

New Jersey

1997

Issued March 2000

EC97C23A-NJ

1997 Economic Census

Construction

Geographic Area Series



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-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

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

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

BASIS OF REPORTING

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

DOLLAR VALUES

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

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

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

Special Tabulations

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

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

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

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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

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

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

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Construction

SCOPE

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

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

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

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

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

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

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

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

NORTHEAST

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

MIDWEST

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska

North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

SOUTH

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

WEST

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

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

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

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

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

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

DISCLOSURE

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

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

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

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

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

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees			Number of construction workers				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—
			All	Construction workers	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	All employees	Construction workers		
											A	
NEW JERSEY												
23	Construction	22 102	143 627	105 760	95 916	107 905	112 491	106 729	5 189 675	3 469 349	1	
233	Building, developing, & general contracting	6 218	33 174	20 964	20 143	21 215	21 911	20 586	1 204 638	618 041	1	
2331	Land subdivision & land development	228	1 082	299	304	276	302	315	38 927	9 223	7	
23311	Land subdivision & land development	228	1 082	299	304	276	302	315	38 927	9 223	7	
233110	Land subdivision & land development	228	1 082	299	304	276	302	315	38 927	9 223	7	
2332	Residential building construction	4 877	17 724	11 744	11 292	11 713	12 307	11 663	519 421	271 136	2	
23321	Single-family housing construction	4 615	16 331	10 678	10 273	10 668	11 215	10 555	477 264	242 931	2	
233210	Single-family housing construction	4 615	16 331	10 678	10 273	10 668	11 215	10 555	477 264	242 931	2	
23322	Multifamily housing construction	263	1 393	1 066	1 019	1 045	1 092	1 108	42 157	28 205	8	
233220	Multifamily housing construction	263	1 393	1 066	1 019	1 045	1 092	1 108	42 157	28 205	8	
2333	Nonresidential building construction	1 113	14 368	8 921	8 548	9 226	9 301	8 608	646 290	337 682	2	
23331	Mfg & industrial building construction	196	2 048	1 048	1 003	1 055	1 051	1 084	105 678	44 017	5	
233310	Mfg & industrial building construction	196	2 048	1 048	1 003	1 055	1 051	1 084	105 678	44 017	5	
23332	Commercial & institutional building construction	918	12 320	7 872	7 544	8 171	8 249	7 524	540 613	293 666	3	
233320	Commercial & institutional building construction	918	12 320	7 872	7 544	8 171	8 249	7 524	540 613	293 666	3	
234	Heavy construction	1 128	18 136	14 187	11 271	14 936	15 514	15 027	769 762	539 316	4	
2341	Highway, street, bridge, & tunnel construction	432	6 318	4 896	3 284	5 319	5 629	5 350	263 785	185 371	7	
23411	Highway & street construction	406	5 677	4 403	2 843	4 821	5 112	4 835	232 643	162 307	8	
234110	Highway & street construction	406	5 677	4 403	2 843	4 821	5 112	4 835	232 643	162 307	8	
23412	Bridge & tunnel construction	26	641	493	442	498	517	514	31 142	23 064	9	
234120	Bridge & tunnel construction	26	641	493	442	498	517	514	31 142	23 064	9	
2349	Other heavy construction	695	11 818	9 292	7 987	9 617	9 885	9 678	505 976	353 946	6	
23491	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction	194	3 821	3 111	2 384	3 225	3 413	3 422	169 885	130 816	19	
234910	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction	194	3 821	3 111	2 384	3 225	3 413	3 422	169 885	130 816	19	
23492	Power & communication transmission line construction	47	948	787	808	749	800	789	33 080	26 584	15	
234920	Power & communication transmission line construction	47	948	787	808	749	800	789	33 080	26 584	15	
23493	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction	12	2 439	1 936	1 921	2 116	1 843	1 863	118 186	79 378	Z	
234930	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction	12	2 439	1 936	1 921	2 116	1 843	1 863	118 186	79 378	Z	
23499	All other heavy construction	443	4 610	3 458	2 874	3 527	3 829	3 603	184 826	117 167	7	
234990	All other heavy construction	443	4 610	3 458	2 874	3 527	3 829	3 603	184 826	117 167	7	
235	Special trade contractors	14 757	92 317	70 609	64 501	71 754	75 066	71 115	3 215 275	2 311 991	1	
2351	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	3 320	21 391	15 758	15 183	15 621	16 689	15 539	820 980	578 431	3	
23511	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	3 320	21 391	15 758	15 183	15 621	16 689	15 539	820 980	578 431	3	
235110	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	3 320	21 391	15 758	15 183	15 621	16 689	15 539	820 980	578 431	3	
2352	Painting & wall covering contractors	1 278	4 785	3 885	3 071	4 061	4 515	3 895	130 511	95 416	4	
23521	Painting & wall covering contractors	1 278	4 785	3 885	3 071	4 061	4 515	3 895	130 511	95 416	4	
235210	Painting & wall covering contractors	1 278	4 785	3 885	3 071	4 061	4 515	3 895	130 511	95 416	4	
2353	Electrical contractors	2 661	18 540	14 341	13 518	13 856	14 892	15 098	738 422	552 187	3	
23531	Electrical contractors	2 661	18 540	14 341	13 518	13 856	14 892	15 098	738 422	552 187	3	
235310	Electrical contractors	2 661	18 540	14 341	13 518	13 856	14 892	15 098	738 422	552 187	3	
2354	Masonry, drywall, insulation, & tile contractors	1 622	10 678	8 746	8 081	9 147	9 128	8 626	344 732	268 388	4	
23541	Masonry & stone contractors	865	4 427	3 771	3 226	3 989	4 266	3 602	124 444	100 139	6	
235410	Masonry & stone contractors	865	4 427	3 771	3 226	3 989	4 266	3 602	124 444	100 139	6	
23542	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors	504	5 178	4 189	4 099	4 341	4 098	4 219	186 158	145 241	7	
235420	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors	504	5 178	4 189	4 099	4 341	4 098	4 219	186 158	145 241	7	
23543	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors	253	1 072	786	756	817	765	805	34 129	23 009	10	
235430	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors	253	1 072	786	756	817	765	805	34 129	23 009	10	
2355	Carpentry & floor contractors	2 153	8 607	6 301	6 072	6 469	6 525	6 140	239 592	155 976	4	
23551	Carpentry contractors	1 728	6 598	5 019	4 895	5 221	5 161	4 797	174 128	118 894	5	
235510	Carpentry contractors	1 728	6 598	5 019	4 895	5 221	5 161	4 797	174 128	118 894	5	
23552	Floor laying & other floor contractors	424	2 009	1 283	1 177	1 248	1 364	1 342	65 465	37 082	5	
235520	Floor laying & other floor contractors	424	2 009	1 283	1 177	1 248	1 364	1 342	65 465	37 082	5	

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

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

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees		Number of construction workers				Payroll (thousand dollars)		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
			All	Construction workers	January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	All employees	Construction workers		
												A
	NEW JERSEY—Con.											
23	Construction—Con.											
235	Special trade contractors—Con.											
2356	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	970	6 323	4 535	3 982	4 773	4 848	4 536	212 020	137 581	5	
23561	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	970	6 323	4 535	3 982	4 773	4 848	4 536	212 020	137 581	5	
235610	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	970	6 323	4 535	3 982	4 773	4 848	4 536	212 020	137 581	5	
2357	Concrete contractors	705	4 974	4 226	3 325	4 447	4 771	4 362	137 811	107 172	7	
23571	Concrete contractors	705	4 974	4 226	3 325	4 447	4 771	4 362	137 811	107 172	7	
235710	Concrete contractors	705	4 974	4 226	3 325	4 447	4 771	4 362	137 811	107 172	7	
2358	Water well drilling contractors	60	442	314	306	315	323	311	15 378	10 802	3	
23581	Water well drilling contractors	60	442	314	306	315	323	311	15 378	10 802	3	
235810	Water well drilling contractors	60	442	314	306	315	323	311	15 378	10 802	3	
2359	Other special trade contractors	1 989	16 578	12 503	10 964	13 065	13 376	12 609	575 828	406 037	2	
23591	Structural steel erection contractors	155	2 638	2 165	2 091	2 096	2 225	2 246	105 587	76 263	5	
235910	Structural steel erection contractors	155	2 638	2 165	2 091	2 096	2 225	2 246	105 587	76 263	5	
23592	Glass & glazing contractors	149	912	594	520	599	595	663	34 403	21 227	6	
235920	Glass & glazing contractors	149	912	594	520	599	595	663	34 403	21 227	6	
23593	Excavation contractors	591	3 809	2 937	2 432	3 051	3 176	3 089	121 219	92 925	5	
235930	Excavation contractors	591	3 809	2 937	2 432	3 051	3 176	3 089	121 219	92 925	5	
23594	Wrecking & demolition contractors	63	965	773	664	789	804	834	33 150	25 351	4	
235940	Wrecking & demolition contractors	63	965	773	664	789	804	834	33 150	25 351	4	
23595	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors	184	2 575	1 873	1 867	1 893	1 860	1 873	121 359	83 153	2	
235950	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors	184	2 575	1 873	1 867	1 893	1 860	1 873	121 359	83 153	2	
23599	All other special trade contractors	848	5 679	4 162	3 389	4 636	4 716	3 905	160 111	107 118	6	
235990	All other special trade contractors	848	5 679	4 162	3 389	4 636	4 716	3 905	160 111	107 118	6	

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
NEW JERSEY											
23	Construction	24 512 848	18 496 926	12 222 001	6 780 254	6 015 924	351 516	354 159	3 096 657	1	2
233	Building, developing, & general contracting .	10 658 399	6 186 705	4 280 050	2 241 991	4 471 695	69 916	67 983	601 937	2	3
2331	Land subdivision & land development	412 910	331 978	287 760	61 730	80 932	\$*11 226	S	S	9	S
23311	Land subdivision & land development . .	412 910	331 978	287 760	61 730	80 932	\$*11 226	S	S	9	S
233110	Land subdivision & land development	412 910	331 978	287 760	61 730	80 932	\$*11 226	S	S	9	S
2332	Residential building construction	4 754 089	3 043 096	1 791 911	1 294 657	1 710 993	22 135	30 547	286 526	3	5
23321	Single-family housing construction	4 393 306	2 854 038	1 708 066	1 186 907	1 539 268	20 244	28 271	257 572	3	6
233210	Single-family housing construction	4 393 306	2 854 038	1 708 066	1 186 907	1 539 268	20 244	28 271	257 572	3	6
23322	Multifamily housing construction	360 783	189 058	83 845	107 749	171 725	1 890	2 276	28 955	6	7
233220	Multifamily housing construction	360 783	189 058	83 845	107 749	171 725	1 890	2 276	28 955	6	7
2333	Nonresidential building construction	5 491 401	2 811 631	2 200 379	885 604	2 679 770	36 556	28 848	255 244	2	4
23331	Mfg & industrial building construction . .	1 145 766	662 846	508 536	158 883	482 920	9 112	5 629	73 873	5	13
233310	Mfg & industrial building construction	1 145 766	662 846	508 536	158 883	482 920	9 112	5 629	73 873	5	13
23332	Commercial & institutional building construction	4 345 635	2 148 785	1 691 843	726 720	2 196 849	27 443	23 219	181 371	2	4
233320	Commercial & institutional building construction	4 345 635	2 148 785	1 691 843	726 720	2 196 849	27 443	23 219	181 371	2	4
234	Heavy construction	3 106 713	2 631 335	1 829 269	837 652	475 378	95 852	105 057	951 202	3	5
2341	Highway, street, bridge, & tunnel construction	1 239 780	1 023 283	627 308	D	216 496	28 917	44 181	488 350	7	9
23411	Highway & street construction	1 102 931	915 867	568 224	369 163	187 065	26 636	37 473	439 393	7	10
234110	Highway & street construction	1 102 931	915 867	568 224	369 163	187 065	26 636	37 473	439 393	7	10
23412	Bridge & tunnel construction	136 848	107 417	59 084	D	29 432	2 281	6 707	48 956	13	15
234120	Bridge & tunnel construction	136 848	107 417	59 084	D	29 432	2 281	6 707	48 956	13	15
2349	Other heavy construction	1 866 933	1 608 051	1 201 961	D	258 882	66 935	60 876	462 852	5	8
23491	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction . .	538 713	469 349	348 947	120 858	69 364	29 766	13 825	180 827	11	10
234910	Water, sewer, & pipeline construction	538 713	469 349	348 947	120 858	69 364	29 766	13 825	180 827	11	10
23492	Power & communication transmission line construction	112 811	104 478	79 789	24 689	8 334	3 401	\$6 656	33 850	16	53
234920	Power & communication transmission line construction	112 811	104 478	79 789	24 689	8 334	3 401	\$6 656	33 850	16	53
23493	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction	394 596	D	310 160	D	D	7 136	2 951	21 796	D	1
234930	Industrial nonbuilding structure construction	394 596	D	310 160	D	D	7 136	2 951	21 796	D	1
23499	All other heavy construction	820 812	D	463 065	D	D	26 632	37 445	226 378	D	8
234990	All other heavy construction	820 812	D	463 065	D	D	26 632	37 445	226 378	D	8
235	Special trade contractors	10 747 737	9 678 886	6 112 683	3 700 611	1 068 851	185 748	181 120	1 543 518	1	3
2351	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	2 809 386	2 460 887	1 481 605	995 667	348 499	43 513	37 123	307 243	4	9
23511	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	2 809 386	2 460 887	1 481 605	995 667	348 499	43 513	37 123	307 243	4	9
235110	Plumbing, heating, & air-conditioning contractors	2 809 386	2 460 887	1 481 605	995 667	348 499	43 513	37 123	307 243	4	9
2352	Painting & wall covering contractors	417 316	380 745	283 972	99 642	36 571	7 621	5 282	46 380	3	8
23521	Painting & wall covering contractors	417 316	380 745	283 972	99 642	36 571	7 621	5 282	46 380	3	8
235210	Painting & wall covering contractors	417 316	380 745	283 972	99 642	36 571	7 621	5 282	46 380	3	8
2353	Electrical contractors	2 163 704	2 044 875	1 215 083	836 703	118 830	28 434	28 789	225 548	2	7
23531	Electrical contractors	2 163 704	2 044 875	1 215 083	836 703	118 830	28 434	28 789	225 548	2	7
235310	Electrical contractors	2 163 704	2 044 875	1 215 083	836 703	118 830	28 434	28 789	225 548	2	7
2354	Masonry, drywall, insulation, & tile contractors	1 125 792	1 015 142	676 513	342 655	110 650	14 367	14 140	118 193	4	8
23541	Masonry & stone contractors	453 074	409 695	272 362	137 853	43 379	7 004	8 843	74 481	7	12
235410	Masonry & stone contractors	453 074	409 695	272 362	137 853	43 379	7 004	8 843	74 481	7	12
23542	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors	567 626	506 750	342 782	165 717	60 877	5 927	3 980	32 022	4	9
235420	Drywall, plastering, acoustical, & insulation contractors	567 626	506 750	342 782	165 717	60 877	5 927	3 980	32 022	4	9
23543	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors	105 091	98 697	61 369	39 085	6 394	1 436	1 317	11 690	8	18
235430	Tile, marble, terrazzo, & mosaic contractors	105 091	98 697	61 369	39 085	6 394	1 436	1 317	11 690	8	18
2355	Carpentry & floor contractors	966 072	843 389	496 663	371 524	122 683	14 979	9 339	92 894	5	16
23551	Carpentry contractors	716 761	613 355	358 475	275 827	103 406	11 140	7 343	72 975	6	20
235510	Carpentry contractors	716 761	613 355	358 475	275 827	103 406	11 140	7 343	72 975	6	20
23552	Floor laying & other floor contractors . . .	249 311	230 034	138 189	95 697	19 277	3 839	1 996	19 919	5	18
235520	Floor laying & other floor contractors . .	249 311	230 034	138 189	95 697	19 277	3 839	1 996	19 919	5	18
2356	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	797 322	677 902	399 054	284 353	119 419	7 709	9 438	75 010	7	14
23561	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	797 322	677 902	399 054	284 353	119 419	7 709	9 438	75 010	7	14
235610	Roofing, siding, & sheet metal contractors	797 322	677 902	399 054	284 353	119 419	7 709	9 438	75 010	7	14
2357	Concrete contractors	553 447	502 350	301 776	219 613	51 097	13 258	13 506	149 860	9	12
23571	Concrete contractors	553 447	502 350	301 776	219 613	51 097	13 258	13 506	149 860	9	12
235710	Concrete contractors	553 447	502 350	301 776	219 613	51 097	13 258	13 506	149 860	9	12
2358	Water well drilling contractors	54 304	52 097	33 854	18 243	\$2 207	1 317	1 936	33 416	4	8
23581	Water well drilling contractors	54 304	52 097	33 854	18 243	\$2 207	1 317	1 936	33 416	4	8
235810	Water well drilling contractors	54 304	52 097	33 854	18 243	\$2 207	1 317	1 936	33 416	4	8

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
	NEW JERSEY—Con.										
23	Construction—Con.										
235	Special trade contractors—Con.										
2359	Other special trade contractors	1 860 395	1 701 499	1 224 162	532 211	158 896	54 551	61 566	494 975	2	5
23591	Structural steel erection contractors ...	310 637	275 974	188 726	D	34 664	8 803	4 839	37 089	5	6
235910	Structural steel erection contractors .	310 637	275 974	188 726	D	34 664	8 803	4 839	37 089	5	6
23592	Glass & glazing contractors	126 225	121 396	67 527	57 377	4 829	1 630	2 014	15 378	6	9
235920	Glass & glazing contractors	126 225	121 396	67 527	57 377	4 829	1 630	2 014	15 378	6	9
23593	Excavation contractors	480 177	420 735	307 283	D	59 442	20 369	30 333	278 375	5	9
235930	Excavation contractors	480 177	420 735	307 283	D	59 442	20 369	30 333	278 375	5	9
23594	Wrecking & demolition contractors	111 890	99 133	93 912	16 763	12 757	5 125	6 679	39 944	3	2
235940	Wrecking & demolition contractors ..	111 890	99 133	93 912	16 763	12 757	5 125	6 679	39 944	3	2
23595	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors	335 584	323 628	245 464	85 166	11 957	5 894	5 404	36 929	1	3
235950	Building equip & other machinery installation contractors	335 584	323 628	245 464	85 166	11 957	5 894	5 404	36 929	1	3
23599	All other special trade contractors	495 881	460 633	321 250	155 086	35 247	12 729	12 296	87 260	5	10
235990	All other special trade contractors ...	495 881	460 633	321 250	155 086	35 247	12 729	12 296	87 260	5	10

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)
NEW JERSEY			NEW JERSEY—Con.		
Number of establishments in business during year	22 102	Z	Selected costs—Con.		
Number of proprietors and working partners	5 899	4	Cost of selected power, fuels, and lubricants	253 685	1
Total number of employees	143 627	1	Cost of electricity	46 830	3
Number of construction workers in March	95 916	1	Cost of natural gas and manufactured gas	11 560	4
Number of construction workers in May	107 905	1	Cost of gasoline and diesel fuel	182 915	2
Number of construction workers in August	112 491	1	Cost of on-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel	137 550	2
Number of construction workers in November	106 729	1	Cost of off-highway use of gasoline and diesel fuel	45 366	3
Average number of construction workers	105 760	1	Cost of all other fuels and lubricants	12 380	6
Number of other employees in March	37 985	1	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	351 516	2
Number of other employees in May	37 702	1	Rental cost for machinery and equipment	223 412	3
Number of other employees in August	38 146	1	Rental cost for buildings	128 104	3
Number of other employees in November	37 634	1	Selected purchased services	366 922	2
Average number of other employees	37 867	1	Purchased communication services	141 621	2
Payroll, all employees	5 189 675	1	Cost of repairs to buildings and other structures	22 984	5
Payroll, construction workers	3 469 349	1	Cost of repairs to machinery and equipment	202 316	2
Payroll, other employees	1 720 326	1	Value of construction work	24 512 848	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	1 104 097	1	Value of construction work on government owned projects	4 778 166	4
Fringe benefits, all employees	1 450 327	1	Value of construction work on federally owned projects	708 789	4
Legally required expenditures	829 600	2	Value of construction work on state and locally owned projects	4 069 377	4
Voluntary expenditures	620 727	2	Value of construction work on privately owned projects	19 734 682	1
Value of business done	25 018 178	1	Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 852 423	2
Value of construction work	24 512 848	1	Capital expenditures, other than land	354 159	2
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	6 761 388	2	Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	109 926	5
Other business receipts	505 330	4	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	3 096 657	2
Net value of construction	18 496 926	1	Depreciation charges during year	313 660	2
Value added	12 222 001	1	Number of establishments with inventories	5 832	4
Selected costs	12 796 177	1	Value of construction work for establishments with inventories	8 161 938	3
Cost of materials, components, and supplies	6 526 569	1	End of 1997, inventories of materials and supplies	277 856	8
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	6 015 924	2	End of 1996, inventories of materials and supplies	258 496	8
			Number of establishments with no inventories	7 901	3
			Value of construction work for establishments with no inventories	9 340 092	2
			Number of establishments not reporting inventories	8 369	3
			Value of construction work for establishments not reporting inventories	7 010 820	2

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
NEW JERSEY											
Total	22 102	143 627	5 189 675	25 018 178	24 512 848	18 496 926	12 222 001	6 780 254	6 015 924	1	1
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	15 063	27 740	622 683	3 621 384	3 578 537	2 940 083	1 809 111	1 173 818	638 455	2	3
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	3 899	25 036	768 709	3 418 300	3 348 076	2 698 691	1 754 430	1 014 484	649 386	4	4
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	1 849	24 629	893 461	4 259 578	4 207 066	3 047 064	1 887 951	1 211 625	1 160 002	4	5
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	927	27 755	1 122 009	4 672 870	4 605 726	3 473 008	2 303 360	1 236 792	1 132 718	4	3
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	247	16 923	800 458	3 440 458	3 405 360	2 372 217	1 568 196	839 119	1 033 143	2	3
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	98	14 071	661 624	3 130 810	D	2 253 018	1 524 101	D	D	Z	Z
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	16	4 525	190 951	1 714 383	D	1 136 955	977 179	D	D	Z	Z
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 employees or more	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

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

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

Dollar value size class	Number of establishments	Total number of employees	Total payroll	Dollar value of business done	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work	Value added	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	B	F
NEW JERSEY											
Total	22 102	143 627	5 189 675	25 018 178	24 512 848	18 496 926	12 222 001	6 780 254	6 015 924	1	1
Establishments with value of business done less than \$25,000	755	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Establishments with value of business done \$25,000 to \$49,999	1 194	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Establishments with value of business done \$50,000 to \$99,999	3 045	S	60 647	S	S	S	S	77 982	S	S	S
Establishments with value of business done \$100,000 to \$249,999	6 400	13 977	253 433	1 058 206	1 046 939	971 389	626 953	355 702	75 551	4	4
Establishments with value of business done \$250,000 to \$499,999	3 817	14 538	362 708	1 345 524	1 332 578	1 197 635	751 412	459 169	134 943	5	5
Establishments with value of business done \$500,000 to \$999,999	2 868	17 371	532 009	2 000 948	1 960 467	1 702 476	1 087 165	655 792	257 991	5	5
Establishments with value of business done \$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	2 239	24 366	850 179	3 447 338	3 385 551	2 801 937	1 812 643	1 051 081	583 614	5	4
Establishments with value of business done \$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	954	19 227	777 088	3 393 923	3 347 592	2 554 710	1 604 694	996 347	792 882	4	5
Establishments with value of business done \$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	487	17 189	732 656	3 290 889	3 257 404	2 478 556	1 644 672	867 369	778 848	4	5
Establishments with value of business done \$10,000,000 or more	343	31 511	1 605 700	10 199 839	9 901 730	6 523 044	4 523 446	2 297 706	3 378 687	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)
NEW JERSEY		
Total	24 512 848	1
Construction work done in California	151 777	1
Construction work done in New Jersey	21 550 336	1
Construction work done in New York	1 249 742	3
Construction work done in Pennsylvania	687 245	10

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
NEW JERSEY								
Total	24 512 848	14 488 355	6 774 480	2 948 273	1	1	2	2
Building construction, total	20 092 738	12 060 211	5 702 275	2 330 252	1	2	2	3
Single-family houses, detached and attached	7 163 716	4 940 165	1 473 067	750 483	2	3	4	7
Single-family houses, detached	6 110 859	4 172 235	1 301 156	637 468	2	3	4	7
Single-family houses, attached	1 052 857	767 930	171 912	113 015	3	3	8	12
Apartment buildings, apartment type condominiums and cooperatives	1 061 412	530 101	329 277	202 034	7	6	19	10
Manufacturing and light industrial buildings	1 893 110	853 382	704 667	335 060	3	4	4	5
Manufacturing and light industrial warehouses	464 850	272 974	131 234	60 641	5	7	6	7
Hotels and motels	479 368	336 146	102 066	41 155	4	5	4	7
Office buildings	3 126 778	1 698 982	1 088 429	339 367	2	2	3	5
All other commercial buildings, nec	2 119 530	1 263 330	597 488	258 711	3	4	4	7
Commercial warehouses	513 689	337 264	106 417	70 008	9	11	23	17
Religious buildings	201 741	83 803	72 481	45 457	10	12	18	11
Educational buildings	1 349 340	697 450	550 409	101 481	8	8	13	4
Health care and institutional buildings	918 651	554 955	297 565	66 130	6	9	4	10
Public safety buildings	218 972	101 770	98 464	18 739	7	6	12	10
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	246 881	195 375	45 807	5 700	2	2	3	7
Other building construction	334 701	194 512	104 904	35 285	12	13	29	13
Nonbuilding construction, total	4 118 370	2 428 143	1 072 205	618 022	3	4	7	5
Highways, streets, and related work	1 198 465	577 307	459 470	161 689	6	9	11	10
Private driveways and parking areas	216 377	108 110	73 259	35 008	14	11	25	25
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	274 281	163 628	98 249	12 404	6	10	6	9
Bridges and elevated highways	224 365	119 445	93 712	11 208	7	13	6	8
Tunnels	49 916	44 183	4 537	^{s1} 196	13	11	20	50
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	555 576	351 299	89 341	114 936	6	7	8	11
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	282 263	177 612	51 171	53 480	8	8	10	22
Water mains and related facilities	273 313	173 687	38 170	61 455	6	9	7	9
Pipeline construction other than sewer or water lines	158 499	124 313	18 662	15 524	24	30	4	4
Power and communication transmission lines, cables, towers, and related facilities	207 185	107 933	39 942	59 310	12	16	19	20
Power plants	155 253	86 589	21 838	46 827	2	3	4	1
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc	341 295	245 771	34 381	61 143	2	1	5	6
Sewage and water treatment plants	304 116	184 251	94 352	25 513	23	32	38	23
Sewage treatment plants	106 375	45 861	S	9 319	25	2	S	22
Water treatment plants	197 741	^{s138} 390	43 157	16 194	31	43	27	25
Conservation and development construction	100 550	84 948	^{s8} 568	7 034	31	31	59	36
Other nonbuilding construction, nec	606 772	393 995	134 143	78 634	7	6	21	11
Construction work, nsk	301 742	X	X	X	6	X	X	X

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

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

Primary and other kinds of business activities	Dollar value of business done	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
NEW JERSEY		
Total	25 018 178	1
Building, developing, and general contracting, total	10 517 240	2
Building construction on land owned by others—general contractor or design-builder	4 786 872	2
Building construction on land owned by you, for sale	2 554 527	5
Construction management—buildings	1 284 219	1
Remodeling—general contractor or design-builder	1 436 440	4
Subdividing/developing land owned by you into lots for sale	455 182	8
Heavy construction, total	2 947 655	4
Construction management—heavy construction	153 048	5
Excavation work, earthmoving or land clearing contractor, not connected with buildings	299 593	12
Heavy construction contractor	1 447 248	6
Highway and street general contractor	725 098	9
Paving contractor—asphalt or concrete for highways, streets, or airport runways	322 667	18
Special trade contractors, total	8 253 810	2
Asphalt contractor, private driveways and parking areas	166 634	15
Carpentry contractor	544 768	7
Concrete contractor, except paving of roads, highways, and streets	308 740	8
Drywall contractor	308 286	6
Electric power installation and service contractor, including lighting	1 404 491	4
Electronic control systems installation and service, except environmental control	135 258	7
Elevator installation, service, and repair contractor	190 965	2
Excavation work: earthmoving or land clearing contractor, connected with buildings	463 923	4
Fire and security systems installation and service	191 205	13
Framing contractor	130 864	17
Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning contractor (HVAC)	1 208 031	9
Insulation contractor	136 926	11
Masonry contractor: brick or block	284 654	9
Mechanical contractor	534 509	7
Painting contractor	301 718	5
Plumbing contractor	617 090	10
Roofing contractor	410 876	16
Sheet metal contractor, except HVAC and plumbing	152 983	10
Siding contractor	156 411	19
Structural steel erection contractor	231 810	5
Telecommunications installation and service	373 668	7
Other construction activities, nec	2 664 439	2
Other business activities secondary to construction activities, total	495 811	4
Building construction on land owned by you, for rent or lease (investment builder), secondary to construction activities	224 630	4
Other business activities, secondary to construction activities, nec	271 181	7
Kind of business activity, nsk	139 224	2

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

ALL EMPLOYEES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

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

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

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

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

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

COST OF ELECTRICITY (\$1,000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEPRECIATION CHARGES DURING YEAR (\$1,000)

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

DOLLAR VALUE SIZE CLASS

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL (\$1,000)

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

FRINGE BENEFITS (\$1,000)

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

LEGALLY REQUIRED EXPENDITURES (\$1,000)

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

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.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH NO INVENTORIES

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

NUMBER OF OTHER EMPLOYEES: QUARTERLY PAY PERIOD

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

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS AND WORKING PARTNERS

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

OTHER BUSINESS RECEIPTS (\$1,000)

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

OTHER EMPLOYEES

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

PAYROLL (\$1,000)

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

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

PAYROLL: CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (\$1,000)

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

PAYROLL: OTHER EMPLOYEES (\$1,000)

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

PRIMARY AND OTHER KINDS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

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

PURCHASED COMMUNICATION SERVICES (\$1,000)

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

RENTAL COSTS FOR BUILDINGS (\$1,000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SELECTED COSTS (\$1,000)

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

SELECTED PURCHASED SERVICES (\$1,000)

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

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

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

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

Building Construction

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

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

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

VALUE ADDED (\$1,000)

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

VALUE OF BUSINESS DONE (\$1,000)

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

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK (\$1,000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VOLUNTARY EXPENDITURES (\$1,000)

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

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

23 CONSTRUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

233 Building, Developing, and General Contracting

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

2331 Land Subdivision and Land Development

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

23311 Land Subdivision and Land Development

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

233110 Land Subdivision and Land Development

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

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

6552 Land subdividers and developers, except cemeteries

2332 Residential Building Construction

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

23321 Single-Family Housing Construction

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

233210 Single-Family Housing Construction

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

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

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

23322 Multifamily Housing Construction

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

233220 Multifamily Housing Construction

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

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

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

2333 Nonresidential Building Construction

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

23331 Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction

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

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

233310 Manufacturing and Industrial Building Construction

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

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

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

23332 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction

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

233320 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction

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

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

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

234 Heavy Construction

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

2341 Highway, Street, Bridge, and Tunnel Construction

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

23411 Highway and Street Construction

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

234110 Highway and Street Construction

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

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

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

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

23412 Bridge and Tunnel Construction

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

234120 Bridge and Tunnel Construction

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

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

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

2349 Other Heavy Construction

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

23491 Water, Sewer, and Pipeline Construction

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

234910 Water, Sewer, and Pipeline Construction

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

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

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

23492 Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction

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

234920 Power and Communication Transmission Line Construction

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

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

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

23493 Industrial Nonbuilding Structure Construction

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

234930 Industrial Nonbuilding Structure Construction

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

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

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

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

23499 All Other Heavy Construction

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

234990 All Other Heavy Construction

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

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

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

235 Special Trade Contractors

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

2351 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

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

23511 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

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

235110 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

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

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

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

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

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

2352 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

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

23521 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

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

235210 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors

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

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

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

2353 Electrical Contractors

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

23531 Electrical Contractors

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

235310 Electrical Contractors

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

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

1731 Electrical work special trade contractors

2354 Masonry, Drywall, Insulation, and Tile Contractors

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

23541 Masonry and Stone Contractors

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

235410 Masonry and Stone Contractors

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

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

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

23542 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors

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

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

235420 Drywall, Plastering, Acoustical, and Insulation Contractors

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

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

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

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

1771 Concrete work special trade contractors (pt)

23543 Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors

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

235430 Tile, Marble, Terrazzo, and Mosaic Contractors

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

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

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

2355 Carpentry and Floor Contractors

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

23551 Carpentry Contractors

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

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

235510 Carpentry Contractors

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

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

1751 Carpentry work special trade contractors

23552 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors

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

235520 Floor Laying and Other Floor Contractors

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

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

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

2356 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

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

23561 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

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

235610 Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Contractors

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

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

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

2357 Concrete Contractors

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

23571 Concrete Contractors

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

235710 Concrete Contractors

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

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

1771 Concrete work special trade contractors (pt)

2358 Water Well Drilling Contractors

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

23581 Water Well Drilling Contractors

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

235810 Water Well Drilling Contractors

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

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

1781 Water well drilling special trade contractors

2359 Other Special Trade Contractors

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

23591 Structural Steel Erection Contractors

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

235910 Structural Steel Erection Contractors

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

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

1791 Structural steel erection special trade contractors

23592 Glass and Glazing Contractors

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

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

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

1793 Glass and glazing work special trade contractors

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

23593 Excavation Contractors

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

235930 Excavation Contractors

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

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

1794 Excavation work special trade contractors

23594 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors

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

235940 Wrecking and Demolition Contractors

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

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

1795 Wrecking and demolition work special trade contractors

23595 Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors

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

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

235950 Building Equipment and Other Machinery Installation Contractors

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

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

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

23599 All Other Special Trade Contractors

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

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

235990 All Other Special Trade Contractors

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

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

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

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

THE SAMPLE FRAME

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

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

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

SAMPLE SELECTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTIMATION AND VARIANCES

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

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

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

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

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

