

1992

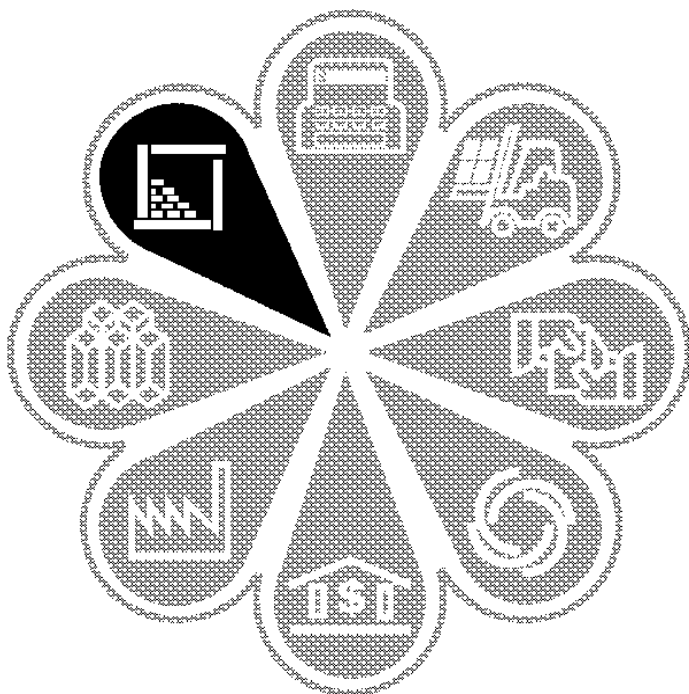
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-15

INDUSTRY SERIES

Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1743



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U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

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Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1992 Census of Construction Industries. The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the Economic Census Staff of the Economic Planning and Coordination Division.

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

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



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Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

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

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

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Census of Construction

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

Employer Companies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonemployer Companies

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

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

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

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 ¹	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.

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

Contents

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in setting and installing ceramic tile, marble, and mosaic, and in mixing marble particles and cement to make terrazzo at the site of construction. For additional examples, refer to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*¹ (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 \$2.48 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$2.44 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$967 million for materials, components, and supplies and \$116 million for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$41 million. Value added for 1992 was \$1.36 billion.

There were 6,499 establishments with total employment averaging 34,012 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$775 million.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 5 percent of the total number of

employer establishments in this industry accounted for 37 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.

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

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

1992 
1987 

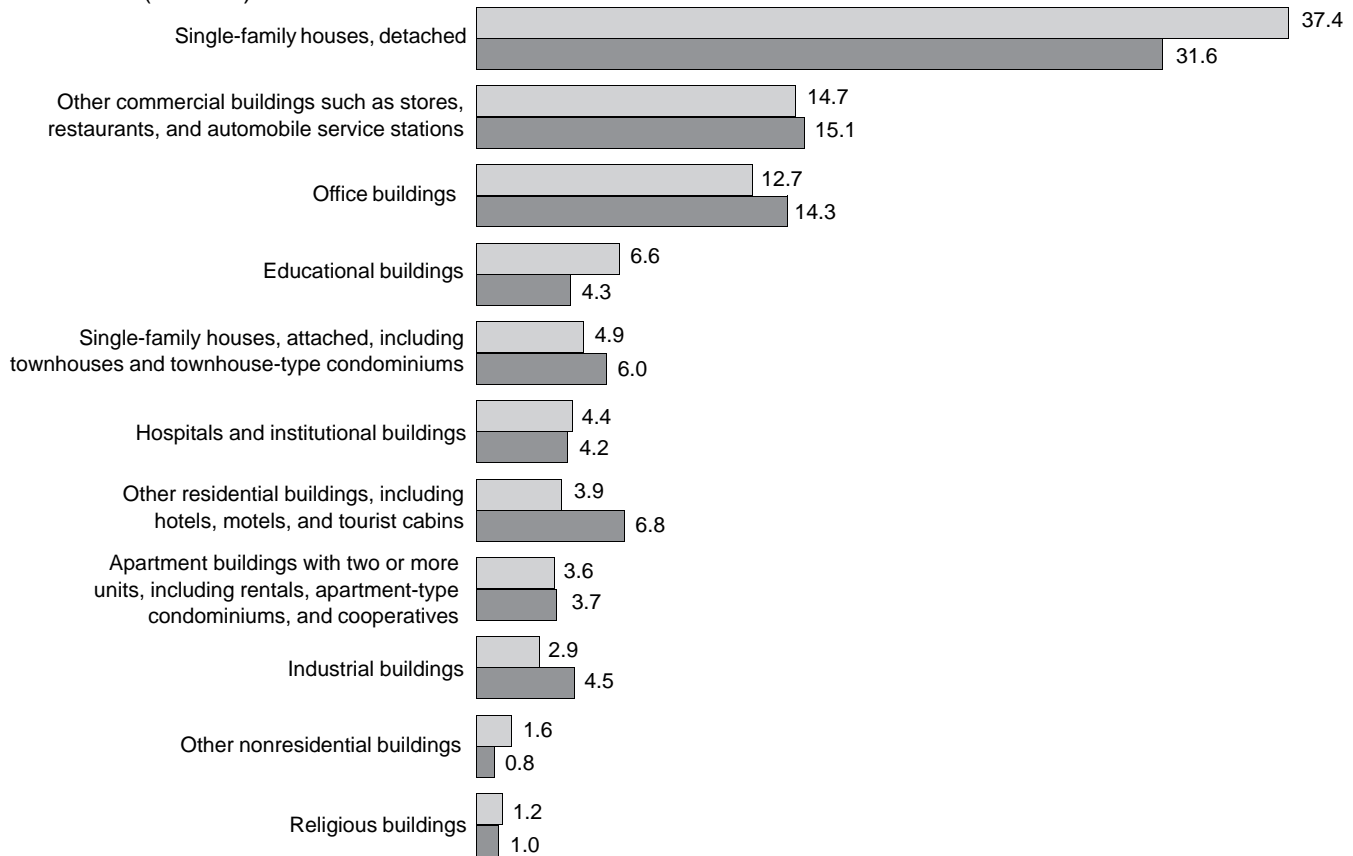




Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

1992 
1987 

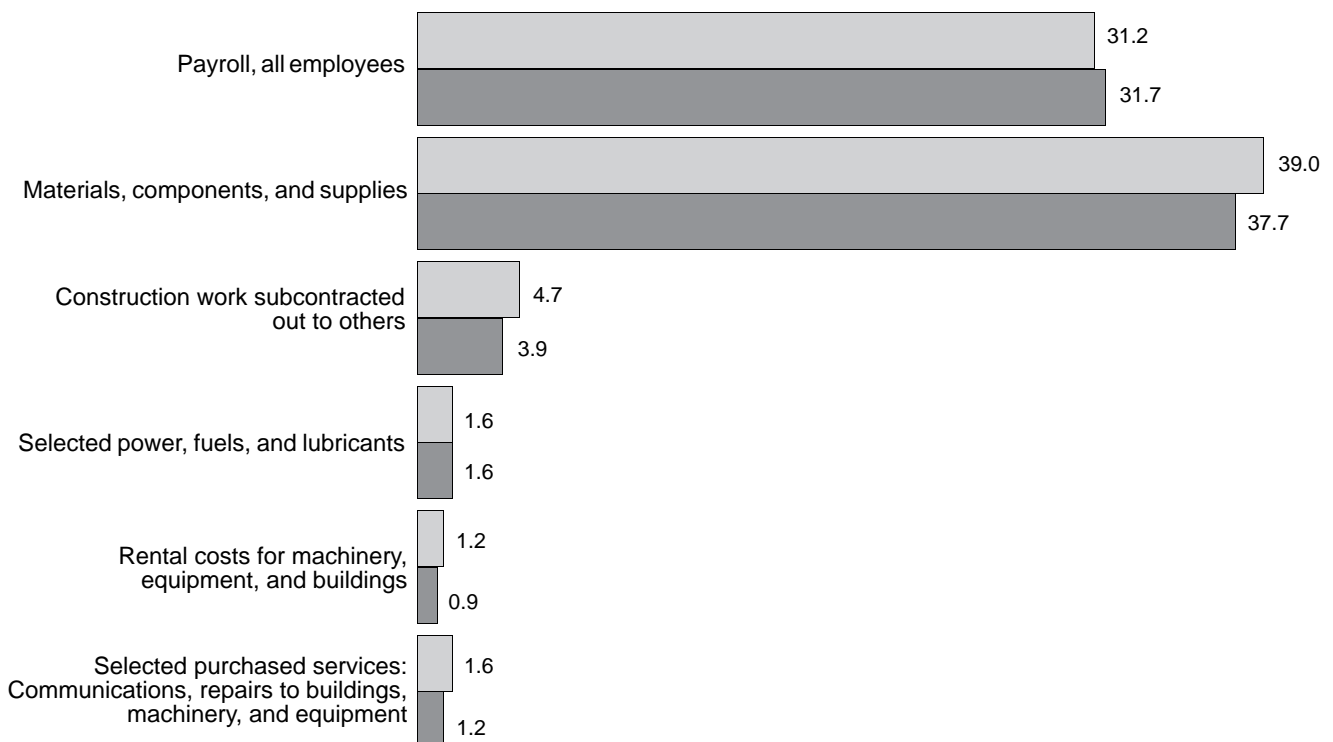


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

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

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
United States -----	6 499	34 012	26 941	774 788	568 215	2 438 641	2 322 563	1 358 017	1 007 752
Alabama -----	105	672	545	11 777	7 778	35 646	35 377	22 371	15 645
Alaska -----	6	15	11	474	405	1 316	(D)	836	(D)
Arizona -----	159	724	590	11 781	9 430	37 797	35 504	21 393	14 492
Arkansas -----	34	156	112	2 257	1 626	*12 420	10 678	4 655	*6 549
California -----	1 435	7 868	6 330	188 236	139 936	573 716	556 765	333 910	227 659
Colorado -----	75	413	327	10 102	7 832	36 252	33 048	15 830	17 792
Connecticut -----	72	208	169	5 602	4 219	20 071	19 786	11 816	7 997
Delaware -----	19	51	41	1 418	935	3 849	3 770	2 216	1 554
District of Columbia -----	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida -----	793	3 162	2 537	51 810	39 929	176 205	165 524	89 645	79 362
Georgia -----	164	1 021	825	20 127	15 204	74 139	68 147	36 759	(D)
Hawaii -----	40	341	280	11 138	7 902	35 545	34 296	21 800	12 763
Idaho -----	37	*122	*110	*1 802	*1 541	7 431	7 192	3 793	*3 445
Illinois -----	198	1 446	1 106	41 914	31 191	125 019	117 042	70 465	48 879
Indiana -----	64	603	503	13 031	9 826	36 273	34 951	19 964	15 052
Iowa -----	43	174	147	3 882	3 046	15 584	13 711	8 294	5 584
Kansas -----	28	179	157	4 148	3 155	12 841	12 751	7 547	5 231
Kentucky -----	65	295	240	6 986	4 764	22 228	21 861	12 937	8 937
Louisiana -----	71	481	373	7 967	5 855	25 375	23 962	12 751	11 892
Maine -----	6	(D)	11	*172	*111	*632	*632	*330	305
Maryland -----	119	684	535	18 381	13 031	44 952	44 164	26 788	17 674
Massachusetts -----	84	330	261	9 117	(S)	23 422	22 514	14 177	10 630
Michigan -----	141	636	499	15 748	11 738	47 702	45 906	25 752	20 317
Minnesota -----	110	706	515	18 854	12 379	58 538	56 149	33 516	26 346
Mississippi -----	21	101	83	(D)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)
Missouri -----	77	483	387	11 669	8 235	36 163	34 965	21 580	14 048
Montana -----	13	29	24	380	283	2 003	1 978	1 116	880
Nebraska -----	21	109	79	2 205	1 637	8 327	8 201	6 734	4 055
Nevada -----	67	653	542	16 733	12 923	46 808	43 859	23 798	20 154
New Hampshire -----	8	22	17	399	318	1 771	1 667	903	767
New Jersey -----	207	786	636	23 074	16 796	78 328	68 220	43 067	26 483
New Mexico -----	33	100	(S)	1 460	1 155	6 208	6 070	3 255	2 815
New York -----	454	2 438	1 766	68 978	49 198	215 374	203 555	125 818	80 672
North Carolina -----	184	835	647	17 521	12 171	59 749	53 586	29 533	24 188
North Dakota -----	4	(D)	13	(D)	(D)	1 061	(D)	571	(D)
Ohio -----	148	771	632	18 057	14 561	57 032	55 519	31 705	23 996
Oklahoma -----	46	231	174	4 610	3 117	14 887	14 582	9 348	(D)
Oregon -----	85	253	205	5 127	4 232	18 128	17 935	10 009	7 939
Pennsylvania -----	183	1 012	785	32 077	21 452	90 838	88 288	54 470	36 393
Rhode Island -----	40	87	72	1 494	1 249	6 626	6 341	3 552	2 891
South Carolina -----	88	367	313	6 185	4 854	18 988	18 377	11 325	7 715
South Dakota -----	*6	68	50	1 006	666	2 892	2 706	2 582	761
Tennessee -----	92	541	401	8 875	5 996	28 711	27 745	15 040	14 279
Texas -----	308	1 913	1 550	36 516	26 824	128 446	118 925	63 665	55 739
Utah -----	70	428	336	7 651	5 850	21 808	21 432	12 244	9 195
Vermont -----	*8	(D)	(D)	79	79	(D)	(D)	327	262
Virginia -----	194	1 133	889	20 471	13 884	66 424	63 977	34 548	30 351
Washington -----	162	762	590	18 193	12 907	56 313	54 354	29 205	26 793
West Virginia -----	7	37	28	529	384	1 621	1 565	930	(D)
Wisconsin -----	88	500	386	11 929	8 781	34 599	34 320	20 132	14 697
Wyoming -----	*17	29	22	503	343	1 845	1 804	1 077	767

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††					B	G	M
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q				
116 078	1 909 362	30 363	27 446	283 791	34 420	2 271 593	1 317 632	2	1	7	U.S.
269	28 229	230	298	3 975	409	20 931	11 873	11	8	11	AL
(D)	1 249	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	4 331	*2 449	(Z)	(D)	(D)	AK
*2 292	36 853	680	678	3 744	1 083	46 945	28 549	9	8	32	AZ
(S)	4 833	79	*80	1 095	90	8 289	4 796	20	37	74	AR
16 951	526 914	8 646	6 113	76 101	7 465	529 857	319 898	3	2	15	CA
*3 204	19 219	257	179	2 132	200	14 605	8 385	13	12	34	CO
285	18 238	270	(S)	1 744	301	24 668	14 824	15	20	(S)	CT
*79	2 585	40	(S)	(S)	50	(D)	2 731	16	12	(S)	DE
(D)	(D)	—	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	DC
10 681	114 178	1 715	2 117	20 908	3 280	200 112	99 886	6	5	23	FL
(S)	43 718	572	537	4 711	827	47 297	25 821	12	17	25	GA
(S)	30 496	177	400	2 174	311	27 363	17 024	10	7	28	HI
239	*8 643	*99	*86	593	*93	4 462	*2 962	43	39	46	ID
7 977	87 274	1 773	868	10 513	1 278	98 316	60 057	5	4	18	IL
1 322	29 274	242	356	4 111	329	21 458	12 942	7	5	16	IN
1 872	8 727	51	*439	1 496	237	13 133	5 432	11	11	63	IA
90	3 933	*25	64	620	86	6 656	(D)	27	23	5	KS
367	18 408	159	231	2 181	185	14 344	8 245	8	8	2	KY
*1 413	15 591	165	660	3 661	272	13 001	7 609	19	20	39	LA
—	(D)	—	(D)	41	109	8 854	3 627	(D)	45	(D)	ME
788	32 644	1 052	175	2 270	768	56 068	34 026	11	8	30	MD
*908	12 441	223	(S)	(S)	577	44 310	26 321	16	12	(S)	MA
1 796	28 643	342	*1 058	5 706	798	58 700	34 610	11	9	73	MI
*2 389	44 771	*353	*658	4 722	641	51 529	36 086	9	10	47	MN
124	(S)	(D)	(S)	882	56	2 982	1 466	21	(D)	(S)	MS
1 198	26 788	*411	198	3 836	467	27 273	16 287	15	10	3	MO
(S)	1 850	7	20	378	(S)	(S)	(S)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	MT
*126	*10 164	*171	*297	2 650	75	4 502	3 034	27	25	53	NE
*2 949	40 938	552	(S)	3 229	267	17 105	10 403	11	10	(S)	NV
103	1 599	(S)	(S)	58	124	8 474	4 794	4	7	(S)	NH
(S)	61 492	1 410	943	8 666	1 763	122 814	73 709	9	8	33	NJ
138	5 986	48	(S)	472	143	7 783	5 041	22	7	(S)	NM
11 819	150 197	3 127	2 466	34 871	2 441	158 356	99 354	8	7	30	NY
6 163	53 060	799	559	6 341	1 086	65 373	33 913	4	4	23	NC
(D)	1 018	(D)	(D)	(D)	7	510	233	(D)	(D)	(D)	ND
1 513	37 783	478	555	5 723	720	63 198	33 590	10	10	21	OH
305	11 255	55	68	2 525	150	9 105	4 955	15	15	(Z)	OK
*193	16 962	*559	*569	2 203	(S)	(S)	(S)	14	20	58	OR
2 550	66 194	875	869	12 594	976	76 729	43 035	7	6	23	PA
(S)	2 645	32	15	615	106	8 102	4 789	19	17	(Z)	RI
612	14 051	264	173	2 635	604	28 996	17 436	10	13	(Z)	SC
186	2 603	85	28	152	(D)	(D)	(D)	36	23	25	SD
(S)	26 248	*487	287	3 151	743	35 730	20 423	9	10	20	TN
9 521	113 143	1 395	1 968	19 067	2 241	124 339	69 729	6	6	33	TX
377	17 054	254	201	(S)	258	15 734	7 829	7	7	24	UT
91	511	24	*6	47	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	58	VT
2 446	51 105	1 128	*665	5 976	1 495	73 017	39 531	10	7	46	VA
1 959	38 528	541	520	4 590	388	37 573	18 875	11	11	26	WA
56	136	*60	21	*267	39	3 165	2 023	22	21	14	WV
(S)	31 832	277	854	4 144	359	27 262	14 426	13	8	26	WI
*41	*1 761	*32	51	345	(D)	840	420	27	29	30	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	6 499	5 089	3 890	3 891	2	2	3	3
Proprietors and working partners	3 175	1 659	1 760	2 433	3	6	5	5
All employees**	34 012	34 420	25 434	22 324	2	1	2	2
Construction workers:								
March	26 602	26 761	20 333	17 921	2	1	2	2
May	27 696	28 033	21 557	19 383	2	1	2	2
August	28 066	29 017	22 215	19 857	2	1	2	2
November	25 403	27 822	21 226	19 092	2	1	2	2
Average	26 941	27 908	21 695	19 084	2	1	2	2
Other employees:								
March	6 798	6 261	3 730	3 151	2	2	2	2
May	6 762	6 251	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
August	7 126	6 720	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
November	7 595	6 812	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Average	7 070	6 511	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	774 788	733 959	383 985	255 475	1	1	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	568 215	554 150	306 334	207 643	1	1	1	1
Payroll, other employees	206 573	179 808	77 651	47 832	2	2	1	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	184 144	163 456	86 668	55 474	2	2	2	1
Fringe benefits, all employees	183 744	156 266	69 322	45 180	2	2	2	1
Legally required expenditures	131 427	115 855	55 396	26 220	2	2	2	1
Voluntary expenditures	52 317	40 410	13 926	18 960	2	2	3	1
Dollar value of business done.....	2 481 847	2 315 715	1 210 867	788 747	2	2	2	1
Value of construction work	2 438 641	2 271 593	1 190 627	766 114	2	2	2	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	1 909 362	1 317 188	692 416	534 006	2	2	3	2
Other business receipts	43 206	44 121	20 240	22 633	7	7	7	3
Net value of construction work†	2 322 563	2 181 972	1 158 013	750 078	1	1	1	1
Value added††	1 358 017	1 317 632	666 031	443 049	2	1	2	1
Selected costs	1 123 830	998 082	544 836	345 698	2	2	2	2
Materials, components, and supplies	966 979	871 938	487 683	315 856	2	2	2	2
Construction work subcontracted out to others	116 078	89 620	32 614	16 036	6	7	4	8
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	40 773	36 522	24 538	13 806	2	2	3	2
Electricity	6 509	5 156	3 140	1 487	3	3	5	3
Natural and manufactured gas	1 996	1 129	953	514	6	6	9	5
Gasoline and diesel fuel	30 975	27 720	18 900	10 589	3	2	3	2
On highway use	28 761	25 953	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	2 214	1 766	(NA)	(NA)	9	8	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	1 293	2 516	1 544	1 218	12	5	6	6
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	30 363	21 061	9 349	4 527	4	4	3	2
For machinery and equipment	7 226	4 955	3 609	1 684	5	6	6	3
For buildings	23 137	16 106	5 739	2 843	5	4	5	3
Selected purchased services	38 709	26 924	15 324	13 572	3	3	3	3
Communication services	18 508	13 343	7 429	5 850	3	4	3	2
Repairs to buildings and other structures	2 310	2 104	1 070	734	9	7	6	5
Repairs to machinery and equipment	17 891	11 476	6 824	6 989	4	5	4	5
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	2 438 641	2 271 593	1 190 627	766 114	2	2	2	1
Government owned	352 926	209 514	116 546	108 388	4	4	12	2
Federal	93 084	71 588	(NA)	(NA)	6	7	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	259 842	137 925	(NA)	(NA)	5	4	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	2 085 715	2 062 079	1 074 080	657 727	2	2	2	2

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
BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	265 918	169 844	4	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	27 446	37 611	7	8
New	22 753	29 948	8	8
Used	4 693	7 662	14	11
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	9 573	6 274	9	9
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	283 791	201 181	4	3
Depreciation charges during year	32 420	23 369	8	4
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	64 446	55 019	10	5
Capital expenditures, other than land	3 902	8 009	17	26
New buildings and other structures	2 313	4 670	19	37
Used buildings and other structures.....	(S) 761	3 338	(S) 20	20
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	761	904	24	33
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	67 587	62 124	9	6
Depreciation charges during year	4 691	4 454	11	6
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	201 472	114 824	4	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	23 543	29 602	7	6
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	20 439	25 278	8	6
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	12 514	19 045	11	6
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	3 104	4 324	13	13
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	8 812	5 370	9	8
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	216 204	139 057	4	3
Depreciation charges during year	27 729	18 914	9	4

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)
All establishments:		
Number	6 499	2
Value of construction work	2 438 641	2
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 498	3
Value of construction work	1 216 307	2
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	46 292	4
End of 1991, materials and supplies	43 296	5
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	2 555	3
Value of construction work	750 658	3
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	2 446	3
Value of construction work	471 676	3

¹Inventories 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
1992										
Number of establishments -----	6 499	4 609	999	588	242	49	12	—	—	—
All employees** -----	34 012	7 830	6 521	7 622	7 144	3 266	1 629	—	—	—
Payroll, all employees -----	774 788	121 624	133 722	180 170	203 424	98 699	37 148	—	—	—
Dollar value of business done -----	2 481 847	578 852	432 004	542 179	550 567	282 995	95 250	—	—	—
Value of construction work -----	2 438 641	572 385	427 081	531 872	535 471	276 933	94 899	—	—	—
Net value of construction work† -----	2 322 563	539 777	406 632	503 881	517 284	354 989	(D)	—	—	—
Value added†† -----	1 358 017	298 198	234 168	302 329	303 525	164 991	54 806	—	—	—
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 007 752	248 046	177 387	211 859	228 855	141 605	(D)	—	—	—
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others -----	116 078	32 608	20 449	27 991	18 187	16 843	(D)	—	—	—
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings -----	30 363	4 608	5 915	8 286	6 593	3 868	1 092	—	—	—
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	27 446	8 534	5 026	6 595	4 298	2 160	833	—	—	—
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	283 791	70 041	51 271	66 343	62 967	24 858	8 311	—	—	—
1987										
All employees** -----	34 420	6 453	5 752	6 389	7 850	4 853	1 938	1 183	—	—
Value of construction work -----	2 271 593	462 607	346 477	399 545	525 968	336 454	200 540	(D)	—	—
Value added†† -----	1 317 632	238 477	193 659	237 170	312 348	211 632	82 979	41 365	—	—
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees** -----	2	4	6	5	2	(Z)	(Z)	—	—	—
Net value of construction work† -----	1	4	6	5	2	(Z)	(D)	—	—	—
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	7	15	17	13	1	(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
1992											
Number of establishments -----	6 499	(S)	(S)	(S)	2 100	933	655	354	100	36	9
All employees** -----	34 012	(S)	(S)	(S)	5 124	5 356	6 308	6 972	3 988	2 508	1 028
Payroll, all employees -----	774 788	(S)	(S)	(S)	80 001	101 040	143 273	183 776	122 305	81 031	34 676
Dollar value of business done -----	2 481 847	(S)	(S)	(S)	332 437	328 883	459 611	548 474	338 098	231 659	116 044
Value of construction work -----	2 438 641	(S)	(S)	(S)	328 527	324 376	451 989	538 609	327 624	225 799	115 784
Net value of construction work† -----	2 322 563	(S)	(S)	(S)	315 400	312 449	431 292	507 028	315 680	215 053	103 408
Value added†† -----	1 358 017	(S)	(S)	(S)	175 888	187 380	249 263	290 132	190 477	132 291	61 846
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 007 752	(S)	(S)	(S)	143 422	129 577	189 651	226 761	135 677	88 622	41 822
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others -----	116 078	(S)	(S)	(S)	13 127	11 926	20 697	31 582	11 945	10 746	12 376
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings -----	30 363	(S)	(S)	(S)	2 921	3 547	6 830	7 267	4 571	2 551	1 705
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	27 446	(S)	(S)	(S)	5 737	2 857	5 789	5 271	3 451	2 023	382
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	283 791	(S)	(S)	(S)	44 018	30 643	61 010	60 164	42 113	20 451	6 710
1987											
All employees** -----	34 420	(S)	(S)	(S)	4 662	4 483	5 667	7 566	4 546	3 376	1 957
Value of construction work -----	2 271 593	(S)	(S)	(S)	244 029	286 134	376 455	528 605	320 367	421 417	(D)
Value added†† -----	1 317 632	(S)	(S)	(S)	136 157	158 980	205 311	312 097	190 108	156 010	108 298
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	2	(S)	(S)	(S)	5	7	6	3	1	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work† -----	1	(S)	(S)	(S)	5	6	6	4	1	(Z)	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	7	(S)	(S)	(S)	22	14	15	8	17	(Z)	(Z)

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

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

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

Type of construction	Value of construction work				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C	D
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1992								
Value of construction work	2 438 641	1 518 882	631 976	202 673	2	2	2	5
Building construction	2 319 806	1 494 663	626 724	198 419	2	2	2	5
Single-family houses	1 031 109	727 155	236 431	67 523	2	3	4	6
Single-family houses, detached	912 491	644 965	210 450	57 076	3	3	4	7
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	118 618	82 190	25 981	10 447	5	6	10	9
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	88 452	47 172	25 213	*16 067	11	5	17	53
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	94 749	66 328	21 988	6 433	16	23	10	8
Office buildings	309 493	169 999	95 667	43 827	3	3	5	5
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	357 414	213 236	118 858	25 320	3	4	4	8
Industrial buildings and warehouses	85 068	47 873	21 803	15 392	5	4	8	15
Industrial buildings	71 657	39 042	19 228	13 387	5	3	9	17
Warehouses	13 411	8 831	2 575	(S)	13	12	19	(S)
Religious buildings	29 068	16 973	9 335	2 760	4	4	10	12
Educational buildings	160 643	106 246	44 092	10 306	3	4	6	13
Hospitals and institutional buildings	108 130	64 793	35 633	7 704	4	5	5	6
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	17 553	12 866	3 551	1 135	5	6	10	22
Other nonresidential buildings	38 127	22 022	14 151	1 954	12	11	19	34
Nonbuilding construction	33 725	24 219	5 252	4 254	11	12	17	34
Outdoor swimming pools	22 345	18 357	2 707	1 282	16	16	34	24
Other nonbuilding construction	11 380	5 862	2 546	*2 972	13	6	1	48
Construction work, n.s.k.	85 109	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	2 271 593	1 617 836	404 028	153 338	2	2	3	5
Building construction	2 131 122	1 581 099	400 274	149 749	2	2	3	4
Single-family houses	852 862	646 826	152 380	53 654	3	3	5	7
Single-family houses, detached	717 487	533 409	140 320	43 757	3	3	5	7
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	135 375	113 417	12 060	9 897	7	8	10	14
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	83 047	60 872	12 694	9 480	8	9	13	12
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	155 175	120 562	23 599	11 012	3	4	7	16
Office buildings	325 723	265 445	42 365	17 912	2	2	4	6
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	342 216	249 726	74 106	18 383	4	5	5	7
Industrial buildings and warehouses	113 849	76 883	24 646	12 319	3	4	5	7
Industrial buildings	101 479	67 703	21 652	12 123	4	4	6	7
Warehouses	12 369	9 180	2 993	196	4	6	(Z)	(Z)
Religious buildings	23 470	15 039	5 466	2 965	6	8	8	12
Educational buildings	98 497	65 352	21 366	11 777	5	6	8	13
Hospitals and institutional buildings	94 553	50 101	35 399	9 053	4	3	7	6
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	22 944	17 238	3 614	2 091	4	5	7	4
Other nonresidential buildings	18 786	13 055	4 639	*1 103	23	23	34	44
Nonbuilding construction	44 080	36 737	3 753	3 589	11	12	12	2
Outdoor swimming pools	30 411	27 868	1 804	738	16	16	24	7
Other nonbuilding construction	13 669	8 869	1 949	2 851	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Construction work, n.s.k.	96 390	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11	(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 subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	B				C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	6 499	34 012	774 788	2 438 641	1 387 553	2 322 563	1 358 017	116 078	2	2	6
Establishments not specializing by type	1 151	10 996	271 362	807 859	(NA)	772 811	455 443	35 049	3	2	9
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	5 348	23 015	503 426	1 630 782	1 387 553	1 549 752	902 574	81 030	2	2	8
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	3 650	13 237	262 839	879 736	763 588	838 871	484 214	40 865	3	3	9
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	1 724	4 606	79 615	299 211	299 211	286 185	161 995	13 026	6	6	15
90 to 99 percent specialization	758	2 938	58 798	200 097	187 138	190 809	108 914	9 288	7	7	21
80 to 89 percent specialization	427	2 066	44 549	139 706	114 386	130 366	74 722	9 340	10	9	23
70 to 79 percent specialization	450	2 220	48 574	141 082	102 514	137 340	85 613	3 742	8	7	21
60 to 69 percent specialization	234	1 125	24 682	79 528	49 368	74 746	41 052	4 782	12	10	14
51 to 59 percent specialization	57	282	6 621	20 111	10 971	19 425	11 918	*686	13	14	53
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED, INCLUDING TOWNHOUSES AND TOWNHOUSE-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS											
All establishments specializing in type	209	639	12 294	37 967	34 206	36 228	18 921	1 739	17	15	30
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	151	356	6 933	22 318	22 318	20 871	10 891	1 447	18	18	36
90 to 99 percent specialization	*14	(S)	(S)	*2 670	*2 563	*2 646	*875	(S)	(S)	66	(S)
80 to 89 percent specialization	*9	*51	*1 146	*3 594	*2 979	*3 573	*1 597	(S)	55	54	(S)
70 to 79 percent specialization	(S)	*161	*3 263	*7 702	*5 404	*7 455	*4 523	*247	41	40	50
60 to 69 percent specialization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51 to 59 percent specialization	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	(S)	(S)	—
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	118	2 238	68 720	194 671	155 405	184 390	111 158	10 282	5	4	14
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	21	471	12 529	31 892	31 892	29 511	18 630	*2 381	14	14	57
90 to 99 percent specialization	24	549	18 305	44 481	41 673	44 035	28 095	446	1	1	(Z)
80 to 89 percent specialization	24	401	12 458	39 136	31 725	37 305	21 827	1 830	20	13	5
70 to 79 percent specialization	(S)	196	5 860	28 106	20 289	(D)	13 051	(D)	18	13	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization	(S)	248	10 253	25 063	15 415	24 720	13 183	*343	11	7	53
51 to 59 percent specialization	10	373	9 315	25 994	14 413	(D)	16 372	(D)	6	13	(D)
OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	358	2 566	60 255	200 083	162 665	189 024	102 407	11 059	6	6	17
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	132	691	14 439	51 143	51 143	49 572	28 289	*1 570	15	13	44
90 to 99 percent specialization	63	279	6 603	21 504	20 534	(D)	12 458	(D)	24	26	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	42	509	14 335	38 555	31 765	37 706	21 561	849	7	5	12
70 to 79 percent specialization	41	523	11 280	35 754	25 922	32 666	15 506	*3 088	15	15	57
60 to 69 percent specialization	64	538	13 137	50 672	31 950	(D)	23 039	(D)	10	7	(D)
51 to 59 percent specialization	*16	26	461	2 455	1 350	2 434	*1 554	*21	29	39	71
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	85	1 012	27 242	68 604	48 002	67 268	42 350	1 336	9	8	30
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	*7	*23	*229	*1 145	*1 145	(D)	*455	(D)	57	63	(D)
90 to 99 percent specialization	*16	77	2 522	7 757	7 245	7 226	4 370	*531	23	26	70
80 to 89 percent specialization	12	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	(S)	(S)	5 781	(S)	(S)	(S)	8 795	251	(S)	(S)	18
60 to 69 percent specialization	20	395	11 910	24 833	15 561	24 586	16 404	247	12	12	21
51 to 59 percent specialization	12	158	3 534	12 341	6 779	12 121	6 889	*220	25	20	62

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 ¹				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—							
			January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	A	B	C	D	E	F		
			A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F
United States	6 499	26 941	26 602	27 696	28 066	25 403	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Alabama	105	545	586	536	552	506	14	12	14	10	17	10	10	10
Alaska	6	11	11	12	10	12	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Arizona	159	590	605	594	622	538	11	10	13	10	13	8	8	8
Arkansas	34	112	116	113	105	114	26	19	19	19	21	19	19	19
California	1 435	6 330	6 335	6 695	6 418	5 872	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Colorado	75	327	296	304	365	343	22	12	11	11	15	12	12	12
Connecticut	72	169	158	172	199	147	17	16	17	16	15	16	15	16
Delaware	19	41	40	41	42	39	30	14	14	14	14	15	14	15
District of Columbia	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	793	2 537	2 586	2 565	2 537	2 458	5	6	7	6	7	6	7	6
Georgia	164	825	778	838	903	780	10	12	12	12	12	13	12	13
Hawaii	40	280	251	300	311	256	21	9	8	9	8	9	8	9
Idaho	37	*110	81	*135	*112	*113	22	44	32	49	41	46	41	46
Illinois	198	1 106	1 104	1 099	1 155	1 066	11	5	5	5	6	5	6	5
Indiana	64	503	468	497	564	481	10	6	5	5	7	5	7	5
Iowa	43	147	137	147	149	156	25	13	13	12	14	12	14	12
Kansas	28	157	153	158	168	151	29	30	30	30	28	31	28	31
Kentucky	65	240	217	228	255	258	16	8	7	6	9	12	9	12
Louisiana	71	373	399	368	365	361	11	21	23	21	18	20	18	20
Maine	6	11	*10	11	11	*10	24	39	42	39	39	42	39	42
Maryland	119	535	616	574	504	444	12	11	10	11	12	13	11	13
Massachusetts	84	261	258	271	273	241	19	16	15	15	15	15	15	15
Michigan	141	499	496	512	530	458	10	10	10	9	11	11	11	11
Minnesota	110	515	506	555	564	438	16	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
Mississippi	21	83	(S)	91	77	(S)	17	21	(S)	19	23	(S)	19	(S)
Missouri	77	387	384	376	444	346	10	16	13	21	21	16	21	16
Montana	13	24	23	30	21	22	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Nebraska	21	79	81	72	85	79	30	25	29	24	23	25	23	25
Nevada	67	542	512	514	591	553	4	12	12	12	13	14	12	14
New Hampshire	8	17	(S)	14	(S)	16	13	6	(S)	(Z)	(S)	(Z)	(S)	(Z)
New Jersey	207	636	572	641	683	648	10	9	9	9	8	9	8	9
New Mexico	33	(S)	(S)	75	(S)	54	23	(S)	(S)	20	(S)	(Z)	(S)	(Z)
New York	454	1 766	1 777	1 877	1 817	1 592	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8
North Carolina	184	647	712	618	645	614	8	5	10	4	4	4	4	4
North Dakota	4	13	(D)	14	(D)	13	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(Z)
Ohio	148	632	546	630	759	595	11	10	10	9	14	10	14	10
Oklahoma	46	174	171	150	169	206	13	16	15	16	18	17	18	17
Oregon	85	205	200	209	224	188	15	14	15	13	14	17	14	17
Pennsylvania	183	785	734	774	883	750	10	6	7	6	6	6	6	6
Rhode Island	40	72	65	77	73	71	26	23	16	30	32	23	30	23
South Carolina	88	313	300	407	283	262	19	11	11	10	11	11	11	11
South Dakota	*6	50	*59	*51	48	43	58	35	47	41	29	24	41	29
Tennessee	92	401	405	402	398	400	13	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	308	1 550	1 473	1 547	1 668	1 510	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Utah	70	336	328	328	349	340	12	9	8	8	10	11	8	11
Vermont	*8	(D)	(D)	(D)	8	(D)	43	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	(D)
Virginia	194	889	863	954	898	840	11	10	9	12	10	9	12	10
Washington	162	590	574	702	591	492	13	12	11	16	10	9	16	10
West Virginia	7	28	25	28	28	29	22	24	26	24	24	23	24	23
Wisconsin	88	386	363	352	423	403	11	12	11	12	14	9	12	14
Wyoming	*17	22	*26	*30	17	13	46	36	58	51	14	14	51	(Z)

¹Construction 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						
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
United States	2 438 641	6 481	2 263 891	1 066	174 750	2 271 593	7.4	2	1	9
Alabama	31 351	105	30 111	14	1 241	19 069	64.4	7	7	38
Alaska	(D)	6	(D)	2	(D)	*5 536	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arizona	38 619	159	37 219	8	1 400	49 082	-21.3	9	9	(Z)
Arkansas	*12 664	34	*12 124	10	540	8 710	45.4	43	44	21
California	585 370	1 435	572 091	37	13 279	533 007	9.8	2	3	8
Colorado	48 721	75	30 888	*22	(S)	15 591	212.5	32	11	(S)
Connecticut	25 086	72	19 243	42	*5 842	24 685	1.6	20	20	54
Delaware	4 769	19	3 701	11	1 068	5 198	-8.2	10	12	5
District of Columbia	14 209	2	(D)	29	(D)	15 283	-7.0	12	(D)	(D)
Florida	180 426	793	175 185	54	5 241	206 982	-12.8	5	6	19
Georgia	58 834	156	54 341	29	4 492	46 622	26.2	10	11	13
Hawaii	40 769	40	35 545	6	5 224	27 440	48.6	8	9	(Z)
Idaho	8 535	37	7 265	9	1 270	*3 571	139.0	33	39	4
Illinois	128 320	198	120 358	26	7 962	97 234	32.0	4	5	1
Indiana	35 264	59	32 670	33	2 594	21 136	66.8	4	4	5
Iowa	9 052	(S)	8 640	9	412	7 386	22.6	14	15	(Z)
Kansas	16 496	27	10 696	20	5 800	7 358	124.2	18	28	1
Kentucky	23 444	65	20 455	44	2 990	14 213	65.0	8	9	16
Louisiana	24 654	71	23 996	11	658	14 121	74.6	20	21	34
Maine	772	6	*632	*7	*140	8 941	-91.4	38	45	50
Maryland	48 130	119	31 521	34	16 609	48 076	.1	8	11	13
Massachusetts	23 664	84	21 849	25	1 815	46 160	-48.7	12	13	16
Michigan	51 516	141	47 702	28	3 814	58 799	-12.4	9	9	6
Minnesota	55 992	110	53 746	16	2 246	50 897	10.0	12	12	6
Mississippi	8 022	21	(D)	31	(D)	3 568	124.8	14	(D)	(D)
Missouri	29 245	77	26 654	*16	2 591	25 794	13.4	12	13	28
Montana	2 029	(S)	1 982	*5	*48	2 445	-17.0	1	(Z)	56
Nebraska	8 294	21	8 115	5	179	6 401	29.6	26	27	(Z)
Nevada	46 334	67	45 466	*14	*868	15 406	200.8	11	11	47
New Hampshire	1 999	8	(S)	*17	406	8 577	-76.7	8	(S)	26
New Jersey	78 291	207	71 431	48	6 861	126 188	-38.0	6	6	20
New Mexico	4 294	(S)	4 135	*9	159	7 600	-43.5	10	10	30
New York	214 368	451	207 396	45	6 972	164 044	30.7	7	8	39
North Carolina	46 941	184	45 016	34	1 925	58 497	-19.8	5	6	14
North Dakota	(D)	4	(D)	1	(D)	504	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Ohio	55 261	148	52 158	22	*3 103	53 328	3.6	10	11	43
Oklahoma	9 642	44	(D)	*4	(D)	12 409	-22.3	4	(D)	(D)
Oregon	19 680	85	17 836	22	1 844	25 371	-22.4	18	20	6
Pennsylvania	80 783	(S)	76 166	38	4 617	67 255	20.1	8	8	4
Rhode Island	6 562	(S)	6 067	*13	495	7 008	-6.4	19	20	24
South Carolina	22 329	88	17 928	44	4 401	29 437	-24.1	11	13	7
South Dakota	3 005	*6	2 624	5	382	(D)	(D)	21	24	2
Tennessee	28 591	92	27 076	28	1 515	36 367	-21.4	9	9	10
Texas	130 283	308	126 503	20	3 779	121 361	7.4	7	7	18
Utah	19 040	(S)	19 040	-	-	12 709	49.8	9	9	-
Vermont	1 186	8	(D)	6	(D)	(D)	(D)	10	(D)	(D)
Virginia	64 727	194	54 798	47	9 929	86 332	-25.0	7	8	5
Washington	54 169	162	52 219	29	1 950	37 699	43.7	11	11	9
West Virginia	2 192	7	1 561	9	631	3 924	-44.1	16	21	18
Wisconsin	29 587	88	28 448	12	1 139	21 133	40.0	9	9	21
Wyoming	2 630	*17	1 279	*19	*1 351	995	164.3	32	7	61

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
All kinds of business	2 481 847	2 315 715	2	2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS				
Carpet laying or removal contractor	19 184	(NA)	7	(NA)
Linoleum, asphalt resilient or vinyl tile installation contractor	24 127	9 629	7	13
Marble contractor, exterior	46 401	41 558	7	6
Marble contractor, interior	469 056	280 967	5	4
Special cases	38 799	(NA)	17	(NA)
Stonework contractor	21 125	11 054	3	6
Terrazzo contractor	148 510	123 781	5	5
Tile setting contractor	1 608 440	1 685 847	2	2
Other construction activities	48 354	84 986	8	(NA)
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Retail trade	20 764	23 541	13	7
Other business activities	21 774	18 462	4	(NA)
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	15 313	35 890	19	12

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
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT			
Number of employees**	5.2	6.8	1
Number of construction workers.....	4.1	5.5	1
Number of all other employees	1.1	1.3	2
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 119.2	144.2	1
Payroll, construction workers.....	do-- 87.4	108.9	1
Payroll, other employees	do-- 31.8	35.3	2
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 381.9	455.0	1
Value of construction work.....	do-- 375.2	446.4	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	do-- 155.1	178.5	2
Construction work subcontracted to others	do-- 17.9	17.6	6
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	do-- 4.7	4.1	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	do-- 4.2	7.4	7
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do-- 43.7	39.5	4
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 22.8	21.3	1
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 73.0	67.3	1
Value added††	do-- 39.9	38.3	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers.....	\$1,000 21.1	19.9	1
Value of construction work	do-- 90.5	81.4	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees	\$1,000 29.2	27.6	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.318	.323	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.413	.400	1
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.048	.039	6
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.783	.580	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.012	.009	4

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
United States	5.2	22.8	90.5	.318	.413	.048	.783	.012
Alabama	6.4	17.5	65.4	.330	.439	.008	.792	.006
Alaska	2.5	31.6	119.6	.360	(D)	(D)	.949	.004
Arizona	4.5	16.3	64.1	.312	.383	*.061	(S)	.018
Arkansas	4.6	14.5	110.9	.182	.527	*.140	*.389	*.006
California	5.5	23.9	90.6	.328	.397	.030	.918	.015
Colorado	5.5	24.5	110.9	.279	.491	*.088	.530	.007
Connecticut	2.9	26.9	118.8	.279	.398	.014	.909	.013
Delaware	2.7	27.8	93.9	.368	.404	*.021	.672	.010
District of Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	4.0	16.4	69.5	.294	.450	.061	.648	.010
Georgia	6.2	19.7	89.9	.271	(D)	*.081	.590	.008
Hawaii	8.6	32.7	126.9	.313	.359	*.035	.858	.005
Idaho	3.3	14.8	67.6	.242	.464	.032	(S)	.013
Illinois	7.3	29.0	113.0	.335	.391	.064	.698	.014
Indiana	9.5	21.6	72.1	.359	.415	.036	.807	.007
Iowa	4.0	22.3	106.0	.249	.358	.120	.560	.003
Kansas	6.5	23.2	81.8	.323	.407	.007	.306	*.002
Kentucky	4.5	23.7	92.6	.314	.402	.017	.828	.007
Louisiana	6.8	16.6	68.0	.314	.469	.056	.614	.006
Maine	(D)	(D)	57.5	.272	.483	-	(D)	-
Maryland	5.8	26.9	84.0	.409	.393	.018	.726	.023
Massachusetts	3.9	27.6	89.7	.389	.454	.039	.531	.010
Michigan	4.5	24.8	95.6	.330	.426	.038	.600	.007
Minnesota	6.4	26.7	113.7	.322	.450	.041	.765	*.006
Mississippi	4.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri	6.3	24.2	93.4	.323	.388	.033	.741	*.011
Montana	2.2	13.1	83.5	.190	.439	(S)	.924	.003
Nebraska	5.3	20.2	105.4	.265	.487	*.015	(S)	.021
Nevada	9.8	25.6	86.4	.357	.431	*.063	.875	.012
New Hampshire	2.9	18.1	104.2	.225	.433	.058	.903	(S)
New Jersey	3.8	29.4	123.2	.295	.338	(S)	.785	.018
New Mexico	3.0	14.6	(S)	.235	.453	.022	.964	.008
New York	5.4	28.3	122.0	.320	.375	.055	.697	.015
North Carolina	4.5	21.0	92.3	.293	.405	.103	.888	.013
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	81.6	(D)	(D)	(D)	.959	(D)
Ohio	5.2	23.4	90.2	.317	.421	.027	.662	.008
Oklahoma	5.1	20.0	85.6	.310	(D)	.020	.756	.004
Oregon	3.0	20.3	88.4	.283	.438	*.011	.936	*.031
Pennsylvania	5.5	31.7	115.7	.353	.401	.028	.729	.010
Rhode Island	2.2	17.2	92.0	.225	.436	(S)	.399	.005
South Carolina	4.2	16.9	60.7	.326	.406	.032	.740	.014
South Dakota	11.3	14.8	57.8	.348	.263	.064	.900	.029
Tennessee	5.9	16.4	71.6	.309	.497	(S)	.914	.017
Texas	6.2	19.1	82.9	.284	.434	.074	.881	.011
Utah	6.2	17.9	64.9	.351	.422	.017	.782	.012
Vermont	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia	5.8	18.1	74.7	.308	.457	.037	.769	.017
Washington	4.7	23.9	95.4	.323	.476	.035	.684	.010
West Virginia	5.3	14.3	57.9	.326	(D)	.035	.084	*.037
Wisconsin	5.7	23.9	89.6	.345	.425	(S)	.920	.008
Wyoming	1.7	17.3	83.9	.273	.416	*.022	.954	.017

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction. Is composed of three broad categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

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

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for construction work subcontracted out to others include:

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

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

Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building construction:

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C. Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

Publication Program

1992 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Available August 1995) [P] [C]

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

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

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

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

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

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

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

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