

1992

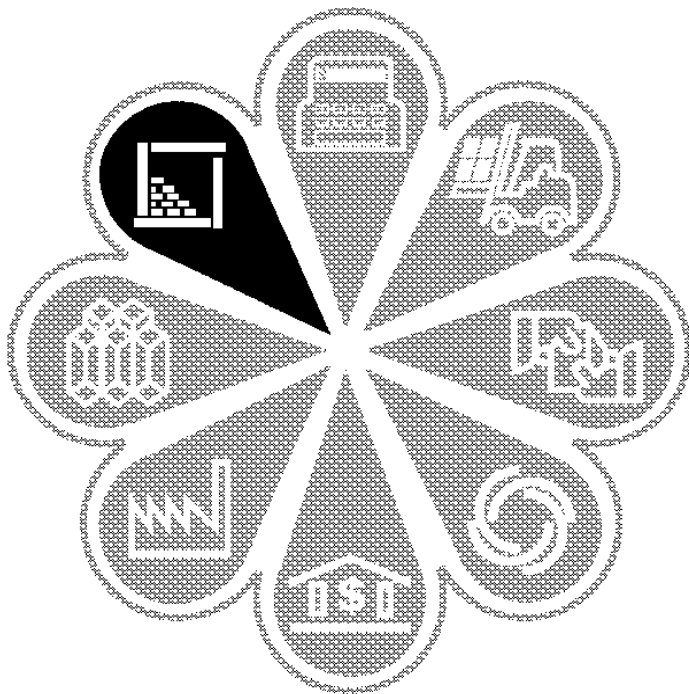
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-22

INDUSTRY SERIES

Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1793



1992 Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-22

INDUSTRY SERIES

Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1793

Issued June 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

Acknowledgments

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

This report was prepared in the Manufacturing and Construction Division. **Barry A. Rappaport**, Assistant Chief for Construction and Mineral Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of construction industries. Planning and implementation were under the direction of **Patricia L. Horning**, Chief, Construction and Mineral Census Branch, with staff assistance by **Juliana Van Berkum**, **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.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative-record processing, quality control, and the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Planning and Coordination Division.

Mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review were performed by the staff of the Data Preparation Division, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief.

Geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs were developed by the staff of the Geography Division, **Joel Morrison**, Chief.

The computer processing systems were developed and coordinated in the Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Paulter, Jr.**, Chief, and **Sarah W. Baumgardner**, Assistant Chief. **Samuel Rozenel**, Chief, Current Construction Branch, was responsible for the design and implementation of the computer systems. The computer programs were prepared under the supervision of **Leonard S. Sammarco** and **Kevin J. Montgomery**.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, **Marvin D. Raines**, Chief.

The staff of the Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for the publications and report forms. **Bernadette J. Gayle** provided publication coordination and editing.

Special acknowledgment is also due the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

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



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**

Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director
Harry A. Scarr, Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider, Principal Associate
Director for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker, Associate
Director for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg, Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

**ECONOMIC PLANNING AND COORDINATION
DIVISION**

John P. Govoni, Chief

MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
David W. Cartwright, Chief

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

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

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

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Census of Construction

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

Employer Companies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonemployer Companies

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

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

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

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

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

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

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

DATA PROCESSING

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

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

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding), and

imputation for missing items or for reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group) and State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

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

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

CHANGE IN COLLECTION METHODOLOGY FOR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

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

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

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

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The aggregate of value of construction work reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work of one firm may be subcontracted to

other construction firms and may also be included in the subcontractors' value of construction work. To avoid this duplication, a "net" value of construction work figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work.

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

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

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

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

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

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1992 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity; whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and maintenance and repair work done by establishments classified in the construction industry. Significant amounts

of construction are done by establishments classified outside of construction (in real estate, manufacturing, utilities, and communications, for example), both as "force account" construction and construction done for others. In addition, the value in place series includes construction-related expenses such as architectural and engineering costs and the costs of materials supplied by owners which are normally not reflected in the census of construction industries.

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

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

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

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

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

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

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

Contents

Glass and Glazing Work

Special Trade Contractors

[Page numbers listed here omit the prefix that appears as part of the number of each page]

	Page
Introduction to the Economic Census.....	III
Census of Construction	V
Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number	X
Summary of Findings	2

FIGURES

1. Value of Construction Work by Type of Construction	3
2. Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done	3

TABLES

Statistics for Establishments With Payroll

1. General Statistics by State: 1992 and 1987	4
2. Detailed Statistics: 1992 and Earlier Census Years	6
3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation: 1992 and 1987	7
4. Value of Inventories: 1992 and 1991	7
5. Selected Statistics by Employment Size Class: 1992 and 1987	8
6. Selected Statistics by Size Class of the Dollar Value of Business Done: 1992 and 1987	8
7. Value of Construction Work by Type of Construction: 1992 and 1987	9
8. Selected Statistics by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1992	10
9. Quarterly Construction Worker Employment by State: 1992	11
10. Value of Construction Work by Location of Construction Work: 1992 and 1987 ...	12
11. Dollar Value of Business Done by Kind-of-Business Activity: 1992 and 1987	13
12. Selected Industry Ratios: 1992 and 1987	14
13. Selected Industry Ratios by State: 1992	15

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

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries	B-1
C. Geographic Divisions and States.....	C-1

Publication Program..... Inside back cover

Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in glass and glazing work in connection with, but not limited to, building construction. For additional examples, refer to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*¹ (SIC) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

During 1992, the establishments with paid employees classified in this industry accounted for \$2.9 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$2.7 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$1.4 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$90 million for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$46 million. Value added for 1992 was \$1.4 billion.

There were 4,590 establishments with total employment averaging 32,067 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$796 million.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 6 percent of the total number of

employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 35 percent of all business done.

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

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

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

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

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

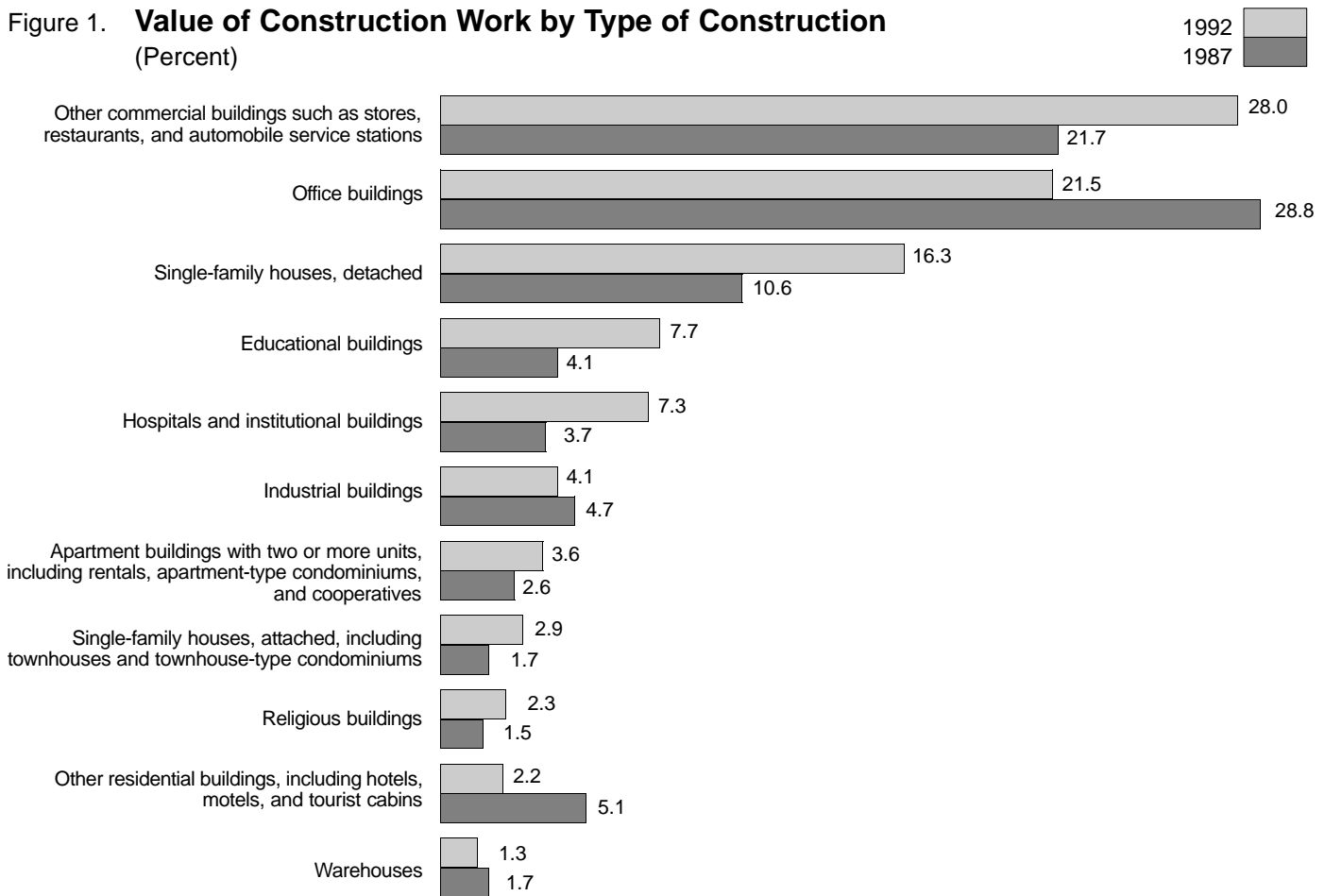


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

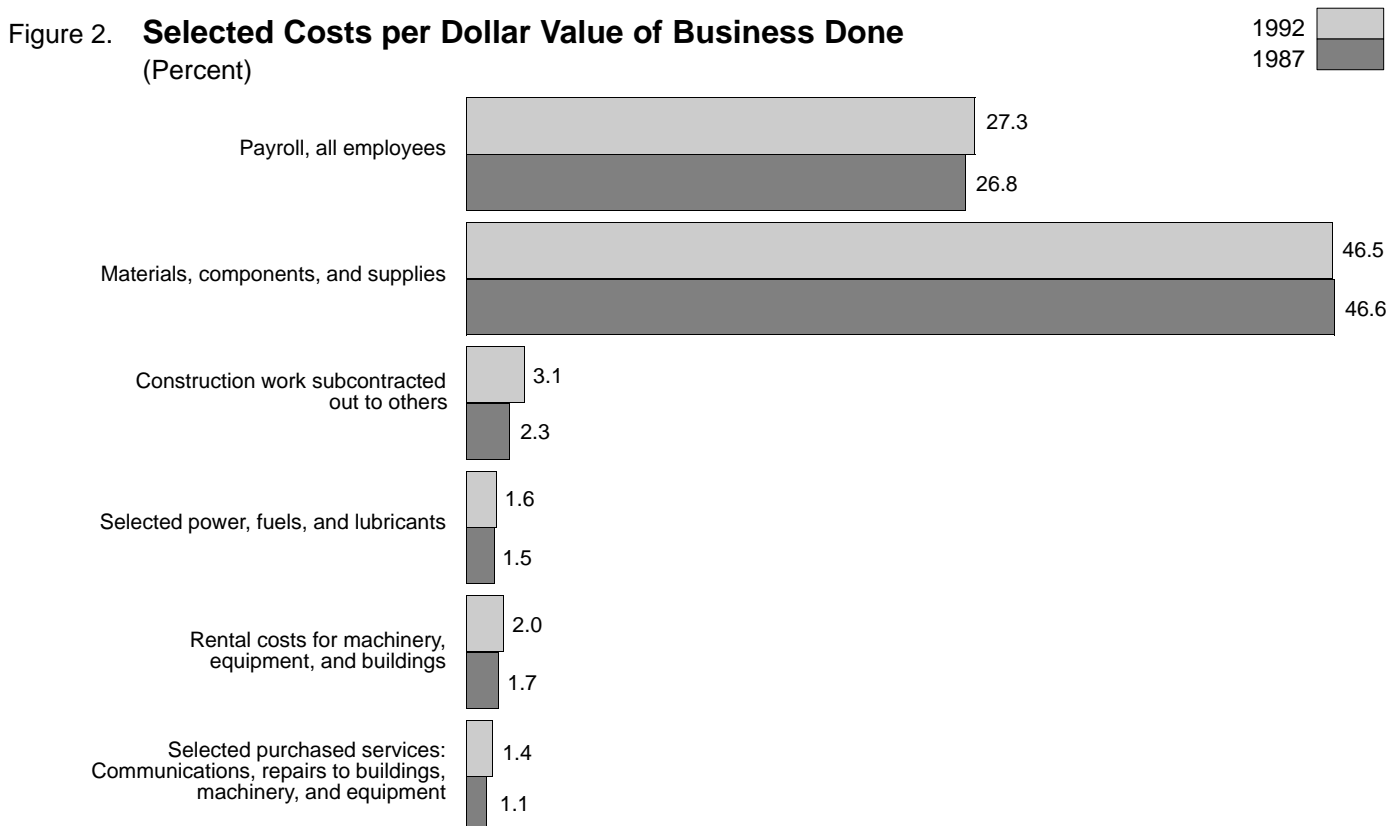


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

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

Location of establishment	1992								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
United States -----	4 590	32 067	21 352	795 946	494 657	2 724 467	2 634 085	1 423 934	1 399 569
Alabama -----	42	582	445	9 892	6 461	35 864	(D)	18 479	(D)
Alaska -----	5	55	32	1 628	848	4 015	(D)	2 029	2 821
Arizona -----	112	529	360	11 677	7 221	44 188	43 915	21 614	24 648
Arkansas -----	25	143	95	3 440	1 760	9 707	9 612	5 736	6 136
California -----	709	4 114	2 691	118 872	73 190	414 964	406 991	219 145	215 934
Colorado -----	71	626	451	15 654	10 922	46 982	46 231	23 211	27 406
Connecticut -----	75	371	221	9 451	5 288	34 965	31 848	18 432	14 648
Delaware -----	32	121	78	2 681	1 638	8 603	8 510	4 693	(D)
District of Columbia -----	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida -----	303	1 942	1 285	38 192	23 128	138 718	134 495	69 276	72 669
Georgia -----	134	1 097	763	24 702	16 401	89 124	87 330	43 293	47 327
Hawaii -----	42	422	273	12 008	8 039	47 849	46 679	26 144	22 508
Idaho -----	20	132	86	2 350	1 489	9 865	9 817	5 341	5 526
Illinois -----	173	1 483	921	44 112	26 635	136 430	132 329	75 579	65 091
Indiana -----	85	695	445	17 319	10 387	58 166	57 258	29 528	31 931
Iowa -----	21	187	116	4 535	2 840	16 623	16 212	8 956	9 304
Kansas -----	35	267	166	6 163	3 890	19 734	19 590	10 279	11 030
Kentucky -----	64	451	326	9 529	6 449	33 477	32 982	16 729	19 030
Louisiana -----	52	394	264	6 928	4 351	22 783	22 427	11 440	13 893
Maine -----	11	38	23	799	400	3 338	3 329	1 394	2 380
Maryland -----	106	877	547	23 080	13 380	72 213	69 873	35 398	35 105
Massachusetts -----	107	536	342	12 683	7 184	42 370	41 327	25 107	19 592
Michigan -----	143	969	628	25 501	16 337	89 809	84 441	44 240	48 336
Minnesota -----	70	693	449	18 065	11 479	72 670	64 995	32 779	38 781
Mississippi -----	27	156	89	2 170	1 379	8 493	8 440	3 806	5 375
Missouri -----	66	400	266	10 915	6 962	38 868	38 515	19 018	20 359
Montana -----	9	88	54	1 830	1 153	9 124	9 069	4 520	5 138
Nebraska -----	23	153	96	2 918	1 767	9 771	9 678	5 585	5 429
Nevada -----	47	410	276	10 158	6 836	38 056	37 864	21 389	19 244
New Hampshire -----	19	101	64	2 412	1 498	*8 635	(D)	*6 089	(D)
New Jersey -----	156	1 063	737	30 393	19 832	99 102	94 848	54 188	44 390
New Mexico -----	31	101	79	2 152	1 468	8 938	(D)	4 491	4 457
New York -----	341	2 234	1 546	58 471	37 841	190 450	182 022	110 023	82 846
North Carolina -----	101	887	593	20 241	12 196	63 198	59 655	32 097	32 743
North Dakota -----	6	52	33	(D)	562	3 411	(D)	(D)	2 153
Ohio -----	226	1 329	867	34 551	22 549	117 153	111 616	60 336	56 370
Oklahoma -----	53	328	227	6 363	3 671	19 427	19 291	10 439	11 513
Oregon -----	64	394	238	10 089	5 916	39 906	(D)	(D)	24 543
Pennsylvania -----	164	1 463	989	39 425	23 816	142 877	136 575	79 231	68 217
Rhode Island -----	23	135	95	5 693	2 711	29 904	(D)	(D)	11 519
South Carolina -----	46	403	259	8 430	5 100	25 001	24 634	11 898	15 713
South Dakota -----	20	212	126	3 913	2 088	14 551	(D)	7 038	7 625
Tennessee -----	65	467	317	9 830	5 593	30 611	30 329	13 948	18 730
Texas -----	335	2 205	1 548	48 213	31 323	150 407	148 028	75 516	84 049
Utah -----	18	99	66	2 155	1 506	10 059	(D)	(D)	6 787
Vermont -----	*15	*64	*50	*1 299	*875	*4 643	(D)	(D)	*2 975
Virginia -----	95	760	501	16 725	10 423	56 209	55 455	31 667	29 783
Washington -----	120	891	620	23 117	14 384	82 112	81 805	41 862	44 538
West Virginia -----	16	95	67	2 123	1 396	7 013	6 843	3 863	3 874
Wisconsin -----	59	786	497	20 960	11 278	59 981	58 846	41 712	28 544
Wyoming -----	3	(D)	(D)	412	(D)	(D)	(D)	1 060	(D)

1992—Con.					1987			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Value of construction work	Value added††					B	G	M
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q				
90 382	1 908 755	58 274	23 581	291 378	40 511	3 222 472	1 700 519	1	1	5	U.S.
(D)	26 792	476	165	2 341	643	47 952	24 759	4	(D)	34	AL
(D)	3 573	208	(D)	513	76	(D)	3 237	(Z)	(D)	(D)	AK
273	26 512	872	*184	2 385	877	65 345	30 053	13	13	47	AZ
95	8 102	239	120	835	207	13 755	7 688	5	9	15	AR
7 973	319 098	11 922	3 416	43 741	6 474	572 626	307 226	4	3	17	CA
750	34 379	1 258	787	6 484	630	40 592	23 637	8	7	38	CO
3 117	23 924	579	575	4 838	620	56 707	30 506	7	7	4	CT
*94	(S)	*158	(D)	126	(D)	(D)	(D)	29	36	(D)	DE
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	DC
*4 223	93 399	3 346	1 022	13 877	2 755	187 051	99 824	6	6	24	FL
1 794	55 760	1 041	683	7 816	1 237	101 860	49 726	10	9	39	GA
*1 170	30 758	1 199	415	3 848	236	22 510	13 149	13	14	39	HI
(S)	5 256	108	70	568	84	6 439	3 198	9	12	30	ID
4 102	100 313	3 101	1 067	12 662	1 385	107 588	60 702	6	4	20	IL
908	(S)	977	436	5 204	652	55 749	27 683	10	8	26	IN
410	7 748	254	298	2 610	226	(D)	8 381	11	13	6	IA
144	15 061	308	*175	2 089	463	29 613	17 435	7	7	59	KS
*495	25 963	381	450	3 937	439	33 536	18 591	10	11	37	KY
*356	13 283	238	*120	1 509	565	38 815	20 337	13	11	44	LA
9	2 422	170	(D)	(D)	37	3 692	1 496	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	ME
2 340	47 154	1 854	234	7 852	944	77 111	38 035	6	5	29	MD
1 044	26 266	827	*214	4 457	1 453	123 305	61 537	8	7	51	MA
5 368	62 581	1 649	821	10 429	1 324	119 227	65 421	7	5	26	MI
7 675	58 190	2 071	1 266	11 806	787	68 784	37 772	3	12	12	MN
(S)	3 544	(S)	71	*2 442	74	(D)	3 277	16	10	38	MS
353	28 355	421	554	3 381	620	54 134	28 267	10	14	20	MO
56	(S)	136	24	510	75	(D)	2 848	17	12	18	MT
93	7 236	219	275	1 078	177	13 363	6 942	2	2	(Z)	NE
192	28 665	906	*273	2 379	366	32 397	19 043	8	10	45	NV
(D)	3 571	(S)	(D)	1 251	154	12 531	6 117	30	(D)	(D)	NH
4 253	71 653	2 485	672	13 867	1 641	159 384	82 756	8	6	29	NJ
(D)	6 316	215	55	1 490	131	8 543	5 118	15	(D)	(Z)	NM
8 428	124 489	3 522	*1 208	20 757	2 471	202 792	107 817	5	5	42	NY
3 543	43 522	1 147	445	8 555	1 116	72 739	39 623	6	7	30	NC
(D)	2 406	119	(D)	296	56	4 419	2 154	3	(D)	(D)	ND
5 537	92 810	2 083	1 586	11 101	1 290	103 405	53 224	7	8	37	OH
136	11 784	338	260	3 509	349	19 919	10 506	5	5	31	OK
(D)	29 029	1 373	202	3 628	425	52 964	24 615	13	(D)	25	OR
6 301	85 822	2 413	788	13 603	1 362	114 932	61 024	6	7	22	PA
(D)	24 834	280	108	2 104	207	14 657	8 136	9	(D)	36	RI
367	17 411	442	(S)	2 760	585	37 242	19 173	6	7	(S)	SC
(D)	9 539	(D)	(D)	1 822	121	6 094	3 117	7	(D)	(D)	SD
283	21 035	621	298	2 846	609	45 535	24 827	7	6	25	TN
2 378	105 256	2 910	1 918	18 408	3 234	202 590	108 834	5	6	17	TX
(D)	8 051	95	178	1 450	91	5 540	3 288	10	(D)	15	UT
(D)	(D)	80	(D)	289	99	14 592	5 638	42	(D)	(D)	VT
754	35 131	1 112	264	6 422	1 061	94 576	42 846	9	11	17	VA
308	50 829	2 112	556	7 788	1 022	75 468	38 252	5	5	25	WA
170	4 833	77	*87	724	82	5 590	3 085	4	4	71	WV
1 135	44 659	1 409	750	8 024	816	55 149	33 857	5	5	25	WI
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	716	57	(D)	2 014	(D)	(D)	(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	4 590	4 636	3 797	3 283	2	2	2	3
Proprietors and working partners	1 138	748	965	1 291	5	9	7	6
All employees**	32 067	40 511	35 843	26 125	1	1	2	1
Construction workers:								
March	20 682	27 811	25 113	18 056	1	2	1	1
May	21 064	28 574	25 509	18 436	1	2	2	1
August	22 058	29 429	26 737	19 222	1	2	2	1
November	21 603	29 108	27 075	21 113	1	2	2	1
Average	21 352	28 730	26 402	19 335	1	2	2	1
Other employees:								
March	10 984	11 807	9 427	6 484	2	2	2	1
May	10 566	11 653	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
August	10 552	11 712	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
November	10 758	11 950	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Average	10 715	11 780	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	795 946	919 463	696 463	316 974	1	1	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	494 657	606 646	492 590	288 741	1	1	1	1
Payroll, other employees	301 288	312 816	203 873	88 233	1	1	1	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	188 004	210 486	161 160	70 733	1	1	1	1
Fringe benefits, all employees	189 966	195 612	134 243	55 440	2	1	1	1
Legally required expenditures	131 297	136 097	94 983	31 807	2	1	1	1
Voluntary expenditures	58 699	59 515	39 260	23 633	2	2	1	1
Dollar value of business done	2 913 885	3 433 251	2 610 344	1 152 811	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work	2 724 467	3 222 472	2 422 274	1 006 566	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	1 908 755	1 767 757	1 325 051	588 081	2	2	2	1
Other business receipts	189 418	210 779	188 069	146 245	3	3	2	1
Net value of construction work†	2 634 085	3 142 354	2 362 527	994 651	1	1	1	1
Value added††	1 423 934	1 700 519	1 297 853	570 736	1	1	1	1
Selected costs	1 489 951	1 732 732	1 312 491	582 076	1	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies	1 354 022	1 599 680	1 209 558	549 919	1	1	1	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others	90 382	80 118	59 747	11 916	4	4	5	6
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	45 547	52 933	43 185	20 242	2	2	2	2
Electricity	12 011	12 799	8 604	3 641	3	3	3	2
Natural and manufactured gas	2 996	3 600	2 848	1 513	5	3	4	2
Gasoline and diesel fuel	29 189	34 614	29 100	13 469	2	2	2	2
On highway use	27 663	32 404	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	1 525	2 210	(NA)	(NA)	5	4	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	1 351	1 917	2 631	1 620	7	4	5	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	58 274	56 999	28 823	9 621	3	2	2	2
For machinery and equipment	13 438	12 836	7 923	1 967	4	3	3	4
For buildings	44 837	44 163	20 900	7 654	3	3	3	2
Selected purchased services	41 748	38 591	28 258	16 018	3	2	3	2
Communication services	25 786	23 728	17 637	9 168	3	2	3	2
Repairs to buildings and other structures	3 142	3 885	2 661	1 447	7	4	4	4
Repairs to machinery and equipment	12 821	10 976	7 959	5 403	4	3	3	2
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	2 724 467	3 222 472	2 422 274	1 006 566	1	1	1	1
Government owned	525 607	323 357	180 631	99 997	4	5	10	2
Federal	117 266	82 092	(NA)	(NA)	7	5	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	408 341	241 265	(NA)	(NA)	4	6	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	2 198 859	2 899 114	2 241 643	906 570	2	2	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
BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	278 914	243 227	3	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	23 581	37 209	5	4
New	18 265	28 608	6	4
Used	5 316	8 601	11	10
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	11 117	9 715	9	8
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	291 378	270 720	3	3
Depreciation charges during year	29 986	34 115	3	3
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	65 329	87 953	7	6
Capital expenditures, other than land	1 584	6 493	8	8
New buildings and other structures	1 009	3 658	12	10
Used buildings and other structures.....	575	2 834	11	12
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	1 448	1 419	33	11
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	65 465	93 027	7	6
Depreciation charges during year	4 577	8 308	9	8
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	213 586	155 274	3	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	21 997	30 715	6	5
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	17 256	24 949	6	4
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	8 727	16 059	7	5
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	4 741	5 766	12	14
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	9 669	8 296	8	9
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	225 913	177 693	3	3
Depreciation charges during year	25 409	25 806	3	3

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

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

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	4 590	2
Value of construction work	2 724 467	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	2 805	2
Value of construction work	2 023 220	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	108 566	3
End of 1991, materials and supplies	111 717	3
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	514	7
Value of construction work	248 751	5
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	1 271	4
Value of construction work	452 496	3

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1992										
Number of establishments	4 590	2 451	1 182	674	240	33	11	—	—	—
All employees**	32 067	5 298	7 555	8 864	6 723	2 198	1 429	—	—	—
Payroll, all employees	795 946	95 712	174 850	226 178	190 357	70 702	38 147	—	—	—
Dollar value of business done	2 913 885	482 198	611 634	794 739	621 421	260 059	143 835	—	—	—
Value of construction work	2 724 467	454 126	567 660	746 408	579 127	243 294	133 853	—	—	—
Net value of construction work†	2 634 085	433 415	554 779	731 842	559 562	229 358	125 128	—	—	—
Value added††	1 423 934	223 048	305 113	384 571	310 659	129 628	70 916	—	—	—
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	1 399 569	238 440	293 641	395 602	291 198	116 495	64 194	—	—	—
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	90 382	20 710	12 881	14 566	19 565	13 936	8 725	—	—	—
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	58 274	10 911	12 548	14 419	12 131	4 336	3 929	—	—	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	23 581	5 104	5 674	5 835	4 368	1 100	1 500	—	—	—
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	291 378	57 455	55 958	76 079	59 871	24 887	17 128	—	—	—
1987										
All employees**	40 511	(S)	7 688	10 706	10 622	4 560	2 130	—	—	—
Value of construction work	3 222 472	(S)	541 268	783 266	953 020	454 678	167 829	—	—	—
Value added††	1 700 519	(S)	292 506	424 637	501 178	222 538	92 069	—	—	—
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	5	5	3	2	(Z)	(Z)	—	—	—
Net value of construction work†	1	5	5	3	2	(Z)	(Z)	—	—	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	5	14	16	7	5	(Z)	(Z)	—	—	—

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1992											
Number of establishments	4 590	(S)	(S)	489	1 192	1 126	780	542	139	36	14
All employees**	32 067	(S)	(S)	731	3 280	5 265	6 671	8 399	3 816	2 461	1 230
Payroll, all employees	795 946	(S)	(S)	8 104	49 684	107 244	154 089	228 187	126 320	74 430	45 998
Dollar value of business done	2 913 885	(S)	(S)	35 599	205 163	396 668	533 559	794 049	466 035	259 037	215 891
Value of construction work	2 724 467	(S)	(S)	33 967	194 375	363 689	491 161	744 242	443 953	239 077	206 251
Net value of construction work†	2 634 085	(S)	(S)	33 149	191 786	358 349	483 941	727 558	423 251	225 484	182 924
Value added††	1 423 934	(S)	(S)	17 075	101 230	199 215	274 946	380 656	219 833	129 420	97 479
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	1 399 569	(S)	(S)	17 705	101 344	192 113	251 393	396 710	225 499	116 024	95 085
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	90 382	(S)	(S)	818	2 589	5 340	7 220	16 683	20 703	13 593	23 327
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	58 274	(S)	(S)	629	5 048	9 330	10 913	14 499	8 555	4 190	4 988
Capital expenditures, other than land	23 581	(S)	(S)	(S)	2 026	4 939	4 835	5 348	3 409	950	1 639
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	291 378	(S)	(S)	4 378	24 565	48 653	57 179	73 743	36 355	27 392	18 001
1987											
All employees**	40 511	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	5 078	7 520	9 455	6 529	4 140	2 454
Value of construction work	3 222 472	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	302 943	495 605	782 362	617 516	452 199	320 857
Value added††	1 700 519	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	164 569	274 809	415 447	331 844	234 659	144 616
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	1	(S)	(S)	12	7	6	5	3	2	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	1	(S)	(S)	10	6	6	5	3	3	(Z)	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land	5	(S)	(S)	(S)	16	16	16	7	4	(Z)	(Z)

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

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

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

Type of construction	Value of construction work				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C	D
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1992								
Value of construction work	2 724 467	1 508 319	653 721	522 632	1	2	2	3
Building construction	2 682 902	1 507 165	653 471	522 266	1	2	2	3
Single-family houses	523 926	239 409	132 077	152 440	3	4	5	4
Single-family houses, detached	445 197	201 960	113 706	129 531	3	4	5	5
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	78 729	37 450	18 370	22 909	8	12	13	9
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	99 138	33 583	19 472	46 083	9	22	8	6
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	58 791	33 465	12 893	12 432	6	7	12	6
Office buildings	586 643	395 678	116 227	74 737	2	3	4	4
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	761 985	438 989	184 769	138 227	2	3	4	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses	145 755	87 070	29 664	29 022	4	4	6	6
Industrial buildings	111 353	65 200	23 985	22 168	4	5	7	6
Warehouses	34 402	21 870	5 679	6 853	7	8	10	8
Religious buildings	63 877	30 874	17 318	15 684	6	5	11	19
Educational buildings	210 577	110 349	72 096	28 133	4	4	7	6
Hospitals and institutional buildings	198 390	120 907	56 540	20 943	4	6	6	5
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	18 071	11 785	4 000	2 285	5	7	7	10
Other nonresidential buildings	15 750	5 055	8 414	(S)	7	9	10	(S)
Nonbuilding construction	1 770	1 154	250	366	13	9	39	15
Construction work, n.s.k.	39 795	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	3 222 472	1 936 156	455 234	472 599	1	1	3	4
Building construction	2 821 996	1 925 535	446 456	450 004	1	1	3	5
Single-family houses	396 351	198 989	87 379	109 983	3	4	8	6
Single-family houses, detached	342 867	172 598	74 122	96 146	4	4	9	6
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	53 484	26 391	13 256	13 837	5	5	15	8
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	84 516	37 806	19 616	27 092	6	6	22	7
Other residential buildings, including hotels, motels, and tourist cabins	163 926	110 547	30 025	23 353	4	3	13	7
Office buildings	927 580	758 545	86 042	82 993	1	1	2	3
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	700 283	461 417	107 165	131 700	4	2	5	15
Industrial buildings and warehouses	206 157	152 023	31 627	22 506	3	3	5	5
Industrial buildings	150 395	104 410	27 239	18 745	3	4	6	6
Warehouses	55 761	47 612	4 387	3 761	6	7	6	6
Religious buildings	49 457	27 539	11 461	10 456	6	4	14	8
Educational buildings	131 465	80 909	31 219	19 337	3	3	7	6
Hospitals and institutional buildings	119 812	72 972	31 397	15 442	3	4	4	6
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	15 135	8 364	3 941	2 829	5	6	6	8
Other nonresidential buildings	27 314	16 424	6 584	4 313	10	10	13	21
Nonbuilding construction	41 995	10 621	8 778	22 595	13	11	31	19
Construction work, n.s.k.	358 483	(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
				A	B				C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	4 590	32 067	795 946	2 724 467	1 261 255	2 634 085	1 423 934	90 382	1	1	4
Establishments not specializing by type	1 703	13 997	357 515	1 169 003	(NA)	1 141 896	637 385	27 107	2	2	6
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	2 887	18 070	438 431	1 555 464	1 261 255	1 492 189	786 549	63 275	2	2	5
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	1 075	4 491	95 015	329 346	269 216	322 424	177 477	6 922	5	5	26
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	325	1 108	21 507	82 879	82 879	81 804	40 666	1 075	10	10	33
90 to 99 percent specialization	139	711	15 966	55 756	51 931	54 034	30 390	1 722	12	12	4
80 to 89 percent specialization	124	641	15 903	51 016	41 892	50 830	27 528	187	13	11	12
70 to 79 percent specialization	201	885	19 437	66 136	48 170	62 858	37 166	*3 279	11	11	53
60 to 69 percent specialization	216	914	18 261	59 181	36 512	58 870	34 676	310	12	13	27
51 to 59 percent specialization	(S)	233	3 942	14 377	7 832	14 028	7 051	348	26	25	22
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	243	3 343	104 867	389 954	307 879	366 206	185 495	23 748	4	3	4
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	75	809	27 452	94 287	94 287	92 282	51 569	2 005	9	9	17
90 to 99 percent specialization	19	353	12 349	43 935	40 459	42 326	20 097	1 609	7	9	29
80 to 89 percent specialization	25	458	15 709	57 138	45 962	52 955	27 755	4 183	11	7	1
70 to 79 percent specialization	38	656	18 517	78 698	57 667	68 292	28 692	10 406	10	6	2
60 to 69 percent specialization	62	823	23 353	81 154	50 389	77 015	38 969	4 139	8	7	7
51 to 59 percent specialization	24	244	7 488	34 742	19 115	33 335	18 414	1 407	9	12	36
OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	862	6 715	159 401	545 132	454 165	522 996	286 147	22 136	4	3	3
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	283	2 322	56 943	207 599	207 599	192 825	102 524	14 774	6	5	5
90 to 99 percent specialization	98	750	18 221	59 559	55 308	58 500	31 582	1 058	12	12	10
80 to 89 percent specialization	125	878	19 980	78 887	64 241	77 376	42 180	1 511	11	12	6
70 to 79 percent specialization	141	1 094	23 779	75 067	53 721	71 817	38 847	3 249	11	11	16
60 to 69 percent specialization	160	1 134	25 508	77 642	47 550	76 813	46 856	829	11	9	14
51 to 59 percent specialization	55	537	14 970	46 379	25 746	45 664	24 156	715	10	10	5
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	74	627	15 617	63 508	44 672	60 679	27 554	*2 829	14	14	40
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
90 to 99 percent specialization	(S)	46	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	33	(D)	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	9	(D)	1 173	4 783	3 858	(D)	2 526	(D)	(D)	15	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	25	326	8 645	30 423	22 298	29 866	15 369	557	17	15	10
60 to 69 percent specialization	*22	193	4 123	21 942	13 468	20 080	7 244	*1 862	35	35	61
51 to 59 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

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

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction workers ¹				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—						
			January to March	April to June	July to September	October to December	A	B	C	D	E	F	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F
United States	4 590	21 352	20 682	21 064	22 058	21 603	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama	42	445	415	449	445	470	12	4	6	4	4	4	3
Alaska	5	32	28	30	34	35	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Arizona	112	360	292	339	401	408	13	14	11	13	18	16	16
Arkansas	25	95	99	97	96	89	(Z)	2	5	2	6	7	7
California	709	2 691	2 767	2 697	2 734	2 565	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Colorado	71	451	419	431	430	524	9	7	6	8	8	7	7
Connecticut	75	221	212	216	220	235	13	6	6	6	6	7	7
Delaware	32	78	53	78	83	*98	34	31	22	31	31	40	40
District of Columbia	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	303	1 285	1 244	1 240	1 311	1 346	8	6	6	6	7	7	7
Georgia	134	763	730	738	768	815	12	10	9	10	10	11	11
Hawaii	42	273	312	258	255	267	15	11	10	13	13	13	13
Idaho	20	86	86	77	89	94	14	8	10	7	6	7	7
Illinois	173	921	909	911	944	921	9	7	8	7	7	7	7
Indiana	85	445	419	424	487	449	11	8	8	7	9	10	10
Iowa	21	116	115	116	112	123	18	14	14	14	15	16	16
Kansas	35	166	168	164	163	169	6	9	9	12	8	10	10
Kentucky	64	326	316	315	327	348	9	10	9	9	9	12	12
Louisiana	52	264	245	277	271	262	16	13	12	15	15	13	13
Maine	11	23	22	21	23	25	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Maryland	106	547	530	531	552	574	11	6	8	6	6	5	5
Massachusetts	107	342	364	326	351	327	14	8	8	9	8	9	9
Michigan	143	628	593	624	636	661	10	7	7	7	6	7	7
Minnesota	70	449	449	457	482	410	13	3	4	3	4	4	4
Mississippi	27	89	86	91	89	91	3	15	13	15	14	16	16
Missouri	66	266	252	241	278	292	18	9	9	9	10	9	9
Montana	9	54	51	51	56	59	21	16	15	15	17	16	16
Nebraska	23	96	84	83	111	106	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	3	2	(Z)	(Z)
Nevada	47	276	209	288	297	311	5	9	7	8	9	9	9
New Hampshire	19	64	54	54	67	80	39	23	14	14	22	37	37
New Jersey	156	737	742	705	762	737	9	9	8	10	8	10	10
New Mexico	31	79	75	80	82	80	27	18	19	18	17	18	18
New York	341	1 546	1 501	1 558	1 657	1 469	8	5	4	5	5	5	5
North Carolina	101	593	586	593	619	574	6	7	8	7	7	8	8
North Dakota	6	33	28	37	43	26	13	5	(Z)	(Z)	12	(Z)	(Z)
Ohio	226	867	783	835	941	908	8	8	7	8	10	8	8
Oklahoma	53	227	212	239	247	209	14	4	4	3	4	3	3
Oregon	64	238	241	221	253	237	14	12	11	13	11	12	12
Pennsylvania	164	989	986	973	1 023	973	11	7	7	7	8	7	7
Rhode Island	23	95	94	100	94	93	13	12	7	10	15	15	15
South Carolina	46	259	257	257	262	259	19	6	6	6	6	6	6
South Dakota	20	126	114	126	137	128	(Z)	8	6	11	5	5	5
Tennessee	65	317	312	295	302	361	7	7	7	8	8	7	7
Texas	335	1 548	1 466	1 593	1 586	1 545	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
Utah	18	66	64	69	68	61	8	10	12	12	10	9	9
Vermont	*15	*50	*43	*41	*62	*54	53	45	47	49	43	42	42
Virginia	95	501	495	516	520	472	17	9	10	7	9	12	12
Washington	120	620	583	592	675	629	8	6	6	5	6	7	7
West Virginia	16	67	66	64	74	65	(Z)	6	6	6	5	6	6
Wisconsin	59	497	462	499	496	529	13	6	7	5	5	6	6
Wyoming	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

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

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

Location of construction work	1992					1987 value of construction work done in this State	Percent change 1987 (col F) to 1992 (col A)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State				A	C	E
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
	A	B	C	D	E			F	G	A	C	E
United States	2 724 467	4 579	2 528 782	1 184	195 684	3 222 472	-15.5	1	1	5
Alabama	24 444	42	24 280	*17	164	37 844	-35.4	5	6	38
Alaska	4 044	5	4 015	(S)	(S)	5 537	-27.0	1	(Z)	(S)
Arizona	43 100	112	43 100	-	-	65 899	-34.6	14	14	-
Arkansas	9 976	25	8 826	4	*1 149	13 811	-27.8	11	9	64
California	415 044	709	411 349	27	3 695	572 941	-27.6	3	3	33
Colorado	56 632	71	(D)	4	(D)	41 056	37.9	5	(D)	(D)
Connecticut	35 409	74	33 938	*17	1 471	51 042	-30.6	7	8	3
Delaware	13 558	32	8 304	28	5 254	7 738	75.2	22	35	13
District of Columbia	12 768	2	(D)	57	(D)	12 676	.7	10	(D)	(D)
Florida	153 060	303	138 659	43	14 401	193 870	-21.1	5	6	20
Georgia	80 232	134	77 693	42	2 539	97 084	-17.4	9	10	11
Hawaii	(D)	42	(D)	2	(D)	22 543	(D)	12	(D)	(D)
Idaho	9 857	(S)	8 825	*15	*1 032	6 330	55.7	(D)	12	43
Illinois	152 499	173	130 653	79	21 846	112 747	35.3	6	4	30
Indiana	59 711	85	55 589	51	4 122	55 912	6.8	8	8	12
Iowa	20 015	21	16 057	16	3 958	15 294	30.9	11	13	4
Kansas	22 149	35	18 790	20	3 359	32 558	-32.0	7	7	25
Kentucky	42 282	64	30 245	44	12 038	34 944	21.0	9	12	3
Louisiana	23 736	52	22 783	11	952	35 127	-32.4	11	11	24
Maine	3 125	11	3 125	-	-	3 750	-16.7	(Z)	(Z)	-
Maryland	55 034	106	50 052	35	4 982	62 987	-12.6	6	6	9
Massachusetts	48 047	107	40 772	26	*7 274	141 311	-66.0	10	8	48
Michigan	94 344	143	89 451	32	4 893	120 624	-21.8	5	5	9
Minnesota	56 265	70	54 215	11	*2 050	67 945	-17.2	9	9	41
Mississippi	9 157	(S)	8 301	12	856	7 064	29.6	9	10	24
Missouri	36 658	66	34 552	9	2 106	47 738	-23.2	13	14	(Z)
Montana	8 344	9	(D)	3	(D)	4 494	85.7	13	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	9 981	(S)	(D)	8	(D)	17 038	-41.4	2	(D)	(D)
Nevada	42 234	47	(D)	3	(D)	34 041	24.1	9	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	4 924	19	4 653	*14	270	12 035	-59.1	8	8	16
New Jersey	107 747	155	94 433	69	13 315	158 834	-32.2	5	6	13
New Mexico	9 050	31	(D)	1	(D)	10 522	-14.0	11	(D)	(D)
New York	196 686	341	187 758	88	8 928	205 774	-4.4	5	5	14
North Carolina	66 231	101	60 990	35	5 241	75 503	-12.3	7	7	32
North Dakota	4 017	6	3 349	*10	669	4 337	-7.4	2	2	9
Ohio	92 966	226	89 191	33	3 775	102 423	-9.2	6	6	15
Oklahoma	18 437	52	17 792	3	645	18 228	1.1	7	7	(Z)
Oregon	40 246	64	38 595	*15	1 651	53 416	-24.7	9	9	13
Pennsylvania	134 031	156	127 502	62	6 529	108 599	23.4	6	7	6
Rhode Island	13 861	23	13 097	16	764	14 542	-4.7	16	16	6
South Carolina	27 119	46	23 497	55	3 622	38 078	-28.8	6	7	12
South Dakota	(D)	20	(D)	3	(D)	5 325	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee	31 572	65	29 033	18	2 539	45 708	-30.9	6	7	2
Texas	147 112	335	146 633	11	479	190 824	-22.9	5	5	12
Utah	9 100	18	9 100	-	-	5 442	67.2	13	13	-
Vermont	*4 571	*15	(D)	3	(D)	4 313	6.0	45	(D)	(D)
Virginia	62 888	95	51 679	60	11 209	111 248	-43.5	10	11	14
Washington	81 926	120	80 891	11	1 034	75 347	8.7	5	5	23
West Virginia	8 105	16	6 696	36	1 409	5 962	35.9	7	4	33
Wisconsin	54 613	59	53 720	15	893	51 161	6.7	6	6	21
Wyoming	2 127	3	1 703	8	424	2 883	-26.2	1	(Z)	3

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

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

Primary and other kind of business activities	Dollar value of business done		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1992	1987	1992	1987
All kinds of business	2 913 885	3 433 251	1	1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS				
Curtain wall installation contractor	95 821	(NA)	3	(NA)
Glass and glazing contractor	2 558 880	2 956 658	1	1
Other construction activities	69 558	160 215	7	(NA)
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Retail trade	119 489	102 179	4	4
Wholesale trade	27 221	46 570	5	3
Other business activities	42 864	54 402	6	(NA)
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	51	113 227	(Z)	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
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT			
Number of employees**	7.0	8.7	1
Number of construction workers.....	4.7	6.2	1
Number of all other employees	2.3	2.5	1
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 173.4	198.3	1
Payroll, construction workers.....	do-- 107.8	130.9	1
Payroll, other employees	do-- 65.6	67.5	1
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 634.8	740.6	1
Value of construction work.....	do-- 593.5	695.1	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	do-- 304.9	356.5	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	do-- 19.7	17.3	4
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	do-- 12.7	12.3	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	do-- 5.1	8.0	6
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do-- 63.5	58.4	3
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 24.8	22.7	1
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 90.9	84.7	1
Value added††	do-- 44.4	42.0	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers.....	\$1,000 23.2	21.1	1
Value of construction work	do-- 127.6	112.2	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees	\$1,000 28.1	26.6	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.292	.285	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.514	.513	(Z)
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.033	.025	3
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.701	.549	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.021	.018	3

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

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

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar value of construction work				
				Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
United States	7.0	24.8	127.6	.292	.514	.033	.701	.021
Alabama	13.8	17.0	80.6	.276	(D)	(D)	.747	.013
Alaska	11.0	29.6	125.5	.405	.703	(D)	.890	.052
Arizona	4.7	22.1	122.7	.264	.558	.006	.600	.020
Arkansas	5.8	24.1	102.2	.354	.632	.010	.835	.025
California	5.8	28.9	154.2	.286	.520	.019	.769	.029
Colorado	8.8	25.0	104.2	.333	.583	.016	.732	.027
Connecticut	5.0	25.5	158.2	.270	.419	.089	.684	.017
Delaware	3.8	22.2	110.3	.312	(D)	*.011	(S)	*.018
District of Columbia	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	6.4	19.7	108.0	.275	.524	*.030	.673	.024
Georgia	8.2	22.5	116.8	.277	.531	.020	.626	.012
Hawaii	10.0	28.5	175.3	.251	.470	*.024	.643	.025
Idaho	6.7	17.8	114.7	.238	.560	(S)	.533	.011
Illinois	8.6	29.7	148.1	.323	.477	.030	.735	.023
Indiana	8.2	24.9	130.7	.298	.549	.016	(S)	.017
Iowa	8.9	24.3	143.3	.273	.560	.025	.466	.015
Kansas	7.5	23.1	118.9	.312	.559	.007	.763	.016
Kentucky	7.0	21.1	102.7	.285	.568	.015	.776	.011
Louisiana	7.6	17.6	86.3	.304	.610	*.016	.583	.010
Maine	3.5	21.0	145.1	.239	.713	.003	.725	.051
Maryland	8.3	26.3	132.0	.320	.486	.032	.653	.026
Massachusetts	5.0	23.7	123.9	.299	.462	.025	.620	.020
Michigan	6.8	26.3	143.0	.284	.538	.060	.697	.018
Minnesota	10.0	26.1	161.8	.249	.534	.106	.801	.029
Mississippi	5.8	13.9	95.4	.256	.633	(S)	.417	(S)
Missouri	6.0	27.3	146.1	.281	.524	.009	.730	.011
Montana	9.7	20.8	169.0	.201	.563	.006	(S)	.015
Nebraska	6.7	19.1	101.8	.299	.556	.010	.741	.022
Nevada	8.7	24.8	137.9	.267	.506	.005	.753	.024
New Hampshire	5.3	23.9	134.9	.279	(D)	(D)	*.414	(S)
New Jersey	6.8	28.6	134.5	.307	.448	.043	.723	.025
New Mexico	3.3	21.3	113.1	.241	.499	(D)	.707	.024
New York	6.5	26.2	123.2	.307	.435	.044	.654	.018
North Carolina	8.8	22.8	106.6	.320	.518	.056	.689	.018
North Dakota	8.0	(D)	103.4	(D)	.631	(D)	.705	.035
Ohio	5.9	26.0	135.1	.295	.481	.047	.792	.018
Oklahoma	6.2	19.4	85.6	.328	.593	.007	.607	.017
Oregon	6.1	25.6	167.7	.253	.615	(D)	.727	.034
Pennsylvania	8.9	26.9	144.5	.276	.477	.044	.601	.017
Rhode Island	5.8	42.2	314.8	.190	.385	(D)	.830	.009
South Carolina	8.7	20.9	96.5	.337	.629	.015	.696	.018
South Dakota	10.6	18.5	115.5	.269	.524	(D)	.656	(D)
Tennessee	7.1	21.1	96.6	.321	.612	.009	.687	.020
Texas	6.6	21.9	97.2	.321	.559	.016	.700	.019
Utah	5.5	21.8	152.4	.214	.675	(D)	.800	.009
Vermont	4.2	20.3	92.9	.280	.641	(D)	(D)	*.017
Virginia	8.0	22.0	112.2	.298	.530	.013	.625	.020
Washington	7.4	25.9	132.4	.282	.542	.004	.619	.026
West Virginia	5.9	22.3	104.7	.303	.552	.024	.689	.011
Wisconsin	13.3	26.7	120.7	.349	.476	.019	.745	.023
Wyoming	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction. Is composed of three broad categories:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

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

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for construction work subcontracted out to others include:

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

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

Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building construction:

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C. Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

Publication Program

1992 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Available August 1995) [P] [C]

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

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

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUS REPORTS

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

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

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

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

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