

1992

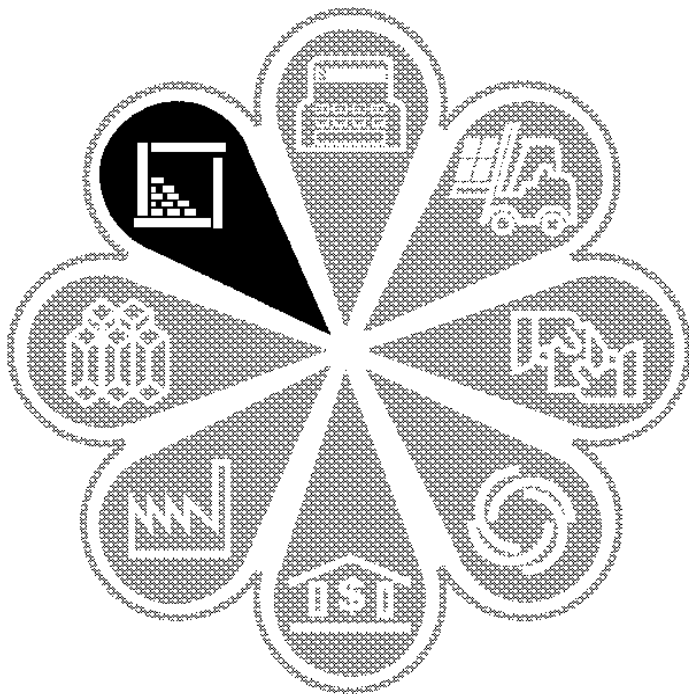
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-24

INDUSTRY SERIES

Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1795



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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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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:

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

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

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

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonemployer Companies

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

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

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

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

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

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

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

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

DATA PROCESSING

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

VIII CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

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

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

CHANGE IN COLLECTION METHODOLOGY FOR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

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

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

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

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

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

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

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

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

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

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

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

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

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

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

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

Statistics	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.

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the wrecking and demolition of buildings and other structures, with or without the sale of material derived from demolishing operations. 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 \$1.11 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$1.06 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$178 million for materials, components, and supplies and \$131 million for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$29 million. Value added for 1992 was \$775 million.

There were 966 establishments with total employment averaging 13,112 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$296 million.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 16 percent of the total number of

employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 62 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)

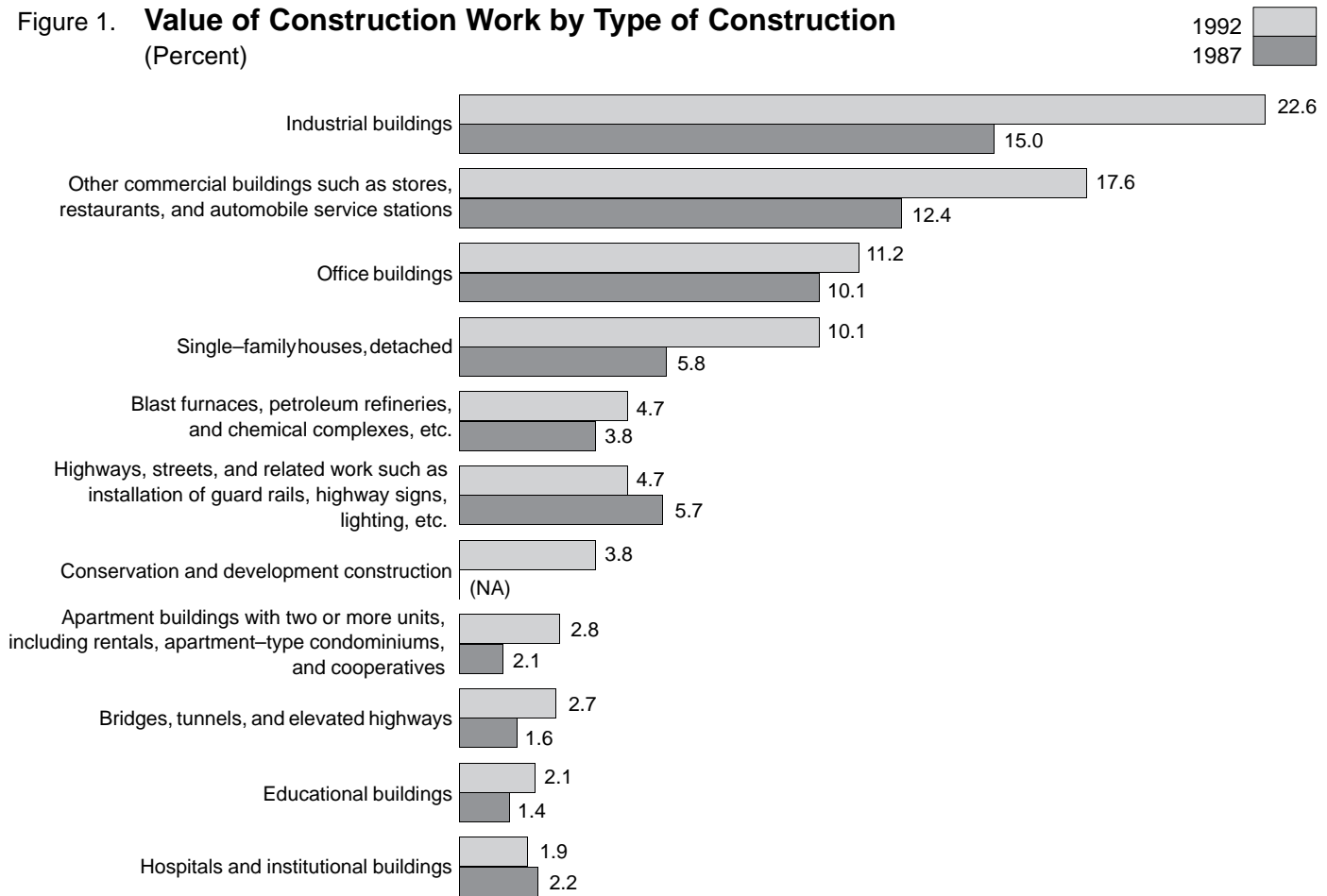


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

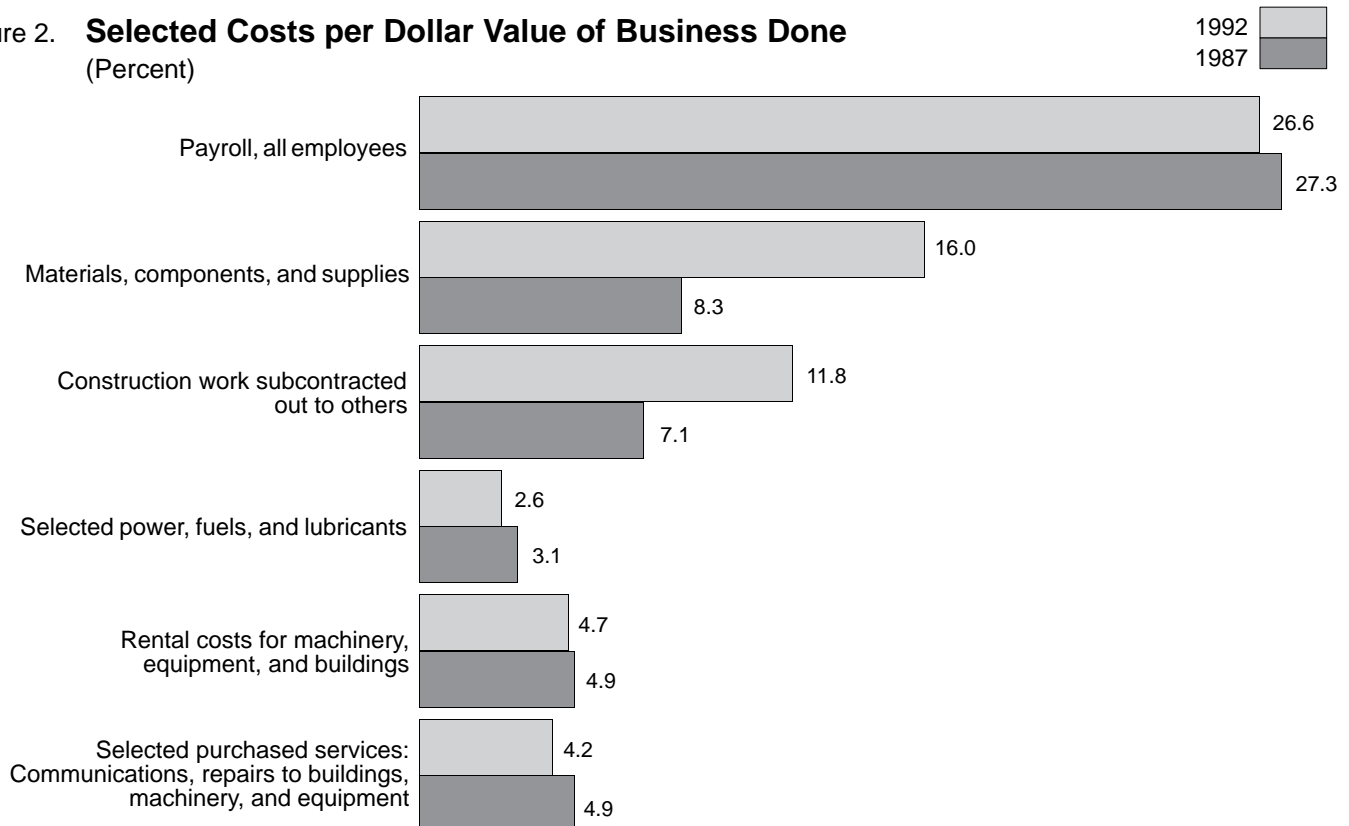


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

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

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
United States -----	966	13 112	10 409	296 028	214 621	1 059 133	927 986	775 026	207 375
Alabama -----	7	186	165	2 796	2 301	5 671	5 387	6 878	(D)
Alaska -----	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arizona -----	*20	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	10 520	(D)	(S)
Arkansas -----	*6	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
California -----	136	1 864	1 432	47 151	32 832	170 706	144 846	126 863	24 871
Colorado -----	5	63	47	1 359	1 024	6 618	6 238	4 655	(D)
Connecticut -----	14	119	89	2 688	1 741	10 321	9 977	(D)	(D)
Delaware -----	4	*79	*65	(D)	*1 206	*5 137	*4 629	*2 800	*1 829
District of Columbia -----	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida -----	45	472	341	8 473	6 282	34 995	30 362	25 048	(D)
Georgia -----	*18	116	90	1 587	1 056	4 946	4 122	4 311	(D)
Hawaii -----	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho -----	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Illinois -----	62	1 602	1 312	34 519	27 266	98 876	85 152	74 209	(D)
Indiana -----	29	191	141	3 033	2 511	11 628	11 253	8 166	3 799
Iowa -----	*32	143	120	2 869	2 259	12 657	(D)	7 898	(D)
Kansas -----	13	55	48	775	599	3 546	3 325	2 717	788
Kentucky -----	9	81	65	1 601	1 297	6 017	(D)	3 720	(D)
Louisiana -----	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	2 381	13 483	13 010	(D)	(D)
Maine -----	3	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)
Maryland -----	31	615	493	13 231	9 770	44 273	40 139	32 615	(D)
Massachusetts -----	34	342	291	8 017	6 083	29 911	27 111	23 179	5 003
Michigan -----	55	682	530	21 935	14 518	90 706	76 410	63 137	14 590
Minnesota -----	*17	132	110	3 531	2 771	14 294	12 315	(D)	(D)
Mississippi -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri -----	15	152	111	3 073	2 127	17 632	10 042	8 201	2 159
Montana -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska -----	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nevada -----	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire -----	9	73	61	(D)	1 108	6 110	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Jersey -----	37	745	601	18 811	12 493	75 765	68 369	54 741	(D)
New Mexico -----	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	633
New York -----	63	1 101	915	25 583	18 771	88 750	79 720	66 073	14 682
North Carolina -----	*23	321	186	5 553	4 009	16 188	10 957	16 730	(D)
North Dakota -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio -----	49	1 028	820	20 515	14 698	71 952	67 973	52 007	18 209
Oklahoma -----	13	100	76	2 871	1 769	10 489	10 460	7 716	3 352
Oregon -----	12	118	96	1 833	1 429	7 803	7 506	5 824	1 760
Pennsylvania -----	37	515	425	(D)	11 165	50 399	(D)	41 975	8 359
Rhode Island -----	12	(D)	98	(D)	1 769	(D)	(D)	4 329	(D)
South Carolina -----	6	41	29	645	339	2 386	(D)	(D)	571
South Dakota -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee -----	12	98	80	1 436	1 147	5 371	(D)	3 331	1 072
Texas -----	47	676	569	15 388	10 363	58 732	45 887	33 409	13 165
Utah -----	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont -----	(S)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Virginia -----	14	128	103	2 661	1 889	7 267	6 711	5 295	(D)
Washington -----	22	234	186	7 409	5 291	22 909	21 153	20 165	(D)
West Virginia -----	3	(D)	(D)	50	50	(D)	(D)	105	75
Wisconsin -----	18	114	88	2 819	1 932	11 217	10 024	8 244	1 895
Wyoming -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1992—Con.					1987			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Value of construction work	Value added††				
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q				
131 147	433 308	52 055	23 130	302 912	14 109	912 484	781 854	2	2	6	U.S.
284	557	(D)	(D)	4 952	95	4 437	4 636	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	AL
(D)	—	(D)	*30	*2 092	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AK
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	36	AZ
(S)	(D)	(D)	—	—	(D)	468	287	(S)	(S)	—	AR
25 860	75 612	*13 227	2 681	46 792	2 572	132 149	113 285	5	7	32	CA
380	(D)	*790	*213	*4 910	177	6 222	5 295	(Z)	(Z)	65	CO
344	4 772	101	(D)	1 223	270	22 012	18 443	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	CT
*508	(D)	*557	(D)	3 004	(D)	(D)	(D)	57	53	(D)	DE
—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	DC
4 633	5 745	1 622	630	14 022	297	17 859	15 226	7	11	7	FL
824	1 527	245	99	2 854	198	13 068	11 652	19	19	(Z)	GA
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	26	2 636	2 413	(D)	(D)	(D)	HI
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	ID
13 724	43 060	3 441	3 432	26 701	895	81 489	74 728	3	4	(Z)	IL
*375	*2 088	*136	111	1 222	45	1 679	1 409	39	32	8	IN
(D)	1 502	107	79	1 733	*122	5 039	3 906	25	(D)	(Z)	IA
221	836	54	(D)	2 024	(D)	(D)	(D)	8	5	(D)	KS
(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	2 836	52	2 912	2 508	(Z)	(D)	(S)	KY
*473	(D)	313	*297	4 016	134	8 205	6 959	(D)	(D)	16	LA
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(D)	*1 096	(S)	(D)	(D)	ME
4 135	21 425	2 360	802	12 031	766	37 403	33 514	4	4	(Z)	MD
2 799	16 282	(S)	(D)	6 516	327	32 808	27 366	13	4	(D)	MA
14 296	40 987	5 077	1 714	21 337	654	81 751	67 723	4	5	12	MI
1 979	8 121	*1 339	962	8 106	*117	*6 195	*4 269	11	6	34	MN
—	—	—	—	—	*81	2 861	2 675	—	—	—	MS
7 590	6 264	918	404	3 533	107	12 822	8 646	14	13	(Z)	MO
(D)	(D)	(D)	—	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	MT
(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	NE
(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	*97	5 780	5 691	(D)	(D)	—	NV
(D)	(D)	231	(D)	2 559	(S)	(S)	(S)	7	(D)	(D)	NH
(S)	35 964	2 119	*1 240	8 659	683	47 875	39 988	4	6	65	NJ
(D)	1 435	(D)	(D)	(D)	93	4 542	3 480	(D)	(D)	(D)	NM
9 030	31 087	3 962	1 190	22 528	1 533	110 716	89 154	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	NY
5 231	2 448	(D)	(D)	(D)	357	17 729	17 729	24	25	(D)	NC
—	—	—	—	—	(D)	798	550	—	—	—	ND
3 979	21 466	1 162	401	20 718	628	36 809	32 049	4	4	(Z)	OH
*28	6 865	716	948	7 515	131	8 336	7 713	35	26	20	OK
297	1 831	(S)	173	1 176	89	7 116	5 301	19	16	(Z)	OR
(D)	19 059	1 979	401	10 849	887	41 061	40 535	5	(D)	(Z)	PA
309	(D)	(D)	133	2 007	87	8 546	7 560	(D)	(D)	9	RI
(D)	809	78	(D)	(D)	*55	1 757	1 545	(Z)	(D)	(D)	SC
(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SD
(D)	953	242	110	1 577	165	*10 159	*8 632	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	TN
12 845	25 230	3 779	1 512	12 520	687	46 756	38 992	14	5	(Z)	TX
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	162	5 491	3 611	(D)	(D)	(D)	UT
—	—	—	—	(D)	—	—	—	(D)	(S)	—	VT
*556	4 545	234	165	*7 424	425	25 551	24 155	26	27	21	VA
1 756	14 399	1 204	902	11 300	262	19 033	16 030	6	10	(Z)	WA
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	42	(D)	1 882	(D)	(D)	(D)	WV
1 193	555	434	1 021	5 990	136	5 479	4 927	3	4	(Z)	WI
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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	966	1 240	890	978	4	5	3	3
Proprietors and working partners	197	241	223	359	10	16	11	6
All employees**	13 112	14 109	8 402	8 295	2	2	2	1
Construction workers:								
March	9 430	11 005	6 967	6 160	2	2	1	1
May	10 611	11 427	6 932	7 418	2	2	1	1
August	11 375	12 420	7 572	7 553	2	2	2	2
November	10 220	11 910	7 009	6 803	2	3	2	2
Average	10 409	11 686	7 201	6 998	2	2	1	2
Other employees:								
March	2 626	2 288	1 201	1 235	3	3	2	2
May	2 725	2 459	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
August	2 668	2 423	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
November	2 791	2 503	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Average	2 702	2 422	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	296 028	261 459	130 077	89 020	1	2	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	214 621	195 435	107 158	70 233	1	2	1	1
Payroll, other employees	81 406	66 024	22 919	18 787	2	2	1	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	67 924	56 428	29 731	18 809	3	2	1	1
Fringe benefits, all employees	67 843	57 615	24 866	17 780	2	2	1	1
Legally required expenditures	47 357	42 391	17 693	11 186	2	3	2	1
Voluntary expenditures	20 485	15 224	7 173	6 594	2	3	1	1
Dollar value of business done	1 113 549	958 834	402 993	258 204	2	2	1	1
Value of construction work	1 059 133	912 484	376 895	240 630	2	2	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	433 308	364 834	110 771	63 673	4	4	3	4
Other business receipts	54 416	46 350	26 098	17 574	1	3	1	1
Net value of construction work†	927 986	844 714	340 696	229 161	2	2	1	1
Value added††	775 026	781 854	313 761	210 606	2	2	1	1
Selected costs	338 522	176 979	89 232	47 598	3	4	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies	178 163	79 210	32 903	25 857	3	5	2	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others	131 147	67 769	36 198	11 470	5	6	1	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	29 212	30 000	20 130	10 271	3	3	2	2
Electricity	2 668	2 285	1 346	801	3	6	2	2
Natural and manufactured gas	1 665	501	453	353	1	3	4	29
Gasoline and diesel fuel	22 688	24 766	16 899	8 072	3	3	2	1
On highway use	14 565	15 431	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	8 123	9 334	(NA)	(NA)	4	4	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	2 192	2 446	1 431	1 046	3	4	2	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	52 055	47 066	24 496	13 912	11	4	1	2
For machinery and equipment	42 339	40 079	21 437	13 003	13	4	1	2
For buildings	9 716	6 986	3 059	909	6	10	5	4
Selected purchased services	46 435	46 977	23 209	16 881	3	4	1	1
Communication services	8 980	7 002	3 490	2 031	3	4	3	2
Repairs to buildings and other structures	2 633	1 470	603	391	3	6	10	1
Repairs to machinery and equipment	34 822	38 505	19 116	14 460	3	5	1	1
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	1 059 133	912 484	376 895	240 630	2	2	1	1
Government owned	315 706	213 575	85 470	50 156	5	6	4	2
Federal	55 442	42 239	(NA)	(NA)	10	9	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	260 264	171 336	(NA)	(NA)	5	6	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	743 427	698 908	291 424	190 475	3	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	293 948	244 635	5	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	23 130	40 895	6	8
New	18 911	26 763	7	8
Used	4 219	14 132	9	13
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	14 166	11 624	12	7
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	302 912	273 906	5	4
Depreciation charges during year	36 650	30 806	6	4
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	32 802	21 683	2	7
Capital expenditures, other than land	819	2 770	14	24
New buildings and other structures	613	1 710	17	32
Used buildings and other structures.....	206	1 060	20	37
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	25	*975	27	57
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	33 596	23 478	2	7
Depreciation charges during year	2 748	2 057	4	9
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	261 146	222 952	6	4
Capital expenditures, other than land	22 311	38 125	6	8
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	18 297	25 053	7	8
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	6 383	13 180	12	5
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	4 013	13 072	9	14
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	14 141	10 649	12	5
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	269 316	250 428	5	4
Depreciation charges during year	33 902	28 748	6	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	966	4
Value of construction work	1 059 133	2
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	177	5
Value of construction work	281 195	3
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	6 464	2
End of 1991, materials and supplies	5 916	3
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	300	5
Value of construction work	361 337	3
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	490	5
Value of construction work	416 601	2

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	966	440	214	160	108	29	13	1	1	—
All employees**	13 112	970	1 407	2 147	3 278	2 077	3 233	(D)	(D)	—
Payroll, all employees	296 028	16 692	27 533	50 007	83 251	53 022	65 522	(D)	(D)	—
Dollar value of business done	1 113 549	95 309	126 028	206 234	287 270	199 282	199 426	(D)	(D)	—
Value of construction work	1 059 133	93 450	121 763	201 712	278 593	188 287	175 327	(D)	(D)	—
Net value of construction work†	927 986	76 946	105 240	176 310	240 539	179 912	149 039	(D)	(D)	—
Value added††	775 026	56 445	83 365	143 240	202 059	153 482	136 435	(D)	(D)	—
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	207 375	22 360	26 139	37 591	47 157	37 425	36 703	(D)	(D)	—
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	131 147	16 504	16 523	25 403	38 054	8 375	26 288	(D)	(D)	—
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	52 055	2 480	6 556	*12 792	16 229	13 998	(D)	(D)	(D)	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	23 130	1 697	3 452	4 759	7 258	5 964	(D)	(D)	(D)	—
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	302 912	23 497	39 636	65 612	97 780	24 532	51 855	(D)	(D)	—
1987										
All employees**	14 109	1 575	1 890	2 267	3 317	1 999	3 059	(D)	(D)	—
Value of construction work	912 484	89 489	133 446	157 078	249 187	283 281	(D)	(D)	(D)	—
Value added††	781 854	73 148	103 927	130 246	220 526	157 804	96 203	(D)	(D)	—
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	2	9	8	7	4	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	—
Net value of construction work†	2	10	7	7	2	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	6	7	8	22	7	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	—

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	966	(S)	(S)	80	216	185	184	129	57	33	14
All employees**	13 112	(S)	(S)	128	675	1 172	1 846	2 371	1 999	2 512	2 346
Payroll, all employees	296 028	(S)	(S)	1 531	8 811	18 129	35 828	55 041	53 271	63 029	59 978
Dollar value of business done	1 113 549	(S)	(S)	5 601	35 224	64 178	128 895	198 146	207 709	236 751	235 691
Value of construction work	1 059 133	(S)	(S)	5 594	34 389	61 984	125 181	191 114	199 912	229 370	210 238
Net value of construction work†	927 986	(S)	(S)	5 492	31 054	57 863	113 171	168 755	173 319	377 002	(D)
Value added††	775 026	(S)	(S)	4 760	25 375	41 497	85 955	141 526	144 788	167 940	162 121
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	207 375	(S)	(S)	739	6 514	18 561	30 930	34 262	36 327	79 775	(D)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	131 147	(S)	(S)	102	(S)	4 120	12 010	22 358	26 593	62 606	(D)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	52 055	(S)	(S)	193	(S)	3 176	4 855	8 444	15 430	9 709	8 911
Capital expenditures, other than land	23 130	(S)	(S)	17	(S)	1 304	3 191	6 866	4 577	1 961	4 589
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	302 912	(S)	(S)	*2 666	12 313	19 701	40 060	75 463	62 137	31 364	58 980
1987											
All employees**	14 109	(S)	(S)	(S)	1 302	(S)	1 794	2 972	1 851	4 265	(D)
Value of construction work	912 484	(S)	(S)	(S)	53 642	(S)	106 743	206 384	469 052	(D)	(D)
Value added††	781 854	(S)	(S)	(S)	42 599	(S)	93 111	169 400	134 017	280 497	(D)
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	2	(S)	(S)	15	7	15	7	4	3	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	2	(S)	(S)	16	8	13	8	5	5	(Z)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	6	(S)	(S)	21	(S)	13	4	17	7	(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	1 059 133	(S)	(S)	(S)	2	(S)	(S)	(S)
Building construction	782 322	(S)	(S)	(S)	2	(S)	(S)	(S)
Single-family houses	117 358	(S)	(S)	(S)	6	(S)	(S)	(S)
Single-family houses, detached	107 178	(S)	(S)	(S)	6	(S)	(S)	(S)
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	10 180	(S)	(S)	(S)	9	(S)	(S)	(S)
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	30 042	(S)	(S)	(S)	10	(S)	(S)	(S)
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	10 882	(S)	(S)	(S)	8	(S)	(S)	(S)
Office buildings	118 917	(S)	(S)	(S)	3	(S)	(S)	(S)
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	186 773	(S)	(S)	(S)	6	(S)	(S)	(S)
Industrial buildings and warehouses	258 068	(S)	(S)	(S)	1	(S)	(S)	(S)
Industrial buildings	239 228	(S)	(S)	(S)	1	(S)	(S)	(S)
Warehouses	18 840	(S)	(S)	(S)	5	(S)	(S)	(S)
Educational buildings	22 466	(S)	(S)	(S)	3	(S)	(S)	(S)
Hospitals and institutional buildings	20 025	(S)	(S)	(S)	2	(S)	(S)	(S)
Other nonresidential buildings	17 790	(S)	(S)	(S)	13	(S)	(S)	(S)
Nonbuilding construction	251 837	(S)	(S)	(S)	3	(S)	(S)	(S)
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc.	49 957	(S)	(S)	(S)	6	(S)	(S)	(S)
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	28 486	(S)	(S)	(S)	9	(S)	(S)	(S)
Conservation and development construction	39 833	(S)	(S)	(S)	13	(S)	(S)	(S)
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	17 925	(S)	(S)	(S)	2	(S)	(S)	(S)
Mass transit construction	* 6 426	(S)	(S)	(S)	46	(S)	(S)	(S)
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.	50 169	(S)	(S)	(S)	1	(S)	(S)	(S)
Other nonbuilding construction	59 043	(S)	(S)	(S)	6	(S)	(S)	(S)
Construction work, n.s.k.	24 974	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	912 484	(S)	(S)	(S)	2	(S)	(S)	(S)
Building construction	518 990	(S)	(S)	(S)	2	(S)	(S)	(S)
Single-family houses	60 203	(S)	(S)	(S)	8	(S)	(S)	(S)
Single-family houses, detached	52 773	(S)	(S)	(S)	7	(S)	(S)	(S)
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	7 429	(S)	(S)	(S)	22	(S)	(S)	(S)
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	18 865	(S)	(S)	(S)	4	(S)	(S)	(S)
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	14 373	(S)	(S)	(S)	8	(S)	(S)	(S)
Office buildings	92 140	(S)	(S)	(S)	1	(S)	(S)	(S)
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	113 540	(S)	(S)	(S)	3	(S)	(S)	(S)
Industrial buildings and warehouses	155 531	(S)	(S)	(S)	1	(S)	(S)	(S)
Industrial buildings	136 744	(S)	(S)	(S)	1	(S)	(S)	(S)
Warehouses	18 787	(S)	(S)	(S)	3	(S)	(S)	(S)
Educational buildings	12 769	(S)	(S)	(S)	6	(S)	(S)	(S)
Hospitals and institutional buildings	20 045	(S)	(S)	(S)	3	(S)	(S)	(S)
Other nonresidential buildings	31 524	(S)	(S)	(S)	7	(S)	(S)	(S)
Nonbuilding construction	203 432	(S)	(S)	(S)	6	(S)	(S)	(S)
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc.	51 949	(S)	(S)	(S)	11	(S)	(S)	(S)
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	14 832	(S)	(S)	(S)	36	(S)	(S)	(S)
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	16 064	(S)	(S)	(S)	7	(S)	(S)	(S)
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.	35 028	(S)	(S)	(S)	2	(S)	(S)	(S)
Other nonbuilding construction	85 559	(S)	(S)	(S)	8	(S)	(S)	(S)
Construction work, n.s.k.	190 062	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

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

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	B				C	D	E
All establishments	966	13 112	296 028	1 059 133	636 486	927 986	775 026	131 147	2	2	5
Establishments not specializing by type	214	3 678	99 502	333 110	(NA)	294 255	262 149	38 855	3	4	6
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	752	9 433	196 526	726 023	636 486	633 731	512 877	92 292	2	2	7
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	155	880	13 644	60 670	48 637	55 893	42 953	4 777	15	12	13
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	60	313	4 315	17 859	17 859	16 374	12 019	1 485	28	25	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	35	162	2 693	11 723	10 772	11 012	7 643	711	23	17	15
80 to 89 percent specialization	7	49	1 152	3 730	3 057	2 624	3 071	1 106	3	14	18
70 to 79 percent specialization	25	107	2 035	7 940	5 825	7 426	6 734	514	23	28	33
60 to 69 percent specialization	16	*201	2 467	11 140	6 692	10 968	7 860	172	41	28	6
51 to 59 percent specialization	*12	*47	981	*8 278	*4 432	*7 488	5 627	*790	47	49	66
OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	105	1 481	31 906	134 967	114 215	106 054	88 630	28 912	6	9	22
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	43	556	9 929	41 678	41 678	35 131	28 191	6 546	14	19	35
90 to 99 percent specialization	20	307	6 238	33 772	30 649	23 352	19 528	*10 420	11	25	57
80 to 89 percent specialization	10	125	3 078	16 974	14 104	(D)	7 953	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	13	237	5 438	15 593	11 531	14 381	14 463	1 212	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
60 to 69 percent specialization	10	157	4 727	16 922	10 614	14 305	12 234	2 617	14	7	(Z)
51 to 59 percent specialization	10	98	2 496	10 029	5 639	(D)	6 261	(D)	31	35	(D)
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	65	2 638	53 980	190 504	164 938	172 767	144 648	17 737	3	2	1
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	24	1 016	18 905	79 393	79 393	75 821	56 030	3 572	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
90 to 99 percent specialization	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	30 113	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	*17	341	9 555	39 160	27 726	31 508	28 374	7 652	20	8	3
60 to 69 percent specialization	8	199	4 191	10 657	6 536	9 309	9 127	1 348	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
51 to 59 percent specialization	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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
United States	966	10 409	9 430	10 611	11 375	10 220	4	2	2	2	2	2
Alabama	7	165	171	180	167	142	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Alaska	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	96	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arizona	*20	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	43	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arkansas	*6	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	*11	67	(S)	(S)	(S)	74	67
California	136	1 432	932	1 588	1 672	1 533	13	5	5	4	5	7
Colorado	5	47	44	38	53	52	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Connecticut	14	89	89	80	92	96	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Delaware	4	*65	*60	*62	*69	*68	35	55	56	56	59	53
District of Columbia	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	45	341	323	337	378	328	20	10	10	9	10	10
Georgia	*18	90	*134	89	67	71	42	25	45	17	(Z)	(Z)
Hawaii	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Illinois	62	1 312	1 220	1 266	1 505	1 257	20	2	2	2	2	2
Indiana	29	141	140	160	134	129	29	32	35	25	31	38
Iowa	*32	120	91	152	138	97	40	25	29	26	25	31
Kansas	13	48	46	47	54	44	34	9	10	10	8	10
Kentucky	9	65	74	68	60	59	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Louisiana	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Maine	3	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(Z)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Maryland	31	493	456	502	512	503	25	4	4	4	5	4
Massachusetts	34	291	269	339	287	271	12	14	15	19	11	8
Michigan	55	530	499	566	564	491	14	3	4	3	4	4
Minnesota	*17	110	(D)	(D)	156	118	44	14	(D)	(D)	24	19
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	15	111	110	118	121	96	21	11	8	13	13	7
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nevada	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	9	61	56	70	66	50	27	8	4	10	11	5
New Jersey	37	601	545	606	658	594	5	5	3	3	5	7
New Mexico	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New York	63	915	857	936	987	881	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
North Carolina	*23	186	178	187	199	181	41	24	25	24	23	25
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	49	820	727	811	896	847	22	4	3	4	4	4
Oklahoma	13	76	69	76	84	76	38	39	29	39	35	33
Oregon	12	96	110	(S)	(S)	95	11	19	21	(S)	(S)	21
Pennsylvania	37	425	386	437	465	413	8	4	4	4	5	5
Rhode Island	12	98	82	94	(D)	(D)	12	6	7	6	(D)	(D)
South Carolina	6	29	24	33	30	28	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	12	80	74	73	85	88	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Texas	47	569	636	547	584	508	18	15	21	13	11	12
Utah	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)
Virginia	14	103	110	95	85	122	25	24	25	29	26	18
Washington	22	186	172	159	233	180	34	8	9	9	6	4
West Virginia	3	(D)	9	9	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Wisconsin	18	88	72	65	110	105	19	4	5	5	3	3
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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					
	A	B	C	D	E					
United States	1 059 133	954	865 561	360	193 572	912 484	16.1	2	2	1
Alabama	7 839	(S)	5 671	8	2 168	5 475	43.2	3	(Z)	9
Alaska	(D)	1	(D)	(S)	(D)	2 658	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arizona	*9 691	*19	(D)	1	(D)	8 000	21.1	41	(D)	(D)
Arkansas	*5 248	*6	(S)	6	(D)	468	1 021.4	68	(S)	(Z)
California	161 795	136	161 151	6	644	139 284	16.2	9	10	(Z)
Colorado	(D)	5	(D)	1	(D)	6 640	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Connecticut	10 756	14	9 807	4	949	21 178	-49.2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Delaware	(D)	4	(D)	5	(D)	672	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
District of Columbia	(D)	1	(D)	14	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	20 858	44	17 895	11	2 963	15 777	32.2	17	19	9
Georgia	7 301	*18	4 946	11	2 355	23 462	-68.9	13	19	(Z)
Hawaii	(D)	3	(D)	-	-	2 636	(D)	(D)	(D)	-
Idaho	(D)	1	(D)	3	(D)	1 007	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Illinois	86 720	61	81 843	13	4 877	59 018	46.9	4	4	(Z)
Indiana	23 263	27	10 270	17	12 993	31 533	-26.2	14	32	2
Iowa	13 349	*32	(D)	4	(D)	4 969	168.6	30	(D)	(D)
Kansas	3 791	12	1 260	7	2 531	(D)	(D)	4	12	(Z)
Kentucky	5 452	8	4 108	11	*1 344	3 545	53.8	17	(Z)	70
Louisiana	17 861	13	12 262	11	5 599	9 500	88.0	13	18	(Z)
Maine	(D)	(S)	(D)	1	(D)	*1 479	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Maryland	34 659	31	29 602	8	5 057	30 909	12.1	4	5	(Z)
Massachusetts	31 313	34	29 067	5	2 245	40 716	-23.1	4	4	(D)
Michigan	82 446	55	77 260	8	5 186	59 890	37.7	5	5	(Z)
Minnesota	14 797	*17	(D)	2	(D)	*6 342	133.3	6	(D)	(D)
Mississippi	819	-	-	5	819	3 754	-78.2	22	-	22
Missouri	19 579	15	14 878	13	4 701	16 659	17.5	10	13	1
Montana	(D)	-	-	3	(D)	(S)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)
Nebraska	3 716	(S)	(D)	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Nevada	(S)	(S)	(D)	4	(D)	4 546	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	4 643	(S)	4 218	*10	*425	5 016	-7.4	11	11	58
New Jersey	59 023	35	47 811	15	11 212	46 088	28.1	7	9	(Z)
New Mexico	4 019	3	(D)	2	(D)	*4 030	-3	(Z)	(D)	(D)
New York	118 573	63	86 077	18	32 496	103 966	14.0	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
North Carolina	12 647	*23	(D)	6	(D)	17 930	-29.5	26	(D)	(D)
North Dakota	(D)	-	-	1	(D)	1 028	(D)	(D)	-	(D)
Ohio	62 848	48	49 687	15	13 160	27 677	127.1	5	6	1
Oklahoma	7 564	*12	(D)	2	(D)	8 142	-7.1	26	(D)	(D)
Oregon	10 766	12	7 428	(S)	3 338	8 184	31.6	13	15	25
Pennsylvania	58 063	37	32 718	19	25 345	42 575	36.4	3	6	2
Rhode Island	6 169	12	5 659	4	510	7 844	-21.3	3	3	(Z)
South Carolina	4 928	6	2 258	5	2 670	2 620	88.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
South Dakota	(D)	-	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	(D)
Tennessee	6 049	12	(D)	6	(D)	*10 592	-42.9	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Texas	56 610	47	46 090	14	10 520	47 008	20.4	4	5	(Z)
Utah	2 121	2	(D)	2	(D)	4 706	-54.9	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Vermont	(S)	(S)	(D)	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(D)
Virginia	11 834	13	6 520	14	5 314	18 907	-37.4	18	32	4
Washington	27 194	22	22 113	9	5 082	19 753	37.7	7	9	2
West Virginia	4 854	3	(D)	7	(D)	4 217	15.1	1	(D)	(D)
Wisconsin	7 908	18	7 562	4	346	5 513	43.4	7	7	6
Wyoming	89	-	-	4	89	(D)	(D)	14	-	14

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	1 113 549	958 834	2	2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS				
Excavating, earthmoving, and land clearing contractor, not connected with buildings	22 894	(NA)	16	(NA)
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS				
Concrete breaking for streets and highways contractor	52 754	68 313	7	10
Excavating, earth and land clearing contractor, connected with buildings	22 918	26 620	8	5
Special cases	47 753	(NA)	4	(NA)
Steel tank dismantling contractor	43 797	*5 229	11	41
Wrecking and demolition contractor, buildings and other structures	824 004	749 800	2	1
Other construction activities	43 007	48 841	6	12
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others	7 667	12 826	3	4
Retail trade	22 263	7 174	1	8
Wholesale trade	15 279	(NA)	(Z)	(NA)
Other business activities	9 040	25 935	6	3
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	2 172	14 095	(Z)	(Z)

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**	13.6	11.4	3
Number of construction workers.....	10.8	9.4	3
Number of all other employees	2.8	2.0	3
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 306.4	210.9	3
Payroll, construction workers..... do..	222.1	157.6	3
Payroll, other employees	do 84.3	53.2	4
Dollar value of business done..... do..	1 152.5	773.3	3
Value of construction work..... do..	1 096.1	735.9	3
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels..... do..	214.6	88.1	3
Construction work subcontracted to others..... do..	135.7	54.7	6
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings..... do..	53.9	38.0	11
Capital expenditures, other than land..... do..	23.9	33.0	7
Gross book value of depreciable assets..... do..	313.5	220.9	6
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees..... \$1,000..	22.6	18.5	1
Dollar value of business done..... do..	84.9	68.0	1
Value added††	do 59.1	55.4	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers..... \$1,000..	20.6	16.7	1
Value of construction work..... do..	101.8	78.1	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees..... \$1,000..	30.1	27.3	2
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees.....	.280	.287	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.196	.120	2
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others.....	.124	.074	4
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others.....	.409	.400	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings.....	.049	.052	10

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	13.6	22.6	101.8	.280	.196	.124	.409	.049
Alabama	26.6	15.0	34.4	.493	(D)	.050	.098	(D)
Alaska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arizona	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arkansas	6.9	16.6	192.7	.146	.346	.207	(D)	(D)
California	13.7	25.3	119.2	.276	.146	.151	.443	.077
Colorado	12.6	21.6	140.8	.205	(D)	.057	(D)	.119
Connecticut	8.5	22.6	116.0	.260	(D)	.033	.462	.010
Delaware	22.3	(D)	79.0	(D)	.356	.099	(D)	.108
District of Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	10.5	18.0	102.6	.242	(D)	.132	.164	.046
Georgia	6.4	13.7	55.0	.321	(D)	.167	.309	.050
Hawaii	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Illinois	25.7	21.5	75.4	.349	(D)	.139	.435	.035
Indiana	6.6	15.9	82.5	.261	.327	*.032	.180	.012
Iowa	4.5	20.1	105.5	.227	(D)	(D)	.119	.008
Kansas	4.2	14.1	73.9	.219	.222	.062	.236	.015
Kentucky	9.0	19.8	92.6	.266	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Louisiana	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.035	(D)	.023
Maine	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Maryland	19.7	21.5	89.8	.299	(D)	.093	.484	.053
Massachusetts	10.2	23.4	102.8	.268	.167	.094	.544	(S)
Michigan	12.5	32.2	171.1	.242	.161	.158	.452	.056
Minnesota	7.8	26.8	129.9	.247	(D)	.138	.568	.094
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	10.3	20.2	158.8	.174	.122	.430	.355	.052
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nevada	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	8.1	(D)	100.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.038
New Jersey	20.4	25.3	126.1	.248	(D)	(S)	.475	.028
New Mexico	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New York	17.5	23.2	97.0	.288	.165	.102	.350	.045
North Carolina	14.0	17.3	87.0	.343	(D)	.323	.151	(D)
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	20.9	20.0	87.7	.285	.253	.055	.298	.016
Oklahoma	7.7	28.7	138.0	.274	.320	.003	.654	.068
Oregon	10.1	15.5	81.3	.235	.226	.038	.235	(S)
Pennsylvania	13.9	(D)	118.6	(D)	.166	(D)	.378	.039
Rhode Island	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina	6.8	15.7	82.3	.270	.239	(D)	.339	.033
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	8.2	14.7	67.1	.267	.200	(D)	.177	.045
Texas	14.3	22.8	103.2	.262	.224	.219	.430	.064
Utah	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont	(D)	(D)	(D)	.078	.501	-	-	-
Virginia	9.0	20.8	70.6	.366	(D)	.077	.625	.032
Washington	10.6	31.7	123.2	.323	(D)	.077	.629	.053
West Virginia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wisconsin	6.3	24.7	127.5	.251	.169	.106	.049	.039
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.