

# 1992

## Census of Construction Industries

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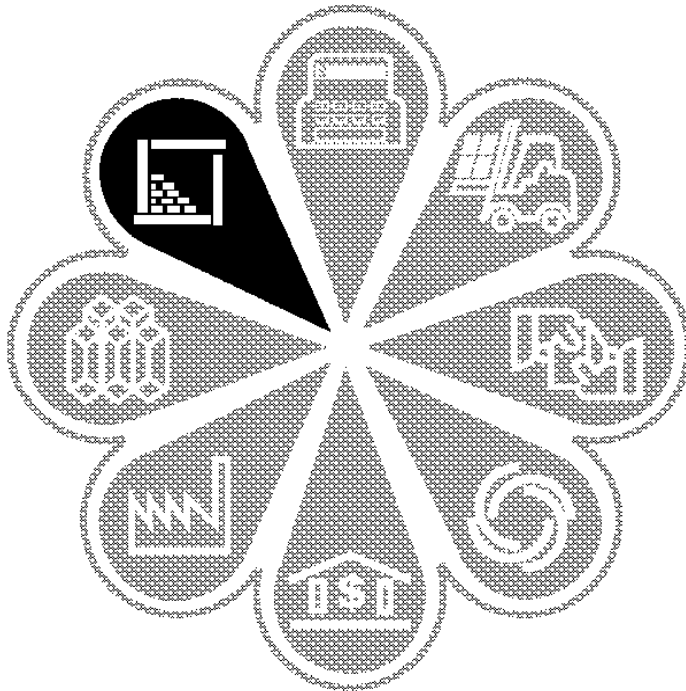
CC92-I-4

INDUSTRY SERIES

### General Contractors— Industrial Buildings and Warehouses

Industry 1541

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Issued April 1995



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
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**Economics and Statistics Administration**  
**Everett M. Ehrlich**, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs

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

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

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



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# Introduction to the Economic Census

## PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

## AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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

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

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

## AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

## WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

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

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

## HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

## SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

# Census of Construction

## GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES**

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

### **Employer Companies**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

$p_i$  is the selection probability of that firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Nonemployer Companies

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

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

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

## CENSUS REPORT FORMS

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

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

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

## DATA PROCESSING

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

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

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

## CHANGE IN COLLECTION METHODOLOGY FOR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

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

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

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

## DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

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

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

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

### SPECIAL TABULATIONS

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

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

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

### COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

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

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

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

### ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

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

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

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

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

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

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## General Contractors— Industrial Buildings and Warehouses

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

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## Summary of Findings

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Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of industrial buildings such as plants, factories, and warehouses whether industrial or commercial. This includes new work, reconstruction, and maintenance and repair. Establishments primarily engaged in the construction of industrial nonbuilding structures (blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, etc.) are classified in SIC 1629, Heavy Construction, Not Elsewhere Classified. For additional examples, refer to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*<sup>1</sup> (SIC) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

During 1992, the establishments with paid employees classified in this industry accounted for \$21.0 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$20.6 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$4.8 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$9.6 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$159 million. Value added for 1992 was \$6.4 billion.

There were 7,963 establishments with total employment averaging 122,970 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$3.5 billion.

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

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 17 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry accounted for 74 percent of all business done.

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

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

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

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

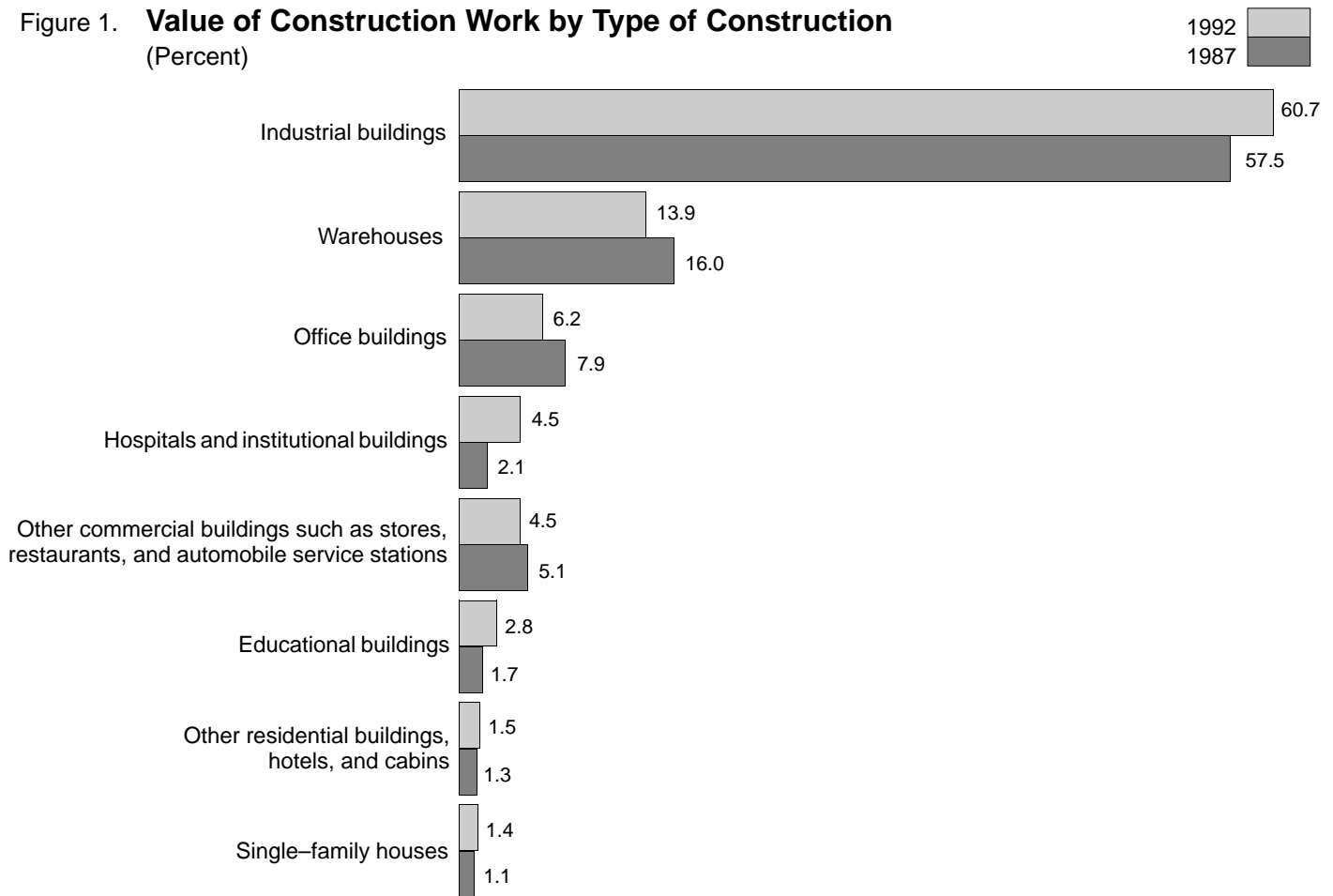
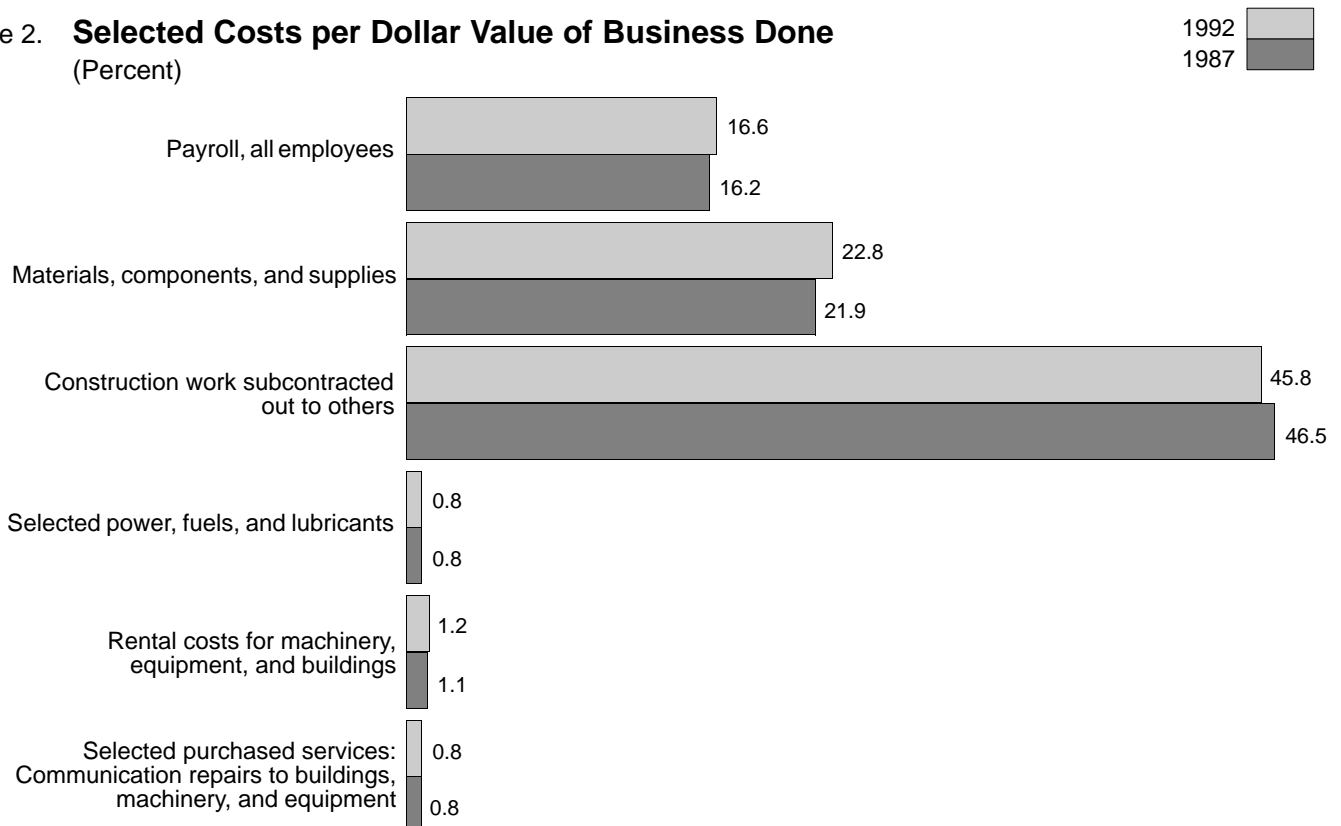


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**  
(Percent)



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

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

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>7 693</b>	<b>122 970</b>	<b>92 068</b>	<b>3 476 400</b>	<b>2 309 756</b>	<b>20 585 807</b>	<b>10 967 289</b>	<b>6 437 735</b>	<b>4 935 183</b>
Alabama .....	163	6 739	5 643	174 570	134 499	494 291	386 242	256 468	131 290
Alaska .....	32	904	778	27 638	19 005	152 541	99 355	70 198	30 725
Arizona .....	80	1 301	903	34 221	22 037	232 124	94 011	44 988	52 614
Arkansas .....	59	823	660	18 110	12 147	158 411	74 611	26 686	49 588
California .....	885	8 595	5 916	278 757	164 319	1 843 354	816 550	473 034	382 425
Colorado .....	99	859	584	24 946	15 007	137 253	67 790	37 960	31 494
Connecticut .....	73	721	504	22 798	12 903	237 991	100 524	74 116	26 952
Delaware .....	30	712	607	23 345	18 165	95 697	48 404	35 048	(D)
District of Columbia .....	*4	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)
Florida .....	310	5 102	3 512	140 274	87 477	980 950	594 520	263 371	342 894
Georgia .....	214	3 453	2 646	91 635	60 132	525 246	290 159	165 241	136 849
Hawaii .....	32	819	581	33 294	20 374	165 414	94 682	61 989	(S)
Idaho .....	45	596	424	15 681	10 161	102 312	53 591	30 119	26 607
Illinois .....	325	5 053	3 915	171 374	116 275	1 044 851	512 898	322 073	221 356
Indiana .....	206	3 643	2 816	104 449	74 142	505 678	297 308	165 888	135 182
Iowa .....	110	1 578	1 280	38 546	29 051	190 922	132 283	62 040	72 422
Kansas .....	88	1 081	824	26 963	18 874	148 720	98 758	47 124	55 306
Kentucky .....	131	2 907	2 292	67 949	48 578	361 374	170 550	97 404	(D)
Louisiana .....	147	2 335	1 840	47 833	33 090	196 291	138 698	82 267	57 555
Maine .....	50	400	306	9 484	6 295	50 302	31 433	18 412	(D)
Maryland .....	59	1 004	782	24 743	16 602	118 880	65 462	28 665	37 613
Massachusetts .....	145	1 150	720	37 426	22 211	225 901	112 124	80 674	32 248
Michigan .....	293	3 830	2 798	115 764	73 350	850 305	413 525	249 387	183 649
Minnesota .....	112	4 213	3 338	118 216	76 329	1 147 769	(D)	344 932	(D)
Mississippi .....	125	2 034	1 643	34 339	23 536	201 276	131 981	79 724	56 006
Missouri .....	197	4 085	3 010	131 471	93 695	884 869	494 716	309 229	(D)
Montana .....	31	242	163	6 602	4 711	34 081	21 019	8 888	12 823
Nebraska .....	80	1 008	776	27 654	17 605	175 019	118 217	57 885	63 246
Nevada .....	18	309	221	8 504	5 704	74 328	35 127	16 600	18 795
New Hampshire .....	60	332	223	6 827	4 240	32 450	19 792	14 667	8 483
New Jersey .....	270	4 347	3 132	128 506	80 206	661 275	389 547	261 789	134 252
New Mexico .....	70	4 493	386	9 622	6 869	32 408	20 974	11 239	(D)
New York .....	411	4 767	3 268	164 576	101 526	1 020 051	497 458	325 880	194 308
North Carolina .....	190	5 480	3 936	122 837	84 329	632 104	392 110	217 183	186 788
North Dakota .....	37	357	285	8 240	5 736	38 340	29 137	16 808	12 329
Ohio .....	406	5 530	3 936	154 271	98 674	908 944	529 112	300 469	254 492
Oklahoma .....	77	924	715	24 186	17 279	117 745	75 083	46 048	29 816
Oregon .....	109	1 377	976	45 515	24 980	430 672	170 020	118 621	68 217
Pennsylvania .....	295	4 634	3 341	144 436	94 060	684 467	389 011	262 344	135 891
Rhode Island .....	27	397	290	15 760	10 896	(D)	70 119	22 762	(D)
South Carolina .....	159	4 227	3 359	96 151	66 299	497 802	212 004	106 806	112 501
South Dakota .....	*12	(D)	*54	(D)	792	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee .....	203	4 727	3 746	112 321	78 650	606 296	325 130	168 579	162 794
Texas .....	562	6 265	4 495	152 236	87 501	864 149	517 899	263 169	277 606
Utah .....	57	759	606	20 442	15 047	113 257	60 796	28 984	31 924
Vermont .....	11	324	229	9 375	6 920	(D)	(D)	13 359	16 124
Virginia .....	141	2 218	1 601	52 503	32 429	288 409	163 327	90 114	77 911
Washington .....	203	4 369	3 394	157 878	106 849	1 164 809	605 657	320 154	296 769
West Virginia .....	69	709	564	16 006	11 772	61 953	48 589	33 378	16 363
Wisconsin .....	156	4 639	3 619	158 755	123 463	703 260	412 575	269 814	160 553
Wyoming .....	22	461	386	15 304	12 681	51 192	35 032	25 767	9 536



1992—Con.					1987			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Value of construction work	Value added††				
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q				
<b>9 618 518</b>	<b>1 349 414</b>	<b>252 084</b>	<b>149 752</b>	<b>1 606 808</b>	<b>143 001</b>	<b>21 461 568</b>	<b>6 881 749</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
108 048	18 898	15 406	4 454	28 908	8 758	584 147	321 037	3	4	12	AL
53 186	7 411	3 094	2 728	(S) 2 728	361	55 960	25 622	5	6	2	AK
138 112	32 663	4 407	2 299	16 371	1 087	185 471	55 587	7	9	28	AZ
83 800	(D)	1 030	945	10 795	1 017	85 364	29 723	9	7	30	AR
1 026 804	221 449	28 811	10 987	100 383	11 169	2 643 336	761 244	4	3	10	CA
69 463	10 395	2 304	1 333	*15 767	1 125	143 897	49 684	6	10	15	CO
137 466	3 646	2 357	(S) 8 121	8 121	1 356	193 194	82 871	9	8	(S) 8	CT
47 293	(D)	1 733	(S) 1 733	*6 839	427	41 939	15 859	8	11	(S) 11	DE
(S)	—	(S)	—	(S) —	(S) —	(S) —	(S) —	(D) 4	(D) 4	—	DC
386 430	38 717	13 550	4 582	42 865	4 548	595 060	170 901	4	20	20	FL
235 087	64 583	7 087	4 315	34 718	5 219	674 156	240 091	6	4	17	GA
70 733	*6 149	(S)	1 060	19 393	373	73 971	28 240	6	3	9	HI
48 721	2 753	613	530	8 392	2 238	(D)	134 661	9	10	21	ID
531 953	106 068	8 818	7 878	82 338	4 808	776 477	203 067	4	4	24	IL
208 370	37 057	4 293	4 872	58 076	4 554	577 711	197 201	4	4	18	IN
58 639	(S)	1 685	1 429	15 248	1 565	149 205	54 356	7	7	18	IA
49 962	12 403	2 415	1 469	14 189	1 248	163 750	48 113	7	5	19	KS
190 824	21 134	3 833	4 487	31 880	2 493	318 885	99 086	6	7	31	KY
57 593	16 387	4 149	1 744	21 917	1 898	155 487	73 682	6	6	17	LA
18 869	(S)	776	(D)	12 935	365	66 774	13 692	11	7	(D) 7	ME
53 418	*1 750	1 503	*1 228	11 203	2 327	246 329	110 129	12	9	48	MD
113 777	10 009	1 607	685	21 138	3 148	607 382	164 943	12	7	18	MA
436 779	90 892	8 816	4 387	68 134	5 925	1 140 377	352 453	8	5	10	MI
(D)	*13 001	12 734	4 314	49 846	1 603	289 067	109 654	26	(D) 7	26	MN
69 295	17 398	2 182	1 446	13 866	1 204	144 574	40 221	9	9	30	MS
390 152	25 638	7 103	6 132	86 512	4 963	962 729	358 337	3	2	7	MO
*13 062	*1 366	*223	*1 367	*7 540	*168	25 765	6 672	28	36	70	MT
56 802	8 814	683	2 281	38 357	737	86 354	28 269	11	6	14	NE
39 201	*2 968	368	201	2 113	540	115 753	33 494	15	14	25	NV
12 658	*1 409	482	98	5 264	764	(D)	33 391	20	19	31	NH
271 728	44 012	4 854	4 251	37 817	3 915	696 373	227 424	3	3	5	NJ
11 433	*5 017	(S)	*740	6 417	643	77 820	25 675	22	18	46	NM
522 593	49 192	11 385	5 263	88 649	7 435	1 171 459	435 828	4	3	8	NY
239 994	41 001	7 390	5 245	43 738	8 606	1 248 633	257 847	4	3	20	NC
9 203	2 044	*586	561	4 319	366	32 143	10 027	17	15	15	ND
379 832	84 438	12 727	7 983	87 881	6 328	1 026 470	306 643	4	4	13	OH
42 662	4 007	866	*1 156	8 713	592	57 246	21 728	14	12	40	OK
260 653	2 495	4 764	1 010	13 083	1 068	129 056	50 410	9	6	19	OR
295 456	44 971	7 823	7 377	71 137	7 009	(D)	307 851	4	6	24	PA
(D)	16 827	2 347	(D)	7 995	950	269 141	41 493	5	1	(D) 7	RI
285 798	27 557	6 506	2 922	37 063	6 181	1 272 287	443 024	5	6	25	SC
*619	—	*176	*170	2 645	227	21 672	7 861	(D) 4	(D) 4	52	SD
281 166	23 620	6 499	4 244	49 633	3 864	438 788	168 375	4	3	11	TN
346 250	64 940	17 039	11 608	93 579	10 411	810 846	323 973	5	6	7	TX
52 461	6 125	5 699	3 759	20 299	726	109 874	32 195	12	10	17	UT
(D)	(S)	759	(D)	4 286	278	40 920	10 680	6	(D) 6	(D) 6	VT
125 083	9 885	2 928	2 569	36 312	2 753	392 775	98 034	5	7	10	VA
559 152	80 067	8 449	4 610	32 410	1 878	329 949	97 038	3	2	7	WA
13 364	1 465	698	343	9 346	685	53 197	28 778	14	10	21	WV
290 685	55 115	3 434	5 680	86 383	2 830	369 335	134 820	3	2	11	WI
16 159	3 665	2 245	560	5 508	153	20 108	5 795	10	6	22	WY

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

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

Item	1992	1987	1982	1977	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1992	1987	1982	1977
Number of establishments in business during year .....	7 693	7 014	7 435	8 259	2	2	1	2
Proprietors and working partners .....	1 666	962	1 359	2 867	5	8	5	5
All employees** .....	122 970	143 001	153 821	202 070	1	1	1	(Z)
Construction workers:								
March .....	87 242	104 202	117 040	151 301	1	1	1	(Z)
May .....	90 555	108 678	124 264	169 142	1	1	1	(Z)
August .....	96 786	116 929	126 577	184 358	2	1	1	(Z)
November .....	93 689	113 322	115 135	177 970	1	1	1	1
Average .....	92 068	110 785	121 517	170 787	1	1	1	(Z)
Other employees:								
March .....	31 888	31 640	32 238	30 337	1	1	1	1
May .....	30 507	32 008	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
August .....	30 722	32 609	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
November .....	30 492	32 616	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Average .....	30 902	32 215	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees .....	3 476 400	3 618 878	3 231 000	2 852 817	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Payroll, construction workers .....	2 309 756	2 496 936	2 344 085	2 247 193	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Payroll, other employees .....	1 166 644	1 121 942	886 914	605 623	1	1	1	(Z)
First-quarter payroll, all employees .....	790 414	833 713	770 770	594 176	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Fringe benefits, all employees .....	867 970	862 348	581 050	539 369	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Legally required expenditures .....	544 922	554 902	432 397	315 495	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Voluntary expenditures .....	323 048	307 446	148 652	223 875	1	1	1	(Z)
Dollar value of business done .....	20 991 436	22 316 867	18 107 888	13 063 111	1	1	(Z)	1
Value of construction work .....	20 585 807	21 461 568	17 834 735	12 855 514	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	1 349 414	1 143 085	835 351	351 937	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts .....	405 629	855 299	273 153	207 597	3	1	1	1
Net value of construction work† .....	10 967 289	11 094 502	9 293 778	7 545 253	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Value added†† .....	6 437 735	6 881 749	5 755 674	4 257 546	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Selected costs .....	14 553 701	15 435 118	12 352 213	8 805 565	1	1	(Z)	1
Materials, components, and supplies .....	4 776 342	4 897 508	3 680 814	3 377 489	1	1	1	(Z)
Construction work subcontracted out to others .....	9 618 518	10 367 065	8 540 956	5 310 261	1	1	(Z)	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants .....	158 841	170 543	130 442	117 815	2	2	1	1
Electricity .....	31 225	29 785	23 988	21 841	2	1	1	1
Natural and manufactured gas .....	8 285	9 366	7 158	10 203	2	1	1	1
Gasoline and diesel fuel .....	110 391	119 340	90 585	65 433	2	2	1	1
On highway use .....	88 927	96 819	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use .....	21 464	22 520	(NA)	(NA)	4	10	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases .....	8 940	12 051	8 710	20 338	3	1	2	1
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	252 084	245 238	163 301	135 838	3	1	1	1
For machinery and equipment .....	183 523	174 985	129 922	114 051	3	2	1	1
For buildings .....	68 562	70 252	33 379	21 787	3	2	2	1
Selected purchased services .....	170 148	171 554	127 122	109 938	3	1	1	2
Communication services .....	59 499	60 352	43 916	40 783	2	1	1	5
Repairs to buildings and other structures .....	13 232	13 647	8 500	8 403	5	3	2	2
Repairs to machinery and equipment .....	97 416	97 554	74 705	60 751	3	1	1	1
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work .....	20 585 807	21 461 568	17 834 735	12 855 514	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Government owned .....	3 935 179	3 464 059	2 204 610	1 343 270	2	1	2	(Z)
Federal .....	1 510 496	1 536 865	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
State and local .....	2 424 683	1 927 194	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned .....	16 650 628	17 997 508	15 630 124	11 512 244	2	1	(Z)	1

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

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

Item	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
			1992	1987
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 592 611	1 263 969	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	149 752	206 643	3	2
New .....	115 231	165 243	3	2
Used .....	34 520	41 399	6	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	(S)	88 359	(S)	3
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 606 808	1 382 253	2	2
Depreciation charges during year .....	163 717	154 276	2	2
<b>Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	357 420	335 495	4	4
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	16 249	38 761	14	4
New buildings and other structures .....	13 317	34 110	17	4
Used buildings and other structures .....	2 933	4 651	18	11
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	(S)	17 679	(S)	8
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	293 370	356 577	4	4
Depreciation charges during year .....	24 374	28 166	4	5
<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 235 191	928 474	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	133 503	167 881	3	2
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks .....	101 915	131 133	3	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use .....	37 001	55 362	5	3
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks .....	31 588	36 748	6	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	55 256	70 680	7	3
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 313 438	1 025 675	2	2
Depreciation charges during year .....	139 344	126 110	2	2

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

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

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
<b>All establishments:</b>		
Number .....	7 693	2
Value of construction work .....	20 585 807	1
<b>Establishments with inventories:</b>		
Number .....	1 734	3
Value of construction work .....	5 372 125	1
<b>Inventories<sup>1</sup>:</b>		
End of 1992, materials and supplies .....	57 213	6
End of 1991, materials and supplies .....	59 029	6
<b>Establishments with no inventories:</b>		
Number .....	3 759	3
Value of construction work .....	11 361 043	1
<b>Establishments not reporting:</b>		
Number .....	2 199	3
Value of construction work .....	3 852 639	1

<sup>1</sup>Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
<b>1992</b>										
Number of establishments .....	7 693	3 182	1 900	1 324	902	228	118	23	11	6
All employees** .....	122 970	6 556	12 690	17 545	26 965	15 899	17 035	7 694	7 715	10 873
Payroll, all employees .....	3 476 400	139 289	280 782	433 532	788 891	480 780	521 186	241 054	237 618	353 269
Dollar value of business done .....	20 991 436	1 082 534	1 670 694	2 648 173	4 733 594	3 139 335	3 335 371	1 168 900	1 313 958	1 898 877
Value of construction work .....	20 585 807	1 045 770	1 632 586	2 607 027	4 650 058	3 097 821	3 265 942	1 147 121	1 267 546	1 871 937
Net value of construction work† .....	10 967 289	587 491	949 587	1 516 254	2 437 593	1 488 188	1 574 282	601 507	876 190	936 196
Value added†† .....	6 437 735	330 404	558 308	863 475	1 351 622	853 571	940 054	378 363	459 151	702 786
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	4 935 183	293 851	429 387	693 926	1 169 507	676 131	703 657	244 923	463 451	260 350
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	9 618 518	458 279	682 999	1 090 772	2 212 464	1 609 633	1 691 660	545 614	391 356	935 741
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	252 084	15 975	27 939	39 179	50 425	29 948	33 131	18 983	10 449	26 055
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	149 752	14 644	15 163	25 224	38 454	23 780	19 154	3 988	5 509	3 836
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 606 808	132 423	190 083	237 881	425 762	234 218	203 886	58 603	58 067	65 886
<b>1987</b>										
All employees** .....	143 001	5 847	10 672	17 786	30 313	20 367	22 599	8 897	5 044	21 471
Value of construction work .....	21 461 568	998 067	1 279 393	2 417 274	4 348 923	3 233 935	3 884 650	1 568 865	3 730 460	(D)
Value added†† .....	6 881 749	310 626	457 969	840 076	1 428 642	933 141	1 141 456	721 039	(D)	1 048 800
<b>1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>										
All employees** .....	1	5	5	4	2	(Z)	7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work† .....	1	6	5	3	2	(Z)	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	3	15	14	8	2	(Z)	3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
<b>1992</b>											
Number of establishments .....	7 693	(S)	(S)	550	1 085	1 334	1 449	1 378	651	389	363
All employees** .....	122 970	(S)	(S)	958	3 248	7 143	10 717	17 282	16 205	15 344	51 567
Payroll, all employees .....	3 476 400	(S)	(S)	10 725	44 868	120 777	224 718	429 522	431 030	451 545	1 758 485
Dollar value of business done .....	20 991 436	(S)	(S)	38 740	175 019	482 840	1 043 513	2 207 060	2 247 380	2 727 036	12 058 516
Value of construction work .....	20 585 807	(S)	(S)	38 033	171 158	468 644	1 009 473	2 157 256	2 207 550	2 694 652	11 827 790
Net value of construction work† .....	10 967 289	(S)	(S)	31 440	132 950	346 433	692 098	1 331 713	1 328 909	1 468 866	5 625 964
Value added†† .....	6 437 735	(S)	(S)	18 037	84 309	209 155	437 661	737 386	752 672	824 720	3 368 464
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	4 935 183	(S)	(S)	14 110	52 502	151 474	288 477	644 131	616 068	676 531	2 488 226
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	9 618 518	(S)	(S)	(S)	38 208	122 211	317 375	825 543	878 640	1 225 785	6 201 826
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	252 084	(S)	(S)	572	4 202	9 383	26 570	30 744	31 021	29 531	119 961
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	149 752	(S)	(S)	*587	2 918	7 422	19 050	18 395	22 314	22 456	56 554
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 606 808	(S)	(S)	7 397	26 893	83 971	167 549	252 498	238 411	227 572	601 478
<b>1987</b>											
All employees** .....	143 001	(S)	(S)	901	3 844	7 014	8 978	19 954	20 063	16 362	65 417
Value of construction work .....	21 461 568	(S)	(S)	29 367	165 883	436 265	771 825	2 230 515	2 442 564	2 643 736	12 733 147
Value added†† .....	6 881 749	(S)	(S)	17 162	81 618	207 360	303 917	850 992	902 800	797 306	3 716 149
<b>1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>											
All employees** .....	1	(S)	(S)	12	8	7	6	3	7	1	(Z)
Net value of construction work† .....	1	(S)	(S)	10	7	6	5	4	4	1	1
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	3	(S)	(S)	48	32	18	14	11	4	2	1

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

**4-8 INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND WAREHOUSES**

**CONSTRUCTION—INDUSTRY SERIES**

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

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

Type of construction	Value of construction work				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C	D
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
<b>1992</b>								
<b>Value of construction work</b> .....	<b>20 585 807</b>	<b>13 607 277</b>	<b>5 167 045</b>	<b>1 605 091</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Building construction .....	20 212 133	13 491 718	5 128 033	1 592 382	1	1	1	2
Single-family houses .....	286 179	184 246	78 434	23 498	4	4	7	10
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives .....	125 953	73 406	37 687	14 860	7	12	4	13
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins .....	308 170	285 820	19 492	2 858	2	2	22	10
Office buildings .....	1 274 718	832 250	391 049	51 420	2	3	3	4
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations .....	917 351	635 917	251 768	29 666	2	2	2	5
Industrial buildings and warehouses .....	15 360 914	10 223 994	3 752 876	1 384 044	1	1	1	2
Industrial buildings .....	12 495 762	7 990 006	3 257 302	1 248 454	1	1	1	2
Warehouses .....	2 865 152	2 233 988	495 574	135 590	2	2	5	4
Religious buildings .....	169 383	102 706	58 417	8 260	3	5	5	12
Educational buildings .....	567 204	364 966	178 038	24 200	1	2	2	4
Hospitals and institutional buildings .....	936 148	593 483	309 143	33 522	1	1	1	9
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors .....	105 413	63 895	27 318	14 200	3	4	4	6
Other nonresidential buildings .....	160 698	131 033	23 812	5 853	4	4	9	16
Nonbuilding construction .....	167 281	115 559	39 012	12 709	3	4	1	14
Construction work, n.s.k. ....	206 394	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
<b>1987</b>								
<b>Value of construction work</b> .....	<b>21 461 568</b>	<b>15 455 435</b>	<b>4 247 698</b>	<b>1 536 161</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Building construction .....	20 386 878	14 829 588	4 082 287	1 475 002	1	1	1	1
Single-family houses .....	227 510	150 298	58 626	18 585	4	5	6	8
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins .....	283 754	231 650	47 973	4 131	1	1	4	10
Office buildings .....	1 688 344	1 272 576	380 166	35 601	1	1	2	7
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations .....	1 098 192	833 992	226 967	37 233	1	1	3	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses .....	15 777 425	11 481 842	2 954 814	1 340 768	1	1	1	1
Industrial buildings .....	12 346 040	8 600 367	2 489 655	1 256 017	1	1	1	1
Warehouses .....	3 431 385	2 881 475	465 158	84 751	2	2	3	5
Educational buildings .....	358 045	229 839	115 926	12 279	2	2	3	7
Hospitals and institutional buildings .....	440 284	247 050	188 150	5 083	1	1	2	11
Other nonresidential buildings .....	513 324	382 341	109 665	21 332	1	1	12	11
Nonbuilding construction .....	852 418	625 848	165 411	61 159	1	1	1	4
Construction work, n.s.k. ....	222 271	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

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

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	B				C	D	E
<b>All establishments</b> .....	<b>7 693</b>	<b>122 970</b>	<b>3 476 400</b>	<b>20 585 807</b>	<b>11 920 119</b>	<b>10 967 289</b>	<b>6 437 735</b>	<b>9 618 518</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Establishments not specializing by type .....	1 573	27 465	752 990	5 321 895	(NA)	2 599 418	1 345 518	2 722 477	4	2	3
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more .....	6 120	95 505	2 723 410	15 263 912	11 920 119	8 367 870	5 092 216	6 896 042	1	1	1
<b>INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>4 935</b>	<b>84 679</b>	<b>2 412 719</b>	<b>13 210 865</b>	<b>10 331 115</b>	<b>7 285 980</b>	<b>4 544 716</b>	<b>5 924 886</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	2 096	35 461	947 444	3 825 999	3 825 999	2 403 371	1 616 380	1 422 628	1	2	3
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	642	9 993	292 066	1 467 031	1 373 659	905 655	569 913	561 375	4	3	3
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	488	5 952	162 147	1 141 372	945 549	584 358	354 211	557 014	4	2	2
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	565	9 152	257 668	1 504 955	1 109 204	775 595	458 997	729 360	4	3	2
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	671	12 563	375 842	2 630 679	1 646 316	1 230 437	716 637	1 400 242	2	2	1
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	473	11 558	377 552	2 640 830	1 430 389	1 386 564	828 576	1 254 266	3	1	1
<b>WAREHOUSES</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type</b> .....	<b>1 016</b>	<b>9 470</b>	<b>280 133</b>	<b>1 957 287</b>	<b>1 493 245</b>	<b>1 019 944</b>	<b>509 116</b>	<b>937 343</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	336	2 590	67 994	404 134	404 134	261 881	161 666	142 254	8	6	7
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	46	256	7 769	65 551	60 565	24 500	12 720	41 051	24	18	17
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	131	1 736	59 960	443 439	363 602	(S)	(S)	232 675	9	4	3
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	124	1 477	45 480	303 729	224 335	149 391	84 727	154 338	8	6	7
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	221	2 246	68 090	565 704	346 385	276 635	100 873	289 068	9	6	8
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	158	1 166	30 841	174 730	94 223	96 773	59 158	77 957	11	9	7

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

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

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction workers <sup>1</sup>				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—					
			January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	A	B	C	D	E	F
			A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>7 693</b>	<b>92 068</b>	<b>87 242</b>	<b>90 555</b>	<b>96 786</b>	<b>93 689</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Alabama .....	163	5 643	5 499	6 001	5 982	5 091	14	3	3	3	3	4
Alaska .....	32	778	377	862	1 023	850	16	4	6	3	7	4
Arizona .....	80	903	768	901	1 021	921	17	8	8	9	8	8
Arkansas .....	59	660	640	680	647	672	19	9	7	8	8	12
California .....	885	5 916	5 654	5 977	6 058	5 974	7	5	5	4	7	5
Colorado .....	99	584	592	504	565	675	16	6	7	6	6	6
Connecticut .....	73	504	402	496	485	(S)	16	12	10	9	9	(S)
Delaware .....	30	607	606	500	551	772	36	5	5	6	7	6
District of Columbia .....	*4	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	62	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Florida .....	310	3 512	3 553	3 189	3 537	3 769	10	4	5	5	4	5
Georgia .....	214	2 646	2 477	2 443	2 992	2 673	13	6	4	5	9	7
Hawaii .....	32	581	584	646	546	550	14	7	6	9	7	12
Idaho .....	45	424	417	379	479	421	18	8	7	9	9	9
Illinois .....	325	3 915	3 789	3 699	4 242	3 931	11	4	4	4	5	6
Indiana .....	206	2 816	2 587	2 770	3 073	2 834	12	4	3	4	4	4
Iowa .....	110	1 280	1 178	1 216	1 362	1 364	16	7	6	6	7	8
Kansas .....	88	824	650	746	1 011	889	17	7	9	7	6	7
Kentucky .....	131	2 292	2 141	2 102	2 495	(S)	15	6	5	6	6	(S)
Louisiana .....	147	1 840	1 605	1 778	1 917	2 061	17	6	8	7	5	9
Maine .....	50	306	176	202	410	433	31	12	17	15	15	7
Maryland .....	59	782	612	1 185	672	659	25	11	10	7	13	16
Massachusetts .....	145	720	585	730	755	811	14	13	14	13	12	14
Michigan .....	293	2 798	2 472	2 776	3 078	2 868	11	7	5	7	9	9
Minnesota .....	112	3 338	3 035	3 444	3 559	3 314	14	32	36	32	31	31
Mississippi .....	125	1 643	1 410	1 650	1 811	1 701	17	9	9	9	10	10
Missouri .....	197	3 010	2 894	3 091	3 082	2 975	13	4	4	4	4	3
Montana .....	31	163	151	166	170	165	23	29	30	29	31	30
Nebraska .....	80	776	606	807	825	867	21	11	12	9	12	11
Nevada .....	18	221	250	203	231	200	22	16	18	17	15	16
New Hampshire .....	60	223	234	193	216	248	24	22	20	22	22	31
New Jersey .....	270	3 132	2 968	3 175	3 335	3 049	11	3	3	3	3	3
New Mexico .....	70	386	340	386	370	448	28	22	24	23	25	19
New York .....	411	3 268	3 086	3 125	3 334	3 527	9	4	4	4	4	5
North Carolina .....	190	3 936	5 053	3 660	3 532	3 497	12	4	3	5	5	4
North Dakota .....	37	285	212	239	314	375	34	16	22	17	19	13
Ohio .....	406	3 936	3 341	3 841	4 321	4 243	8	4	4	5	5	5
Oklahoma .....	77	715	666	691	749	757	20	16	16	18	19	14
Oregon .....	109	976	932	858	1 183	929	15	10	12	11	9	11
Pennsylvania .....	295	3 341	3 158	3 364	3 377	3 465	10	4	4	5	5	5
Rhode Island .....	27	290	258	274	321	306	34	6	6	5	6	6
South Carolina .....	159	3 359	3 218	3 277	3 502	3 437	14	4	4	4	5	5
South Dakota .....	*12	*54	47	46	*69	*54	62	42	32	33	54	42
Tennessee .....	203	3 746	3 675	3 725	3 867	3 718	13	5	4	4	7	5
Texas .....	562	4 495	4 395	4 168	4 568	4 848	8	5	5	5	6	7
Utah .....	57	606	556	591	675	603	24	13	11	9	15	14
Vermont .....	11	229	238	228	204	246	26	5	5	5	6	5
Virginia .....	141	1 601	1 537	1 583	1 657	1 629	14	5	6	5	5	5
Washington .....	203	3 394	3 078	3 575	3 510	3 413	13	3	2	3	4	3
West Virginia .....	69	564	506	576	567	606	25	13	12	14	14	12
Wisconsin .....	156	3 619	3 487	3 457	4 026	3 507	13	3	2	3	3	3
Wyoming .....	22	386	506	335	466	238	29	8	10	5	16	7

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

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

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

Location of construction work	1992					1987 value of construction work done in this State	Percent change 1987 (col F) to 1992 (col A)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State				A	C	E
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>20 585 807</b>	<b>7 647</b>	<b>16 525 627</b>	<b>2 158</b>	<b>4 060 180</b>	<b>21 461 568</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Alabama .....	365 098	163	287 318	64	77 780	252 542	44.6	6	8	1
Alaska .....	184 716	32	147 747	7	36 969	73 651	150.8	5	6	(Z)
Arizona .....	254 015	80	218 506	31	35 509	217 121	17.0	6	6	8
Arkansas .....	165 388	59	100 254	48	65 133	118 531	39.5	5	9	2
California .....	1 979 050	884	1 704 955	52	274 095	2 742 037	-27.8	2	2	1
Colorado .....	321 810	98	111 026	21	210 784	153 100	110.2	4	10	1
Connecticut .....	259 104	73	234 941	21	24 163	223 261	16.1	4	4	9
Delaware .....	78 717	30	69 035	17	9 682	52 581	49.7	21	24	3
District of Columbia .....	(S)	(S)	(S)	*22	13 895	34 173	-31.4	(S)	(S)	3
Florida .....	929 664	310	816 253	48	113 411	693 870	34.0	9	10	3
Georgia .....	652 553	214	449 229	101	203 324	818 557	-20.3	3	5	3
Hawaii .....	244 907	32	165 414	12	79 493	75 491	224.4	1	2	(Z)
Idaho .....	110 377	43	80 630	43	29 747	80 809	36.6	12	16	16
Illinois .....	986 224	325	823 325	95	162 898	932 263	5.8	4	5	1
Indiana .....	599 756	201	463 260	95	136 496	585 238	2.5	3	3	1
Iowa .....	211 956	110	158 599	44	53 356	158 927	33.4	6	8	5
Kansas .....	155 080	88	94 654	36	60 427	162 911	-4.8	6	9	8
Kentucky .....	410 714	129	271 231	73	139 483	357 807	14.8	4	6	2
Louisiana .....	235 422	147	188 028	37	47 394	194 783	20.9	5	6	1
Maine .....	57 598	(S)	(D)	14	(D)	72 942	-21.0	6	(D)	(D)
Maryland .....	136 522	59	104 283	49	32 239	236 239	-42.2	8	9	16
Massachusetts .....	290 109	145	219 941	28	70 168	801 684	-63.8	4	6	1
Michigan .....	905 529	292	791 406	73	114 123	2 127 126	-57.4	4	5	(Z)
Minnesota .....	423 263	111	346 093	65	77 170	284 378	48.8	8	9	1
Mississippi .....	199 267	125	160 213	44	39 054	162 068	23.0	5	6	3
Missouri .....	513 647	193	451 946	49	61 701	573 068	-10.4	3	3	4
Montana .....	34 245	(S)	32 696	*12	*1 548	20 023	71.0	34	35	58
Nebraska .....	170 632	80	150 245	33	20 387	79 288	115.2	4	5	5
Nevada .....	152 565	18	73 873	26	78 692	137 292	11.1	5	10	4
New Hampshire .....	31 727	60	28 967	6	2 759	53 550	-40.8	21	23	(Z)
New Jersey .....	667 581	264	605 003	60	62 578	745 473	-10.4	3	4	5
New Mexico .....	59 050	(S)	32 307	24	26 743	90 511	-34.8	8	14	7
New York .....	911 809	405	869 788	53	42 021	1 457 370	-37.4	3	3	1
North Carolina .....	803 130	189	576 132	84	226 998	703 135	14.2	3	4	1
North Dakota .....	56 443	37	27 169	15	29 273	34 377	64.2	8	16	2
Ohio .....	913 238	404	773 274	75	139 964	1 046 716	-12.8	3	4	2
Oklahoma .....	166 535	77	99 608	48	66 927	70 744	135.4	9	14	1
Oregon .....	457 359	106	330 231	35	127 128	147 618	209.8	5	7	1
Pennsylvania .....	745 662	295	656 767	74	88 894	908 025	-17.9	5	5	4
Rhode Island .....	154 852	(S)	(D)	5	(D)	127 365	21.6	1	(D)	(D)
South Carolina .....	351 775	159	305 821	48	45 953	534 751	-34.2	5	6	2
South Dakota .....	13 620	*11	1 611	44	12 009	21 118	-35.5	10	39	10
Tennessee .....	551 142	203	472 471	60	78 670	589 492	-6.5	3	4	5
Texas .....	907 100	560	800 260	50	106 840	886 285	2.3	5	5	(Z)
Utah .....	96 566	57	84 888	14	11 679	97 884	-1.3	8	9	2
Vermont .....	76 294	(S)	(D)	5	(D)	38 930	96.0	5	(D)	(D)
Virginia .....	366 597	140	258 238	55	108 359	602 337	-39.1	4	5	(Z)
Washington .....	1 303 028	202	971 792	48	331 237	349 666	272.6	2	2	4
West Virginia .....	109 436	69	39 243	31	70 193	98 056	11.6	5	13	1
Wisconsin .....	751 103	155	568 904	44	182 199	406 645	84.7	2	2	1
Wyoming .....	40 403	18	35 138	18	5 265	29 733	35.9	14	16	2



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

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

Primary and other kind of business activities	Dollar value of business done		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1992	1987	1992	1987
<b>All kinds of business</b> .....	<b>20 991 436</b>	<b>22 316 867</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS</b>				
General building contractor .....	17 769 064	20 570 340	1	1
General building contractor, remodeling <sup>1</sup> .....	2 339 113	74 026	2	7
Operative builder .....	38 987	48 337	7	13
<b>SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS</b>				
Millwright .....	115 871	19 561	(Z)	1
Other construction activities .....	244 391	772 620	3	(NA)
<b>OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>				
Building construction on land owned by you, for rent or lease .....	40 209	71 999	11	8
Construction management services .....	168 354	(NA)	4	(NA)
Other business activities .....	179 116	601 412	4	(NA)
Kind of business activity, n.s.k. ....	96 331	158 572	2	3

<sup>1</sup>In 1987, this item, for the most part, represented the value of residential remodeling general contractor work. For 1992, it represents the value of both residential and nonresidential remodeling general contractor work.

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

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

Selected statistics	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1992
<b>AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT</b>			
Number of employees** .....	16.0	20.4	2
Number of construction workers .....	12.0	15.8	2
Number of all other employees .....	4.0	4.6	2
Payroll, all employees ----- \$1,000--	451.9	516.0	2
Payroll, construction workers ----- do--	300.2	356.0	2
Payroll, other employees ----- do--	151.7	160.0	2
Dollar value of business done ----- do--	2 728.7	3 181.8	2
Value of construction work ----- do--	2 676.0	3 059.8	2
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	641.5	722.6	2
Construction work subcontracted to others .....	1 250.3	1 478.1	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	32.8	35.0	3
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	19.5	29.5	3
Gross book value of depreciable assets ----- do--	208.9	197.1	2
<b>AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE</b>			
Payroll, all employees ----- \$1,000--	28.3	25.3	1
Dollar value of business done ----- do--	170.7	156.1	1
Value added†† ----- do--	52.4	48.1	1
<b>AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER</b>			
Payroll, construction workers ----- \$1,000--	25.1	22.5	1
Value of construction work ----- do--	223.6	193.7	1
<b>AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE</b>			
Payroll, other employees ----- \$1,000--	37.8	34.8	1
<b>AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK</b>			
Payroll, all employees .....	.169	.169	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	.240	.236	1
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.467	.483	(Z)
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.066	.053	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.012	.011	2

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

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

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar value of construction work				
				Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>16.0</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>223.6</b>	<b>.169</b>	<b>.240</b>	<b>.467</b>	<b>.066</b>	<b>.012</b>
Alabama .....	41.2	25.9	87.6	.353	.266	.219	.038	.031
Alaska .....	28.6	30.6	196.1	.181	.201	.349	.049	.020
Arizona .....	16.2	26.3	257.1	.147	.227	.595	.141	.019
Arkansas .....	13.9	22.0	240.0	.114	.313	.529	(D)	.007
California .....	9.7	32.4	311.6	.151	.207	.557	.120	.016
Colorado .....	8.7	29.0	235.0	.182	.229	.506	.076	.017
Connecticut .....	9.8	31.6	472.2	.096	.113	.578	.015	.010
Delaware .....	23.6	32.8	157.7	.244	(D)	.494	(D)	.018
District of Columbia .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida .....	16.5	27.5	279.3	.143	.350	.394	.039	.014
Georgia .....	16.2	26.5	198.5	.174	.261	.448	.123	.013
Hawaii .....	25.7	40.7	284.7	.201	(S)	.428	*.037	(S)
Idaho .....	13.3	26.3	241.3	.153	.260	.476	.027	.006
Illinois .....	15.5	33.9	266.9	.164	.212	.509	.102	.008
Indiana .....	17.7	28.7	179.6	.207	.267	.412	.073	.008
Iowa .....	14.3	24.4	149.2	.202	.379	.307	(S)	.009
Kansas .....	12.3	24.9	180.5	.181	.372	.336	.083	.016
Kentucky .....	22.1	23.4	157.7	.188	(D)	.528	.058	.011
Louisiana .....	15.8	20.5	106.7	.244	.293	.293	.083	.021
Maine .....	8.0	23.7	164.4	.189	(D)	.375	(S)	.015
Maryland .....	17.1	24.6	152.0	.208	.316	.449	.015	.013
Massachusetts .....	7.9	32.5	313.8	.166	.143	.504	.044	.007
Michigan .....	13.1	30.2	303.9	.136	.216	.514	.107	.010
Minnesota .....	37.8	28.1	343.8	.103	(D)	(D)	*.011	.011
Mississippi .....	16.3	16.9	122.5	.171	.278	.344	.086	.011
Missouri .....	20.7	32.2	294.0	.149	(D)	.441	.029	.008
Montana .....	7.7	27.3	209.1	.194	.376	.383	*.040	*.007
Nebraska .....	12.6	27.4	225.5	.158	.361	.325	.050	.004
Nevada .....	17.0	27.5	336.3	.114	.253	.527	*.040	.005
New Hampshire .....	5.5	20.6	145.5	.210	.261	.390	.043	.015
New Jersey .....	16.1	29.6	211.1	.194	.203	.411	.067	.007
New Mexico .....	7.0	19.5	84.0	.297	(D)	.353	*.155	(S)
New York .....	11.6	34.5	312.1	.161	.190	.512	.048	.011
North Carolina .....	28.8	22.4	160.6	.194	.296	.380	.065	.012
North Dakota .....	9.5	23.1	134.5	.215	.322	.240	.053	.015
Ohio .....	13.6	27.9	230.9	.170	.280	.418	.093	.014
Oklahoma .....	11.9	26.2	164.7	.205	.253	.362	.034	.007
Oregon .....	12.6	33.1	441.3	.106	.158	.605	.006	.011
Pennsylvania .....	15.7	31.2	204.9	.211	.199	.432	.066	.011
Rhode Island .....	14.7	39.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina .....	26.5	22.7	148.2	.193	.226	.574	.055	.013
South Dakota .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee .....	23.2	23.8	161.9	.185	.269	.464	.039	.011
Texas .....	11.1	24.3	192.2	.176	.321	.401	.075	.020
Utah .....	13.3	26.9	186.9	.180	.282	.463	.054	.050
Vermont .....	30.1	28.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia .....	15.8	23.7	180.1	.182	.270	.434	.034	.010
Washington .....	21.5	36.1	343.2	.136	.255	.480	.069	.007
West Virginia .....	10.3	22.6	109.8	.258	.264	.216	.024	.011
Wisconsin .....	29.7	34.2	194.3	.226	.228	.413	.078	.005
Wyoming .....	21.2	33.2	132.6	.299	.186	.316	.072	.044

## Appendix A.

# Explanation of Terms

**Construction.** Is composed of three broad categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

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

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for construction work subcontracted out to others include:

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

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

**Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Building construction:**

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

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

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



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

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

## Appendix C. Geographic Divisions and States

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### NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
New Hampshire  
Rhode Island  
Vermont

### MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey  
New York  
Pennsylvania

### EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois  
Indiana  
Michigan  
Ohio  
Wisconsin

### WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa  
Kansas  
Minnesota  
Missouri  
Nebraska  
North Dakota  
South Dakota

### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware  
District of Columbia  
Florida  
Georgia  
Maryland

### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Virginia  
West Virginia

### EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
Tennessee

### WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas  
Louisiana  
Oklahoma  
Texas

### MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona  
Colorado  
Idaho  
Montana  
Nevada  
New Mexico  
Utah  
Wyoming

### PACIFIC STATES

Alaska  
California  
Hawaii  
Oregon  
Washington

# Publication Program

## 1992 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Available August 1995) [P] [C]

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

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

## OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

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

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

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

## HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

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