

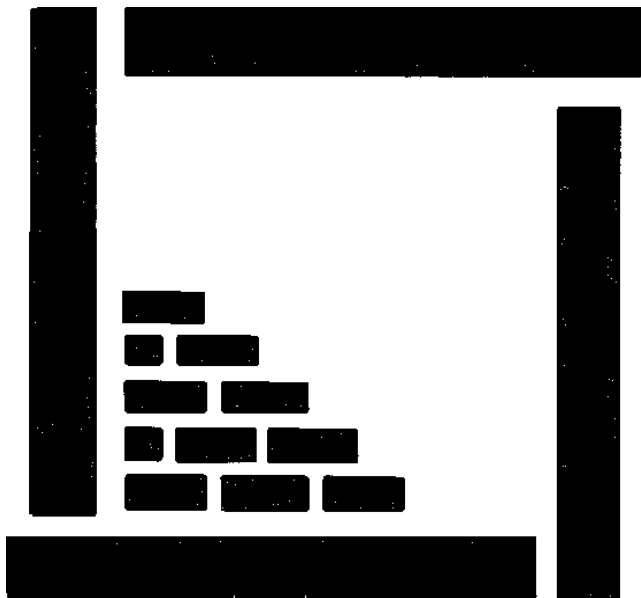
1992

Census of Construction Industries

CC92-S-1

SUBJECT SERIES

Legal Form of Organization and Type of Operation



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CC92-S-1

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

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



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Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

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

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

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Census of Construction

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

Employer Companies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonemployer Companies

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

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

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

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

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

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

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

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

DATA PROCESSING

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

VIII CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION

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

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding), and imputation for missing items or for reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group) and State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

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

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

CHANGE IN COLLECTION METHODOLOGY FOR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

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

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

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

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The aggregate of value of construction work reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and may also be included in the subcontractors' value of construction work. To avoid this duplication, a "net" value of construction work figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work.

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

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

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

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

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

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1992 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

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

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

Statistics	Legal form of organization by industry	Type of operation by industry
Employees:		
All employees—average number	1, 2	2
Establishments—number in business during year:		
All	1	
With payroll	1, 2	2
Without payroll	1	
Payroll, all employees	2	2
Proprietors and working partners:		
All establishments	1	
Establishments with payroll	1	
Establishments without payroll	1	
Dollar value of business done:		
All establishments	1	
Establishments with payroll	1	2
Establishments without payroll	1	
Value of construction work	2	2
Net value of construction work	2	2
Value added	2	2
Subcontract work to others, costs for	2	2

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This subject report provides data by legal form of company organization and type of operation from the 1992 Census of Construction Industries covering construction establishments with payroll. In addition, limited data on construction establishments with no payroll during 1992, obtained from administrative records of the Federal Government, are also included. (Establishments with no payroll are, for the most part, companies owned and operated by a single person.)

As shown in table 1, there were 1.9 million construction establishments in the United States operating in the construction industries. These establishments accounted for \$582 billion in total value of business done.

Most of the 1.9 million construction establishments were individually owned. There were 1.5 million individual proprietorships, accounting for 76 percent of all construction establishments. However, these individual proprietorships accounted for only \$74.1 billion in total value of business done, or 13 percent of all establishments. Establishments classified as corporations accounted for 21 percent of all establishments and 84 percent of the total value of business done. Partnerships accounted for 3 percent of all establishments and 3 percent of the total value of business done. Establishments with other legal forms of organization and establishments which could not be classified accounted for the balance.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PAYROLL

Table 2 provides more detailed information for establishments with payroll. Selected statistics are shown by legal form of company organization and type of operation (single- or multiunit companies). (See Technical Notes for definitions.)

Total value of construction work for all construction establishments with payroll in 1992 amounted to \$528 billion. Establishments of multiunit companies accounted for only 2 percent of all establishments, but accounted for 21 percent of the total value of construction work. Establishments of single-unit companies accounted for 98 percent of the number of employer establishments and 79 percent of the total value of construction work.

There were 342,262 establishments that operated as corporations, accounting for 60 percent of all employer establishments. They had total value of construction work

of \$470 billion, 89 percent of the value of all establishments. There were 230,590 establishments, or 40 percent that operated as individual proprietorships, partnerships, and other forms of organization which could not be classified. They accounted for 11 percent of the total value of construction work. Of these unincorporated establishments, 205,250 were organized as individual proprietorships, and 22,896 were partnerships. Establishments with other legal forms of organization and establishments which could not be classified accounted for the balance.

Establishments of multiunit companies, on the average, were larger than those of single-unit companies. The average multiunit establishment had 69 employees and total value of construction work of \$10.5 million. The average single-unit establishment had only 7 employees and total value of construction work of \$741 thousand.

Establishments operating as corporations tended to be larger than those operating as partnerships or individual proprietorships. The average corporate establishment had 12 employees and total value of construction work of \$1.4 million. The average partnership establishment had 5 employees and total value of construction work of \$622 thousand. The average for individual proprietorships was approximately 3 employees and total value of construction work of \$203 thousand.

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

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

Since the data in this report covering employer establishments are estimated from a sample survey, they are subject to sampling variability as well as errors of response and nonreporting. The relative standard errors shown in

the tables are measures of sampling variability. Descriptions of the sampling, estimating procedures, and data reliability are included in the Introduction.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITHOUT PAYROLL

During 1992, there were 1.3 million establishments with no payroll classified as construction. According to administrative records of the Federal Government, their value of

business done during 1992 was \$42.5 billion. By far, most of these establishments, about 93 percent, were individual proprietorships accounting for 75 percent of the total value of business done.

For the establishments without payroll, only information on total value of business done was available from administrative records. Statistics on establishments without payroll are shown in table 1.

TECHNICAL NOTES

CENSUS DEFINITION OF COMPANY

The 1992 Census of Construction Industries was conducted as part of the 1992 Economic Censuses. A "company," as defined in the economic censuses, is a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control. Each company was asked to report on all domestic operating establishments it owned or controlled (such as construction establishments, factories, mines, stores, sales offices, etc.) as well as its separate auxiliary activities (such as central offices, central warehouses, research and development laboratories, and other support functions within the company). All foreign activities of these companies, however, were excluded from census coverage. Each company was also asked to specify its legal form of organization (corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, cooperative, etc.).

Through the "Company Organization Survey," conducted annually, the Census Bureau determines which establishments are owned or controlled by multiestablishment companies. As a further aid in identifying establishments under common ownership or control, company affiliation inquiries appeared on questionnaires mailed in the 1992 Economic Censuses.

Therefore, a "company" consisted of all establishments specified by the reporting company to be under its ownership or control. If the owning or controlling company was a "parent" company having one subsidiary company or more, all establishments of its subsidiaries were also included in the census definition of "company."

For purposes of this report, a "single-unit" company is defined as a company which owns or controls only one establishment. A "multiunit" company is a company which owns or controls two establishments or more, at least one of which comes within the scope of the economic censuses. Therefore, a company with two construction establishments or more would be classified as a "multiunit" company, as would a company with only one construction establishment if the company also owns or controls one establishment or more in other lines of activity.

The data in this report covering establishments with payroll were obtained from a sample survey. The user of these data also should keep in mind the definition of a construction establishment. Briefly stated, 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. Usually 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. Separate reports were not required for each construction project or construction site.

LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION

Each establishment with payroll covered in the 1992 Economic Censuses was classified into one of seven specified legal forms of organization. The seven classifications consisted of:

1. **Individual proprietorship**—Companies owned by one person.
2. **Partnership**—Companies owned by two persons or more, each of whom had a financial interest in the business.
3. **Corporation**—Companies (other than cooperatives) that were legally incorporated under State laws.
4. **Cooperative association (taxable)**—Companies owned by an association of customers, whether or not they were incorporated.
5. **Cooperative association (tax-exempt)**—Companies owned by an association of customers, whether or not they were incorporated.
6. **Government**—Companies operated by or under the control of a government entity or a board of directors either appointed by such an entity or publicly elected.
7. **Other legal forms**—Companies whose legal form of organization was not one of those defined above. Included in this miscellaneous group were estates and receiverships.

Establishments without payroll were classified into specified legal forms of organization according to the type of income tax form filed (1040C—individual proprietorship; 1065—partnership; 1120 and 1120S—corporation).

Table 1. Summary Statistics for Establishments With and Without Payroll by Legal Form of Organization for Industry Groups and Industries: 1992

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry group, industry, and legal form of organization	All establishments				Establishments without payroll			Establishments with payroll				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	Number ¹	Proprietors and working partners	All employees**	Dollar value of business done	Number	Proprietors and working partners	Dollar value of business done ²	Number	Proprietors and working partners ³	All employees**	Dollar value of business done		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	J	K
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)													
All establishments -----	1 922 631	1 569 215	4 668 280	581 630 401	1 349 780	1 318 174	42 545 744	572 851	251 041	4 668 280	539 084 657	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations -----	402 427	—	3 970 033	487 457 074	60 165	—	7 514 343	342 262	—	3 970 033	479 942 731	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships -----	1 466 306	1 466 306	563 801	74 120 893	1 261 056	1 261 056	31 888 665	205 250	205 250	563 801	42 232 228	1	1
Partnerships -----	51 455	102 909	115 552	17 720 511	28 559	57 118	3 142 736	22 896	45 791	115 552	14 577 775	1	1
Other ⁴ -----	2 444	—	18 894	2 331 923	—	—	—	2 444	—	18 894	2 331 923	2	1
Building Construction— General Contractors and Operative Builders (SIC 15)													
All establishments -----	395 043	277 129	1 096 859	236 462 718	226 636	206 080	16 231 503	168 407	71 049	1 096 859	220 231 215	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations -----	134 139	—	912 060	201 868 181	30 544	—	4 926 293	103 595	—	912 060	196 941 888	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships -----	242 842	242 842	143 159	24 826 898	186 104	186 104	9 754 046	56 738	56 738	143 159	15 072 852	1	1
Partnerships -----	17 143	34 287	36 243	8 788 397	9 988	19 976	1 551 164	7 155	14 311	36 243	7 237 233	2	2
Other ⁴ -----	919	—	5 398	979 242	—	—	—	919	—	5 398	979 242	4	3
General contractors— Residential buildings (SIC 152)													
All establishments -----	295 870	219 339	452 557	71 578 639	181 884	162 904	14 155 785	113 986	56 435	452 557	57 422 854	1	1
Corporations -----	90 544	—	321 141	48 708 673	28 567	—	4 608 630	61 977	—	321 141	44 100 043	1	1
Individual proprietorships -----	189 834	189 834	111 196	18 952 629	143 730	143 730	8 079 828	46 104	46 104	111 196	10 872 801	1	2
Partnerships -----	14 753	29 505	16 897	3 613 748	9 587	19 174	1 467 327	5 186	10 331	16 897	2 146 421	4	4
Other ⁴ -----	739	—	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	739	—	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Operative builders (SIC 153)													
All establishments -----	45 076	31 944	114 194	47 452 859	28 087	27 171	1 325 148	16 989	4 773	114 194	46 127 711	1	1
Corporations -----	14 274	—	98 479	41 438 062	1 261	—	230 745	13 013	—	98 479	41 207 317	1	1
Individual proprietorships -----	29 555	29 555	6 576	2 571 046	26 481	26 481	1 020 299	3 074	3 074	6 576	1 550 747	5	6
Partnerships -----	1 195	2 389	8 154	2 940 031	345	690	74 104	850	1 699	8 154	2 865 927	2	3
Other ⁴ -----	53	—	985	503 720	—	—	—	53	—	985	503 720	6	1
General building contractors— Nonresidential buildings (SIC 154)													
All establishments -----	54 097	25 845	530 108	117 431 220	16 665	16 005	750 570	37 432	9 840	530 108	116 680 650	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations -----	29 321	—	492 440	111 721 446	716	—	86 918	28 605	—	492 440	111 634 528	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships -----	23 453	23 453	25 388	3 303 223	15 893	15 893	653 919	7 560	7 560	25 388	2 649 304	3	3
Partnerships -----	1 196	2 393	11 191	2 234 618	56	112	9 733	1 140	2 281	11 191	2 224 885	4	3
Other ⁴ -----	127	—	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	127	—	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Heavy Construction Other than Building Construction— Contractors (SIC 16)													
All establishments -----	59 464	32 569	799 422	99 319 134	22 284	21 072	790 952	37 180	11 497	799 422	98 528 182	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations -----	28 912	—	745 098	92 551 567	1 921	—	188 089	26 991	—	745 098	92 363 478	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships -----	28 147	28 147	30 651	3 041 028	19 654	19 654	521 751	8 493	8 493	30 651	2 519 277	3	3
Partnerships -----	2 211	4 423	20 105	3 128 857	709	1 418	81 112	1 502	3 005	20 105	3 047 745	2	2
Other ⁴ -----	195	—	3 568	597 682	—	—	—	195	—	3 568	597 682	2	1
Highway and street construction contractors (SIC 161)													
All establishments -----	15 000	7 501	257 356	36 809 447	4 910	4 825	163 613	10 090	2 676	257 356	36 645 834	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations -----	7 988	—	242 601	34 918 886	227	—	24 047	7 761	—	242 601	34 894 839	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships -----	6 375	6 375	8 213	8 18 404	4 541	4 541	123 543	1 834	1 834	8 213	694 861	5	5
Partnerships -----	563	1 126	5 856	960 522	142	284	16 023	421	842	5 856	944 499	3	3
Other ⁴ -----	74	—	686	111 635	—	—	—	74	—	686	111 635	7	1
Heavy construction contractors—Except highway and street (SIC 162)													
All establishments -----	44 464	25 068	542 066	62 509 687	17 374	16 247	627 339	27 090	8 821	542 066	61 882 348	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations -----	20 923	—	502 497	57 632 680	1 694	—	164 042	19 229	—	502 497	57 468 638	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships -----	21 771	21 771	22 437	2 222 624	15 113	15 113	398 208	6 658	6 658	22 437	1 824 416	3	3
Partnerships -----	1 648	3 297	14 250	2 168 335	567	1 134	65 089	1 081	2 163	14 250	2 103 246	3	3
Other ⁴ -----	121	—	2 882	486 047	—	—	—	121	—	2 882	486 047	2	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Summary Statistics for Establishments With and Without Payroll by Legal Form of Organization for Industry Groups and Industries: 1992—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry group, industry, and legal form of organization	All establishments				Establishments without payroll			Establishments with payroll				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	Number ¹	Proprietors and working partners	All employees**	Dollar value of business done	Number	Proprietors and working partners	Dollar value of business done ²	Number	Proprietors and working partners ³	All employees**	Dollar value of business done		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.													
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)													
All establishments	1 468 123	1 259 517	2 771 999	245 848 549	1 100 860	1 091 022	25 523 289	367 263	168 495	2 771 999	220 325 260	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	239 376	—	2 312 875	193 037 327	27 700	—	2 399 961	211 676	—	2 312 875	190 637 366	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	1 195 317	1 195 317	389 991	46 252 967	1 055 298	1 055 298	21 612 868	140 019	140 019	389 991	24 640 099	1	1
Partnerships	32 100	64 200	59 204	5 803 257	17 862	35 724	1 510 460	14 238	28 476	59 204	4 292 797	2	2
Other ⁴	1 330	—	9 928	754 999	—	—	—	1 330	—	9 928	754 999	2	1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning (SIC 171)													
All establishments	168 663	119 985	612 516	60 752 005	93 268	91 391	3 084 024	75 395	28 594	612 516	57 667 981	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	52 651	—	541 825	52 130 318	3 880	—	334 313	48 771	—	541 825	51 796 005	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	111 785	111 785	60 504	7 481 916	87 385	87 385	2 544 948	24 400	24 400	60 504	4 936 968	2	2
Partnerships	4 100	8 199	8 676	1 004 394	2 003	4 006	204 763	2 097	4 193	8 676	799 631	6	5
Other ⁴	128	—	1 511	135 378	—	—	—	128	—	1 511	135 378	5	4
Painting and paper hanging (SIC 172)													
All establishments	207 594	197 264	162 587	11 514 299	175 674	177 264	2 774 525	31 920	20 000	162 587	8 739 774	1	1
Corporations	14 275	—	112 866	6 527 206	916	—	60 209	13 359	—	112 866	6 466 997	1	1
Individual proprietorships	189 148	189 148	44 206	4 564 894	172 252	172 252	2 565 238	16 896	16 896	44 206	1 999 656	2	2
Partnerships	4 058	8 116	5 074	405 931	2 506	5 012	149 078	1 552	3 104	5 074	256 853	7	7
Other ⁴	113	—	441	16 269	—	—	—	113	—	441	16 269	15	15
Electrical work (SIC 173)													
All establishments	135 087	96 728	487 072	42 555 710	81 065	78 697	1 828 669	54 022	18 031	487 072	40 727 041	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	40 564	—	437 708	37 384 426	3 603	—	203 638	36 961	—	437 708	37 180 788	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	92 031	92 031	41 215	4 469 482	76 227	76 227	1 525 065	15 804	15 804	41 215	2 944 417	2	2
Partnerships	2 348	4 696	5 264	529 658	1 235	2 470	99 966	1 113	2 226	5 264	429 692	6	6
Other ⁴	144	—	2 884	172 144	—	—	—	144	—	2 884	172 144	2	2
Masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering (SIC 174)													
All establishments	149 736	129 532	388 573	27 389 802	101 952	102 733	2 181 396	47 784	26 799	388 573	25 208 406	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	24 507	—	302 915	20 808 580	1 001	—	89 809	23 506	—	302 915	20 718 771	1	1
Individual proprietorships	120 715	120 715	72 157	5 639 950	99 169	99 169	1 922 513	21 546	21 546	72 157	3 717 437	2	2
Partnerships	4 409	8 817	12 943	909 594	1 782	3 564	169 074	2 627	5 253	12 943	740 520	5	4
Other ⁴	105	—	558	31 678	—	—	—	105	—	558	31 678	10	9
Carpentry and floor work (SIC 175)													
All establishments	405 695	388 503	226 549	24 577 849	357 289	359 177	7 006 339	48 406	29 326	226 549	17 571 510	1	1
Corporations	22 597	—	154 436	13 066 018	1 299	—	111 689	21 298	—	154 436	12 954 329	1	1
Individual proprietorships	377 354	377 354	63 023	10 602 771	352 803	352 803	6 619 704	24 551	24 551	63 023	3 983 067	2	2
Partnerships	5 575	11 149	8 487	870 321	3 187	6 374	274 946	2 388	4 775	8 487	595 375	5	5
Other ⁴	169	—	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	169	—	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work (SIC 176)													
All establishments	91 300	76 821	215 545	18 567 644	63 731	64 333	1 593 033	27 569	12 488	215 545	16 974 611	1	1
Corporations	16 684	—	180 177	14 798 758	694	—	76 237	15 990	—	180 177	14 722 521	1	1
Individual proprietorships	72 069	72 069	30 524	3 300 261	61 741	61 741	1 395 632	10 328	10 328	30 524	1 904 629	3	3
Partnerships	2 376	4 751	4 482	441 278	1 296	2 592	121 164	1 080	2 159	4 482	320 114	8	9
Other ⁴	171	—	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	171	—	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)

See footnotes at end of table.

6 LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION

CONSTRUCTION—SUBJECT SERIES

Table 1. Summary Statistics for Establishments With and Without Payroll by Legal Form of Organization for Industry Groups and Industries: 1992—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry group, industry, and legal form of organization	All establishments				Establishments without payroll			Establishments with payroll				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	Number ¹	Proprietors and working partners	All employees**	Dollar value of business done	Number	Proprietors and working partners	Dollar value of business done ²	Number	Proprietors and working partners ³	All employees**	Dollar value of business done		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	J	K
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.													
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)—Con.													
Concrete work (SIC 177)													
All establishments -----	54 875	42 055	192 539	15 256 182	28 752	28 911	660 147	26 123	13 144	192 539	14 596 035	1	1
Corporations -----	14 669	—	151 285	12 051 780	514	—	51 245	14 155	—	151 285	12 000 535	1	1
Individual proprietorships -----	38 165	38 165	35 166	2 715 300	27 565	27 565	554 532	10 600	10 600	35 166	2 160 768	2	3
Partnerships -----	1 945	3 890	5 745	471 968	673	1 346	54 370	1 272	2 544	5 745	417 598	7	7
Other ⁴ -----	95	—	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	95	—	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Water well drilling (SIC 178)													
All establishments -----	5 113	3 355	19 346	1 832 037	1 475	1 604	80 747	3 638	1 751	19 346	1 751 290	2	2
Corporations -----	2 145	—	15 689	1 416 400	62	—	4 362	2 083	—	15 689	1 412 038	2	2
Individual proprietorships -----	2 569	2 569	3 022	320 212	1 222	1 222	54 719	1 347	1 347	3 022	265 493	6	6
Partnerships -----	393	786	617	93 764	191	382	21 666	202	404	617	72 098	14	13
Other ⁴ -----	7	—	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	7	—	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Miscellaneous special trade contractors (SIC 179)													
All establishments -----	250 059	205 276	467 272	43 403 020	197 654	186 912	6 314 409	52 405	18 364	467 272	37 088 611	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations -----	51 284	—	415 974	34 853 841	15 731	—	1 468 459	35 553	—	415 974	33 385 382	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships -----	191 481	191 481	40 174	7 158 182	176 934	176 934	4 430 517	14 547	14 547	40 174	2 727 665	2	2
Partnerships -----	6 897	13 795	7 915	1 076 349	4 989	9 978	415 433	1 908	3 817	7 915	660 916	5	5
Other ⁴ -----	397	—	3 208	314 648	—	—	—	397	—	3 208	314 648	3	1

¹Number of establishments in this table represent those in business at any time during the year.

²For 1992, nonemployer records showing revenues greater than \$1 million were excluded. See Introduction text.

³Data are revised from previously issued final industry reports.

⁴Includes establishments with other noncorporate forms of organization plus establishments for which information available did not permit classification by legal form of organization.

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1992

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establishments ¹	All employees ^{**}	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	572 851	4 668 280	117 729 651	528 105 847	136 915 956	391 189 891	234 617 817	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	342 262	3 970 033	106 522 857	469 939 986	126 872 582	343 067 404	206 556 085	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	205 250	563 801	8 397 635	41 653 567	5 681 666	35 971 901	20 697 959	1	1	1
Partnerships	22 896	115 552	2 393 575	14 240 190	3 808 804	10 431 386	6 263 748	1	1	1
Other ²	2 444	18 894	415 585	2 272 105	552 905	1 719 199	1 100 026	2	1	1
Establishments of multiunit companies	10 633	730 956	23 464 334	111 537 459	35 853 749	75 683 710	47 634 001	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	562 218	3 937 324	94 265 318	416 568 388	101 062 207	315 506 181	186 983 817	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Building Construction—General Contractors and Operative Builders (SIC 15)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	168 407	1 096 859	27 077 574	215 628 967	100 906 815	114 722 152	63 116 790	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	103 595	912 060	24 145 969	192 797 480	93 675 770	99 121 710	54 694 354	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	56 738	143 159	2 090 067	14 828 902	4 025 600	10 803 302	5 591 784	1	1	1
Partnerships	7 155	36 243	748 400	7 044 623	2 833 109	4 211 514	2 466 162	2	2	2
Other ²	919	5 398	93 137	957 962	372 335	585 627	364 490	4	3	2
Establishments of multiunit companies	2 572	150 703	4 878 113	46 645 995	25 704 177	20 941 818	11 603 382	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	165 835	946 156	22 199 461	168 982 972	75 202 639	93 780 333	51 513 408	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
General building contractors—Residential buildings (SIC 152)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	113 986	452 557	8 438 452	56 468 287	18 470 146	37 998 141	19 636 680	1	1	1
Corporations	61 977	321 141	6 549 143	43 321 371	15 110 967	28 210 404	14 562 889	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	46 104	111 196	1 568 881	10 729 277	2 680 889	8 048 388	4 133 713	1	2	1
Partnerships	5 166	16 897	278 306	2 119 018	602 018	1 516 999	816 835	4	4	4
Other ²	739	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Establishments of multiunit companies	639	21 560	519 158	3 538 029	1 397 320	2 140 709	1 228 341	1	1	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	113 347	430 997	7 919 294	52 930 257	17 072 825	35 857 432	18 408 339	1	1	1
General contractors—Single-family houses (SIC 1521)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	107 495	403 754	7 277 890	48 633 331	14 973 107	33 660 224	17 183 012	1	1	1
Corporations	57 756	280 179	5 522 310	36 305 881	11 859 046	24 446 835	12 449 860	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	44 199	105 518	1 475 417	10 211 768	2 549 467	7 662 301	3 911 249	1	2	2
Partnerships	4 841	15 492	247 910	1 897 532	510 423	1 387 110	729 782	4	4	4
Other ²	700	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Establishments of multiunit companies	495	14 726	305 771	2 081 624	690 424	1 391 200	793 559	1	1	1
Establishments of single-unit companies	107 000	389 028	6 972 119	46 551 707	14 282 683	32 269 023	16 389 452	1	1	1
General contractors—Residential buildings other than single-family (SIC 1522)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	6 490	48 803	1 160 562	7 834 956	3 497 038	4 337 918	2 453 669	2	2	2
Corporations	4 222	40 961	1 026 833	7 015 491	3 251 921	3 763 570	2 113 029	2	2	2
Individual proprietorships	1 905	5 678	93 464	517 510	131 422	386 088	222 463	7	7	7
Partnerships	325	1 405	30 396	221 485	91 596	129 889	87 054	12	14	11
Other ²	39	759	9 869	80 470	22 099	58 371	31 123	3	4	3
Establishments of multiunit companies	144	6 834	213 387	1 456 405	706 896	749 509	434 782	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	6 346	41 969	947 175	6 378 551	2 790 142	3 588 409	2 018 887	2	2	2
Operative builders (SIC 1531)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	16 989	114 194	3 358 753	44 588 033	17 744 712	26 843 321	15 288 760	1	1	1
Corporations	13 013	98 479	3 031 199	39 863 868	16 072 958	23 790 910	13 514 297	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	3 074	6 576	106 735	1 497 817	456 401	1 041 416	507 579	5	6	6
Partnerships	850	8 154	193 288	2 737 971	1 003 670	1 734 301	1 074 130	2	3	4
Other ²	53	985	27 532	488 377	211 684	276 693	192 755	6	1	1
Establishments of multiunit companies	616	24 124	830 199	11 794 433	5 124 279	6 670 154	4 140 459	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	16 373	90 071	2 528 554	32 793 600	12 620 433	20 173 167	11 148 301	1	1	1
General contractors—Nonresidential buildings (SIC 154)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	37 432	530 108	15 280 369	114 572 647	64 691 957	49 880 690	28 191 349	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	28 605	492 440	14 565 627	109 612 241	62 491 846	47 120 395	26 617 168	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	7 560	25 388	414 452	2 601 807	888 310	1 713 497	950 493	3	3	3
Partnerships	1 140	11 191	276 806	2 187 635	1 227 421	960 214	575 197	4	3	3
Other ²	127	(S)	(S)	(S)	84 381	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Establishments of multiunit companies	1 317	105 020	3 528 756	31 313 533	19 182 577	12 130 955	6 234 582	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	36 115	425 089	11 751 613	83 259 115	45 509 380	37 749 735	21 956 768	1	(Z)	(Z)
General contractors—Industrial buildings and warehouses (SIC 1541)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	7 693	122 970	3 476 400	20 585 807	9 618 518	10 967 289	6 437 735	1	1	1
Corporations	5 970	114 144	3 314 733	19 692 904	9 303 385	10 389 519	6 079 438	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	1 473	5 946	92 078	500 044	141 275	358 769	209 470	7	7	7
Partnerships	235	2 692	65 220	371 951	165 813	206 139	141 052	7	5	6
Other ²	14	189	4 369	20 908	(S)	12 862	7 774	17	23	17
Establishments of multiunit companies	260	25 517	869 517	4 636 874	1 996 562	2 640 312	1 614 424	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	7 433	97 453	2 606 883	15 948 933	7 621 956	8 326 977	4 823 311	2	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

8 LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION

CONSTRUCTION—SUBJECT SERIES

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1992—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establishments [†]	All employees ^{**}	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Net value of construction work [†]	Value added ^{††}	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
								B	D	F
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.										
Building Construction—General Contractors and Operative Builders (SIC 15)—Con.										
General contractors—Nonresidential buildings, n.e.c. (SIC 1542)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	29 739	407 138	11 803 969	93 986 840	55 073 439	38 913 401	21 753 615	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	22 635	378 296	11 250 895	89 919 336	53 188 461	36 730 876	20 537 730	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	6 086	19 442	322 374	2 101 764	747 035	1 354 728	741 022	4	4	4
Partnerships	905	8 500	211 586	1 815 684	1 061 608	754 076	434 145	4	3	4
Other ²	113	(S)	(S)	(S)	76 335	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Establishments of multiunit companies	1 057	79 503	2 659 239	26 676 659	17 186 015	9 490 643	4 620 158	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	28 682	327 635	9 144 730	67 310 182	37 887 424	29 422 758	17 133 457	1	(Z)	1
Heavy Construction Other than Building Construction—Contractors (SIC 16)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	37 180	799 422	23 728 285	95 571 457	18 045 349	77 526 108	49 165 312	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	26 991	745 098	22 480 895	89 540 269	17 003 177	72 537 092	45 955 504	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	8 493	30 651	522 981	2 472 207	217 709	2 254 497	1 470 644	3	3	3
Partnerships	1 502	20 105	617 025	2 973 582	696 063	2 277 519	1 426 542	2	2	2
Other ²	195	3 568	107 384	585 399	128 399	457 000	312 623	2	1	1
Establishments of multiunit companies	2 025	273 222	9 046 708	34 802 419	7 108 139	27 694 280	18 140 364	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	35 156	526 200	14 681 577	60 769 038	10 937 210	49 831 828	31 024 948	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Highway and street construction contractors (SIC 1611)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	10 090	257 356	7 357 719	35 331 607	7 468 636	27 862 971	15 710 659	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	7 761	242 601	7 036 541	33 639 390	7 135 051	26 504 339	14 941 035	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	1 834	8 213	137 180	683 566	(D)	(D)	372 470	5	5	(D)
Partnerships	421	5 856	161 628	897 144	241 271	655 873	357 943	3	3	3
Other ²	74	686	22 370	111 507	(D)	(D)	39 211	7	1	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	804	72 937	2 128 884	11 588 687	2 727 672	8 861 015	4 609 014	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	9 286	184 419	5 228 835	23 742 920	4 740 964	19 001 956	11 101 645	1	(Z)	1
Heavy construction contractors—Except highway and street (SIC 162)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	27 090	542 066	16 370 565	60 239 849	10 576 713	49 663 137	33 454 653	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	19 229	502 497	15 444 353	55 900 879	9 868 126	46 032 753	31 014 469	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	6 658	22 437	385 801	1 788 640	(D)	(D)	1 098 174	3	3	(D)
Partnerships	1 081	14 250	455 397	2 076 438	454 792	1 621 646	1 068 599	3	3	3
Other ²	121	2 882	85 014	473 892	(D)	(D)	273 412	2	1	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	1 221	200 285	6 917 824	23 213 732	4 380 467	18 833 265	13 531 350	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	25 869	341 781	9 452 742	37 026 118	6 196 246	30 829 872	19 923 303	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Bridge, tunnel, and elevated highway contractors (SIC 1622)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	1 041	43 701	1 485 491	7 198 275	1 882 325	5 315 950	3 078 306	1	1	1
Corporations	922	40 040	1 351 147	6 518 676	1 734 872	4 783 804	2 741 979	1	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	48	272	5 010	(D)	(D)	(D)	13 021	21	(D)	(D)
Partnerships	66	3 221	126 505	643 219	141 335	501 884	317 221	4	7	8
Other ²	5	169	2 830	(D)	(D)	(D)	6 085	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	116	14 389	532 450	2 672 397	670 156	2 002 241	1 126 943	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	925	29 312	953 041	4 525 878	1 212 169	3 313 709	1 951 363	1	1	1
Water, sewer, pipeline, communication and powerline contractors (SIC 1623)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	10 233	194 252	5 624 369	20 205 048	2 617 685	17 587 363	11 734 058	1	1	(Z)
Corporations	7 933	181 626	5 347 069	18 898 227	2 459 454	16 438 773	10 969 950	1	1	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	1 900	7 913	144 210	(D)	(D)	614 764	408 230	6	(D)	6
Partnerships	359	3 933	117 816	579 731	97 679	482 052	318 506	6	4	5
Other ²	41	779	15 274	(D)	(D)	51 774	37 373	4	(Z)	7
Establishments of multiunit companies	440	35 550	1 197 274	3 894 208	519 796	3 374 412	2 550 560	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	9 793	158 702	4 427 095	16 310 840	2 097 889	14 212 951	9 183 498	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1992—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establishments ¹	All employees ^{**}	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
								B	D	F
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.										
Heavy Construction Other than Building Construction—Contractors (SIC 16)—Con.										
Heavy construction contractors, n.e.c. (SIC 1629)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	15 816	304 113	9 260 705	32 836 527	6 076 703	26 759 824	18 642 289	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	10 374	280 831	8 746 138	30 483 976	5 673 800	24 810 175	17 302 540	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	4 711	14 253	236 582	1 092 452	(D)	(D)	676 924	4	4	(D)
Partnerships	656	7 096	211 076	853 488	215 777	637 710	432 872	4	4	4
Other ²	75	1 934	66 910	406 611	(D)	(D)	229 954	3	1	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	665	150 346	5 188 100	16 647 127	3 190 515	13 456 612	9 853 847	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	15 152	153 767	4 072 606	16 189 400	2 886 188	13 303 212	8 788 442	1	1	1
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	367 263	2 771 999	66 923 793	216 905 423	17 963 792	198 941 631	122 335 715	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	211 676	2 312 875	59 895 993	187 602 237	16 193 634	171 408 602	105 906 227	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	140 019	389 991	5 784 586	24 352 458	1 438 356	22 914 102	13 635 531	1	1	1
Partnerships	14 238	59 204	1 028 150	4 221 985	279 631	3 942 354	2 371 044	2	2	2
Other ²	1 330	9 928	215 064	728 743	52 171	676 573	422 913	2	1	1
Establishments of multiunit companies	6 037	307 031	9 539 513	30 089 045	3 041 434	27 047 611	17 890 254	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	361 227	2 464 968	57 384 280	186 816 378	14 922 359	171 894 020	104 445 461	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning (SIC 1711)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	75 395	612 516	16 613 239	56 902 406	6 146 698	50 755 709	29 431 529	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	48 771	541 825	15 400 327	51 117 702	5 867 005	45 250 697	26 463 717	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	24 400	60 504	994 689	4 863 639	193 431	4 670 209	2 498 662	2	2	2
Partnerships	2 097	8 676	167 396	786 154	70 601	715 554	384 613	6	5	5
Other ²	128	1 511	50 827	134 911	15 661	119 249	84 537	5	4	4
Establishments of multiunit companies	1 225	72 740	2 629 199	8 841 280	1 493 414	7 347 867	4 621 899	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	74 171	539 777	13 984 039	48 061 126	4 653 284	43 407 842	24 809 830	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Painting and paper hanging (SIC 1721)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	31 920	162 587	3 164 065	8 689 828	595 079	8 094 749	5 854 779	1	1	1
Corporations	13 359	112 866	2 484 187	6 424 766	467 702	5 957 064	4 332 373	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	16 896	44 206	600 834	1 993 267	113 758	1 879 509	1 335 430	2	2	2
Partnerships	1 552	5 074	73 626	255 601	12 877	242 723	175 292	7	7	7
Other ²	113	441	5 418	16 194	*742	15 452	11 683	15	15	15
Establishments of multiunit companies	167	7 324	172 183	462 150	31 189	430 961	326 782	1	1	1
Establishments of single-unit companies	31 753	155 263	2 991 882	8 227 678	563 890	7 663 788	5 527 997	1	1	1
Electrical work (SIC 1731)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	54 022	487 072	13 623 816	40 259 410	1 718 391	38 541 019	23 548 293	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	36 961	437 708	12 748 017	36 751 443	1 609 828	35 141 614	21 602 127	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	15 804	41 215	708 766	2 915 024	78 998	2 836 025	1 605 213	2	2	2
Partnerships	1 113	5 264	115 497	422 991	25 278	397 713	239 768	6	6	6
Other ²	144	2 884	51 536	169 952	4 287	165 666	101 185	2	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies	943	65 858	2 227 284	6 674 320	368 599	6 305 721	4 119 582	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	53 079	421 214	11 396 532	33 585 090	1 349 792	32 235 298	19 428 711	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering (SIC 174)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	47 784	388 573	8 567 389	24 952 279	1 849 656	23 102 623	14 647 325	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	23 506	302 915	7 316 593	20 481 594	1 556 301	18 925 293	12 040 683	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	21 546	72 157	1 033 077	3 700 957	247 312	3 453 644	2 154 072	2	2	2
Partnerships	2 627	12 943	208 006	738 353	43 949	694 404	435 879	5	4	4
Other ²	105	558	9 713	31 375	2 093	29 281	16 691	10	9	9
Establishments of multiunit companies	636	33 355	908 031	2 646 724	168 767	2 477 957	1 569 179	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	47 148	355 219	7 659 358	22 305 555	1 680 889	20 624 666	13 078 146	1	1	(Z)
Masonry, stone setting, and other stonework (SIC 1741)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	22 637	147 892	2 882 520	8 457 864	501 955	7 955 909	5 146 139	1	1	1
Corporations	9 434	103 677	2 297 682	6 428 969	412 516	6 016 453	3 903 677	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	11 697	37 797	494 147	1 707 888	79 185	1 628 703	1 042 367	2	2	2
Partnerships	1 462	6 123	86 258	308 082	9 973	298 108	192 665	7	6	6
Other ²	44	296	4 434	12 926	281	12 645	7 429	13	15	16
Establishments of multiunit companies	152	9 387	221 421	651 776	32 087	619 689	404 678	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	22 485	138 505	2 661 099	7 806 088	469 868	7 336 220	4 741 461	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

10 LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION

CONSTRUCTION—SUBJECT SERIES

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1992—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establishments ¹	All employees ^{**}	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.										
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)—Con.										
Plastering, drywall, acoustical and insulation work (SIC 1742)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	18 648	206 670	4 910 081	14 055 774	1 231 623	12 824 151	8 143 169	1	1	1
Corporations	10 841	173 246	4 368 935	12 150 703	1 045 301	11 105 402	7 079 231	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	6 827	27 302	430 555	1 526 546	151 981	1 374 565	853 472	3	3	3
Partnerships	936	5 928	106 706	363 830	32 601	331 229	203 506	7	6	6
Other ²	44	(S)	3 883	14 694	1 739	12 954	(S)	(S)	12	13
Establishments of multiunit companies	433	22 270	635 644	1 837 656	125 560	1 712 096	1 075 992	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	18 215	184 400	4 274 437	12 218 118	1 106 063	11 112 055	7 067 177	1	1	1
Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work (SIC 1743)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	6 499	34 012	774 788	2 438 641	116 078	2 322 563	1 358 017	2	2	1
Corporations	3 231	25 992	649 976	1 901 922	98 484	1 803 438	1 057 775	2	2	2
Individual proprietorships	3 022	7 059	108 375	466 523	16 147	450 376	258 233	4	4	4
Partnerships	229	892	15 042	66 441	1 375	65 067	39 708	14	14	14
Other ²	17	68	1 396	3 755	73	3 682	2 302	22	16	16
Establishments of multiunit companies	51	1 698	50 966	157 292	(S)	146 172	88 509	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	6 448	32 313	723 822	2 281 349	104 958	2 176 391	1 269 508	2	2	2
Carpentry and floor work (SIC 175)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	48 406	226 549	4 553 994	17 279 799	1 912 884	15 366 915	8 925 471	1	1	1
Corporations	21 298	154 436	3 498 563	12 718 566	1 462 903	11 255 663	6 427 412	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	24 551	63 023	912 331	3 936 883	402 785	3 534 098	2 159 933	2	2	2
Partnerships	2 388	8 487	133 672	586 181	45 224	540 957	319 299	5	5	5
Other ²	169	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	36 197	(S)	(S)	(S)	8
Establishments of multiunit companies	320	8 840	247 931	906 178	67 109	839 069	502 709	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	48 086	217 709	4 306 063	16 373 621	1 845 775	14 527 846	8 422 762	1	1	1
Carpentry work (SIC 1751)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	38 210	177 601	3 488 844	12 852 280	1 517 816	11 334 464	6 759 711	1	1	1
Corporations	16 513	118 352	2 625 159	9 135 903	1 114 651	8 021 252	4 729 562	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	19 591	51 917	752 421	3 233 452	364 177	2 869 275	1 762 209	2	2	2
Partnerships	1 951	6 813	104 031	(D)	37 184	(D)	251 572	6	(D)	(D)
Other ²	156	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	243	6 829	190 194	662 198	43 778	618 420	395 072	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	37 967	170 772	3 298 650	12 190 082	1 474 038	10 716 044	6 364 639	1	1	1
Floor laying and other floor work, n.e.c. (SIC 1752)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	10 196	48 948	1 065 150	4 427 519	395 068	4 032 451	2 165 761	1	1	1
Corporations	4 786	36 084	873 403	3 582 663	348 252	3 234 411	1 697 850	2	2	2
Individual proprietorships	4 960	11 106	159 910	703 431	38 608	664 823	397 724	3	3	3
Partnerships	437	1 674	29 641	(D)	8 040	(D)	(S)	10	(D)	(D)
Other ²	13	84	2 195	(D)	168	(D)	2 459	3	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	77	2 012	57 737	243 980	23 331	220 649	107 637	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	10 119	46 937	1 007 413	4 183 539	371 737	3 811 802	2 058 124	1	1	1
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work (SIC 1761)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	27 569	215 545	4 622 510	16 787 979	1 198 147	15 589 833	8 905 974	1	1	1
Corporations	15 990	180 177	4 165 844	14 553 061	1 088 375	13 464 687	7 754 810	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	10 328	30 524	386 449	1 890 822	96 322	1 794 500	976 802	3	3	3
Partnerships	1 080	4 482	63 770	318 158	12 219	305 939	158 916	8	9	9
Other ²	171	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Establishments of multiunit companies	384	13 741	389 012	1 377 022	114 732	1 262 290	796 118	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	27 185	201 804	4 233 498	15 410 957	1 083 415	14 327 543	8 109 856	1	1	1
Concrete work (SIC 1771)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	26 123	192 539	4 038 030	14 422 908	1 243 479	13 179 429	7 703 117	1	1	1
Corporations	14 155	151 285	3 450 845	11 841 032	1 098 171	10 742 861	6 335 734	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	10 600	35 166	491 302	2 151 207	117 852	2 033 354	1 141 753	2	3	3
Partnerships	1 272	5 745	91 483	414 019	26 495	387 524	216 201	7	7	7
Other ²	95	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Establishments of multiunit companies	236	8 105	227 967	901 825	92 164	809 661	523 931	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	25 887	184 434	3 810 063	13 521 082	1 151 315	12 369 767	7 179 186	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1992—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establishments ¹	All employees ^{2*}	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.										
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)—Con.										
Water well drilling (SIC 1781)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	3 638	19 346	443 641	1 727 355	51 357	1 675 998	994 814	2	2	2
Corporations	2 083	15 689	387 028	1 390 487	45 898	1 344 589	813 336	2	2	2
Individual proprietorships	1 347	3 022	45 280	263 943	4 221	259 723	140 453	6	6	6
Partnerships	202	617	11 029	71 348	1 239	70 109	40 029	14	13	13
Other ²	7	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Establishments of multiunit companies	92	2 293	77 728	256 633	10 065	246 568	151 958	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	3 546	17 053	365 913	1 470 722	41 292	1 429 430	842 856	2	2	2
Miscellaneous special trade contractors (SIC 179)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	52 405	467 272	11 297 109	35 883 460	3 248 102	32 635 358	22 324 412	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	35 553	415 974	10 444 590	32 323 586	2 997 451	29 326 134	20 136 033	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	14 547	40 174	611 858	2 636 717	183 677	2 453 040	1 623 212	2	2	2
Partnerships	1 908	7 915	163 671	629 179	41 749	587 430	401 047	5	5	5
Other ²	397	3 208	76 991	293 978	25 224	268 753	164 119	3	1	1
Establishments of multiunit companies	2 033	94 777	2 660 178	8 022 912	695 395	7 327 517	5 278 296	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	50 372	372 495	8 636 932	27 860 548	2 552 707	25 307 841	17 046 116	1	1	1
Structural steel erection (SIC 1791)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	3 792	57 986	1 628 902	4 952 038	465 336	4 486 702	3 020 993	1	1	1
Corporations	3 018	54 184	1 565 602	4 717 188	452 951	4 264 238	2 895 152	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	666	2 696	38 572	135 649	6 556	129 094	85 070	10	10	10
Partnerships	99	821	15 970	(D)	(D)	(D)	36 825	14	(D)	(D)
Other ²	8	285	8 758	(D)	(D)	(D)	3 945	15	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	176	9 516	325 936	1 059 631	85 230	974 401	668 108	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	3 616	48 470	1 302 966	3 892 407	380 106	3 512 301	2 352 885	1	1	1
Glass and glazing work (SIC 1793)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	4 590	32 067	795 946	2 724 467	90 382	2 634 085	1 423 934	1	1	1
Corporations	3 392	28 819	739 288	2 462 838	88 080	2 374 758	1 287 565	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	1 005	2 679	45 017	206 605	1 747	204 859	108 234	6	6	6
Partnerships	170	507	10 200	(D)	(D)	(D)	25 513	17	(D)	(D)
Other ²	23	62	1 441	(D)	(D)	(D)	2 622	20	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	137	2 507	67 541	235 984	14 421	221 563	124 610	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	4 453	29 561	728 405	2 488 483	75 961	2 412 522	1 299 324	1	1	1
Excavation work (SIC 1794)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	13 898	77 126	1 816 814	6 869 692	740 514	6 129 178	4 339 605	1	1	1
Corporations	8 062	61 530	1 552 980	5 590 129	639 288	4 950 841	3 492 435	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	5 361	13 770	226 211	1 086 869	81 081	1 005 787	728 381	4	4	4
Partnerships	430	1 611	33 426	176 532	17 606	158 927	109 792	9	9	10
Other ²	46	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Establishments of multiunit companies	108	3 403	121 167	465 863	75 528	390 335	265 024	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	13 790	73 723	1 695 647	6 403 829	664 986	5 738 843	4 074 581	1	1	1
Wrecking and demolition work (SIC 1795)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	966	13 112	296 028	1 059 133	131 147	927 986	775 026	2	2	2
Corporations	745	12 326	282 215	993 969	122 310	871 659	730 849	2	2	2
Individual proprietorships	189	599	10 263	52 479	8 047	44 432	34 866	8	17	15
Partnerships	28	161	3 094	(D)	(D)	(D)	8 077	25	(D)	(D)
Other ²	4	26	455	(D)	(D)	(D)	1 235	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	44	2 741	66 020	226 464	23 589	202 875	170 338	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	922	10 371	230 008	832 669	107 558	725 111	604 688	2	3	2
Installation or erection of building equipment, n.e.c. (SIC 1796)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	3 889	82 648	2 324 139	6 611 040	478 909	6 132 131	4 494 378	1	(Z)	(Z)
Corporations	3 267	79 612	2 262 336	6 424 562	468 383	5 956 179	4 375 240	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Individual proprietorships	541	1 926	37 080	121 425	4 722	116 703	82 694	8	8	8
Partnerships	60	438	9 381	24 760	1 226	23 533	15 394	11	11	12
Other ²	21	672	15 342	40 293	4 578	35 715	21 051	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of multiunit companies	871	45 836	1 242 553	3 671 649	256 164	3 415 485	2 447 467	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	3 018	36 812	1 081 586	2 939 391	222 745	2 716 646	2 046 911	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

12 LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION

CONSTRUCTION—SUBJECT SERIES

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1992—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establishments ¹	All employees ^{**}	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.										
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)—Con.										
Special trade contractors, n.e.c. (SIC 1799)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	25 270	204 333	4 435 282	13 667 090	1 341 813	12 325 277	8 270 475	1	1	1
Corporations	17 069	179 503	4 042 168	12 134 899	1 226 441	10 908 459	7 354 791	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	6 784	18 505	254 715	1 033 690	81 524	952 166	583 968	4	4	4
Partnerships	1 122	4 377	91 600	309 160	16 317	292 843	205 446	7	7	7
Other ²	296	1 948	46 798	189 340	17 530	171 809	126 269	4	1	1
Establishments of multiunit companies	697	30 775	836 961	2 363 321	240 463	2 122 858	1 602 749	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Establishments of single-unit companies	24 573	173 559	3 598 321	11 303 768	1 101 350	10 202 419	6 667 726	1	1	1

¹Number of establishments in this table represent those in business at any time during the year.

²Includes establishments with other noncorporate forms of organization plus establishments for which information available did not permit classification by legal form of organization.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction. Is composed of three broad categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

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

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for construction work subcontracted out to others include:

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

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

Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building construction:

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C. Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

Publication Program

1992 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Available August 1995) [P] [C]

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

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

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

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

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

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

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

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