, posthole digging, radon remediation, scaffolding work, and on-site welding. The other special trade work performed includes new work, additions, alterations, and maintenance and repairs.

The data published with NAICS code 235990 include the following SIC industry:

1799 Special trade contractors, n.e.c. (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

THE SAMPLE FRAME

The universe for the construction sector includes approximately 650,000 establishments. This includes only those construction establishments with at least one paid employee in 1997. Census reports were mailed to a sample of approximately 130,000 establishments.

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

While the IRS-SSA list usually provided sufficient classification information to assign a company to the proper economic sector, there were cases for which the information was incomplete or missing. A classification form was mailed to companies with insufficient information to be assigned to an industry. This form requested information on the nature of the company's activities. Companies determined to be in scope of the construction sector subsequent to the census mailout were treated as a supplement to the universe rather than part of the sample frame.

SAMPLE SELECTION

The major objective of the sample design was to provide a sample that would provide reliable estimates for each state and construction industry. A stratified random sample was designed. Within each state by industry cell, six strata were defined.

- Stratum 1 was comprised of approximately 12,000 establishments of companies that had operations of any type at more than one location. These establishments of multiunit companies were included in the construction sample with certainty.
- Strata 2-6 were comprised of single-location companies. For each industry, payroll cut-offs were determined at the U.S. level and used to define the payroll ranges for each of the strata 2-6 across all states.

All establishments in stratum 2 were included in the construction sample with certainty. These consisted of the largest single-location construction companies.

For strata 3-6, a random sample of establishments was selected. The general strategy was to sample the strata containing larger establishments at a higher rate than those containing small establishments. The minimum sample rate was 1 in 20.

For five industries, the U.S. population in the sample frame was quite small. For these industries, all establishments in the sample frame were included in the sample with certainty. These industries were as follows:

- SIC 1622: Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors
- SIC 1795: Wrecking and Demolition Work
- SIC 1796: Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified
- SIC 7353: Equipment Rental with Operators
- SIC 8741: Construction Management

ESTIMATION AND VARIANCES

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

Variations of the estimated items were derived at the state level, industry, and by stratum using standard stratified random sample formulas. Variations were then aggregated to the publication levels for the computation of the relative standard errors.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

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

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each establishment covered in the construction sector was classified in one of twenty eight industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) manual. The U.S. Census Bureau first used NAICS to classify industries for 1997 economic census data. Prior to this the U.S. Census Bureau used SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) for industry classification. The differences between NAICS and SIC are outlined in Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS manual.

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

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the construction sector for 1997, there are 3 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 14 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), and 28 NAICS industries (five- and six-digit NAICS). The five-digit NAICS is supposed to be the level at which there is comparability with the Canadian and Mexican classification systems. However, agreement had not been reached with these countries at the time of the 1997 Economic Census regarding the classification of construction industries. The 28 five- and six-digit NAICS construction industries are the result of an expansion and a restructuring of the 26 four-digit SIC industries of 1987.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each establishment operated during any part of the census year. The construction sector figures represent a tabulation of records for individual establishments rather than for companies.

If an establishment was engaged in construction and one or more distinctly different lines of economic activity at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report for each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained. If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was

requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the value of construction work exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

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

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F.

Detailed SIC Code Titles: 1997

[The SIC code title shown in Table 1 is a standard SIC title from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. A more detailed title description for the SIC code shown in Table 1 is included in this appendix]

SIC code	Detailed industry title description	SIC code	Detailed industry title description
15	GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	17	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS (EXCLUDING LEAD PAINT REMOVAL AND ASBESTOS ABATEMENT)—Con.
152100	General contractors—single-family houses	175100	Carpentry work
152210	General contractors—hotel and motel construction	175200	Floor laying and other floor work, n.e.c
152220	General contractors—residential buildings, other than single-family, except hotel and motel construction	176100	Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work
153110	Operative builders, single-family housing construction	177110	Stucco construction
153120	Operative builders, multifamily housing construction	177120	Concrete work, except stucco construction
153130	Operative builders, manufacturing and light industrial building construction	178100	Water well drilling
153140	Operative builders, commercial and institutional building construction	179100	Structural steel erection
154110	General contractors—commercial warehouse construction	179300	Glass and glazing work
154120	General contractors—industrial buildings and warehouse construction	179400	Excavation work
154200	General contractors—nonresidential buildings, other than industrial buildings and warehouses	179500	Wrecking and demolition work
		179600	Installation or erection of building equipment, n.e.c
		179910	Paint and wallpaper stripping and wallpaper removal contractors
		179920	Tinting glass contractors
		179940	All other special trade contractors
16	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	65	REAL ESTATE—CONSTRUCTION LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS
161100	Highway and street construction, except elevated highways	655200	Land subdividers and developers, except cemeteries
162200	Bridge, tunnel, and elevated highway construction	73	BUSINESS SERVICES—CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND LEASING, WITH OPERATOR
162310	Water, sewer, and pipeline construction	735320	Heavy construction equipment rental and leasing, with operator
162320	Power and communication transmission line construction	87	ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES—CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT FOR BUILDINGS AND HEAVY CONSTRUCTION
162910	Industrial nonbuilding construction	874121	Construction management—single-family housing construction
162920	Other heavy construction	874122	Construction management—multifamily housing construction
17	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS (EXCLUDING LEAD PAINT REMOVAL AND ASBESTOS ABATEMENT)	874123	Construction management—manufacturing and industrial building construction
171100	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning	874124	Construction management—commercial and institutional building construction
172100	Painting and paper hanging	874131	Construction management—highway and street construction
173100	Electrical work	874132	Construction management—bridge and tunnel construction
174100	Masonry, stone setting, and other stone work	874133	Construction management—water, sewer, and pipeline construction
174200	Plastering, drywall, acoustical, and insulation work	874134	Construction management—power and communication transmission line construction
174310	Fresco work	874135	Construction management—industrial nonbuilding construction
174320	Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work, except fresco work	874136	Construction management—all other heavy construction

