

Ohio

1997

Issued March 2000

EC97C23A-OH

1997 Economic Census

Construction

Geographic Area Series



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

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



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U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

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-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

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

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

BASIS OF REPORTING

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

DOLLAR VALUES

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

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

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

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

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

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

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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

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

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

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Construction

SCOPE

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

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

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

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

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

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

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

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

NORTHEAST

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

MIDWEST

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska

North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

SOUTH

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

WEST

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

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

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

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

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

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

DISCLOSURE

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

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

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

Table 1. Employment Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1997

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

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees			Number of construction workers				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
			All	Construction workers	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	All employees	Construction workers		
											A	
OHIO												
23	Construction	26 047	224 302	169 028	147 125	172 771	184 187	172 030	7 067 686	4 917 972	1	
233	Building, developing, & general contracting	7 843	52 970	33 810	31 487	34 152	35 747	33 853	1 650 363	902 210	1	
2331	Land subdivision & land development	271	1 565	313	271	282	352	348	51 289	6 576	7	
23311	Land subdivision & land development	271	1 565	313	271	282	352	348	51 289	6 576	7	
233110	Land subdivision & land development	271	1 565	313	271	282	352	348	51 289	6 576	7	
2332	Residential building construction	5 653	24 792	15 405	14 228	15 666	16 474	15 251	634 956	326 142	2	
23321	Single-family housing construction ..	5 386	22 061	13 926	12 812	14 187	14 942	13 763	562 933	291 466	3	
233210	Single-family housing construction	5 386	22 061	13 926	12 812	14 187	14 942	13 763	562 933	291 466	3	
23322	Multifamily housing construction	267	2 731	1 479	1 416	1 479	1 533	1 488	72 023	34 676	6	
233220	Multifamily housing construction ..	267	2 731	1 479	1 416	1 479	1 533	1 488	72 023	34 676	6	
2333	Nonresidential building construction ...	1 919	26 612	18 092	16 988	18 204	18 921	18 254	964 118	569 492	2	
23331	Mfg & industrial building construction	338	6 899	4 940	4 505	4 919	5 053	5 283	258 581	161 070	5	
233310	Mfg & industrial building construction	338	6 899	4 940	4 505	4 919	5 053	5 283	258 581	161 070	5	
23332	Commercial & institutional building construction	1 582	19 713	13 151	12 483	13 284	13 868	12 971	705 537	408 422	3	
233320	Commercial & institutional building construction	1 582	19 713	13 151	12 483	13 284	13 868	12 971	705 537	408 422	3	
234	Heavy construction	1 522	28 502	22 826	15 997	24 322	26 187	24 796	1 098 367	835 576	3	
2341	Highway, street, bridge, & tunnel construction	469	12 360	9 779	5 107	10 719	12 793	10 499	504 926	388 774	5	
23411	Highway & street construction	397	10 433	8 316	3 993	9 152	11 077	9 041	423 751	330 029	6	
234110	Highway & street construction	397	10 433	8 316	3 993	9 152	11 077	9 041	423 751	330 029	6	
23412	Bridge & tunnel construction	72	1 926	1 464	1 114	1 568	1 716	1 457	81 176	58 745	3	
234120	Bridge & tunnel construction	72	1 926	1 464	1 114	1 568	1 716	1 457	81 176	58 745	3	
2349	Other heavy construction	1 053	16 142	13 046	10 890	13 603	13 394	14 298	593 441	446 802	3	
23491	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction	270	5 062	4 121	3 354	4 295	4 377	4 458	180 730	130 461	10	
234910	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction	270	5 062	4 121	3 354	4 295	4 377	4 458	180 730	130 461	10	
23492	Power & communication transmission line construction	109	1 842	1 507	1 605	1 486	1 508	1 428	53 694	42 124	20	
234920	Power & communication transmission line construction ...	109	1 842	1 507	1 605	1 486	1 508	1 428	53 694	42 124	20	
23493	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction	26	2 811	2 413	1 902	2 810	2 035	2 904	136 151	113 378	2	
234930	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction	26	2 811	2 413	1 902	2 810	2 035	2 904	136 151	113 378	2	
23499	All other heavy construction	649	6 427	5 006	4 029	5 012	5 475	5 508	222 867	160 839	6	
234990	All other heavy construction	649	6 427	5 006	4 029	5 012	5 475	5 508	222 867	160 839	6	
235	Special trade contractors	16 681	142 830	112 393	99 641	114 298	122 252	113 380	4 318 956	3 180 187	1	
2351	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	3 329	34 872	26 575	24 975	26 536	27 775	27 013	1 158 021	841 751	3	
23511	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	3 329	34 872	26 575	24 975	26 536	27 775	27 013	1 158 021	841 751	3	
235110	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	3 329	34 872	26 575	24 975	26 536	27 775	27 013	1 158 021	841 751	3	
2352	Painting & wall covering contractors ...	1 467	7 483	6 083	5 196	6 271	7 184	5 680	178 756	135 174	4	
23521	Painting & wall covering contractors .	1 467	7 483	6 083	5 196	6 271	7 184	5 680	178 756	135 174	4	
235210	Painting & wall covering contractors	1 467	7 483	6 083	5 196	6 271	7 184	5 680	178 756	135 174	4	
2353	Electrical contractors	2 123	24 576	19 113	17 666	18 912	20 220	19 653	861 134	634 667	3	
23531	Electrical contractors	2 123	24 576	19 113	17 666	18 912	20 220	19 653	861 134	634 667	3	
235310	Electrical contractors	2 123	24 576	19 113	17 666	18 912	20 220	19 653	861 134	634 667	3	
2354	Masonry, drywall, insulation, & tile contractors	2 002	17 052	14 734	13 429	15 239	15 868	14 401	467 189	378 707	3	
23541	Masonry & stone contractors	1 212	8 475	7 485	6 268	7 857	8 328	7 486	222 883	187 440	3	
235410	Masonry & stone contractors	1 212	8 475	7 485	6 268	7 857	8 328	7 486	222 883	187 440	3	
23542	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors	638	7 610	6 480	6 486	6 611	6 741	6 080	216 735	169 846	5	
235420	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors	638	7 610	6 480	6 486	6 611	6 741	6 080	216 735	169 846	5	
23543	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors	152	967	770	674	771	798	835	27 571	21 422	11	
235430	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors	152	967	770	674	771	798	835	27 571	21 422	11	
2355	Carpentry & floor contractors	2 251	11 691	8 933	8 217	8 922	9 402	9 191	274 774	195 924	4	
23551	Carpentry contractors	1 878	9 250	7 148	6 538	7 185	7 491	7 378	205 576	151 909	5	
235510	Carpentry contractors	1 878	9 250	7 148	6 538	7 185	7 491	7 378	205 576	151 909	5	
23552	Floor laying & other floor contractors	372	2 440	1 785	1 679	1 737	1 911	1 813	69 198	44 015	7	
235520	Floor laying & other floor contractors	372	2 440	1 785	1 679	1 737	1 911	1 813	69 198	44 015	7	

Table 1. Employment Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1997—Con.

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

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Number of construction workers				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
			All	Construction workers	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	All employees	Construction workers		
												A
	OHIO—Con.											
23	Construction—Con.											
235	Special trade contractors—Con.											
2356	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	1 614	12 827	10 314	8 726	10 602	11 664	10 265	317 687	221 496	4	
23561	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	1 614	12 827	10 314	8 726	10 602	11 664	10 265	317 687	221 496	4	
235610	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	1 614	12 827	10 314	8 726	10 602	11 664	10 265	317 687	221 496	4	
2357	Concrete contractors	1 527	13 236	11 057	7 555	12 001	13 051	11 620	403 125	312 556	5	
23571	Concrete contractors	1 527	13 236	11 057	7 555	12 001	13 051	11 620	403 125	312 556	5	
235710	Concrete contractors	1 527	13 236	11 057	7 555	12 001	13 051	11 620	403 125	312 556	5	
2358	Water well drilling contractors	85	438	305	298	308	308	305	12 476	8 581	6	
23581	Water well drilling contractors	85	438	305	298	308	308	305	12 476	8 581	6	
235810	Water well drilling contractors	85	438	305	298	308	308	305	12 476	8 581	6	
2359	Other special trade contractors	2 284	20 655	15 280	13 580	15 506	16 782	15 253	645 794	451 329	3	
23591	Structural steel erection contractors	166	3 227	2 643	2 281	2 567	3 186	2 538	111 201	83 094	4	
235910	Structural steel erection contractors	166	3 227	2 643	2 281	2 567	3 186	2 538	111 201	83 094	4	
23592	Glass & glazing contractors	152	1 069	667	627	640	694	706	29 749	17 354	12	
235920	Glass & glazing contractors	152	1 069	667	627	640	694	706	29 749	17 354	12	
23593	Excavation contractors	840	5 636	4 413	3 798	4 605	4 855	4 395	169 649	129 346	5	
235930	Excavation contractors	840	5 636	4 413	3 798	4 605	4 855	4 395	169 649	129 346	5	
23594	Wrecking & demolition contractors	66	764	572	531	512	593	653	23 483	16 044	4	
235940	Wrecking & demolition contractors	66	764	572	531	512	593	653	23 483	16 044	4	
23595	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors	186	3 250	2 426	2 393	2 449	2 453	2 410	143 022	103 665	1	
235950	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors	186	3 250	2 426	2 393	2 449	2 453	2 410	143 022	103 665	1	
23599	All other special trade contractors	873	6 708	4 559	3 950	4 733	5 000	4 551	168 689	101 827	9	
235990	All other special trade contractors	873	6 708	4 559	3 950	4 733	5 000	4 551	168 689	101 827	9	

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

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

NAICS code	Industry	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Rental cost of machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	G
OHIO											
23	Construction	33 174 508	24 547 928	15 245 234	9 746 237	8 626 581	496 408	565 179	4 647 047	1	2
233	Building, developing, & general contracting .	14 112 416	7 714 405	4 639 875	3 303 437	6 398 011	96 376	117 946	881 018	2	3
2331	Land subdivision & land development	448 077	364 821	337 691	62 711	83 256	S	10 095	71 500	9	12
23311	Land subdivision & land development . .	448 077	364 821	337 691	62 711	83 256	S	10 095	71 500	9	12
233110	Land subdivision & land development	448 077	364 821	337 691	62 711	83 256	S	10 095	71 500	9	12
2332	Residential building construction	6 116 530	3 931 168	2 109 120	1 896 357	2 185 362	27 727	47 326	345 547	3	4
23321	Single-family housing construction	5 398 843	3 606 618	1 977 162	1 675 721	1 792 225	24 895	42 118	310 515	3	4
233210	Single-family housing construction	5 398 843	3 606 618	1 977 162	1 675 721	1 792 225	24 895	42 118	310 515	3	4
23322	Multifamily housing construction	717 687	324 550	131 958	220 636	393 137	2 832	5 208	35 032	12	22
233220	Multifamily housing construction	717 687	324 550	131 958	220 636	393 137	2 832	5 208	35 032	12	22
2333	Nonresidential building construction	7 547 809	3 418 416	2 193 064	1 344 368	4 129 393	62 905	60 525	463 972	3	4
23331	Mfg & industrial building construction . .	1 865 604	922 986	534 338	404 256	942 618	23 955	18 041	141 858	9	9
233310	Mfg & industrial building construction	1 865 604	922 986	534 338	404 256	942 618	23 955	18 041	141 858	9	9
23332	Commercial & institutional building construction	5 682 205	2 495 430	1 658 726	940 113	3 186 775	38 950	42 484	322 114	2	5
233320	Commercial & institutional building construction	5 682 205	2 495 430	1 658 726	940 113	3 186 775	38 950	42 484	322 114	2	5
234	Heavy construction	4 788 284	3 882 163	2 399 579	1 508 734	906 121	145 175	154 527	1 493 077	3	5
2341	Highway, street, bridge, & tunnel construction	2 595 680	2 058 985	1 146 182	D	536 695	63 627	69 111	813 302	4	6
23411	Highway & street construction	2 229 944	1 803 392	997 514	817 514	426 552	52 014	60 554	727 841	4	7
234110	Highway & street construction	2 229 944	1 803 392	997 514	817 514	426 552	52 014	60 554	727 841	4	7
23412	Bridge & tunnel construction	365 736	255 593	148 668	D	110 143	11 613	8 557	85 460	2	3
234120	Bridge & tunnel construction	365 736	255 593	148 668	D	110 143	11 613	8 557	85 460	2	3
2349	Other heavy construction	2 192 604	1 823 178	1 253 397	D	369 426	81 549	85 416	679 775	4	8
23491	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction . .	704 815	601 142	394 874	211 891	103 674	25 404	33 766	250 044	10	15
234910	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction	704 815	601 142	394 874	211 891	103 674	25 404	33 766	250 044	10	15
23492	Power & communication transmission line construction	163 897	148 347	117 042	31 317	15 550	S	9 430	66 576	23	37
234920	Power & communication transmission line construction	163 897	148 347	117 042	31 317	15 550	S	9 430	66 576	23	37
23493	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction	316 672	271 025	218 654	D	45 646	10 742	3 462	34 724	2	9
234930	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction	316 672	271 025	218 654	D	45 646	10 742	3 462	34 724	2	9
23499	All other heavy construction	1 007 220	802 664	522 827	283 831	204 556	37 817	38 758	328 431	5	11
234990	All other heavy construction	1 007 220	802 664	522 827	283 831	204 556	37 817	38 758	328 431	5	11
235	Special trade contractors	14 273 809	12 951 360	8 205 780	4 934 067	1 322 449	254 856	292 706	2 272 952	1	3
2351	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	3 847 492	3 363 445	2 052 205	1 349 187	484 047	57 371	58 035	451 005	2	8
23511	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	3 847 492	3 363 445	2 052 205	1 349 187	484 047	57 371	58 035	451 005	2	8
235110	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	3 847 492	3 363 445	2 052 205	1 349 187	484 047	57 371	58 035	451 005	2	8
2352	Painting & wall covering contractors	482 849	458 051	333 168	126 144	24 799	9 634	15 076	92 712	6	14
23521	Painting & wall covering contractors	482 849	458 051	333 168	126 144	24 799	9 634	15 076	92 712	6	14
235210	Painting & wall covering contractors	482 849	458 051	333 168	126 144	24 799	9 634	15 076	92 712	6	14
2353	Electrical contractors	2 449 981	2 341 660	1 484 990	882 427	108 322	30 253	41 144	293 312	3	6
23531	Electrical contractors	2 449 981	2 341 660	1 484 990	882 427	108 322	30 253	41 144	293 312	3	6
235310	Electrical contractors	2 449 981	2 341 660	1 484 990	882 427	108 322	30 253	41 144	293 312	3	6
2354	Masonry, drywall, insulation, & tile contractors	1 405 631	1 280 635	837 630	453 145	124 997	22 405	18 577	157 173	3	6
23541	Masonry & stone contractors	660 511	614 395	421 445	199 255	46 116	13 712	12 244	94 381	4	7
235410	Masonry & stone contractors	660 511	614 395	421 445	199 255	46 116	13 712	12 244	94 381	4	7
23542	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors	661 986	587 849	369 506	222 178	74 137	7 919	5 327	54 836	4	11
235420	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors	661 986	587 849	369 506	222 178	74 137	7 919	5 327	54 836	4	11
23543	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors	83 134	78 391	46 679	31 712	4 743	773	1 007	7 956	11	24
235430	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors	83 134	78 391	46 679	31 712	4 743	773	1 007	7 956	11	24
2355	Carpentry & floor contractors	1 029 439	892 530	551 562	362 803	136 910	15 993	12 053	94 090	3	9
23551	Carpentry contractors	780 733	668 389	428 715	256 187	112 344	12 369	9 284	70 000	4	11
235510	Carpentry contractors	780 733	668 389	428 715	256 187	112 344	12 369	9 284	70 000	4	11
23552	Floor laying & other floor contractors . . .	248 706	224 141	122 847	106 615	24 565	3 624	2 770	24 090	4	11
235520	Floor laying & other floor contractors . . .	248 706	224 141	122 847	106 615	24 565	3 624	2 770	24 090	4	11
2356	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	1 162 241	1 067 866	642 878	437 634	94 375	15 733	18 206	150 770	4	9
23561	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	1 162 241	1 067 866	642 878	437 634	94 375	15 733	18 206	150 770	4	9
235610	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	1 162 241	1 067 866	642 878	437 634	94 375	15 733	18 206	150 770	4	9
2357	Concrete contractors	1 586 535	1 477 323	840 406	645 034	109 213	28 631	41 008	337 396	7	9
23571	Concrete contractors	1 586 535	1 477 323	840 406	645 034	109 213	28 631	41 008	337 396	7	9
235710	Concrete contractors	1 586 535	1 477 323	840 406	645 034	109 213	28 631	41 008	337 396	7	9
2358	Water well drilling contractors	41 659	41 130	28 736	15 284	529	771	1 933	23 102	7	15
23581	Water well drilling contractors	41 659	41 130	28 736	15 284	529	771	1 933	23 102	7	15
235810	Water well drilling contractors	41 659	41 130	28 736	15 284	529	771	1 933	23 102	7	15

Table 2. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1997—Con.

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

NAICS code	Industry	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Rental cost of machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	G
	OHIO—Con.										
23	Construction—Con.										
235	Special trade contractors—Con.										
2359	Other special trade contractors	2 267 980	2 028 721	1 434 205	662 411	239 259	74 067	86 674	673 393	3	8
23591	Structural steel erection contractors ...	410 911	356 918	240 974	122 226	53 994	11 853	5 633	48 903	4	5
235910	Structural steel erection contractors .	410 911	356 918	240 974	122 226	53 994	11 853	5 633	48 903	4	5
23592	Glass & glazing contractors	108 220	104 333	62 374	49 904	\$3 886	2 469	1 664	19 618	12	33
235920	Glass & glazing contractors	108 220	104 333	62 374	49 904	\$3 886	2 469	1 664	19 618	12	33
23593	Excavation contractors	734 646	631 697	432 123	219 786	102 950	36 226	51 582	394 230	8	13
235930	Excavation contractors	734 646	631 697	432 123	219 786	102 950	36 226	51 582	394 230	8	13
23594	Wrecking & demolition contractors	86 737	78 356	66 075	13 867	8 381	3 301	2 767	43 220	3	1
235940	Wrecking & demolition contractors ..	86 737	78 356	66 075	13 867	8 381	3 301	2 767	43 220	3	1
23595	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors	406 010	367 838	298 086	76 361	38 172	7 990	11 727	67 718	1	1
235950	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors	406 010	367 838	298 086	76 361	38 172	7 990	11 727	67 718	1	1
23599	All other special trade contractors	521 456	489 579	334 573	180 267	31 876	12 228	13 301	99 704	7	11
235990	All other special trade contractors ...	521 456	489 579	334 573	180 267	31 876	12 228	13 301	99 704	7	11

Table 3. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1997

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

Item	Value	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	Item	Value	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
OHIO			OHIO—Con.		
Number of establishments in business during year	26 047	Z	Selected costs—Con.		
Number of proprietors and working partners	10 427	3	Cost of selected power, fuels, and lubricants	366 467	1
Total number of employees	224 302	1	Cost of electricity	67 462	3
Number of construction workers in March	147 125	1	Cost of natural gas and manufactured gas	21 710	8
Number of construction workers in May	172 771	1	Cost of gasoline and diesel fuel	259 442	1
Number of construction workers in August	184 187	1	Cost of on-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel	187 416	2
Number of construction workers in November	172 030	1	Cost of off-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel	72 026	3
Average number of construction workers	169 028	1	Cost of all other fuels and lubricants	17 853	6
Number of other employees in March	55 380	1	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	496 408	2
Number of other employees in May	54 900	1	Rental cost for machinery and equipment	349 522	3
Number of other employees in August	55 785	1	Rental cost for buildings	146 886	2
Number of other employees in November	55 031	1	Selected purchased services	495 105	1
Average number of other employees	55 274	1	Purchased communication services	164 245	2
Payroll, all employees	7 067 686	1	Cost of repairs to buildings and other structures	34 491	4
Payroll, construction workers	4 917 972	1	Cost of repairs to machinery and equipment	296 370	2
Payroll, other employees	2 149 714	1	Value of construction work	33 174 508	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	1 440 929	1	Value of construction work on government owned projects	7 049 269	2
Fringe benefits, all employees	1 797 017	1	Value of construction work on federally owned projects	1 005 482	5
Legally required expenditures	1 034 413	1	Value of construction work on state and locally owned projects	6 043 787	2
Voluntary expenditures	762 605	1	Value of construction work on privately owned projects	26 125 240	1
Value of business done	33 618 052	1	Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	4 246 427	2
Value of construction work	33 174 508	1	Capital expenditures, other than land	565 179	2
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	9 137 582	2	Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	164 560	3
Other business receipts	443 544	5	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	4 647 047	2
Net value of construction	24 547 928	1	Depreciation charges during year	484 145	3
Value added	15 245 234	1	Number of establishments with inventories	6 535	3
Selected costs	18 372 818	1	Value of construction work for establishments with inventories	13 587 494	2
Cost of materials, components, and supplies	9 379 770	1	End of 1997, inventories of materials and supplies	424 031	4
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	8 626 581	2	End of 1996, inventories of materials and supplies	426 645	5
			Number of establishments with no inventories	10 768	2
			Value of construction work for establishments with no inventories	13 507 285	2
			Number of establishments not reporting inventories	8 743	3
			Value of construction work for establishments not reporting inventories	6 079 730	3

Table 4. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1997

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

Employment size class	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Dollar value of business done	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	B	F
OHIO											
Total	26 047	224 302	7 067 686	33 618 052	33 174 508	24 547 928	15 245 234	9 746 237	8 626 581	1	1
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	15 578	29 447	576 796	3 763 971	3 716 824	3 010 391	1 811 473	1 246 065	706 433	2	3
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	5 172	32 475	800 343	3 901 051	3 856 165	3 028 255	1 836 354	1 236 787	827 910	3	4
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	2 900	38 451	1 120 723	5 010 306	4 918 547	3 699 690	2 269 229	1 522 219	1 218 858	4	4
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1 763	52 202	1 777 928	7 890 997	7 784 063	5 779 079	3 561 623	2 324 390	2 004 984	3	2
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	418	27 898	1 040 484	4 860 909	4 799 211	3 520 330	2 238 001	1 344 028	1 278 880	2	2
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	169	24 654	964 262	4 350 960	4 290 752	2 836 145	1 768 377	1 127 976	1 454 607	Z	Z
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	35	11 192	461 529	2 590 404	D	1 751 525	1 184 358	D	D	Z	Z
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	10	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 employees or more	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Dollar Value of Business Done Size Class: 1997

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

Dollar value size class	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Dollar value of business done	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	B	F
OHIO											
Total	26 047	224 302	7 067 686	33 618 052	33 174 508	24 547 928	15 245 234	9 746 237	8 626 581	1	1
Establishments with value of business done less than \$25,000	1 043	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Establishments with value of business done \$25,000 to \$49,999	1 353	1 373	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	14	S
Establishments with value of business done \$50,000 to \$99,999	3 062	4 657	57 493	226 377	224 698	207 887	135 127	S	S	8	6
Establishments with value of business done \$100,000 to \$249,999	6 876	17 270	279 580	1 119 245	1 109 609	1 027 536	677 936	359 236	S	5	4
Establishments with value of business done \$250,000 to \$499,999	4 771	20 674	429 141	1 664 455	1 639 343	1 470 529	928 240	567 401	168 814	5	4
Establishments with value of business done \$500,000 to \$999,999	3 557	27 279	671 897	2 492 927	2 447 187	2 146 010	1 380 530	811 219	301 177	5	4
Establishments with value of business done \$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	2 902	38 640	1 127 060	4 552 016	4 488 236	3 726 996	2 293 794	1 496 983	761 240	4	4
Establishments with value of business done \$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	1 289	30 102	1 055 239	4 478 039	4 415 775	3 419 971	2 064 656	1 417 579	995 804	4	4
Establishments with value of business done \$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	670	26 757	1 020 824	4 595 423	4 505 708	3 504 162	2 091 731	1 502 146	1 001 546	2	4
Establishments with value of business done \$10,000,000 or more	522	57 083	2 409 469	14 425 106	14 280 164	8 985 415	5 633 053	3 497 305	5 294 749	1	1

Table 6. **Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Geographic Location of Construction Work: 1997**

[Thousand dollars unless otherwise noted. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to the geographic location of construction work. Data are not shown for those geographic locations in which construction work is relatively insignificant. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A.]

Geographic location of construction work	Value of construction work	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
OHIO		
Total	33 174 508	1
Construction work done in Indiana	515 816	4
Construction work done in Kentucky	628 238	3
Construction work done in Michigan	346 775	6
Construction work done in Ohio	29 887 760	1
Construction work done in Pennsylvania	232 866	8
Construction work done in West Virginia	245 970	8

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

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

Type of construction	Value of construction work				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C	D
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
OHIO								
Total	33 174 508	19 964 193	8 733 836	4 214 322	1	1	1	3
Building construction, total	26 183 109	16 352 886	6 832 176	2 998 047	1	1	2	2
Single-family houses, detached and attached	8 905 402	6 419 699	1 585 634	900 069	2	2	4	5
Single-family houses, detached	7 808 315	5 678 007	1 371 313	758 996	2	2	5	5
Single-family houses, attached	1 097 087	741 692	214 321	141 074	6	7	13	11
Apartment buildings, apartment type condominiums and cooperatives	1 326 336	943 314	242 814	140 207	8	10	12	8
Manufacturing and light industrial buildings	3 588 728	1 577 945	1 259 261	751 522	2	3	4	5
Manufacturing and light industrial warehouses	1 249 625	831 525	317 624	100 476	8	9	10	5
Hotels and motels	551 058	424 666	88 630	37 762	6	8	5	7
Office buildings	2 259 976	1 225 617	764 342	270 016	3	3	6	4
All other commercial buildings, nec	2 921 962	1 800 798	800 926	320 238	3	3	4	9
Commercial warehouses	662 713	443 919	145 733	73 061	5	5	9	15
Religious buildings	482 226	242 337	188 331	51 558	4	3	8	8
Educational buildings	1 670 304	889 979	643 086	137 239	3	3	4	5
Health care and institutional buildings	1 600 422	916 940	557 138	126 344	2	2	4	7
Public safety buildings	363 836	242 708	97 412	23 715	5	5	7	7
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	285 002	193 776	74 242	16 984	7	7	9	11
Other building construction	315 520	199 663	67 002	48 855	9	13	6	23
Nonbuilding construction, total	6 729 243	3 611 308	1 901 660	1 216 275	2	4	4	7
Highways, streets, and related work	2 266 960	1 186 483	776 789	303 689	4	8	7	8
Private driveways and parking areas	698 946	399 825	134 745	164 377	14	21	16	18
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	474 758	172 516	220 633	81 609	3	6	4	7
Bridges and elevated highways	457 318	163 311	217 891	76 116	3	6	4	8
Tunnels	17 440	9 204	2 743	5 493	12	16	22	13
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	1 032 138	661 011	183 266	187 860	9	7	11	36
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	617 323	430 866	125 183	61 274	7	7	11	10
Water mains and related facilities	414 815	230 145	58 084	126 586	17	6	16	53
Power and communication transmission lines, cables, towers, and related facilities	291 042	168 508	S	36 454	14	10	S	15
Power plants	164 503	39 635	54 737	70 131	1	2	2	2
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc	449 466	91 216	155 573	202 677	5	10	8	2
Sewage and water treatment plants	497 304	330 026	136 509	30 769	2	3	4	7
Sewage treatment plants	314 097	229 734	66 435	17 927	2	2	5	10
Water treatment plants	183 207	100 292	70 074	12 841	4	6	4	9
Other nonbuilding construction, nec	854 125	562 088	153 327	138 710	8	9	10	11
Construction work, nsk	262 158	X	X	X	4	X	X	X

Table 8. Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll by Kind-of-Business Activity: 1997

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

Primary and other kinds of business activities	Dollar value of business done	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
OHIO		
Total	33 618 052	1
Building, developing, and general contracting, total	13 878 914	2
Building construction on land owned by others—general contractor or design-builder	7 818 795	2
Building construction on land owned by you, for sale	2 545 126	3
Construction management—buildings	1 048 965	2
Remodeling—general contractor or design-builder	1 941 961	3
Subdividing/developing land owned by you into lots for sale	524 067	7
Heavy construction, total	4 677 766	3
Excavation work, earthmoving or land clearing contractor, not connected with buildings	543 436	6
Heavy construction contractor	1 911 205	4
Highway and street general contractor	1 349 831	8
Paving contractor—asphalt or concrete for highways, streets, or airport runways	873 293	9
Special trade contractors, total	10 703 786	1
Asphalt contractor, private driveways and parking areas	458 705	14
Carpentry contractor	541 793	4
Concrete contractor, except paving of roads, highways, and streets	822 891	4
Drywall contractor	367 822	7
Electric power installation and service contractor, including lighting	1 825 624	3
Excavation work: earthmoving or land clearing contractor, connected with buildings	679 946	12
Framing contractor	162 620	12
Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning contractor (HVAC)	1 444 407	5
Masonry contractor: brick or block	440 432	4
Mechanical contractor	739 047	6
Millwright and machine rigging contractor	272 118	2
Painting contractor	381 578	4
Plumbing contractor	1 007 111	7
Roofing contractor	742 138	5
Siding contractor	209 577	17
Structural steel erection contractor	282 281	8
Telecommunications installation and service	325 697	5
Other construction activities, nec	3 756 652	2
Other business activities secondary to construction activities, total	424 621	5
Other business activities, secondary to construction activities, nec	424 621	5
Kind of business activity, nsk	176 316	4

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

ALL EMPLOYEES

Comprise all full-time and part-time employees on the payroll of construction establishments, who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are not. Number of employees is the sum of all employees during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

Includes all payroll workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category and are included in the other employees category.

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

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

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

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

COST OF ELECTRICITY (\$1,000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Includes the costs for materials, components, and supplies used by establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings, structures, or other facilities and costs for materials bought and resold to others. Also includes costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use. Supplies include expendable tools which are charged to current accounts. Freight and other direct charges representing only that amount paid after discounts, and the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Excluded from this item are the cost of fuels, lubricants, electric energy, industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment such as printing presses; computer systems, that are not an integral part of a structure; and materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

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

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

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

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

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

Includes the cost of all repairs made to structures by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of repairs necessary to maintain property. It excludes the cost of improvements that increase the value of property or the cost of adapting it for another use. Such costs are included in capital expenditures.

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

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

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

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

DEPRECIATION CHARGES DURING YEAR (\$1,000)

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

DOLLAR VALUE SIZE CLASS

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

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

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

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

The inventories of materials and supplies owned at the end of the reporting year by establishments with payroll. Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials which are owned by others but held by the reporting establishment. Builders who build on their own account for sale were requested to exclude work in progress and finished units not sold from inventories. Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL (\$1,000)

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

FRINGE BENEFITS (\$1,000)

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

LEGALLY REQUIRED EXPENDITURES (\$1,000)

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

LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

Location of construction work refers to the state location where construction work is done. A construction establishment can be physically located in one state and perform construction activities in another state(s). Location of construction work identifies the state where construction work was done, not the actual physical location of the establishment.

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

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

NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS: QUARTERLY PAY PERIOD

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

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

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

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING INVENTORIES

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

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH INVENTORIES

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

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH NO INVENTORIES

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

NUMBER OF OTHER EMPLOYEES: QUARTERLY PAY PERIOD

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

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS AND WORKING PARTNERS

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

OTHER BUSINESS RECEIPTS (\$1,000)

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

OTHER EMPLOYEES

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

PAYROLL (\$1,000)

Includes the gross earnings paid in the reporting year to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, prior to deductions such as

employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if unincorporated.

PAYROLL: CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (\$1,000)

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

PAYROLL: OTHER EMPLOYEES (\$1,000)

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

PRIMARY AND OTHER KINDS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

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

PURCHASED COMMUNICATION SERVICES (\$1,000)

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

RENTAL COSTS FOR BUILDINGS (\$1,000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SELECTED COSTS (\$1,000)

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

SELECTED PURCHASED SERVICES (\$1,000)

Includes all costs for communication and repair to buildings and other structure services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside companies or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of repairs necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increase the value of property or the cost of adapting it for another use. Such costs are included in capital expenditures.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

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

other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. If respondents worked on more than one type of building or structure in a multibuilding complex, they were instructed to report separately for each building or type of structure. If they worked on a building that had more than one purpose; i.e., office and residential, or commercial, they were to classify the building by major purpose. In addition, all respondents were requested to report the percentage of the value of construction work done for new construction, additions, alterations, or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair work for each of these types.

Building Construction

- **Single-family houses, detached.** Includes all fully detached residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums.** Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings, apartment type condominiums, and cooperatives.** Includes apartment rentals, high-rise, low-rise, or any structures containing two or more housing units other than attached single-family houses.
- **All other residential buildings.** Includes dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Manufacturing and light industrial buildings.** Includes all manufacturing and light industrial buildings and plants that are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that industrial parks should be classified under its primary usage such as warehouses, office space, commercial or industrial type buildings. Heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes are not included in this category but are reported under non-building construction.
- **Manufacturing and light industrial warehouses.** Includes all warehouses which are intended for industrial activities.
- **Hotels and motels.** Includes hotels, motels, bed-and-breakfast inns, and tourist cabins intended for transient accommodations. Also included are hotel and motel conference centers.

- **Office buildings.** Includes all buildings that are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices. Also included are banks or financial buildings that are three stories or more. Medical office buildings are reported under hospitals and institutional buildings.
 - **All other commercial buildings, nec (not elsewhere classified) such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations.** Includes all buildings that are intended for use primarily in the retail and service trades. For example, shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, auto service stations, and one or two story bank or financial institutions.
 - **Commercial warehouses.** Includes distribution buildings and mini-storage units intended for commercial use. Also included are storage warehouses.
 - **Religious buildings.** Includes all buildings that are intended for religious services or functions such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.
 - **Educational buildings.** Includes all buildings that are used directly in administrative and instructional activities such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums, and art galleries, as well as laboratories that are not a part of a manufacturing or commercial establishment, are also included.
 - **Health care and institutional buildings.** Includes hospitals, medical office buildings and all other buildings that are intended to provide health and institutional care such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
 - **Public safety buildings.** Included detention centers, prisons, fire stations, and rescue squad buildings.
 - **Farm buildings, nonresidential.** Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
 - **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings.** Includes buildings that are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities such as sports arenas, convention centers, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, fitness centers, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
 - **Other building construction.** Includes all types of residential and nonresidential building construction not shown elsewhere.
- Nonbuilding Construction**
- **Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guardrails, highway signs, and lighting.** Includes streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, culverts, right-of-way drainage, erosion control, and lighting. Also includes earthwork protective structures when used in connection with road improvements.
 - **Airport runways and related work.** Includes runways, taxiways, aprons, and related work.
 - **Private driveways and parking areas.** Includes all nonstructural parking areas and private driveways of all surface types.
 - **Bridges and elevated highways.** Includes viaducts and overpasses, roads, highways, railroads, and causeways built on structural supports.
 - **Tunnels.** Includes highway, pedestrian, railroad, and water distribution tunnels.
 - **Sewers, sewer lines, septic tanks, and related facilities.** Includes sanitary and storm sewers, pumping stations, septic systems, and related facilities.
 - **Water mains and related facilities.** Includes water supply systems, pumping stations, and related facilities.
 - **Pipeline construction other than sewer or water lines.** Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
 - **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities.** Includes electric power lines, telephone and telegraph lines, fiber optic cables, cable television lines, television and radio towers, and electric light and power facilities.
 - **Power plants and cogeneration plants, except hydroelectric.** Includes electric and steam generating plants, cogenerating plants, and nuclear plants.
 - **Power plant, hydroelectric.** Includes all types of hydroelectric power generating plants.
 - **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.** Includes coke ovens and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
 - **Sewage treatment plants.** Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
 - **Water treatment plants.** Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
 - **Urban mass transit.** Includes subways, street cars, and light rail systems.
 - **Railroad construction.** Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers for systems other than urban mass transit.
 - **Conservation and development construction.** Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, levees, jetties, breakwaters, and flood control projects.

- **Dam and reservoir construction.** Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
- **Dry/Solid waste disposal.** Includes all dry/solid waste disposal sites where non hazardous waste is buried.
- **Harbor and port facilities.** Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Marine construction.** Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, and locks.
- **Outdoor swimming pools.** Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Water storage facilities.** Includes aqueducts, water towers, and water tanks.
- **Tank storage facilities other than water.** Includes gasoline and oil storage tanks.
- **Fencing.** Includes all types of fencing.
- **Recreational facilities.** Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
- **Billboards.** Includes all type of billboards.
- **Heavy military construction.** Includes all military nonbuilding such as missile sites and testing facilities, launch sites and underground command centers.
- **Ships.** Includes special trade contractors working on ships and boats such as painters, carpenters, joiners, electricians, etc.
- **Oilfields.** The majority of construction work occurring in oil fields is classified in Sector 21, Mining. For example, pipeline construction on oil and gas leases are classified in mining only up to the point where the distribution company takes over. At that point, pipeline construction activity is classified in Sector 23, Construction. Some secondary mining construction activities are classified in the construction sector. Examples of this include: road construction; land clearing contracting; land drainage contracting; and land leveling contracting.
- **Other nonbuilding construction, nec.** Includes all types of nonbuilding construction not elsewhere classified.

VALUE ADDED (\$1,000)

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

VALUE OF BUSINESS DONE (\$1,000)

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

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

Includes the value of construction work done by general contractors, heavy construction contractors, and special trades contractors. Included are new construction, additions, alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Also includes the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves. Speculative builders were instructed to include the value of buildings and other structures built or being built for sale in the reporting year, but not sold. They were to include the costs of such construction plus normal profit. Also included is the cost of construction work done on buildings for rent or lease. Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of construction components such as plumbing, heating, and central air-conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies, elevators or escalators were instructed to include both the value for the installation and the receipts covering the price of the items installed. Excluded are the cost of industrial and other special machinery and equipment that are not an integral part of a structure, and value of work done from business operations in foreign countries.

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

Includes construction work which adds to the value or useful life of an existing building or structure or that adapts a building or structure to a new or different use. Included are major replacements of building systems, such as the installation of a new roof or heating system and the resurfacing of streets or highways. This contrasts to the repair of a hole in a roof or the routine patching of highways and streets that would be classified as maintenance and repair.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Includes the complete, original building of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning supplies and equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Includes the value of construction work done by reporting establishments as subcontractors to other contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total value of construction work accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported value of construction work to develop a value for this item.

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

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

VOLUNTARY EXPENDITURES (\$1,000)

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

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

23 CONSTRUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

233 Building, Developing, and General Contracting

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

2331 Land Subdivision and Land Development

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

23311 Land Subdivision and Land Development

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

233110 Land Subdivision and Land Development

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

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

6552 Land subdividers and developers, except cemeteries

2332 Residential Building Construction

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

23321 Single-Family Housing Construction

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

233210 Single-Family Housing Construction

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

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

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

23322 Multifamily Housing Construction

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

233220 Multifamily Housing Construction

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

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

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

2333 Nonresidential Building Construction

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

23331 Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction

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

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

233310 Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction

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

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

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

23332 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction

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

233320 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction

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

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

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

234 Heavy Construction

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

2341 Highway, Street, Bridge, and Tunnel Construction

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

23411 Highway and Street Construction

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

234110 Highway and Street Construction

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

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

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

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

23412 Bridge and Tunnel Construction

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

234120 Bridge and Tunnel Construction

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

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

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

2349 Other Heavy Construction

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

23491 Water, Sewer, and Pipeline Construction

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

234910 Water, Sewer, and Pipeline Construction

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

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

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

23492 Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction

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

234920 Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction

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

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

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

23493 Industrial Nonbuilding Structure Construction

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

234930 Industrial Nonbuilding Structure Construction

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

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

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

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

23499 All Other Heavy Construction

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

234990 All Other Heavy Construction

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

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

1629 Heavy construction, n.e.c. (pt)

7353 Heavy construction equipment, rental and leasing (pt)

8741 Management services (pt)

235 Special Trade Contractors

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

2351 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

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

23511 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

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

235110 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

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

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

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

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

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

2352 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

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

23521 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

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

235210 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

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

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

1721 Painting and paper hanging special trade contractors

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

2353 Electrical Contractors

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

23531 Electrical Contractors

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

235310 Electrical Contractors

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

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

1731 Electrical work special trade contractors

2354 Masonry, Drywall, Insulation, and Tile Contractors

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

23541 Masonry and Stone Contractors

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

235410 Masonry and Stone Contractors

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

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

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

23542 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors

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

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

235420 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors

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

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

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

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

1771 Concrete work special trade contractors (pt)

23543 Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors

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

235430 Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors

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

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

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

2355 Carpentry and Floor Contractors

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

23551 Carpentry Contractors

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

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

235510 Carpentry Contractors

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

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

1751 Carpentry work special trade contractors

23552 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors

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

235520 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors

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

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

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

2356 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

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

23561 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

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

235610 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

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

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

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

2357 Concrete Contractors

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

23571 Concrete Contractors

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

235710 Concrete Contractors

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

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

1771 Concrete work special trade contractors (pt)

2358 Water Well Drilling Contractors

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

23581 Water Well Drilling Contractors

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

235810 Water Well Drilling Contractors

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

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

1781 Water well drilling special trade contractors

2359 Other Special Trade Contractors

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

23591 Structural Steel Erection Contractors

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

235910 Structural Steel Erection Contractors

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

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

1791 Structural steel erection special trade contractors

23592 Glass and Glazing Contractors

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

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

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

1793 Glass and glazing work special trade contractors

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

23593 Excavation Contractors

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

235930 Excavation Contractors

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

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

1794 Excavation work special trade contractors

23594 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors

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

235940 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors

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

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

1795 Wrecking and demolition work special trade contractors

23595 Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors

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

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

235950 Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors

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

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

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

23599 All Other Special Trade Contractors

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

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

235990 All Other Special Trade Contractors

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

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

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

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

THE SAMPLE FRAME

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

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

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

SAMPLE SELECTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATION AND VARIANCES

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

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

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The construction sector is conducted on an establishment basis. A construction establishment is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business where the usual business activities related to construction

are conducted. With some exceptions, a relatively permanent office is one which has been established for the management of more than one project or job and which is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such establishment activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, purchasing, supervising, and operation of the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites. Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site.

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

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

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

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

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

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

