

Maryland

1997

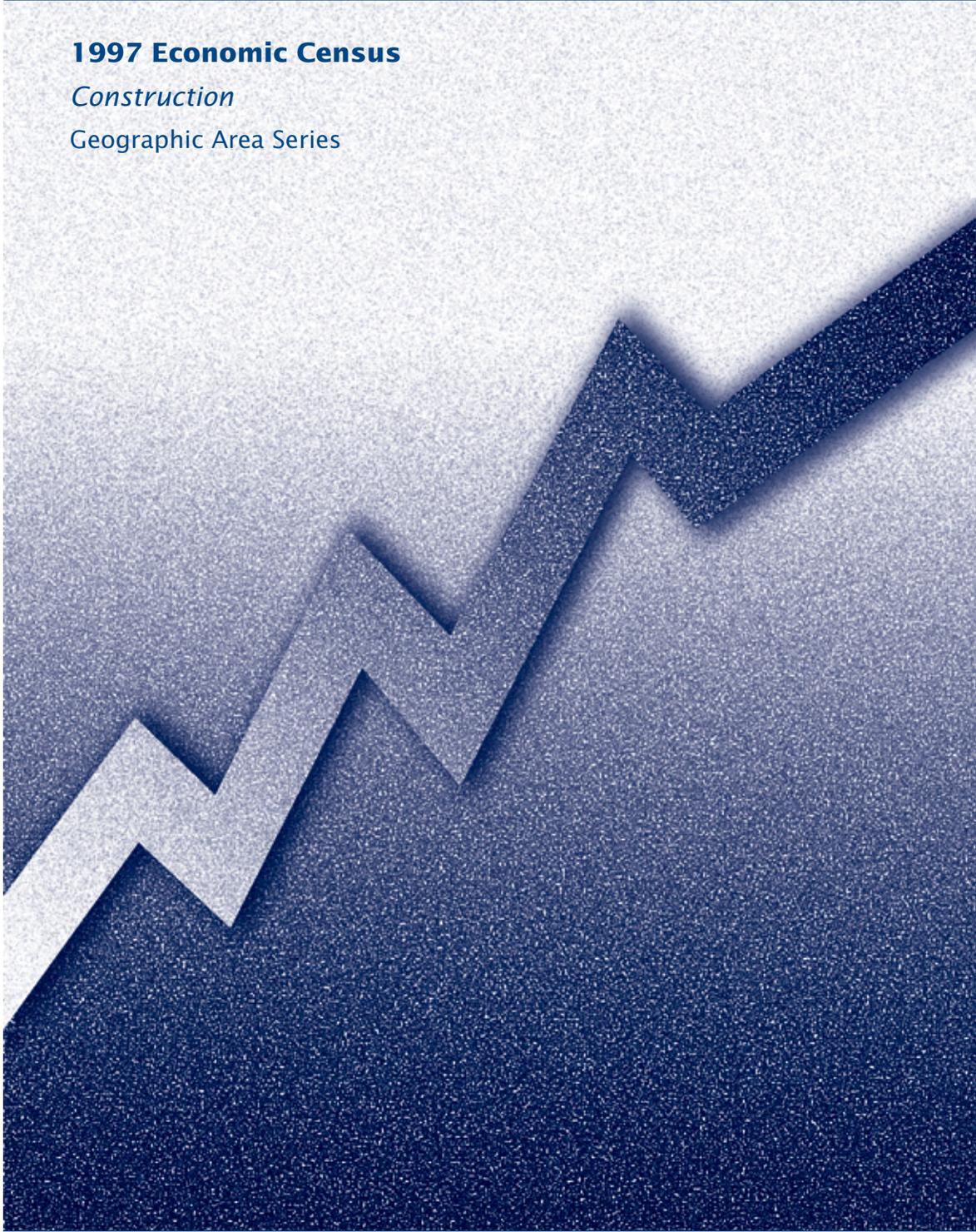
Issued March 2000

EC97C23A-MD

**1997 Economic Census**

*Construction*

Geographic Area Series



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

*Helping You Make Informed Decisions*

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



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Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Patricia L. Horning**, Chief, Construction and Minerals Branch, assisted by **Michael A. Blake**, Section Chief, performed the planning and implementation. **Carla M. Bailey**, **Nina S. Heggs**, **Donald G. Powers**, **Linda M. Taylor**, and **Robert A. Wright** provided primary staff assistance.

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-- Not applicable for this report.

# Introduction to the Economic Census

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## PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

## ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

## RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

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

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

## GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

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

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

## **BASIS OF REPORTING**

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

## **DOLLAR VALUES**

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

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

## **AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA**

### **Reports in Print and Electronic Media**

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

### **Special Tabulations**

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

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

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

## **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

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

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

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

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

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

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## SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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

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

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

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# Construction

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## SCOPE

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

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

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

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

## GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

## GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

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

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

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

### NORTHEAST

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

### MIDWEST

Illinois  
Indiana  
Iowa  
Kansas  
Michigan  
Minnesota  
Missouri  
Nebraska

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North Dakota  
Ohio  
South Dakota  
Wisconsin

#### SOUTH

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

#### WEST

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

### COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

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

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

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

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

### DISCLOSURE

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

### AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

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

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

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

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

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees			Number of construction workers				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
			All	Construction workers	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	All employees	Construction workers		
											A	
<b>MARYLAND</b>												
<b>23</b>	<b>Construction .....</b>	<b>14 525</b>	<b>141 469</b>	<b>106 487</b>	<b>100 337</b>	<b>108 189</b>	<b>110 677</b>	<b>106 746</b>	<b>4 367 541</b>	<b>2 887 287</b>	<b>1</b>	
233	Building, developing, & general contracting .....	4 898	33 935	21 675	20 996	22 119	22 232	21 353	1 118 994	575 588	1	
2331	Land subdivision & land development .....	139	582	281	293	323	249	260	24 140	7 317	8	
23311	Land subdivision & land development .....	139	582	281	293	323	249	260	24 140	7 317	8	
233110	Land subdivision & land development .....	139	582	281	293	323	249	260	24 140	7 317	8	
2332	Residential building construction .....	3 808	16 850	10 365	10 083	10 533	10 573	10 270	489 202	239 276	2	
23321	Single-family housing construction .....	3 675	15 773	9 711	9 431	9 839	9 920	9 655	449 484	221 890	2	
233210	Single-family housing construction .....	3 675	15 773	9 711	9 431	9 839	9 920	9 655	449 484	221 890	2	
23322	Multifamily housing construction .....	133	1 078	653	652	693	653	615	39 718	17 386	7	
233220	Multifamily housing construction .....	133	1 078	653	652	693	653	615	39 718	17 386	7	
2333	Nonresidential building construction .....	951	16 503	11 029	10 620	11 263	11 410	10 824	605 652	328 995	2	
23331	Mfg & industrial building construction .....	41	1 204	929	810	1 091	872	943	47 015	32 320	2	
233310	Mfg & industrial building construction .....	41	1 204	929	810	1 091	872	943	47 015	32 320	2	
23332	Commercial & institutional building construction .....	910	15 299	10 100	9 810	10 172	10 538	9 881	558 637	296 674	2	
233320	Commercial & institutional building construction .....	910	15 299	10 100	9 810	10 172	10 538	9 881	558 637	296 674	2	
234	Heavy construction .....	645	16 583	13 265	11 817	13 845	14 091	13 308	520 055	363 495	3	
2341	Highway, street, bridge, & tunnel construction .....	222	8 627	7 113	5 871	7 536	7 784	7 261	265 355	193 364	4	
23411	Highway & street construction .....	204	7 716	6 385	5 217	6 781	6 985	6 556	236 072	171 053	5	
234110	Highway & street construction .....	204	7 716	6 385	5 217	6 781	6 985	6 556	236 072	171 053	5	
23412	Bridge & tunnel construction .....	18	910	728	654	755	799	705	29 283	22 311	Z	
234120	Bridge & tunnel construction .....	18	910	728	654	755	799	705	29 283	22 311	Z	
2349	Other heavy construction .....	423	7 956	6 152	5 945	6 309	6 307	6 047	254 699	170 131	4	
23491	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction .....	122	2 826	2 245	2 201	2 373	2 273	2 132	100 078	65 125	10	
234910	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction .....	122	2 826	2 245	2 201	2 373	2 273	2 132	100 078	65 125	10	
23492	Power & communication transmission line construction .....	71	1 559	1 281	1 271	1 254	1 299	1 299	43 524	30 758	17	
234920	Power & communication transmission line construction .....	71	1 559	1 281	1 271	1 254	1 299	1 299	43 524	30 758	17	
23493	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction .....	6	61	18	17	16	19	21	3 245	432	Z	
234930	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction .....	6	61	18	17	16	19	21	3 245	432	Z	
23499	All other heavy construction .....	224	3 511	2 608	2 457	2 665	2 715	2 596	107 853	73 816	6	
234990	All other heavy construction .....	224	3 511	2 608	2 457	2 665	2 715	2 596	107 853	73 816	6	
235	Special trade contractors .....	8 982	90 951	71 547	67 525	72 224	74 354	72 085	2 728 493	1 948 205	1	
2351	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors .....	2 037	23 109	17 207	16 883	17 308	17 726	16 910	762 103	518 575	3	
23511	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors .....	2 037	23 109	17 207	16 883	17 308	17 726	16 910	762 103	518 575	3	
235110	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors .....	2 037	23 109	17 207	16 883	17 308	17 726	16 910	762 103	518 575	3	
2352	Painting & wall covering contractors .....	875	5 052	4 109	3 697	4 134	4 364	4 239	119 772	88 416	5	
23521	Painting & wall covering contractors .....	875	5 052	4 109	3 697	4 134	4 364	4 239	119 772	88 416	5	
235210	Painting & wall covering contractors .....	875	5 052	4 109	3 697	4 134	4 364	4 239	119 772	88 416	5	
2353	Electrical contractors .....	1 334	14 449	11 413	10 814	11 418	11 813	11 608	493 378	363 047	3	
23531	Electrical contractors .....	1 334	14 449	11 413	10 814	11 418	11 813	11 608	493 378	363 047	3	
235310	Electrical contractors .....	1 334	14 449	11 413	10 814	11 418	11 813	11 608	493 378	363 047	3	
2354	Masonry, drywall, insulation, & tile contractors .....	1 125	14 036	12 086	11 522	12 320	12 555	11 945	372 646	295 136	4	
23541	Masonry & stone contractors .....	547	5 850	5 191	4 855	5 146	5 530	5 234	137 572	110 699	8	
235410	Masonry & stone contractors .....	547	5 850	5 191	4 855	5 146	5 530	5 234	137 572	110 699	8	
23542	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors .....	441	7 367	6 230	6 112	6 493	6 318	5 997	216 720	170 066	5	
235420	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors .....	441	7 367	6 230	6 112	6 493	6 318	5 997	216 720	170 066	5	
23543	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors .....	137	819	664	556	681	708	713	18 355	14 370	14	
235430	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors .....	137	819	664	556	681	708	713	18 355	14 370	14	
2355	Carpentry & floor contractors .....	1 273	7 320	5 579	5 312	5 602	5 839	5 563	189 311	122 421	5	
23551	Carpentry contractors .....	971	5 239	4 235	4 035	4 307	4 400	4 199	131 057	93 097	7	
235510	Carpentry contractors .....	971	5 239	4 235	4 035	4 307	4 400	4 199	131 057	93 097	7	
23552	Floor laying & other floor contractors .....	301	2 081	1 344	1 278	1 295	1 439	1 364	58 255	29 324	6	
235520	Floor laying & other floor contractors .....	301	2 081	1 344	1 278	1 295	1 439	1 364	58 255	29 324	6	

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

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

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Number of construction workers				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
			All	Construction workers	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	All employees	Construction workers	
<b>MARYLAND—Con.</b>											
<b>23</b>	<b>Construction—Con.</b>										
235	Special trade contractors—Con.										
2356	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors.....	501	5 631	4 520	4 333	4 613	4 540	4 597	163 984	112 125	7
23561	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors.....	501	5 631	4 520	4 333	4 613	4 540	4 597	163 984	112 125	7
235610	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors.....	501	5 631	4 520	4 333	4 613	4 540	4 597	163 984	112 125	7
2357	Concrete contractors.....	592	7 560	6 188	5 242	6 323	6 636	6 549	200 171	148 023	6
23571	Concrete contractors.....	592	7 560	6 188	5 242	6 323	6 636	6 549	200 171	148 023	6
235710	Concrete contractors.....	592	7 560	6 188	5 242	6 323	6 636	6 549	200 171	148 023	6
2358	Water well drilling contractors.....	78	542	420	416	416	433	415	15 109	11 497	18
23581	Water well drilling contractors.....	78	542	420	416	416	433	415	15 109	11 497	18
235810	Water well drilling contractors.....	78	542	420	416	416	433	415	15 109	11 497	18
2359	Other special trade contractors.....	1 168	13 252	10 026	9 305	10 091	10 447	10 259	412 018	288 965	3
23591	Structural steel erection contractors.....	49	1 185	997	988	1 045	1 023	931	39 702	30 839	7
235910	Structural steel erection contractors.....	49	1 185	997	988	1 045	1 023	931	39 702	30 839	7
23592	Glass & glazing contractors.....	99	1 151	758	715	759	779	780	34 856	20 711	10
235920	Glass & glazing contractors.....	99	1 151	758	715	759	779	780	34 856	20 711	10
23593	Excavation contractors.....	317	2 762	2 330	2 113	2 396	2 414	2 398	80 436	63 565	5
235930	Excavation contractors.....	317	2 762	2 330	2 113	2 396	2 414	2 398	80 436	63 565	5
23594	Wrecking & demolition contractors.....	37	625	506	388	356	623	655	18 858	14 230	11
235940	Wrecking & demolition contractors.....	37	625	506	388	356	623	655	18 858	14 230	11
23595	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors.....	81	1 958	1 442	1 443	1 448	1 444	1 431	87 687	62 724	1
235950	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors.....	81	1 958	1 442	1 443	1 448	1 444	1 431	87 687	62 724	1
23599	All other special trade contractors.....	584	5 571	3 993	3 658	4 086	4 164	4 064	150 478	96 896	7
235990	All other special trade contractors.....	584	5 571	3 993	3 658	4 086	4 164	4 064	150 478	96 896	7

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

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

NAICS code	Industry	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Rental cost of machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	G
<b>MARYLAND</b>											
<b>23</b>	<b>Construction .....</b>	<b>20 880 708</b>	<b>14 868 714</b>	<b>8 990 380</b>	<b>6 098 110</b>	<b>6 011 994</b>	<b>271 158</b>	<b>306 066</b>	<b>2 667 170</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
233	Building, developing, & general contracting .	9 865 443	5 155 752	3 029 180	2 206 210	4 709 692	70 716	57 858	465 448	2	2
2331	Land subdivision & land development . . . .	155 251	107 099	94 201	17 191	48 152	1 618	S	11 930	14	S
23311	Land subdivision & land development . .	155 251	107 099	94 201	17 191	48 152	1 618	S	11 930	14	S
233110	Land subdivision & land development .....	155 251	107 099	94 201	17 191	48 152	1 618	S	11 930	14	S
2332	Residential building construction .....	4 416 231	2 735 691	1 441 191	1 316 698	1 680 540	23 629	27 903	230 246	3	4
23321	Single-family housing construction .....	4 071 741	2 581 770	1 356 266	1 246 666	1 489 971	20 195	26 469	218 877	3	4
233210	Single-family housing construction . . . .	4 071 741	2 581 770	1 356 266	1 246 666	1 489 971	20 195	26 469	218 877	3	4
23322	Multifamily housing construction .....	344 490	153 921	84 925	70 032	190 569	3 434	1 434	11 369	10	8
233220	Multifamily housing construction .....	344 490	153 921	84 925	70 032	190 569	3 434	1 434	11 369	10	8
2333	Nonresidential building construction .....	5 293 962	2 312 961	1 493 788	872 321	2 981 001	45 469	28 708	223 272	2	2
23331	Mfg & industrial building construction ..	224 925	150 741	107 480	46 636	74 184	2 792	2 467	18 117	1	3
233310	Mfg & industrial building construction .....	224 925	150 741	107 480	46 636	74 184	2 792	2 467	18 117	1	3
23332	Commercial & institutional building construction .....	5 069 038	2 162 221	1 386 307	825 685	2 906 817	42 678	26 240	205 154	2	3
233320	Commercial & institutional building construction .....	5 069 038	2 162 221	1 386 307	825 685	2 906 817	42 678	26 240	205 154	2	3
234	Heavy construction .....	2 156 336	1 788 146	1 086 823	752 581	368 191	56 292	90 163	960 778	3	6
2341	Highway, street, bridge, & tunnel construction .....	1 197 525	946 279	577 025	404 985	251 246	27 568	54 839	527 062	5	10
23411	Highway & street construction .....	1 059 283	851 438	526 993	360 176	207 844	23 186	50 973	489 090	5	11
234110	Highway & street construction .....	1 059 283	851 438	526 993	360 176	207 844	23 186	50 973	489 090	5	11
23412	Bridge & tunnel construction .....	138 242	94 840	50 032	44 808	43 402	4 382	3 866	37 972	1	Z
234120	Bridge & tunnel construction .....	138 242	94 840	50 032	44 808	43 402	4 382	3 866	37 972	1	Z
2349	Other heavy construction .....	958 812	841 867	509 797	347 597	116 945	28 724	35 324	433 715	5	5
23491	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction ..	374 815	324 148	176 271	148 206	50 667	12 104	11 080	147 586	9	10
234910	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction .....	374 815	324 148	176 271	148 206	50 667	12 104	11 080	147 586	9	10
23492	Power & communication transmission line construction .....	118 718	100 078	83 668	18 020	18 641	3 880	3 445	51 618	17	14
234920	Power & communication transmission line construction .....	118 718	100 078	83 668	18 020	18 641	3 880	3 445	51 618	17	14
23493	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction .....	13 147	D	5 447	D	D	108	339	4 325	D	Z
234930	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction .....	13 147	D	5 447	D	D	108	339	4 325	D	Z
23499	All other heavy construction .....	452 132	D	244 411	D	D	12 632	20 460	230 187	D	7
234990	All other heavy construction .....	452 132	D	244 411	D	D	12 632	20 460	230 187	D	7
235	Special trade contractors .....	8 858 928	7 924 818	4 874 378	3 139 319	934 111	144 150	158 046	1 240 944	1	3
2351	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors .....	2 706 074	2 274 393	1 311 396	996 255	431 681	36 415	32 271	265 053	3	7
23511	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors .....	2 706 074	2 274 393	1 311 396	996 255	431 681	36 415	32 271	265 053	3	7
235110	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors .....	2 706 074	2 274 393	1 311 396	996 255	431 681	36 415	32 271	265 053	3	7
2352	Painting & wall covering contractors .....	344 168	313 046	239 861	D	31 122	4 458	7 364	38 694	11	8
23521	Painting & wall covering contractors ..	344 168	313 046	239 861	D	31 122	4 458	7 364	38 694	11	8
235210	Painting & wall covering contractors .	344 168	313 046	239 861	D	31 122	4 458	7 364	38 694	11	8
2353	Electrical contractors .....	1 396 292	1 372 496	835 437	546 152	23 796	15 194	22 453	159 384	3	12
23531	Electrical contractors .....	1 396 292	1 372 496	835 437	546 152	23 796	15 194	22 453	159 384	3	12
235310	Electrical contractors .....	1 396 292	1 372 496	835 437	546 152	23 796	15 194	22 453	159 384	3	12
2354	Masonry, drywall, insulation, & tile contractors .....	1 047 165	951 016	607 901	350 733	96 149	12 674	12 720	101 233	3	9
23541	Masonry & stone contractors .....	362 996	341 781	219 163	124 196	21 215	5 562	5 550	49 007	6	13
235410	Masonry & stone contractors .....	362 996	341 781	219 163	124 196	21 215	5 562	5 550	49 007	6	13
23542	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors .....	631 413	558 995	357 344	207 092	72 418	6 790	6 465	45 577	5	15
235420	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors .....	631 413	558 995	357 344	207 092	72 418	6 790	6 465	45 577	5	15
23543	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors .....	52 756	50 241	31 395	19 446	2 516	322	705	6 649	10	25
235430	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors .....	52 756	50 241	31 395	19 446	2 516	322	705	6 649	10	25
2355	Carpentry & floor contractors .....	741 802	622 886	376 050	252 392	118 916	10 995	10 971	81 841	5	12
23551	Carpentry contractors .....	455 300	377 984	248 188	133 821	77 316	6 690	6 735	56 652	6	15
235510	Carpentry contractors .....	455 300	377 984	248 188	133 821	77 316	6 690	6 735	56 652	6	15
23552	Floor laying & other floor contractors . .	286 502	244 902	127 862	118 572	41 600	4 306	4 236	25 190	9	19
235520	Floor laying & other floor contractors .	286 502	244 902	127 862	118 572	41 600	4 306	4 236	25 190	9	19
2356	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors .....	542 025	483 130	277 225	215 763	58 895	8 211	10 499	89 307	10	11
23561	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors .....	542 025	483 130	277 225	215 763	58 895	8 211	10 499	89 307	10	11
235610	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors .....	542 025	483 130	277 225	215 763	58 895	8 211	10 499	89 307	10	11
2357	Concrete contractors .....	711 759	660 836	400 708	262 505	50 923	15 746	19 508	164 875	6	8
23571	Concrete contractors .....	711 759	660 836	400 708	262 505	50 923	15 746	19 508	164 875	6	8
235710	Concrete contractors .....	711 759	660 836	400 708	262 505	50 923	15 746	19 508	164 875	6	8
2358	Water well drilling contractors .....	50 655	50 567	31 465	19 166	89	1 052	3 149	29 435	17	13
23581	Water well drilling contractors .....	50 655	50 567	31 465	19 166	89	1 052	3 149	29 435	17	13
235810	Water well drilling contractors .....	50 655	50 567	31 465	19 166	89	1 052	3 149	29 435	17	13

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

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

NAICS code	Industry	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Rental cost of machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	G
	<b>MARYLAND—Con.</b>										
<b>23</b>	<b>Construction—Con.</b>										
235	Special trade contractors—Con.										
2359	Other special trade contractors .....	1 318 989	1 196 448	794 337	D	122 541	39 404	39 110	311 123	3	5
23591	Structural steel erection contractors ...	111 018	99 840	68 058	31 782	11 178	3 136	1 735	14 565	4	9
235910	Structural steel erection contractors .	111 018	99 840	68 058	31 782	11 178	3 136	1 735	14 565	4	9
23592	Glass & glazing contractors .....	134 039	127 844	60 993	70 799	6 195	2 040	1 407	10 966	18	17
235920	Glass & glazing contractors .....	134 039	127 844	60 993	70 799	6 195	2 040	1 407	10 966	18	17
23593	Excavation contractors .....	262 309	226 275	146 288	D	36 034	15 458	17 495	193 549	5	9
235930	Excavation contractors .....	262 309	226 275	146 288	D	36 034	15 458	17 495	193 549	5	9
23594	Wrecking & demolition contractors ....	69 510	61 782	47 675	14 143	7 729	3 951	1 505	10 932	17	11
235940	Wrecking & demolition contractors ..	69 510	61 782	47 675	14 143	7 729	3 951	1 505	10 932	17	11
23595	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors .....	255 122	246 185	185 232	60 987	8 937	4 560	2 638	17 461	1	3
235950	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors .....	255 122	246 185	185 232	60 987	8 937	4 560	2 638	17 461	1	3
23599	All other special trade contractors .....	486 990	434 523	286 091	158 931	52 467	10 259	14 330	63 650	6	9
235990	All other special trade contractors ...	486 990	434 523	286 091	158 931	52 467	10 259	14 330	63 650	6	9

**Table 3. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1997**

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

Item	Value	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	Item	Value	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
<b>MARYLAND</b>			<b>MARYLAND—Con.</b>		
Number of establishments in business during year	14 525	Z	Selected costs—Con.		
Number of proprietors and working partners	3 985	5	Cost of selected power, fuels, and lubricants	244 914	2
Total number of employees	141 469	1	Cost of electricity	49 810	5
Number of construction workers in March	100 337	1	Cost of natural gas and manufactured gas	9 987	7
Number of construction workers in May	108 189	1	Cost of gasoline and diesel fuel	172 681	3
Number of construction workers in August	110 677	1	Cost of on-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel	138 362	3
Number of construction workers in November	106 746	1	Cost of off-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel	34 318	3
Average number of construction workers	106 487	1	Cost of all other fuels and lubricants	12 436	5
Number of other employees in March	34 997	1	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	271 158	2
Number of other employees in May	35 056	1	Rental cost for machinery and equipment	168 885	3
Number of other employees in August	35 082	1	Rental cost for buildings	102 273	2
Number of other employees in November	34 793	1	Selected purchased services	301 507	2
Average number of other employees	34 982	1	Purchased communication services	112 353	2
Number of other employees in March	34 997	1	Cost of repairs to buildings and other structures	15 969	5
Number of other employees in May	35 056	1	Cost of repairs to machinery and equipment	173 185	2
Number of other employees in August	35 082	1	Value of construction work	20 880 708	1
Number of other employees in November	34 793	1	Value of construction work on government owned projects	5 882 688	1
Average number of other employees	34 982	1	Value of construction work on federally owned projects	2 013 285	2
Payroll, all employees	4 367 541	1	Value of construction work on state and locally owned projects	3 869 403	2
Payroll, construction workers	2 887 287	1	Value of construction work on privately owned projects	14 998 020	1
Payroll, other employees	1 480 254	1	Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 484 673	2
First-quarter payroll, all employees	971 116	1	Capital expenditures, other than land	306 066	2
Fringe benefits, all employees	916 205	1	Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	123 570	7
Legally required expenditures	570 754	1	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 667 170	2
Voluntary expenditures	345 451	1	Depreciation charges during year	271 494	2
Value of business done	21 100 484	1	Number of establishments with inventories	3 180	5
Value of construction work	20 880 708	1	Value of construction work for establishments with inventories	7 369 254	2
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	6 651 945	2	End of 1997, inventories of materials and supplies	277 957	4
Other business receipts	219 776	7	End of 1996, inventories of materials and supplies	258 298	5
Net value of construction	14 868 714	1	Number of establishments with no inventories	6 328	3
Value added	8 990 380	1	Value of construction work for establishments with no inventories	9 815 424	2
Selected costs	12 110 104	1	Number of establishments not reporting inventories	5 017	3
Cost of materials, components, and supplies	5 853 196	1	Value of construction work for establishments not reporting inventories	3 696 031	3
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	6 011 994	1			

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

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

Employment size class	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Dollar value of business done	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	B	F
<b>MARYLAND</b>											
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14 525</b>	<b>141 469</b>	<b>4 367 541</b>	<b>21 100 484</b>	<b>20 880 708</b>	<b>14 868 714</b>	<b>8 990 380</b>	<b>6 098 110</b>	<b>6 011 994</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees .....	8 488	16 412	339 123	2 147 899	2 132 472	1 671 033	1 010 495	675 965	461 439	3	4
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees .....	2 871	18 169	463 166	2 346 391	2 326 831	1 751 912	1 016 824	754 648	574 919	4	5
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees .....	1 686	22 403	653 866	2 789 510	2 768 070	2 150 573	1 321 800	850 214	617 496	5	5
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees .....	1 002	29 877	959 057	4 497 968	4 452 710	3 083 967	1 870 913	1 258 312	1 368 743	4	3
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees .....	319	21 626	754 166	3 393 862	3 346 531	2 350 030	1 468 791	928 570	996 500	4	3
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees .....	131	18 944	691 479	3 388 622	3 353 729	2 469 662	1 604 568	899 987	884 067	1	1
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees .....	23	7 947	287 926	1 126 257	D	837 692	450 835	D	D	Z	Z
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees .....	4	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 employees or more .....	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

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

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

Dollar value size class	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Dollar value of business done	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	B	F
<b>MARYLAND</b>											
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14 525</b>	<b>141 469</b>	<b>4 367 541</b>	<b>21 100 484</b>	<b>20 880 708</b>	<b>14 868 714</b>	<b>8 990 380</b>	<b>6 098 110</b>	<b>6 011 994</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Establishments with value of business done less than \$25,000 .....	719	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Establishments with value of business done \$25,000 to \$49,999 .....	652	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Establishments with value of business done \$50,000 to \$99,999 .....	1 586	S	32 037	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Establishments with value of business done \$100,000 to \$249,999 .....	3 610	8 919	156 454	588 928	584 677	531 507	338 955	196 803	53 170	6	5
Establishments with value of business done \$250,000 to \$499,999 .....	2 590	11 562	264 366	918 202	909 319	808 527	511 448	305 961	100 792	6	6
Establishments with value of business done \$500,000 to \$999,999 .....	2 046	14 592	376 294	1 424 794	1 409 755	1 199 913	753 905	461 046	209 843	6	6
Establishments with value of business done \$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999 .....	1 881	25 404	755 968	2 938 333	2 918 335	2 411 981	1 486 710	945 270	506 353	4	4
Establishments with value of business done \$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999 .....	727	19 480	620 514	2 460 159	2 434 027	1 930 959	1 157 221	799 871	503 068	5	5
Establishments with value of business done \$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999 .....	374	18 208	618 083	2 518 648	2 461 120	1 944 669	1 207 010	795 187	516 451	4	4
Establishments with value of business done \$10,000,000 or more .....	340	39 648	1 534 020	10 099 934	10 012 382	5 899 705	3 443 207	2 544 050	4 112 677	1	1

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

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

Geographic location of construction work	Value of construction work	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
<b>MARYLAND</b>		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20 880 708</b>	<b>1</b>
Construction work done in Delaware .....	157 997	12
Construction work done in District of Columbia .....	1 647 804	3
Construction work done in Maryland .....	15 786 242	1
Construction work done in North Carolina .....	136 677	3
Construction work done in Pennsylvania .....	155 720	8
Construction work done in Virginia .....	1 790 490	2
Construction work done in West Virginia .....	131 892	9

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

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

Type of construction	Value of construction work				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C	D
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
<b>MARYLAND</b>								
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20 880 708</b>	<b>12 776 393</b>	<b>5 382 822</b>	<b>2 568 104</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Building construction, total</b> .....	<b>17 724 403</b>	<b>10 913 596</b>	<b>4 788 206</b>	<b>2 022 602</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Single-family houses, detached and attached .....	6 222 274	4 507 907	1 099 329	615 037	2	3	4	7
Single-family houses, detached .....	5 014 355	3 554 752	947 580	512 023	2	3	4	8
Single-family houses, attached .....	1 207 919	953 155	151 749	103 015	6	7	8	11
Apartment buildings, apartment type condominiums and cooperatives .....	1 124 854	606 383	302 715	215 756	4	7	4	7
Manufacturing and light industrial buildings .....	818 939	352 094	266 735	200 111	2	2	3	6
Manufacturing and light industrial warehouses .....	415 836	274 074	107 617	34 144	2	2	5	4
Hotels and motels .....	472 064	360 356	67 591	44 116	2	2	5	6
Office buildings .....	3 246 991	1 645 128	1 230 808	371 054	2	2	4	4
All other commercial buildings, nec .....	1 410 066	763 757	381 637	264 672	4	5	4	11
Commercial warehouses .....	346 489	219 385	96 755	30 349	6	7	9	11
Religious buildings .....	230 522	109 407	86 130	34 984	3	5	5	8
Educational buildings .....	1 194 881	618 139	498 938	77 803	4	6	7	6
Health care and institutional buildings .....	1 036 266	568 558	400 170	67 538	3	2	8	5
Public safety buildings .....	403 445	258 056	132 970	12 420	2	1	6	6
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings .....	449 471	377 593	57 254	14 624	4	4	4	9
Other building construction .....	228 874	148 481	42 113	38 280	12	18	2	10
<b>Nonbuilding construction, total</b> .....	<b>3 002 916</b>	<b>1 862 797</b>	<b>594 616</b>	<b>545 503</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>
Highways, streets, and related work .....	957 687	522 890	219 643	215 154	5	5	10	20
Private driveways and parking areas .....	232 180	127 270	43 082	61 829	8	9	11	16
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways .....	250 346	161 674	49 199	39 473	2	2	5	2
Bridges and elevated highways .....	157 966	82 128	43 689	32 149	3	3	6	2
Tunnels .....	92 380	79 546	5 511	7 323	Z	Z	Z	Z
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities .....	416 486	293 981	68 615	53 890	8	9	15	17
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities .....	220 370	159 825	39 107	21 439	7	7	13	13
Water mains and related facilities .....	196 116	134 156	29 509	32 451	12	13	18	25
Pipeline construction other than sewer or water lines .....	113 725	66 625	8 733	38 367	12	18	17	6
Power and communication transmission lines, cables, towers, and related facilities .....	158 550	111 695	8 651	38 205	14	20	16	4
Sewage and water treatment plants .....	176 878	110 461	48 153	18 264	3	2	10	10
Sewage treatment plants .....	114 569	65 603	38 704	10 262	2	1	6	12
Water treatment plants .....	62 309	44 858	9 449	8 002	5	5	25	13
Fencing .....	102 668	43 358	55 597	3 713	3	6	1	10
Other nonbuilding construction, nec .....	594 396	424 844	92 944	76 608	6	8	5	10
<b>Construction work, nsk</b> .....	<b>153 390</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

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

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

Primary and other kinds of business activities	Dollar value of business done	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
<b>MARYLAND</b>		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>21 100 484</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Building, developing, and general contracting, total</b> .....	<b>9 817 999</b>	<b>1</b>
Building construction on land owned by others—general contractor or design-builder .....	4 851 246	2
Building construction on land owned by you, for sale .....	2 120 890	4
Construction management—buildings .....	1 010 038	4
Remodeling—general contractor or design-builder .....	1 666 078	3
Subdividing/developing land owned by you into lots for sale .....	169 747	9
<b>Heavy construction, total</b> .....	<b>1 954 456</b>	<b>3</b>
Cable and conduit laying contractor .....	101 692	23
Excavation work, earthmoving or land clearing contractor, not connected with buildings .....	232 974	7
Heavy construction contractor .....	710 857	5
Highway and street general contractor .....	510 061	6
Paving contractor—asphalt or concrete for highways, streets, or airport runways .....	398 872	16
<b>Special trade contractors, total</b> .....	<b>6 960 056</b>	<b>2</b>
Asphalt contractor, private driveways and parking areas .....	125 956	17
Building sprinkler system installation contractor .....	169 122	16
Carpentry contractor .....	276 151	6
Carpet laying or removal contractor .....	140 311	15
Concrete contractor, except paving of roads, highways, and streets .....	402 127	5
Drywall contractor .....	375 736	9
Electric power installation and service contractor, including lighting .....	1 012 509	4
Elevator installation, service, and repair contractor .....	153 127	Z
Excavation work: earthmoving or land clearing contractor, connected with buildings .....	249 138	4
Fence construction contractor .....	111 708	2
Fire and security systems installation and service .....	117 614	7
Foundation contractor, concrete .....	125 018	14
Framing contractor .....	120 663	24
Glass and glazing contractor .....	117 906	13
Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning contractor (HVAC) .....	918 625	7
Insulation contractor .....	118 048	13
Masonry contractor: brick or block .....	235 081	6
Mechanical contractor .....	800 576	4
Painting contractor .....	291 584	12
Plumbing contractor .....	553 147	8
Roofing contractor .....	257 477	7
Sheet metal contractor, except HVAC and plumbing .....	137 626	16
Telecommunications installation and service .....	150 805	6
Other construction activities, nec .....	2 077 376	3
<b>Other business activities secondary to construction activities, total</b> .....	<b>213 243</b>	<b>7</b>
Other business activities, secondary to construction activities, nec .....	213 243	7
Kind of business activity, nsk .....	77 355	4

# Appendix A.

## Explanation of Terms

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### **ALL EMPLOYEES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **CONSTRUCTION WORKERS**

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

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

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

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

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

### **COST OF ELECTRICITY (\$1,000)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**DEPRECIATION CHARGES DURING YEAR (\$1,000)**

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

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## **DOLLAR VALUE SIZE CLASS**

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

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

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

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

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

## **FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL (\$1,000)**

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

## **FRINGE BENEFITS (\$1,000)**

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

## **LEGALLY REQUIRED EXPENDITURES (\$1,000)**

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

## **CONSTRUCTION**

## **LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK**

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

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

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

## **NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS: QUARTERLY PAY PERIOD**

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

## **NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS**

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

## **NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS NOT REPORTING INVENTORIES**

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

## **NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH INVENTORIES**

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

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**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH NO INVENTORIES**

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

**NUMBER OF OTHER EMPLOYEES: QUARTERLY PAY PERIOD**

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

**NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS AND WORKING PARTNERS**

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

**OTHER BUSINESS RECEIPTS (\$1,000)**

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

**OTHER EMPLOYEES**

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

**PAYROLL (\$1,000)**

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

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

**PAYROLL: CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (\$1,000)**

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

**PAYROLL: OTHER EMPLOYEES (\$1,000)**

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

**PRIMARY AND OTHER KINDS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES**

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

**PURCHASED COMMUNICATION SERVICES (\$1,000)**

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

**RENTAL COSTS FOR BUILDINGS (\$1,000)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **SELECTED COSTS (\$1,000)**

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

## **SELECTED PURCHASED SERVICES (\$1,000)**

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

## **TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION**

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

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

## **Building Construction**

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

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

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

#### VALUE ADDED (\$1,000)

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

#### VALUE OF BUSINESS DONE (\$1,000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**VOLUNTARY EXPENDITURES (\$1,000)**

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

# Appendix B.

## NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

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### 23 CONSTRUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 233 Building, Developing, and General Contracting

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

### 2331 Land Subdivision and Land Development

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

### 23311 Land Subdivision and Land Development

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

### 233110 Land Subdivision and Land Development

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

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

6552 Land subdividers and developers, except cemeteries

### **2332 Residential Building Construction**

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

#### **23321 Single-Family Housing Construction**

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

#### **233210 Single-Family Housing Construction**

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

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

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

#### **23322 Multifamily Housing Construction**

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

#### **233220 Multifamily Housing Construction**

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

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

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

### **2333 Nonresidential Building Construction**

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

#### **23331 Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction**

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

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

### **233310 Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction**

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

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

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

### **23332 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction**

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

### **233320 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction**

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

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

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

### **234 Heavy Construction**

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

### **2341 Highway, Street, Bridge, and Tunnel Construction**

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

#### **23411 Highway and Street Construction**

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

#### **234110 Highway and Street Construction**

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

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

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

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

### **23412 Bridge and Tunnel Construction**

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

### **234120 Bridge and Tunnel Construction**

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

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

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

### **2349 Other Heavy Construction**

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

### **23491 Water, Sewer, and Pipeline Construction**

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

### **234910 Water, Sewer, and Pipeline Construction**

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

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

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

### **23492 Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction**

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

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### **234920 Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction**

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

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

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

### **23493 Industrial Nonbuilding Structure Construction**

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

### **234930 Industrial Nonbuilding Structure Construction**

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

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

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

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

### **23499 All Other Heavy Construction**

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

### **234990 All Other Heavy Construction**

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

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

- 1629 Heavy construction, n.e.c. (pt)
- 7353 Heavy construction equipment, rental and leasing (pt)
- 8741 Management services (pt)

### **235 Special Trade Contractors**

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

#### **2351 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors**

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

##### **23511 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors**

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

##### **235110 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **2352 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors**

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

##### **23521 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors**

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

##### **235210 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors**

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

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

- 1721 Painting and paper hanging special trade contractors
- 1799 Special trade contractors, n.e.c. (pt)

#### **2353 Electrical Contractors**

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

##### **23531 Electrical Contractors**

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

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### **235310 Electrical Contractors**

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

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

1731 Electrical work special trade contractors

### **2354 Masonry, Drywall, Insulation, and Tile Contractors**

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

#### **23541 Masonry and Stone Contractors**

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

#### **235410 Masonry and Stone Contractors**

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

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

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

#### **23542 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors**

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

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

#### **235420 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors**

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

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

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

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

1771 Concrete work special trade contractors (pt)

#### **23543 Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors**

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

#### **235430 Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors**

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

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

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

#### **2355 Carpentry and Floor Contractors**

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

#### **23551 Carpentry Contractors**

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

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

### **235510 Carpentry Contractors**

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

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

1751 Carpentry work special trade contractors

### **23552 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors**

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

### **235520 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors**

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

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

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

### **2356 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors**

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

#### **23561 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors**

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

#### **235610 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors**

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

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

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

#### **2357 Concrete Contractors**

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

#### **23571 Concrete Contractors**

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

#### **235710 Concrete Contractors**

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

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

1771 Concrete work special trade contractors (pt)

#### **2358 Water Well Drilling Contractors**

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

#### **23581 Water Well Drilling Contractors**

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

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### **235810 Water Well Drilling Contractors**

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

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

1781 Water well drilling special trade contractors

### **2359 Other Special Trade Contractors**

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

### **23591 Structural Steel Erection Contractors**

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

### **235910 Structural Steel Erection Contractors**

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

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

1791 Structural steel erection special trade contractors

### **23592 Glass and Glazing Contractors**

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

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

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

1793 Glass and glazing work special trade contractors

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

### **23593 Excavation Contractors**

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

### **235930 Excavation Contractors**

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

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

1794 Excavation work special trade contractors

### **23594 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors**

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

### **235940 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors**

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

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

1795 Wrecking and demolition work special trade contractors

### **23595 Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors**

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

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

### **235950 Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors**

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

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

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

### **23599 All Other Special Trade Contractors**

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

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

### **235990 All Other Special Trade Contractors**

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

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

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

# Appendix C.

## Coverage and Methodology

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### THE SAMPLE FRAME

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

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

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

### SAMPLE SELECTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ESTIMATION AND VARIANCES

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

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

### RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS**

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

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

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

## **ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK**

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

## Appendix D. Geographic Notes

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Not applicable for this report.

# Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

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Not applicable for this report.

