

# 1992

## Census of Construction Industries

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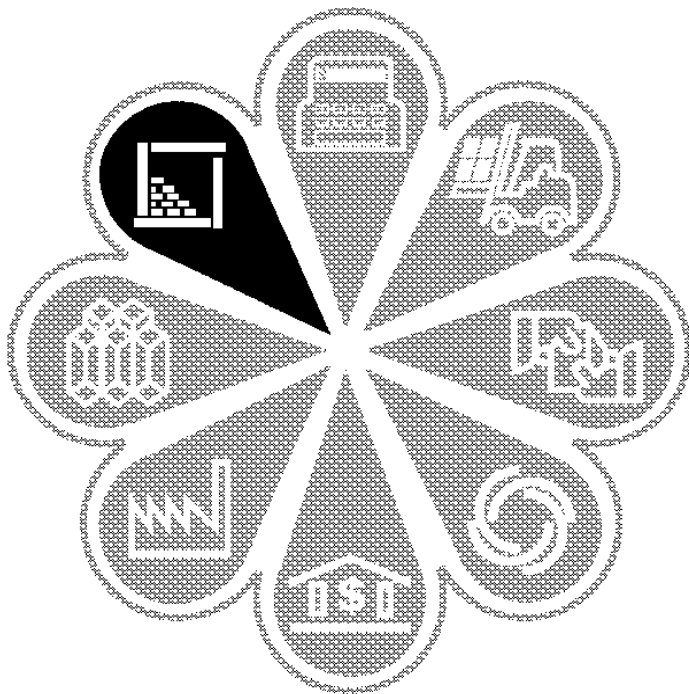
CC92-I-13

INDUSTRY SERIES

### Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1741

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Issued October 1995



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

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

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

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

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



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Administration**

**Everett M. Ehrlich**, Under Secretary  
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# Introduction to the Economic Census

## PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

## AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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

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

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

## AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

## WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

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

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

## HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA**

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

## **SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION**

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

# Census of Construction

## GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Employer Companies**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

$p_i$  is the selection probability of that firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Nonemployer Companies

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

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

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

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

## CENSUS REPORT FORMS

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

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

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

## DATA PROCESSING

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

## VIII CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION

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

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

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

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

## GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

## DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

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

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

## SPECIAL TABULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

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

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

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

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

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

# Contents

## Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work Special Trade Contractors

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

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## Summary of Findings

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Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in brick and block masonry work, stone setting, and other stonework. For additional examples, refer to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*<sup>1</sup> (SIC) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

During 1992, the establishments with paid employees classified in this industry accounted for \$8.50 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$8.46 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$2.70 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$502 million for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$154 million. Value added for 1992 was \$5.15 billion.

There were 22,637 establishments with total employment averaging 147,892 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$2.88 billion.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 6 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry accounted for 46 percent of all business done.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1992   
1987 

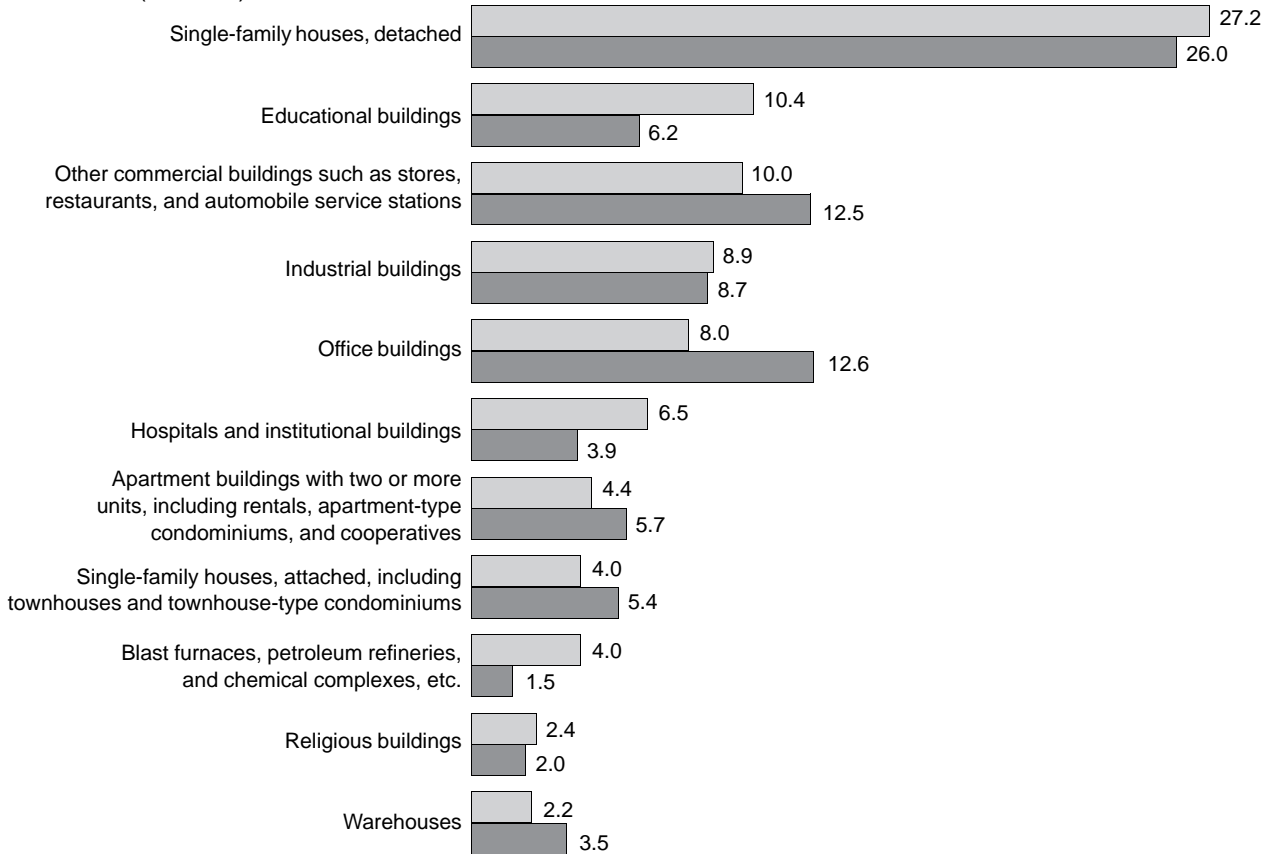


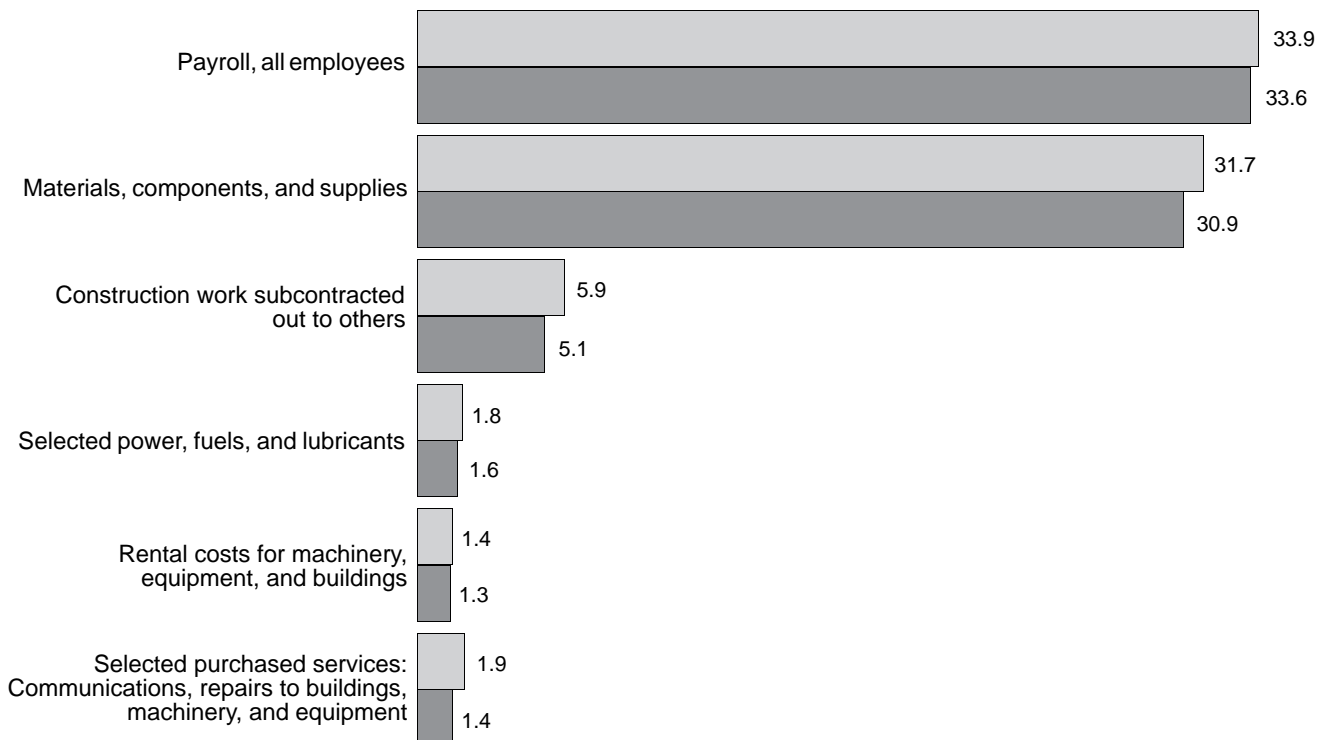


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**  
(Percent)

1992   
1987 



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

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

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
<b>United States -----</b>	<b>22 637</b>	<b>147 892</b>	<b>129 762</b>	<b>2 882 520</b>	<b>2 366 390</b>	<b>8 457 864</b>	<b>7 955 909</b>	<b>5 146 139</b>	<b>2 851 160</b>
Alabama -----	300	2 941	2 644	39 252	32 842	122 657	(D)	75 355	(D)
Alaska -----	19	(D)	47	1 065	(D)	6 338	6 130	2 901	3 412
Arizona -----	342	2 779	2 498	49 455	42 157	151 336	(D)	87 748	59 818
Arkansas -----	194	1 103	1 017	16 094	13 702	46 369	45 108	28 757	16 421
California -----	1 629	10 346	8 832	213 457	169 362	715 033	673 816	436 920	240 717
Colorado -----	306	2 475	2 165	50 857	41 994	145 995	142 615	88 554	54 276
Connecticut -----	369	1 879	1 607	48 780	38 564	140 726	131 984	89 230	(D)
Delaware -----	137	892	770	17 354	14 474	50 454	48 744	30 750	17 998
District of Columbia -----	8	58	46	*1 605	*1 268	3 313	3 199	*2 467	731
Florida -----	1 047	7 217	6 457	117 911	96 904	347 108	(D)	214 528	(D)
Georgia -----	461	3 317	3 051	51 414	44 132	149 427	131 894	82 341	49 595
Hawaii -----	72	639	561	17 260	(D)	63 831	62 316	42 491	19 902
Idaho -----	106	(D)	448	9 863	(D)	29 782	29 233	15 776	13 457
Illinois -----	1 092	8 125	7 084	215 899	174 700	569 691	548 952	362 927	(D)
Indiana -----	633	4 048	3 553	82 073	68 944	209 577	202 710	144 979	58 834
Iowa -----	254	1 734	1 540	35 526	30 402	97 531	96 018	59 290	37 110
Kansas -----	192	1 155	1 059	21 551	18 424	56 431	(D)	35 710	(D)
Kentucky -----	361	2 550	2 309	44 630	39 327	119 650	115 083	76 787	38 320
Louisiana -----	160	(D)	1 333	32 264	(D)	(D)	(D)	56 211	(D)
Maine -----	154	557	477	9 723	(D)	(D)	30 441	21 488	8 991
Maryland -----	643	6 009	5 171	108 898	83 662	271 407	261 622	161 492	(D)
Massachusetts -----	539	2 673	2 253	60 836	47 781	193 731	181 082	124 486	57 245
Michigan -----	882	4 818	4 302	107 334	90 444	338 039	320 493	207 187	115 848
Minnesota -----	513	3 264	2 830	73 544	61 237	228 128	213 217	127 280	86 097
Mississippi -----	147	600	560	6 743	(D)	(D)	15 146	(D)	4 337
Missouri -----	540	4 311	3 836	81 122	67 572	202 474	194 512	134 687	60 111
Montana -----	59	312	278	4 784	(D)	17 932	(D)	(D)	6 688
Nebraska -----	166	974	880	16 571	14 288	49 744	42 074	30 549	14 857
Nevada -----	109	1 465	1 263	27 121	22 753	(D)	(D)	(D)	36 174
New Hampshire -----	79	259	224	5 200	4 378	16 384	15 839	9 854	6 021
New Jersey -----	903	4 432	3 710	99 212	76 453	334 767	302 850	198 229	(D)
New Mexico -----	108	761	692	9 976	(D)	(D)	32 959	20 541	(D)
New York -----	1 435	7 934	6 697	192 976	150 563	601 515	528 536	356 334	176 136
North Carolina -----	1 130	6 575	5 893	90 595	77 610	232 548	218 170	148 398	(D)
North Dakota -----	60	259	242	4 322	4 045	(D)	13 675	(D)	5 670
Ohio -----	1 180	6 622	5 840	133 448	112 484	392 817	372 432	247 483	126 348
Oklahoma -----	142	1 492	1 361	33 753	29 406	90 123	(D)	53 499	(D)
Oregon -----	248	1 161	994	25 511	20 500	76 120	73 418	41 462	32 125
Pennsylvania -----	1 483	9 597	8 392	206 685	168 327	587 140	554 366	373 679	182 946
Rhode Island -----	102	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(D)
South Carolina -----	447	2 657	2 429	31 177	27 356	80 939	(D)	51 449	(D)
South Dakota -----	68	489	437	7 736	6 945	(D)	24 655	14 542	10 138
Tennessee -----	468	3 219	2 899	51 590	42 496	130 477	(D)	79 465	44 313
Texas -----	891	8 438	7 292	137 413	112 214	443 457	399 280	235 541	166 133
Utah -----	210	1 134	1 013	20 491	18 081	(D)	(D)	40 054	(D)
Vermont -----	95	296	261	5 920	5 042	17 465	17 050	11 708	5 342
Virginia -----	986	7 175	6 398	112 856	93 957	304 464	(D)	168 608	(D)
Washington -----	408	2 107	1 791	46 082	37 621	146 606	142 078	86 658	55 937
West Virginia -----	177	(D)	584	6 963	6 435	(D)	(D)	18 234	9 773
Wisconsin -----	531	3 471	3 003	80 216	68 190	246 941	237 964	149 591	90 260
Wyoming -----	50	228	198	3 169	2 745	11 621	11 263	8 060	3 203



1992—Con.					1987			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Value of construction work	Value added††				
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	G	M	
<b>501 955</b>	<b>6 012 068</b>	<b>120 700</b>	<b>135 397</b>	<b>1 172 557</b>	<b>168 978</b>	<b>8 714 161</b>	<b>5 475 753</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
(D)	88 114	1 314	(D)	12 251	3 422	103 130	58 742	4	(D)	(D)	AL
208	5 776	(S)	88	1 137	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	21	21	AK
(D)	115 001	1 642	(S)	15 767	3 921	191 993	113 906	5	(D)	(S)	AZ
*1 261	43 752	316	2 545	13 812	870	28 141	20 176	8	9	35	AR
41 216	523 254	(S)	8 189	74 803	12 609	870 706	501 296	3	2	13	CA
3 381	157 990	3 500	6 442	26 514	2 005	99 086	63 318	4	5	21	CO
8 742	90 651	2 339	(D)	15 024	2 708	163 769	106 084	8	6	(D)	CT
1 710	29 034	586	*815	8 256	1 202	61 745	37 803	10	10	40	DE
*114	3 209	36	119	451	96	5 459	3 348	37	34	25	DC
(D)	257 635	5 195	5 160	39 028	9 332	374 331	226 009	4	(D)	14	FL
17 533	112 355	2 472	2 631	14 255	4 081	122 890	81 550	6	8	30	GA
1 516	60 305	755	1 003	8 281	581	40 626	28 160	8	9	20	HI
550	26 716	351	(D)	4 841	247	11 543	5 612	(D)	12	(D)	IL
20 739	389 881	8 023	8 414	76 348	7 644	483 462	313 376	3	3	13	ID
6 866	131 172	1 761	4 351	32 487	3 083	174 933	121 124	5	4	13	IN
1 512	85 794	865	2 561	27 298	1 203	54 740	35 000	6	6	20	IA
(D)	39 432	557	864	6 542	1 255	57 336	39 077	7	(D)	36	KS
4 567	90 156	2 345	2 193	12 221	2 094	75 140	48 133	5	4	29	KY
(S)	43 293	1 634	931	14 216	1 995	93 980	56 548	(D)	(D)	32	LA
(D)	15 384	515	*857	12 076	1 103	48 684	34 530	14	14	46	ME
9 784	224 851	3 997	5 112	53 155	8 825	409 134	269 277	4	3	19	MD
12 649	115 030	3 105	2 232	33 100	4 968	298 477	201 844	9	4	19	MA
17 546	231 904	4 369	5 478	59 742	4 290	265 692	177 002	4	5	13	MI
14 911	193 705	2 099	4 096	32 670	2 793	183 320	108 529	6	5	18	MN
(D)	10 630	118	130	1 446	877	22 666	13 031	11	10	18	MS
7 962	139 522	1 997	1 650	25 775	4 886	220 327	149 744	4	3	17	MO
(D)	16 383	105	(D)	(S)	191	9 622	5 538	16	(D)	(D)	MT
*7 670	32 232	493	752	5 997	901	28 991	18 807	9	7	14	NE
(D)	(S)	(S)	(D)	8 749	865	57 428	32 621	5	(D)	(D)	NV
545	12 983	234	*152	3 572	1 015	50 120	32 393	11	8	44	NH
31 916	228 913	5 111	2 327	48 962	7 618	554 816	328 876	5	4	25	NJ
(D)	23 661	465	(D)	4 071	728	30 776	18 718	15	13	(D)	NM
72 979	317 368	9 006	9 034	83 208	11 026	722 348	472 945	4	3	13	NY
14 378	207 627	2 510	(D)	30 327	7 242	229 150	154 956	5	5	(D)	NC
(D)	10 974	87	(D)	1 476	268	12 338	6 882	17	13	(D)	ND
20 385	259 509	4 534	4 998	56 676	7 347	383 660	236 160	4	5	13	OH
(D)	38 364	(S)	2 461	7 732	515	19 320	12 162	2	(D)	8	OK
2 702	57 226	1 474	761	8 751	663	40 335	25 279	7	6	31	OR
32 774	388 969	8 414	7 178	80 780	11 105	640 805	403 016	3	2	15	PA
(S)	(S)	(S)	324	3 775	1 068	79 431	52 490	(D)	(D)	33	RI
(D)	(S)	1 208	(D)	11 531	3 241	94 081	62 445	6	(D)	(D)	SC
(D)	20 305	356	1 065	2 900	292	9 167	6 688	20	15	34	SD
(D)	98 009	1 722	(S)	17 799	4 794	151 393	95 205	5	(D)	(S)	TN
44 177	291 116	4 875	6 580	45 006	9 084	430 236	256 004	4	5	15	TX
(D)	51 248	888	(D)	6 770	955	45 818	28 688	8	(D)	(D)	UT
415	11 915	111	160	3 723	431	22 601	13 982	13	13	35	VT
(D)	232 884	4 069	4 688	45 062	8 902	369 628	240 392	4	(D)	15	VA
4 528	116 796	2 248	4 145	24 456	1 300	95 384	53 232	7	6	27	WA
(D)	26 245	*351	*811	4 053	484	12 511	9 265	(D)	(D)	41	WV
8 977	180 316	3 073	5 319	38 720	2 660	156 069	92 226	5	5	17	WI
358	8 202	108	(D)	*3 303	137	5 124	2 736	12	13	(D)	WY

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

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

Item	1992	1987	1982	1977	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1992	1987	1982	1977
Number of establishments in business during year .....	22 637	23 284	20 188	24 815	1	1	1	1
Proprietors and working partners .....	12 833	9 689	10 954	19 568	1	2	2	2
All employees** .....	147 892	168 978	120 600	152 167	1	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March .....	116 648	133 944	93 633	124 832	1	1	1	1
May .....	134 105	152 448	111 019	148 859	1	1	1	1
August .....	138 553	162 914	115 403	154 352	1	1	1	1
November .....	129 742	152 007	108 733	142 600	1	1	1	1
Average .....	129 762	150 308	109 576	142 797	1	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March .....	18 766	18 697	10 940	8 810	1	1	2	1
May .....	18 376	18 112	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
August .....	17 671	19 051	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
November .....	17 705	18 792	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Average .....	18 130	18 670	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees .....	2 882 520	2 946 997	1 550 759	1 493 214	1	1	1	1
Payroll, construction workers .....	2 366 390	2 461 628	1 344 228	1 350 307	1	1	1	1
Payroll, other employees .....	516 131	485 369	206 530	142 907	1	1	1	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees .....	609 554	597 856	306 934	285 349	1	1	1	1
Fringe benefits, all employees .....	746 605	679 235	286 650	279 356	1	1	1	1
Legally required expenditures .....	536 514	503 394	231 630	173 975	1	1	1	1
Voluntary expenditures .....	210 090	175 841	55 020	105 381	2	1	1	1
Dollar value of business done .....	8 499 254	8 778 589	4 332 628	3 805 140	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work .....	8 457 864	8 714 161	4 269 394	3 775 368	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	6 012 068	5 477 793	2 686 043	2 627 600	1	1	1	1
Other business receipts .....	41 390	64 428	63 233	29 772	9	5	4	3
Net value of construction work† .....	7 955 909	8 269 188	4 046 361	3 677 609	1	1	1	1
Value added†† .....	5 146 139	5 475 753	2 667 213	2 416 694	1	1	1	1
Selected costs .....	3 353 115	3 302 836	1 665 414	1 388 446	1	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies .....	2 697 492	2 715 354	1 353 242	1 219 639	1	1	1	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others .....	501 955	444 973	223 033	97 760	4	3	3	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants .....	153 668	142 508	89 138	71 048	2	1	2	1
Electricity .....	16 059	13 033	7 958	6 153	3	2	3	2
Natural and manufactured gas .....	5 565	3 173	2 407	3 575	5	4	6	2
Gasoline and diesel fuel .....	121 405	116 154	72 022	54 494	2	1	1	1
On highway use .....	99 543	100 806	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use .....	21 863	15 348	(NA)	(NA)	4	3	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases .....	10 638	10 147	6 750	6 826	4	3	4	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	120 700	116 663	51 370	32 922	2	2	2	1
For machinery and equipment .....	82 904	88 303	38 067	26 351	3	2	2	1
For buildings .....	37 796	28 360	13 303	6 571	3	3	3	2
Selected purchased services .....	161 874	119 315	69 479	72 596	2	2	1	6
Communication services .....	50 483	34 524	21 401	24 836	3	2	2	15
Repairs to buildings and other structures .....	7 817	5 589	4 171	2 969	5	6	3	5
Repairs to machinery and equipment .....	103 574	79 200	43 907	44 791	3	2	2	6
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work .....	8 457 864	8 714 161	4 269 394	3 775 368	1	1	1	1
Government owned .....	1 765 139	1 194 727	524 282	499 223	2	3	5	1
Federal .....	389 477	308 449	(NA)	(NA)	5	5	(NA)	(NA)
State and local .....	1 375 662	886 278	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned .....	6 692 726	7 519 433	3 745 112	3 276 146	1	1	1	1

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

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

Item	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
			1992	1987
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 089 192	801 900	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	135 397	157 073	3	3
New .....	101 002	119 327	4	3
Used .....	34 394	37 746	6	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	52 031	34 793	13	6
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 172 557	924 180	2	2
Depreciation charges during year .....	136 516	120 744	3	2
<b>Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	148 047	141 265	5	5
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	12 283	16 014	8	8
New buildings and other structures .....	8 441	7 914	10	8
Used buildings and other structures.....	3 842	8 099	15	14
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	3 168	2 819	23	34
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	157 161	154 459	5	5
Depreciation charges during year .....	12 970	11 806	6	5
<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	941 145	660 635	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	123 114	141 059	4	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks .....	92 561	111 412	4	3
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use .....	37 435	61 622	6	4
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks .....	30 553	29 646	6	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	48 863	31 973	13	6
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 015 396	769 720	2	2
Depreciation charges during year .....	123 546	108 938	3	2

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

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

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
<b>All establishments:</b>		
Number .....	22 637	1
Value of construction work .....	8 457 864	1
<b>Establishments with inventories:</b>		
Number .....	2 795	3
Value of construction work .....	2 293 812	1
<b>Inventories<sup>1</sup>:</b>		
End of 1992, materials and supplies .....	51 776	5
End of 1991, materials and supplies .....	50 325	5
<b>Establishments with no inventories:</b>		
Number .....	10 992	1
Value of construction work .....	3 834 766	1
<b>Establishments not reporting:</b>		
Number .....	8 850	1
Value of construction work .....	2 329 286	2

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
<b>1992</b>										
Number of establishments .....	22 637	14 323	5 011	1 983	1 005	216	83	11	4	(S)
All employees** .....	147 892	27 895	31 265	26 494	29 207	14 034	11 348	3 561	4 088	(D)
Payroll, all employees .....	2 882 520	385 035	497 978	541 225	701 264	367 167	257 584	73 221	59 046	(D)
Dollar value of business done .....	8 499 254	1 636 415	1 450 010	1 539 318	1 866 618	977 319	679 547	179 968	170 059	(D)
Value of construction work .....	8 457 864	1 631 193	1 444 782	1 528 201	1 852 137	974 602	677 857	179 613	169 479	(D)
Net value of construction work† .....	7 955 909	1 514 263	1 367 179	1 414 519	1 750 538	925 877	647 479	336 055	(D)	(D)
Value added†† .....	5 146 139	955 346	882 055	910 425	1 137 685	612 428	416 957	109 527	121 717	(D)
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	2 851 160	564 139	490 351	515 211	627 335	316 166	232 212	105 746	(D)	(D)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	501 955	116 930	77 604	113 683	101 598	48 726	30 378	13 037	(D)	(D)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	120 700	16 869	15 796	22 574	30 453	15 843	11 045	8 121	(D)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	135 397	30 238	22 204	29 199	30 053	14 200	5 886	3 617	(D)	(D)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 172 557	239 605	208 207	233 431	255 923	122 851	77 996	23 665	10 879	(D)
<b>1987</b>										
All employees** .....	168 978	28 051	35 095	32 545	33 756	18 196	12 555	6 365	2 411	—
Value of construction work .....	8 714 161	1 306 072	1 595 457	1 630 143	1 904 217	1 087 248	725 021	466 001	(D)	—
Value added†† .....	5 475 753	800 696	1 012 451	1 019 427	1 214 306	701 739	440 109	220 120	66 903	—
<b>1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>										
All employees** .....	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	(Z)	(Z)	(D)
Net value of construction work† .....	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	3	8	9	9	4	1	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(D)

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
<b>1992</b>											
Number of establishments .....	22 637	(S)	(S)	4 638	7 452	3 113	1 545	1 221	343	130	48
All employees** .....	147 892	(S)	(S)	10 435	28 653	20 612	18 632	26 797	16 186	10 484	11 235
Payroll, all employees .....	2 882 520	(S)	(S)	103 618	379 802	359 388	378 557	634 781	422 743	306 243	263 791
Dollar value of business done .....	8 499 254	(S)	(S)	337 878	1 163 876	1 058 222	1 077 446	1 825 696	1 194 575	894 568	832 194
Value of construction work .....	8 457 864	(S)	(S)	337 318	1 161 118	1 056 063	1 072 252	1 812 548	1 184 797	889 090	830 068
Net value of construction work† .....	7 955 909	(S)	(S)	326 331	1 115 032	1 007 836	1 011 676	1 699 103	1 116 841	807 915	761 243
Value added†† .....	5 146 139	(S)	(S)	218 376	738 082	648 009	640 929	1 073 879	719 287	536 873	496 946
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	2 851 160	(S)	(S)	108 516	379 708	361 986	375 941	638 372	407 331	276 521	266 423
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	501 955	(S)	(S)	10 987	46 086	48 227	60 575	113 445	67 957	81 175	68 825
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	120 700	(S)	(S)	2 683	13 819	12 749	13 348	29 665	18 190	12 923	16 663
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	135 397	(S)	(S)	6 505	27 242	19 313	15 920	29 705	18 215	10 190	6 972
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	1 172 557	(S)	(S)	52 826	193 739	150 985	157 354	263 973	157 008	95 805	79 787
<b>1987</b>											
All employees** .....	168 978	(S)	(S)	13 367	30 594	23 067	22 464	28 719	20 116	12 082	11 900
Value of construction work .....	8 714 161	(S)	(S)	361 117	1 110 179	1 067 988	1 200 442	1 788 101	1 319 029	892 784	843 482
Value added†† .....	5 475 753	(S)	(S)	243 354	721 356	674 379	718 990	1 126 584	842 515	553 690	506 540
<b>1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>											
All employees** .....	1	(S)	(S)	4	3	4	4	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work† .....	1	(S)	(S)	3	3	4	4	3	2	1	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	3	(S)	(S)	13	8	11	12	7	2	(Z)	(Z)

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

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

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

Type of construction	Value of construction work				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C	D
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
<b>1992</b>								
<b>Value of construction work</b> .....	<b>8 457 864</b>	<b>5 709 991</b>	<b>1 298 228</b>	<b>1 131 934</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Building construction .....	7 477 746	5 452 653	1 199 462	825 631	1	1	2	3
Single-family houses .....	2 639 186	2 119 276	327 232	192 678	2	2	4	5
Single-family houses, detached .....	2 296 912	1 834 495	292 715	169 702	2	2	4	5
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums .....	342 274	284 781	34 517	22 976	5	5	11	11
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives .....	371 947	188 757	74 984	108 206	6	6	2	17
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins .....	131 370	105 408	11 910	14 052	6	7	20	5
Office buildings .....	674 625	472 190	116 647	85 789	2	2	8	5
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations .....	845 421	651 011	128 188	66 222	3	3	4	6
Industrial buildings and warehouses .....	939 288	585 196	148 709	205 383	2	2	6	3
Industrial buildings .....	756 976	438 430	127 035	191 511	2	3	6	3
Warehouses .....	182 312	146 766	21 675	13 872	4	4	7	9
Religious buildings .....	199 833	103 654	60 275	35 904	4	3	9	5
Educational buildings .....	883 401	642 519	185 439	55 443	2	2	4	5
Hospitals and institutional buildings .....	549 060	394 522	118 819	35 718	2	2	5	5
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors .....	85 062	68 004	9 571	7 487	5	6	7	8
Other nonresidential buildings .....	158 553	122 116	17 688	18 749	4	5	8	6
Nonbuilding construction .....	662 408	257 338	98 766	306 303	3	6	9	2
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc. ....	88 299	64 665	11 737	11 897	10	13	11	8
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc. ....	340 174	85 303	38 715	216 156	3	11	3	2
Power plants .....	76 433	14 007	7 931	54 494	5	10	2	6
Other nonbuilding construction .....	157 502	93 363	40 382	23 756	8	9	22	7
Construction work, n.s.k. ....	317 710	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
<b>1987</b>								
<b>Value of construction work</b> .....	<b>8 714 161</b>	<b>6 471 704</b>	<b>1 174 307</b>	<b>813 761</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Building construction .....	8 081 409	6 301 397	1 129 342	650 669	1	1	3	2
Single-family houses .....	2 738 184	2 276 294	295 576	166 314	2	2	4	5
Single-family houses, detached .....	2 267 304	1 868 222	260 474	138 608	2	2	4	5
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums .....	470 880	408 072	35 102	27 706	4	5	9	8
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives .....	499 486	405 449	57 086	36 949	2	2	8	6
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins .....	314 584	235 417	45 764	33 402	4	4	11	7
Office buildings .....	1 100 895	894 343	142 764	63 787	1	1	8	4
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations .....	1 089 345	873 059	154 035	62 250	2	2	4	6
Industrial buildings and warehouses .....	1 063 764	765 231	132 866	165 666	2	2	4	4
Industrial buildings .....	757 114	507 539	97 927	151 647	2	2	5	4
Warehouses .....	306 650	257 692	34 939	14 019	3	3	6	9
Religious buildings .....	178 526	94 685	51 346	32 494	3	4	7	7
Educational buildings .....	540 660	371 822	130 628	38 209	3	3	6	6
Hospitals and institutional buildings .....	340 159	230 854	75 730	33 575	3	3	6	9
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors .....	86 755	59 590	*23 309	3 854	17	10	56	28
Other nonresidential buildings .....	129 051	94 653	20 238	14 169	4	3	16	12
Nonbuilding construction .....	378 364	170 307	44 964	163 092	4	6	7	4
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc. ....	128 396	26 435	8 091	93 869	4	8	28	4
Power plants .....	59 390	6 677	8 202	44 510	6	3	11	7
Other nonbuilding construction .....	190 578	137 194	28 671	24 713	14	18	12	14
Construction work, n.s.k. ....	254 388	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

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

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				D	E						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H	
<b>All establishments .....</b>	<b>22 637</b>	<b>147 892</b>	<b>2 882 520</b>	<b>8 457 864</b>	<b>5 181 401</b>	<b>7 955 909</b>	<b>5 146 139</b>	<b>501 955</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Establishments not specializing by type .....	3 214	39 232	895 520	2 429 489	(NA)	2 292 957	1 491 319	136 533	2	2	9
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more .....	19 423	108 659	1 987 000	6 028 375	5 181 401	5 662 952	3 654 819	365 423	1	1	4
<b>SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type .....</b>	<b>12 321</b>	<b>46 208</b>	<b>709 616</b>	<b>2 242 829</b>	<b>2 035 609</b>	<b>2 122 102</b>	<b>1 361 987</b>	<b>120 727</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	7 627	24 843	348 057	1 122 005	1 122 005	1 059 325	679 930	62 680	3	3	10
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	2 044	9 366	154 814	454 931	425 181	437 951	287 034	16 980	5	5	11
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	1 049	4 891	82 049	259 471	212 659	241 860	148 846	(S)	8	9	(S)
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	981	4 361	73 093	251 417	182 514	237 085	152 222	14 332	8	9	16
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	475	2 037	36 330	110 724	68 414	105 055	66 078	5 669	10	8	19
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	145	710	15 273	44 281	24 835	40 826	27 877	3 454	12	10	16
<b>OFFICE BUILDINGS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type .....</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>5 237</b>	<b>133 510</b>	<b>383 534</b>	<b>303 981</b>	<b>348 567</b>	<b>214 394</b>	<b>34 967</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	154	1 260	30 734	81 577	81 577	77 821	53 089	3 756	12	10	12
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	48	470	10 640	57 894	53 843	39 537	15 346	18 356	26	10	10
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	47	861	21 700	57 481	47 403	54 641	31 722	2 840	9	4	2
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	54	690	14 459	39 897	29 625	(D)	23 666	(D)	17	11	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	76	1 769	49 077	132 013	83 461	124 567	80 358	7 446	8	6	11
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	23	187	6 900	14 672	8 072	(D)	10 214	(D)	21	12	(D)
<b>OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type .....</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>8 652</b>	<b>166 047</b>	<b>505 643</b>	<b>408 219</b>	<b>484 352</b>	<b>297 574</b>	<b>21 291</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	397	2 584	46 617	144 473	144 473	137 765	86 354	6 708	10	9	21
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	151	1 183	20 394	58 682	54 649	56 138	35 819	2 544	16	13	10
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	(S)	1 268	23 056	71 648	59 046	69 542	42 101	(S)	14	12	(S)
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	141	1 397	26 865	91 024	65 558	85 499	52 038	5 525	13	13	36
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	138	1 574	35 226	98 122	61 279	96 854	60 237	1 269	8	8	20
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	56	647	13 888	41 694	23 214	38 555	21 025	*3 139	15	16	50
<b>INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type .....</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>10 177</b>	<b>180 006</b>	<b>517 544</b>	<b>429 135</b>	<b>499 115</b>	<b>347 109</b>	<b>18 429</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	302	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	9 901	(S)	(S)	26
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	59	706	12 920	30 129	28 113	28 607	20 456	*1 522	25	18	58
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	23	900	15 220	34 660	28 604	32 927	23 606	1 732	16	12	6
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	118	1 062	25 279	63 907	46 287	61 152	42 300	2 755	11	11	15
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	84	879	20 099	52 484	33 432	50 960	33 611	1 523	11	7	12
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	(S)	2 687	37 247	93 874	50 207	92 879	70 514	995	2	5	8
<b>EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS</b>											
<b>All establishments specializing in type .....</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>9 421</b>	<b>212 800</b>	<b>553 140</b>	<b>424 621</b>	<b>534 671</b>	<b>340 844</b>	<b>18 469</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization .....	167	1 275	22 959	53 729	53 729	52 928	36 634	801	10	9	20
90 to 99 percent specialization .....	111	1 564	41 490	118 175	109 007	116 187	67 903	1 987	11	11	25
80 to 89 percent specialization .....	90	1 611	37 419	89 217	72 680	87 523	56 164	1 695	9	7	20
70 to 79 percent specialization .....	95	2 118	41 922	112 726	82 187	108 641	69 687	4 086	7	6	36
60 to 69 percent specialization .....	132	1 896	48 959	122 783	76 410	116 880	73 574	5 903	7	7	9
51 to 59 percent specialization .....	39	956	20 050	56 509	30 607	52 512	36 881	3 998	5	4	2

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

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

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction workers <sup>1</sup>				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—							
			January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	A	B	C	D	E	F		
			A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>22 637</b>	<b>129 762</b>	<b>116 648</b>	<b>134 105</b>	<b>138 553</b>	<b>129 742</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Alabama .....	300	2 644	2 399	2 667	2 893	2 616	4	4	6	5	4	4	4	4
Alaska .....	19	47	26	60	67	35	(Z)	10	24	10	11	17	17	17
Arizona .....	342	2 498	2 395	2 521	2 536	2 539	6	5	4	6	5	6	6	6
Arkansas .....	194	1 017	962	1 224	991	890	6	9	9	9	10	8	8	8
California .....	1 629	8 832	8 398	9 369	9 252	8 309	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Colorado .....	306	2 165	1 910	2 109	2 428	2 213	5	5	6	5	7	5	5	5
Connecticut .....	369	1 607	1 160	1 740	1 980	1 549	5	8	7	8	11	7	11	7
Delaware .....	137	770	725	789	795	769	5	10	9	9	11	14	14	14
District of Columbia .....	8	46	45	49	50	41	32	35	36	33	27	40	40	40
Florida .....	1 047	6 457	6 479	6 626	6 376	6 346	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Georgia .....	461	3 051	2 983	3 282	3 234	2 706	5	6	6	9	7	8	8	8
Hawaii .....	72	561	582	518	564	578	11	8	8	10	10	11	11	11
Idaho .....	106	448	392	512	529	357	9	12	13	12	13	19	19	19
Illinois .....	1 092	7 084	5 908	7 683	7 679	7 068	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
Indiana .....	633	3 553	2 982	3 699	3 915	3 617	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Iowa .....	254	1 540	1 343	1 383	1 872	1 562	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Kansas .....	192	1 059	1 066	1 101	1 101	967	6	7	7	7	9	10	10	10
Kentucky .....	361	2 309	2 167	2 384	2 409	2 278	3	5	5	4	6	9	9	9
Louisiana .....	160	1 333	1 377	1 243	1 277	1 436	3	6	6	8	7	7	7	7
Maine .....	154	477	359	502	564	481	9	13	15	14	13	14	14	14
Maryland .....	643	5 171	4 709	5 353	5 320	5 301	3	4	4	3	4	5	5	5
Massachusetts .....	539	2 253	1 658	2 316	2 505	2 531	5	10	11	11	10	9	9	9
Michigan .....	882	4 302	3 498	4 450	4 817	4 444	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
Minnesota .....	513	2 830	2 221	2 915	3 291	2 894	6	6	6	7	6	5	5	5
Mississippi .....	147	560	605	623	549	463	6	11	14	11	12	13	13	13
Missouri .....	540	3 836	3 663	4 070	3 890	3 720	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Montana .....	59	278	240	259	321	290	10	16	16	13	20	17	17	17
Nebraska .....	166	880	740	904	972	905	7	9	10	9	9	9	9	9
Nevada .....	109	1 263	1 258	1 369	1 256	1 168	12	5	5	4	6	5	5	5
New Hampshire .....	79	224	146	216	239	294	9	12	17	12	8	11	11	11
New Jersey .....	903	3 710	3 000	3 675	4 169	3 998	4	5	6	5	6	5	5	5
New Mexico .....	108	692	633	712	762	660	15	14	10	12	17	18	18	18
New York .....	1 435	6 697	5 219	6 997	7 413	7 157	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5
North Carolina .....	1 130	5 893	5 888	6 011	6 031	5 644	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
North Dakota .....	60	242	148	229	372	217	12	18	11	17	26	11	11	11
Ohio .....	1 180	5 840	4 646	6 202	6 387	6 125	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Oklahoma .....	142	1 361	1 472	1 194	1 235	1 542	5	2	4	3	3	2	2	2
Oregon .....	248	994	1 022	1 067	977	910	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9
Pennsylvania .....	1 483	8 392	7 031	8 739	9 350	8 447	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rhode Island .....	102	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	8	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
South Carolina .....	447	2 429	2 355	2 469	2 466	2 426	3	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
South Dakota .....	68	437	322	402	504	520	12	20	18	18	24	23	23	23
Tennessee .....	468	2 899	2 717	2 861	3 173	2 847	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Texas .....	891	7 292	7 515	7 419	7 384	6 849	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Utah .....	210	1 013	880	1 028	1 093	1 052	7	8	9	10	9	11	11	11
Vermont .....	95	261	167	285	316	277	11	13	17	20	13	18	18	18
Virginia .....	986	6 398	6 179	6 682	6 463	6 269	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4
Washington .....	408	1 791	1 635	1 837	1 923	1 771	6	7	6	7	8	8	8	8
West Virginia .....	177	584	582	625	565	566	6	12	15	12	12	13	13	13
Wisconsin .....	531	3 003	2 300	3 026	3 350	3 337	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
Wyoming .....	50	198	184	176	(S)	213	8	12	14	10	(S)	18	18	18

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

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

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

Location of construction work	1992					1987 value of construction work done in this State	Percent change 1987 (col F) to 1992 (col A)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State				A	C	E
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>8 457 864</b>	<b>22 485</b>	<b>7 747 908</b>	<b>2 348</b>	<b>709 956</b>	<b>8 714 161</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Alabama .....	93 275	299	80 830	40	12 446	75 753	23.1	4	5	9
Alaska .....	7 252	19	6 317	3	935	1 823	297.8	19	21	(Z)
Arizona .....	154 366	341	148 588	10	5 779	194 664	-20.7	5	6	1
Arkansas .....	47 571	194	41 944	26	5 627	24 818	91.7	7	8	5
California .....	715 482	1 627	693 333	38	22 149	888 958	-19.5	3	3	9
Colorado .....	(D)	306	(D)	6	4 237	94 114	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)
Connecticut .....	143 257	369	136 279	36	6 978	173 667	-17.5	6	6	15
Delaware .....	62 330	137	49 453	77	12 877	65 612	-5.0	9	10	21
District of Columbia .....	44 658	7	(S)	137	42 637	37 344	19.6	8	(S)	8
Florida .....	339 279	1 047	311 965	25	27 313	369 119	-8.1	4	5	(Z)
Georgia .....	140 727	461	117 023	55	23 704	162 718	-13.5	10	12	6
Hawaii .....	71 547	72	63 831	*18	7 716	42 330	69.0	8	9	2
Idaho .....	26 970	98	26 205	12	765	12 065	123.5	13	13	26
Illinois .....	591 890	1 092	561 857	74	30 033	506 518	16.9	3	3	2
Indiana .....	222 420	632	204 335	106	18 085	169 503	31.2	4	4	5
Iowa .....	107 399	254	83 697	66	23 703	49 801	115.7	7	7	16
Kansas .....	56 321	184	36 166	58	20 154	50 456	11.6	6	8	8
Kentucky .....	102 910	(S)	91 486	69	11 424	81 998	25.5	5	5	14
Louisiana .....	78 959	160	(S)	21	10 749	68 854	14.7	9	(S)	1
Maine .....	33 401	148	29 404	12	3 997	47 620	-29.9	12	14	9
Maryland .....	246 175	633	221 467	125	24 708	371 289	-33.7	4	4	9
Massachusetts .....	176 220	(S)	168 631	38	7 589	313 887	-43.9	4	4	2
Michigan .....	336 289	874	329 630	47	6 659	272 393	23.5	5	5	5
Minnesota .....	221 150	505	208 157	27	12 992	197 645	11.9	5	5	4
Mississippi .....	19 284	135	13 158	28	6 125	25 832	-25.4	6	9	3
Missouri .....	173 348	539	154 144	73	19 204	207 401	-16.4	4	4	15
Montana .....	(D)	59	(D)	12	4 205	9 818	(D)	(D)	(D)	8
Nebraska .....	52 196	166	46 284	12	5 911	33 674	55.0	10	11	5
Nevada .....	86 316	(S)	75 559	20	10 757	59 316	45.5	6	7	2
New Hampshire .....	19 752	(S)	14 442	55	5 310	54 449	-63.7	8	7	24
New Jersey .....	348 348	894	317 593	71	30 755	590 182	-41.0	4	4	3
New Mexico .....	37 423	108	34 617	9	2 805	35 444	5.6	12	13	13
New York .....	616 331	1 431	592 234	78	24 098	701 828	-12.2	4	4	13
North Carolina .....	270 061	1 122	227 001	113	43 060	247 707	9.0	5	5	5
North Dakota .....	16 791	60	12 895	8	3 896	17 081	-1.7	11	14	7
Ohio .....	386 042	1 169	365 591	89	20 450	380 906	1.3	5	5	9
Oklahoma .....	53 569	139	50 141	22	3 428	32 458	65.0	4	4	9
Oregon .....	74 081	248	68 111	20	5 970	36 949	100.5	6	6	13
Pennsylvania .....	566 977	1 474	518 011	108	48 966	567 477	-1	3	3	1
Rhode Island .....	(D)	102	(D)	24	2 702	39 595	(D)	(D)	(D)	20
South Carolina .....	80 764	430	68 091	88	12 674	85 743	-5.8	7	8	11
South Dakota .....	26 152	68	24 128	17	2 024	9 833	166.0	14	15	7
Tennessee .....	124 429	465	113 020	46	11 409	131 956	-5.7	4	4	10
Texas .....	456 909	891	437 044	23	19 864	400 264	14.2	5	5	7
Utah .....	54 367	207	51 309	12	3 058	42 604	27.6	9	9	37
Vermont .....	16 938	95	15 787	7	1 151	25 713	-34.1	14	15	27
Virginia .....	285 703	982	255 321	143	30 383	421 365	-32.2	5	5	13
Washington .....	154 297	408	140 753	40	13 543	95 050	62.3	6	6	5
West Virginia .....	47 784	169	29 036	59	18 749	33 065	44.5	18	29	8
Wisconsin .....	248 293	529	234 557	34	13 736	146 728	69.2	6	6	2
Wyoming .....	13 351	50	10 884	13	2 467	8 750	52.6	11	14	8



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

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

Primary and other kind of business activities	Dollar value of business done		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1992	1987	1992	1987
<b>All kinds of business -----</b>	<b>8 499 254</b>	<b>8 778 589</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS</b>				
Concrete contractor, except paving of roads, highways, and streets ----	95 959	76 666	5	5
Foundation contractor: brick, block, or stone -----	959 165	1 028 713	3	3
Marble contractor, exterior -----	70 938	190 399	6	6
Masonry contractor, brick and block-----	5 676 837	6 290 235	1	1
Masonry: pointing, cleaning or caulking contractor -----	289 291	164 274	5	6
Refractory brick contractor -----	352 283	180 213	3	4
Special cases-----	69 197	(NA)	11	(NA)
Stonework contractor -----	476 699	399 751	4	6
Other construction activities -----	354 724	299 049	4	(NA)
Other business activities -----	39 084	65 094	9	7
Kind of business activity, n.s.k. -----	115 078	84 192	7	10

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

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

Selected statistics	1992	1987	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1992
<b>AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT</b>			
Number of employees** .....	6.5	7.3	1
Number of construction workers .....	5.7	6.5	1
Number of all other employees .....	.8	.8	1
Payroll, all employees ----- \$1,000 ..	127.3	126.6	1
Payroll, construction workers ----- do ..	104.5	105.7	1
Payroll, other employees ----- do ..	22.8	20.8	1
Dollar value of business done ----- do ..	375.5	377.0	1
Value of construction work ----- do ..	373.6	374.3	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	126.0	122.8	1
Construction work subcontracted to others .....	22.2	19.1	4
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	5.3	5.0	3
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	6.0	6.7	4
Gross book value of depreciable assets .....	51.8	39.7	2
<b>AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE</b>			
Payroll, all employees ----- \$1,000 ..	19.5	17.4	(Z)
Dollar value of business done ----- do ..	57.5	52.0	1
Value added†† ----- do ..	34.8	32.4	1
<b>AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER</b>			
Payroll, construction workers ----- \$1,000 ..	18.2	16.4	(Z)
Value of construction work ----- do ..	65.2	58.0	1
<b>AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE</b>			
Payroll, other employees ----- \$1,000 ..	28.5	26.0	1
<b>AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK</b>			
Payroll, all employees .....	.341	.338	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	.337	.328	1
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.059	.051	4
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.711	.629	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.014	.013	2

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

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

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar value of construction work				
				Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>6.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>.341</b>	<b>.337</b>	<b>.059</b>	<b>.711</b>	<b>.014</b>
Alabama .....	9.8	13.3	46.4	.320	(D)	(D)	.718	.011
Alaska .....	(D)	(D)	134.9	.168	.538	.033	.911	(S)
Arizona .....	8.1	17.8	60.6	.327	.395	(D)	.760	.011
Arkansas .....	5.7	14.6	45.6	.347	.354	*.027	.944	.007
California .....	6.4	20.6	81.0	.299	.337	.058	.732	(S)
Colorado .....	8.1	20.5	67.4	.348	.372	.023	(S)	.024
Connecticut .....	5.1	26.0	87.6	.347	(D)	.062	.644	.017
Delaware .....	6.5	19.5	65.5	.344	.357	.034	.575	.012
District of Columbia .....	7.0	27.7	72.0	.485	.221	.035	.969	.011
Florida .....	6.9	16.3	53.8	.340	(D)	(D)	.742	.015
Georgia .....	7.2	15.5	49.0	.344	.332	.117	.752	.017
Hawaii .....	8.9	27.0	113.8	.270	.312	.024	.945	.012
Idaho .....	(D)	(D)	66.5	.331	.452	.018	.897	.012
Illinois .....	7.4	26.6	80.4	.379	(D)	.036	.684	.014
Indiana .....	6.4	20.3	59.0	.392	.281	.033	.626	.008
Iowa .....	6.8	20.5	63.3	.364	.380	.016	.880	.009
Kansas .....	6.0	18.7	53.3	.382	(D)	(D)	.699	.010
Kentucky .....	7.1	17.5	51.8	.373	.320	.038	.753	.020
Louisiana .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Maine .....	3.6	17.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Maryland .....	9.4	18.1	52.5	.401	(D)	.036	.828	.015
Massachusetts .....	5.0	22.8	86.0	.314	.295	.065	.594	.016
Michigan .....	5.5	22.3	78.6	.318	.343	.052	.686	.013
Minnesota .....	6.4	22.5	80.6	.322	.377	.065	.849	.009
Mississippi .....	4.1	11.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Missouri .....	8.0	18.8	52.8	.401	.297	.039	.689	.010
Montana .....	5.3	15.3	64.5	.267	.373	(D)	.914	.006
Nebraska .....	5.9	17.0	56.5	.333	.299	*.154	.648	.010
Nevada .....	13.5	18.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire .....	3.3	20.1	73.1	.317	.368	.033	.792	.014
New Jersey .....	4.9	22.4	90.2	.296	(D)	.095	.684	.015
New Mexico .....	7.0	13.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New York .....	5.5	24.3	89.8	.321	.293	.121	.528	.015
North Carolina .....	5.8	13.8	39.5	.390	(D)	.062	.893	.011
North Dakota .....	4.3	16.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Ohio .....	5.6	20.2	67.3	.340	.322	.052	.661	.012
Oklahoma .....	10.5	22.6	66.2	.375	(D)	(D)	.426	(S)
Oregon .....	4.7	22.0	76.6	.335	.422	.035	.752	.019
Pennsylvania .....	6.5	21.5	70.0	.352	.312	.056	.662	.014
Rhode Island .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina .....	5.9	11.7	33.3	.385	(D)	(D)	(S)	.015
South Dakota .....	7.2	15.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee .....	6.9	16.0	45.0	.395	.340	(D)	.751	.013
Texas .....	9.5	16.3	60.8	.310	.375	.100	.656	.011
Utah .....	5.4	18.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Vermont .....	3.1	20.0	66.9	.339	.306	.024	.682	.006
Virginia .....	7.3	15.7	47.6	.371	(D)	(D)	.765	.013
Washington .....	5.2	21.9	81.9	.314	.382	.031	.797	.015
West Virginia .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wisconsin .....	6.5	23.1	82.2	.325	.366	.036	.730	.012
Wyoming .....	4.6	13.9	58.7	.273	.276	.031	.706	.009

# CENSUS TIPS

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UIC:	[MCD_CMCB,J_EVANS]	
NODE:	EPCV24	
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DATE/TIME:	10/24/95 15:31:20	
USER:	J_EVANS	
TABLE LAYOUT PARAMETERS:	J_EV_INDTAB.TLP;60	10/24/95 15:30:16
INPUT DATA FILE:	J_EV_T1.DAT;59	10/24/95 15:29:06
TABLE SUMMARY FILE:	TIPS92-15303484.DAT;1	10/24/95 15:30:38
UNCOMPOSED TABLE FILE:	TIPS93-15303484.DAT;1	10/24/95 15:30:38
META FILE:	TIPS96-15303484.DAT;1	10/24/95 15:31:09

## Appendix A.

# Explanation of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

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

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for construction work subcontracted out to others include:

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Building construction:**

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

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



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

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

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

## Appendix C. Geographic Divisions and States

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### NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
New Hampshire  
Rhode Island  
Vermont

### MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey  
New York  
Pennsylvania

### EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois  
Indiana  
Michigan  
Ohio  
Wisconsin

### WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa  
Kansas  
Minnesota  
Missouri  
Nebraska  
North Dakota  
South Dakota

### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware  
District of Columbia  
Florida  
Georgia  
Maryland

### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Virginia  
West Virginia

### EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
Tennessee

### WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas  
Louisiana  
Oklahoma  
Texas

### MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona  
Colorado  
Idaho  
Montana  
Nevada  
New Mexico  
Utah  
Wyoming

### PACIFIC STATES

Alaska  
California  
Hawaii  
Oregon  
Washington

# Publication Program

## 1992 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Available August 1995) [P] [C]

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

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

## OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

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

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

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

## HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

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