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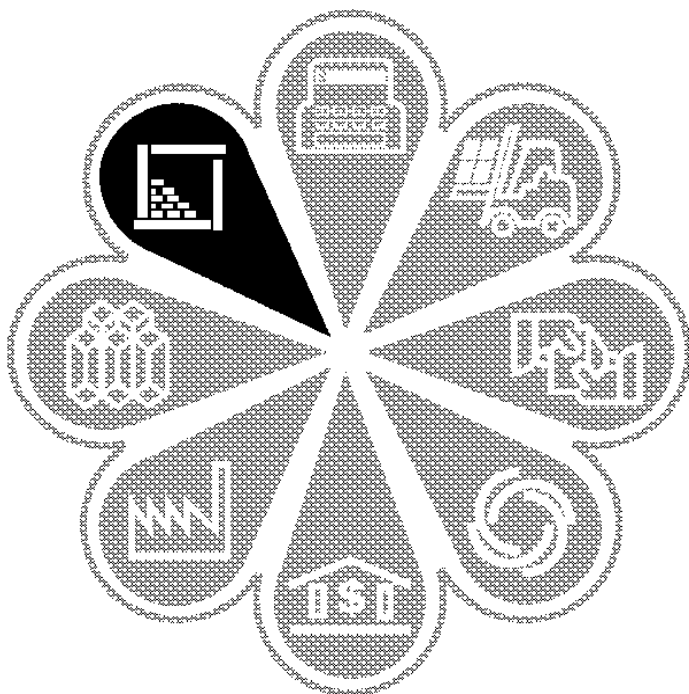
Census of Construction Industries

CC92-I-23

INDUSTRY SERIES

Excavation Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1794



1992 Census of Construction Industries

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Excavation Work Special Trade Contractors Industry 1794

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary
Economics and Statistics Administration
Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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This report was prepared in the Manufacturing and Construction Division. **Barry A. Rappaport**, Assistant Chief for Construction and Mineral Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of construction industries. Planning and implementation were under the direction of **Patricia L. Horning**, Chief, Construction and Mineral Census Branch, with staff assistance by **Juliana Van Berkum**, **Susan L. Hostetter**, **Doris M. Kling**, **Carolyn J. Stone**, and **Linda M. Taylor**. The sampling plans and variance and estimation specifications were developed by **Dennis K. Duke**. Under the direction of **C. Lloyd Anderson**, the Systems Support Staff maintained the small computers and assisted in the management of computer output.

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



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Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

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

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

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

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

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

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Census of Construction

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

Employer Companies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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Statistics for Establishments With Payroll

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

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Summary of Findings

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in excavation work such as foundations for buildings and subdividing and preparing land owned by others for future building construction. Contractors in this industry may also perform incidental concrete work. Contractors primarily engaged in concrete work are classified in Industry 1771, Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors. Contractors primarily engaged in trenching or in earth moving and land clearing not related to building construction are classified in Industry 1629, Heavy Construction Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. 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 \$7.1 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$6.9 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$1.6 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$741 million for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for the industry were \$357 million. Value added for 1992 was \$4.3 billion.

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.

There were 13,898 establishments with total employment averaging 77,126 during the year. Total payroll for 1992 was \$1.8 billion.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 5 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 44 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.

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

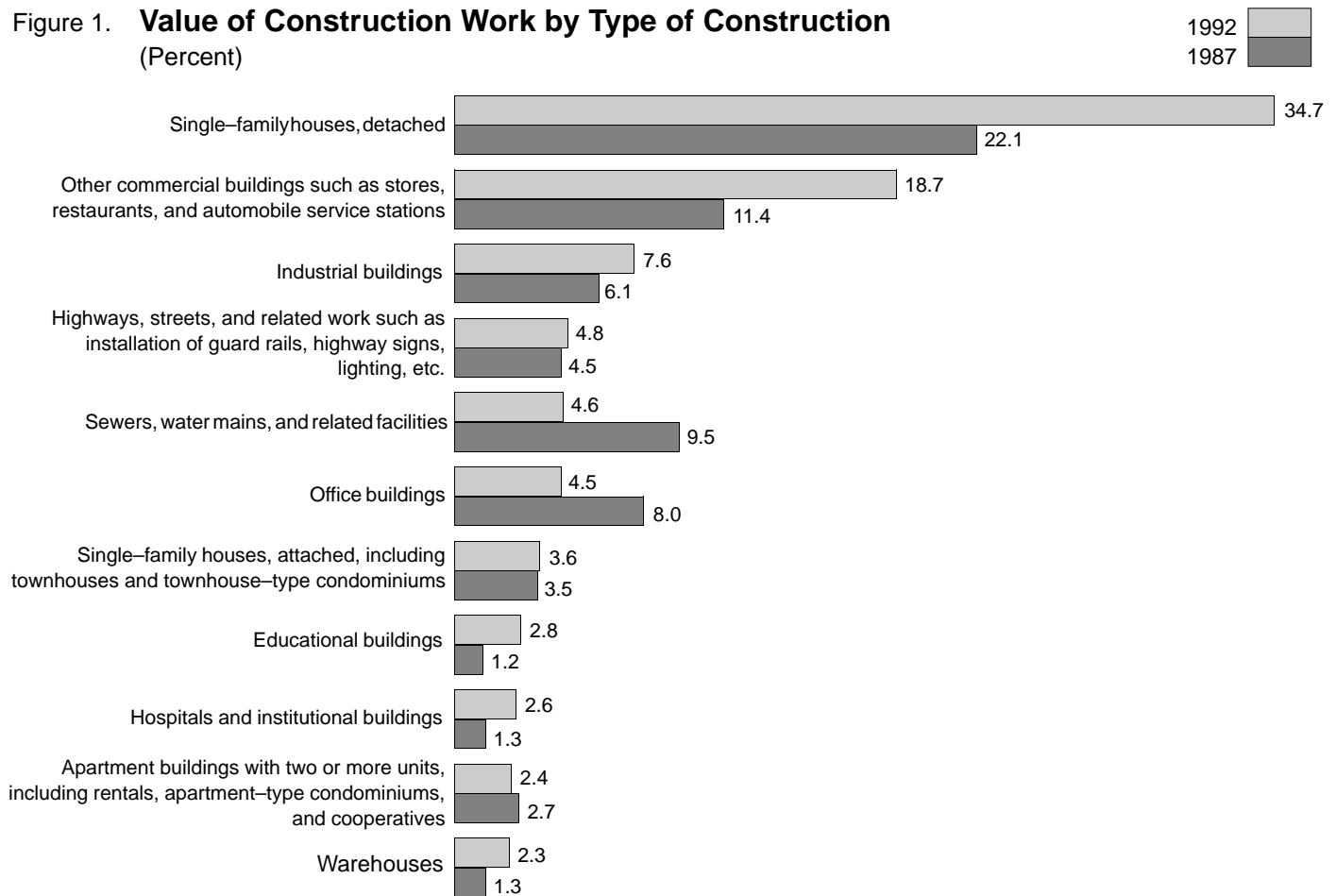


Figure 2. **Selected Costs per Dollar Value of Business Done**
(Percent)

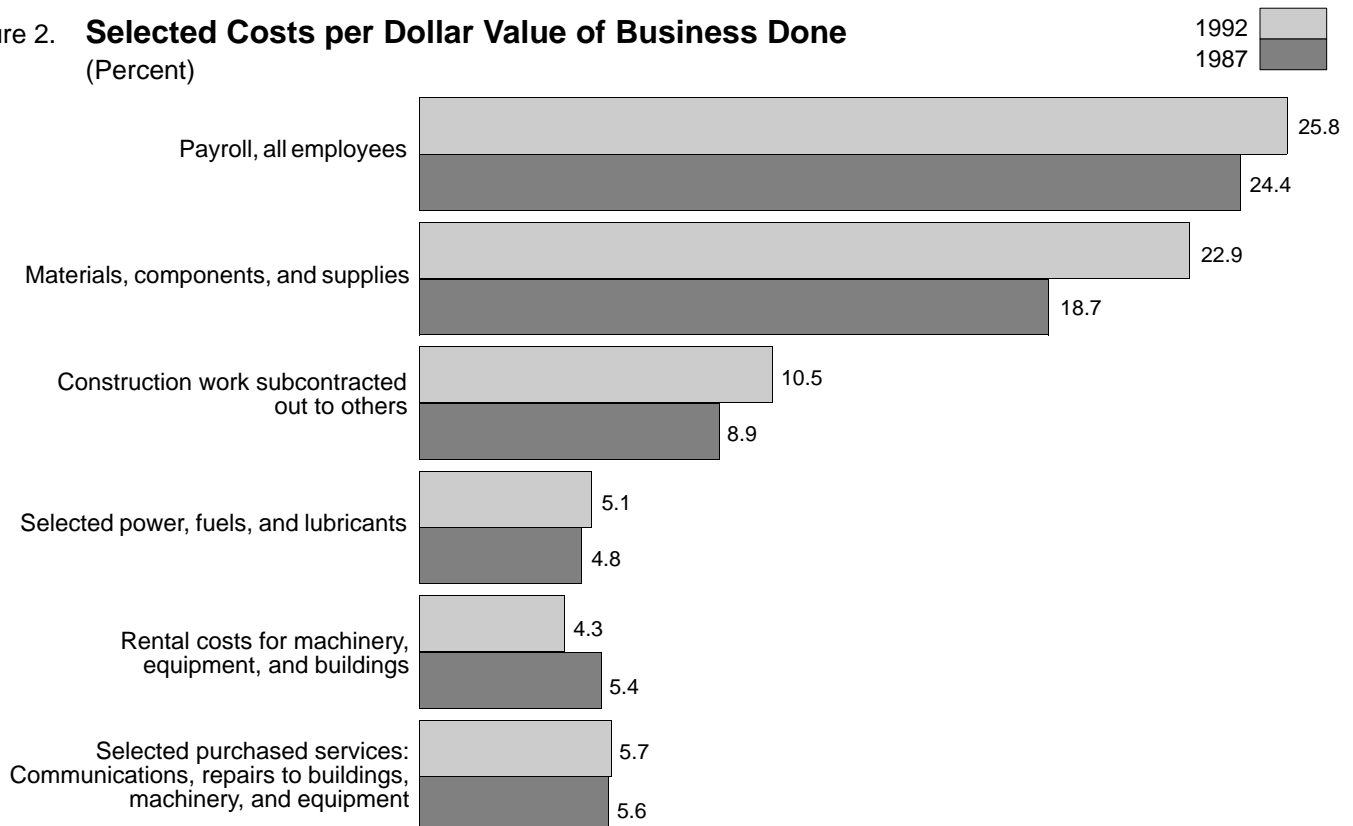


Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1992 and 1987

[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				
United States	13 898	77 126	62 437	1 816 814	1 400 643	6 869 692	6 129 178	4 339 605	1 973 899
Alabama	204	1 226	988	20 728	16 257	93 005	80 872	51 679	29 912
Alaska	80	394	320	11 202	9 488	66 622	63 486	40 198	23 410
Arizona	125	666	543	14 125	10 435	46 078	42 902	34 017	9 213
Arkansas	105	452	368	7 284	5 587	34 535	31 971	23 892	8 112
California	850	6 630	5 346	193 494	141 878	765 368	664 406	455 282	218 490
Colorado	304	1 572	1 298	35 760	28 087	124 330	114 942	84 800	31 144
Connecticut	303	1 898	1 511	56 141	43 112	206 001	185 247	132 751	59 685
Delaware	31	237	200	6 305	4 964	26 670	22 836	13 621	9 468
District of Columbia	*10	60	49	2 069	1 515	10 093	8 893	6 440	2 453
Florida	617	3 813	3 090	79 892	58 441	306 274	269 123	177 876	100 471
Georgia	300	1 608	1 353	34 627	26 998	129 447	114 066	80 091	36 179
Hawaii	22	269	222	9 761	7 386	42 619	36 198	24 115	12 316
Idaho	83	272	233	4 574	3 756	21 956	19 349	17 330	3 555
Illinois	561	3 358	2 661	103 273	78 796	367 033	322 326	235 480	94 668
Indiana	433	2 378	1 858	53 123	41 554	201 687	186 112	126 205	62 096
Iowa	111	601	494	12 585	9 905	57 945	54 563	38 774	15 871
Kansas	81	433	358	10 745	7 841	36 220	32 269	23 073	9 237
Kentucky	248	1 082	902	20 271	16 579	90 537	81 475	58 009	25 532
Louisiana	81	566	464	8 870	7 182	34 811	31 978	21 621	11 156
Maine	227	1 185	935	23 770	18 495	87 175	82 694	56 416	32 550
Maryland	358	2 600	2 108	62 682	45 833	197 545	176 421	137 127	51 730
Massachusetts	454	2 382	1 864	63 183	47 905	229 682	202 215	150 797	61 841
Michigan	619	3 142	2 491	82 808	64 356	296 862	264 466	187 604	90 674
Minnesota	296	1 658	1 309	46 068	35 804	175 409	152 740	113 010	47 769
Mississippi	103	402	333	7 827	5 997	25 698	23 718	16 566	8 656
Missouri	307	1 622	1 310	35 072	27 474	127 515	113 480	81 980	32 355
Montana	69	191	142	3 321	2 572	14 218	13 339	9 159	4 751
Nebraska	85	539	452	13 046	9 904	42 170	39 546	30 532	10 029
Nevada	92	858	713	20 465	15 540	77 963	65 243	46 455	19 287
New Hampshire	170	604	493	12 464	10 554	50 293	45 552	33 003	17 182
New Jersey	463	2 215	1 773	59 766	46 050	198 211	177 315	127 812	52 410
New Mexico	60	495	420	7 799	6 585	29 938	28 378	19 670	*9 733
New York	884	4 627	3 646	121 889	95 265	451 170	400 535	287 544	126 113
North Carolina	379	2 225	1 839	41 098	31 868	150 750	132 608	99 472	39 265
North Dakota	34	118	96	1 983	1 392	8 455	8 304	6 685	1 983
Ohio	798	3 929	3 166	88 366	69 804	335 132	300 666	204 672	100 056
Oklahoma	64	369	304	7 123	5 325	40 503	32 980	25 364	(S)
Oregon	261	1 083	864	23 922	18 969	94 319	87 174	60 924	28 093
Pennsylvania	916	4 835	3 976	109 777	88 259	413 381	370 776	256 535	123 633
Rhode Island	99	310	236	6 285	4 728	23 662	22 079	16 201	6 642
South Carolina	218	1 168	938	21 397	15 181	91 521	81 290	53 581	28 585
South Dakota	35	188	152	4 270	2 969	14 605	12 294	8 363	3 959
Tennessee	247	1 195	1 006	19 608	15 757	75 936	70 636	50 155	22 009
Texas	464	2 787	2 294	54 516	40 824	222 444	197 970	133 574	65 456
Utah	86	530	447	10 716	8 743	41 409	38 950	31 446	7 574
Vermont	194	718	583	13 781	11 496	50 871	49 145	38 127	14 915
Virginia	318	2 218	1 838	45 376	34 932	178 256	148 494	97 565	56 198
Washington	469	2 484	2 056	60 081	47 887	221 690	208 104	152 841	71 797
West Virginia	153	544	457	8 873	7 086	39 587	37 397	31 013	9 436
Wisconsin	389	2 246	1 813	52 137	41 044	191 964	172 362	123 282	56 184
Wyoming	42	148	*129	*2 516	*2 283	10 127	9 293	6 878	*2 427

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				
740 514	3 942 704	304 352	331 411	3 678 478	95 329	8 244 398	5 707 716	1	1	4	U.S.
12 133	(S)	(S)	*5 441	43 805	1 004	65 947	46 775	12	14	52	AL
*3 136	42 974	*2 035	4 984	34 597	(S)	(S)	(S)	17	20	36	AK
3 176	34 896	1 534	2 979	20 781	708	65 335	50 980	16	11	28	AZ
2 564	*19 090	(S)	*6 497	*19 847	592	37 923	23 579	18	18	64	AR
100 963	428 083	73 138	14 396	277 585	9 607	1 204 038	852 454	4	3	6	CA
9 387	97 868	5 361	11 923	62 385	1 580	95 200	69 386	11	9	19	CO
20 754	123 800	9 494	11 813	120 972	2 570	243 550	170 988	6	6	25	CT
3 834	15 530	3 694	*1 000	8 554	598	(D)	34 117	9	12	69	DE
1 200	10 017	359	11	254	(D)	(D)	3 443	18	12	(Z)	DC
37 150	181 899	12 484	16 468	186 540	5 316	390 622	260 320	6	6	17	FL
15 381	64 564	3 945	5 585	80 115	1 868	128 976	88 334	8	8	25	GA
6 421	15 027	1 311	2 235	11 955	158	29 426	*19 336	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	HI
*2 607	17 822	558	1 907	10 521	(S)	(D)	(S)	26	23	38	ID
44 708	211 205	12 017	16 119	179 785	3 287	332 725	235 522	4	4	12	IL
15 574	104 565	5 529	9 860	108 496	2 110	152 092	110 810	7	7	16	IN
3 382	25 850	(S)	(S)	18 840	436	30 189	21 169	15	17	(S)	IA
3 951	20 281	693	2 276	27 088	987	76 807	53 004	15	13	34	KS
9 061	48 830	6 988	3 930	34 833	1 163	76 900	51 518	9	6	29	KY
2 833	19 302	1 921	*937	6 776	(S)	(S)	(S)	18	15	49	LA
4 481	22 100	2 728	5 279	62 690	1 273	95 173	65 318	12	11	26	ME
21 124	129 804	10 809	3 627	165 480	3 097	264 825	199 868	7	7	21	MD
27 468	100 268	6 672	6 456	128 872	4 236	423 366	295 260	8	7	17	MA
32 396	150 593	11 178	17 198	164 898	3 391	312 220	210 336	5	6	19	MI
22 668	92 209	6 128	11 592	104 660	1 692	184 266	124 822	9	6	15	MN
1 979	16 469	1 131	1 502	(S)	572	36 696	22 947	22	16	38	MS
14 035	107 773	5 429	8 628	104 488	2 186	156 413	109 122	10	8	15	MO
879	5 555	780	2 194	12 317	(S)	(S)	(S)	18	14	36	MT
2 625	26 386	1 660	3 365	19 167	329	19 309	14 629	12	13	11	NE
12 720	63 855	3 867	5 101	37 231	683	85 734	51 797	11	10	33	NV
4 741	17 035	1 610	2 074	28 668	1 565	143 366	102 587	13	12	38	NH
20 896	110 322	7 624	8 786	149 748	4 887	451 989	304 501	6	6	22	NJ
(S)	*9 266	*912	*1 172	*11 631	225	10 979	9 236	26	18	69	NM
50 635	229 704	15 289	13 945	211 217	7 028	600 041	426 135	4	4	17	NY
18 142	95 419	4 476	6 689	88 986	2 176	153 057	94 919	7	7	20	NC
(S)	*1 204	*107	*336	*1 983	306	12 492	8 591	23	29	60	ND
34 465	201 433	12 628	14 976	119 336	4 660	361 722	244 880	6	5	13	OH
7 523	22 543	2 495	2 473	12 064	585	27 394	21 975	17	14	19	OK
7 145	51 462	3 896	4 409	46 736	672	61 790	45 261	9	8	21	OR
42 605	228 550	14 017	21 553	284 422	6 168	513 173	352 227	4	3	12	PA
1 583	9 747	642	*1 096	17 976	470	40 253	31 671	8	10	45	RI
10 231	52 614	2 949	4 333	62 908	930	64 769	48 470	8	8	21	SC
*2 311	11 299	(S)	*434	(S)	164	11 676	8 611	20	16	64	SD
5 300	43 038	2 875	(S)	56 139	1 586	113 899	80 157	10	11	(S)	TN
24 474	152 668	8 688	9 252	76 744	3 978	266 629	169 881	8	7	23	TX
2 460	36 542	1 351	3 145	30 998	545	55 406	33 884	15	15	23	UT
1 727	9 399	1 226	*4 251	47 506	870	67 003	47 338	14	15	55	VT
29 762	100 768	6 451	7 246	86 676	3 545	276 291	184 398	6	6	18	VA
13 586	159 470	10 020	15 613	100 361	1 519	137 725	95 382	6	5	16	WA
2 190	(S)	563	1 826	22 936	431	32 213	21 636	17	14	22	WV
19 602	122 733	8 455	18 753	142 594	2 004	172 266	114 945	8	6	16	WI
*834	4 373	*218	*386	*3 506	(S)	(S)	(S)	38	38	51	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	13 898	13 422	19 646	16 521	1	1	1	2
Proprietors and working partners	5 414	3 329	7 412	10 009	3	4	2	3
All employees**	77 126	95 329	135 968	104 092	1	1	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	51 774	68 030	96 321	74 781	1	1	1	1
May	64 810	81 722	117 938	97 884	1	1	1	1
August	69 804	86 598	124 876	101 343	1	1	1	1
November	63 360	80 439	113 125	91 643	1	1	1	1
Average	62 437	79 198	115 059	91 522	1	1	1	1
Other employees:								
March	14 691	15 585	20 702	11 826	2	2	1	1
May	15 087	16 085	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
August	14 638	16 570	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
November	14 339	16 285	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Average	14 689	16 130	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	1 816 814	2 059 792	2 151 859	1 207 669	1	1	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	1 400 643	1 597 517	1 756 734	1 020 923	1	1	1	1
Payroll, other employees	416 170	462 274	395 124	186 746	1	1	1	1
First-quarter payroll, all employees	347 957	402 781	423 383	220 121	2	1	1	1
Fringe benefits, all employees	434 138	447 879	406 281	246 361	1	1	1	2
Legally required expenditures	284 608	310 069	305 218	144 243	2	1	1	2
Voluntary expenditures	149 530	137 810	101 063	102 118	2	2	1	3
Dollar value of business done	7 054 018	8 452 371	8 472 648	4 370 233	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work	6 869 692	8 244 398	8 181 330	4 215 722	1	1	1	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others	3 942 704	4 281 940	3 105 846	2 194 749	2	2	1	1
Other business receipts	184 326	207 972	291 818	154 511	4	4	2	3
Net value of construction work†	6 129 178	7 490 988	7 336 965	3 929 674	1	1	1	1
Value added††	4 339 605	5 707 716	5 507 225	2 993 648	1	1	1	1
Selected costs	2 714 413	2 744 654	2 965 423	1 376 585	1	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies	1 616 952	1 582 800	1 575 371	883 844	2	1	1	1
Construction work subcontracted out to others	740 514	753 409	844 364	286 048	2	3	1	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	356 947	408 444	545 686	206 693	1	1	1	1
Electricity	23 051	23 079	25 546	8 028	4	2	2	2
Natural and manufactured gas	3 618	3 696	9 164	3 132	4	3	2	2
Gasoline and diesel fuel	307 368	348 871	470 497	172 041	1	1	1	1
On highway use	141 846	160 059	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use	165 522	188 812	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	22 910	32 796	40 478	23 493	2	2	2	3
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	304 352	459 004	428 287	220 273	3	2	1	1
For machinery and equipment	259 989	419 503	394 417	208 908	3	2	1	1
For buildings	44 363	39 500	33 870	11 365	4	4	3	2
Selected purchased services	405 347	471 487	503 629	293 708	2	2	1	1
Communication services	48 233	42 182	40 539	18 789	3	2	1	2
Repairs to buildings and other structures	10 349	12 907	10 240	4 993	8	5	4	4
Repairs to machinery and equipment	346 765	416 397	452 850	269 926	2	2	1	1
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work	6 869 692	8 244 398	8 181 330	4 215 722	1	1	1	1
Government owned	1 177 713	1 178 905	2 100 654	761 080	3	3	2	1
Federal	225 396	248 603	(NA)	(NA)	6	6	(NA)	(NA)
State and local	952 317	930 302	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned	5 691 979	7 065 492	6 080 675	3 454 642	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	3 527 166	2 962 122	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	331 411	465 538	4	3
New	222 493	352 828	4	3
Used	108 918	112 709	6	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	180 098	155 989	8	8
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	3 678 478	3 271 670	2	2
Depreciation charges during year	410 033	436 178	3	3
Buildings and Other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	229 305	254 391	6	6
Capital expenditures, other than land	18 287	30 554	12	13
New buildings and other structures	14 084	22 743	14	16
Used buildings and other structures.....	4 203	7 810	21	13
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	5 374	2 754	24	20
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	242 219	282 191	6	6
Depreciation charges during year	21 266	25 589	7	12
Machinery and Equipment				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	3 297 860	2 707 730	2	2
Capital expenditures, other than land	313 124	434 983	4	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	208 410	330 084	4	3
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	54 932	103 090	6	5
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	104 714	104 899	6	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets.....	174 724	153 234	8	8
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	3 436 259	2 989 479	2	2
Depreciation charges during year	388 767	410 589	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	13 898	1
Value of construction work	6 869 692	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	2 057	3
Value of construction work	1 731 593	2
Inventories¹:		
End of 1992, materials and supplies	28 179	6
End of 1991, materials and supplies	26 769	7
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	5 844	2
Value of construction work	3 143 785	1
Establishments not reporting:		
Number	5 997	2
Value of construction work	1 994 314	2

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1992										
Number of establishments	13 898	9 475	2 533	1 179	553	124	31	2	—	—
All employees**	77 126	16 843	16 117	15 444	15 817	8 190	4 739	(D)	—	—
Payroll, all employees	1 816 814	291 122	335 343	362 684	431 804	239 690	156 702	(D)	—	—
Dollar value of business done	7 054 018	1 418 894	1 260 014	1 290 577	1 559 539	937 983	588 772	(D)	—	—
Value of construction work	6 869 692	1 391 029	1 230 429	1 254 591	1 516 966	905 872	572 566	(D)	—	—
Net value of construction work†	6 129 178	1 307 900	1 118 004	1 141 078	1 322 236	769 199	472 492	(D)	—	—
Value added††	4 339 605	949 188	798 821	796 860	926 011	582 422	287 053	(D)	—	—
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	1 973 899	386 577	348 767	380 204	438 798	218 888	201 645	(D)	—	—
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	740 514	83 129	112 425	113 513	194 730	136 673	100 074	(D)	—	—
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	304 352	39 478	45 471	59 478	73 147	58 274	28 504	(D)	—	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	331 411	74 593	63 410	75 787	58 836	39 581	19 204	(D)	—	—
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	3 678 478	864 920	724 018	690 464	758 296	436 523	204 257	(D)	—	—
1987										
All employees**	95 329	(S)	18 208	16 703	20 626	11 822	8 548	2 756	—	—
Value of construction work	8 244 398	(S)	1 316 114	1 329 732	1 853 695	1 243 071	1 199 982	(D)	—	—
Value added††	5 707 716	(S)	929 258	957 452	1 314 804	852 724	555 962	206 472	—	—
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	3	4	4	2	1	(Z)	(D)	—	—
Net value of construction work†	1	3	4	4	2	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	—	—
Capital expenditures, other than land	4	7	9	9	4	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	—	—

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

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

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1992											
Number of establishments	13 898	(S)	(S)	(S)	4 778	2 566	1 420	943	264	124	58
All employees**	77 126	(S)	(S)	(S)	11 490	12 360	12 352	15 616	8 416	6 874	5 942
Payroll, all employees	1 816 814	(S)	(S)	(S)	182 390	236 734	268 262	397 490	241 448	217 733	225 383
Dollar value of business done	7 054 018	(S)	(S)	(S)	786 207	892 281	989 227	1 449 494	911 096	820 126	1 006 229
Value of construction work	6 869 692	(S)	(S)	(S)	772 501	875 847	959 670	1 406 173	879 225	796 714	984 700
Net value of construction work†	6 129 178	(S)	(S)	(S)	733 325	829 570	876 469	1 265 604	770 408	672 874	797 117
Value added††	4 339 605	(S)	(S)	(S)	528 978	600 570	623 669	889 827	550 209	483 385	530 066
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	1 973 899	(S)	(S)	(S)	218 054	245 434	282 357	419 098	252 070	212 901	288 580
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others	740 514	(S)	(S)	(S)	39 176	46 277	83 201	140 569	108 817	123 840	187 583
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	304 352	(S)	(S)	(S)	23 944	23 198	36 912	65 207	39 230	52 313	57 160
Capital expenditures, other than land	331 411	(S)	(S)	(S)	44 658	49 431	53 252	72 558	37 146	31 997	34 846
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	3 678 478	(S)	(S)	(S)	514 426	552 860	568 853	784 580	422 511	367 556	347 153
1987											
All employees**	95 329	(S)	(S)	(S)	11 972	13 126	13 990	18 568	11 134	9 791	12 095
Value of construction work	8 244 398	(S)	(S)	(S)	673 802	896 554	1 034 268	1 596 316	1 147 607	1 017 889	1 694 553
Value added††	5 707 716	(S)	(S)	(S)	470 552	621 144	728 562	1 158 991	792 709	691 107	1 113 466
1992 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	1	(S)	(S)	(S)	4	5	5	3	1	(Z)	(Z)
Net value of construction work†	1	(S)	(S)	(S)	3	4	4	3	2	(Z)	(Z)
Capital expenditures, other than land	4	(S)	(S)	(S)	9	10	10	9	6	(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	6 869 692	5 373 135	792 001	414 182	1	1	3	3
Building construction	5 693 368	4 737 771	643 086	312 511	1	1	3	4
Single-family houses	2 625 097	2 287 364	190 187	147 546	2	2	5	6
Single-family houses, detached	2 380 790	2 065 311	174 596	140 883	2	2	5	6
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	244 307	222 053	15 591	6 663	5	5	14	17
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	167 952	140 260	14 135	13 557	6	6	17	16
Office buildings	309 849	261 881	33 341	14 627	3	3	4	18
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	1 287 972	1 085 892	137 347	64 732	2	2	7	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses	680 691	519 746	122 616	38 329	3	3	7	8
Industrial buildings	524 326	399 499	92 146	32 681	3	4	5	8
Warehouses	156 365	120 247	30 471	5 647	6	5	21	14
Religious buildings	47 130	33 094	12 849	1 187	6	7	10	18
Educational buildings	192 119	126 508	52 352	13 260	5	4	11	12
Hospitals and institutional buildings	179 767	122 429	51 967	5 370	5	5	7	21
Farm buildings, nonresidential	41 758	28 222	7 115	6 421	12	14	17	22
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	59 742	51 711	6 325	1 707	7	8	19	18
Other nonresidential buildings	101 292	80 664	14 851	5 777	9	10	13	11
Nonbuilding construction	885 950	635 364	148 915	101 671	2	2	4	4
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc.	332 258	208 598	76 787	46 873	2	2	3	6
Private driveways and parking areas	42 273	28 402	6 687	7 184	12	14	15	21
Recreational facilities	38 008	32 104	5 469	435	4	5	6	19
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	313 045	249 566	32 964	30 515	3	3	6	6
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	234 347	186 593	25 089	22 664	3	3	7	7
Water mains and related facilities	78 699	62 972	7 875	7 851	4	4	10	10
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	53 583	36 505	*13 711	3 367	11	3	40	12
Other nonbuilding construction	106 783	80 190	13 296	13 297	5	5	6	15
Construction work, n.s.k.	290 374	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1987								
Value of construction work	8 244 398	5 759 192	650 350	375 445	1	1	2	2
Building construction	5 094 555	4 446 598	443 436	204 521	1	1	3	5
Single-family houses	2 112 521	1 895 136	132 203	85 181	2	2	6	7
Single-family houses, detached	1 820 979	1 621 328	121 202	78 447	2	2	7	8
Single-family houses, attached, including townhouses and townhouse-type condominiums	291 542	273 807	11 001	6 733	7	7	12	17
Apartment buildings with two or more units, including rentals, apartment-type condominiums, and cooperatives	224 115	208 747	7 734	7 633	3	3	16	20
Office buildings	658 168	602 651	45 237	10 280	3	3	9	8
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations	937 282	811 106	82 990	43 185	2	2	5	5
Industrial buildings and warehouses	611 783	518 598	66 268	26 915	2	2	4	12
Industrial buildings	504 348	423 027	56 402	24 918	3	3	4	12
Warehouses	107 434	95 571	9 866	*1 997	4	4	13	50
Religious buildings	36 140	28 445	6 901	793	5	6	7	22
Educational buildings	102 643	71 899	27 908	2 835	6	7	10	25
Hospitals and institutional buildings	105 142	67 854	34 846	2 441	5	6	9	17
Farm buildings, nonresidential	43 842	28 058	11 385	4 397	13	16	24	16
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings, indoors	13 280	10 242	1 862	1 175	19	24	25	14
Other nonresidential buildings	249 638	203 861	26 102	19 686	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nonbuilding construction	1 690 432	1 312 593	206 914	170 924	2	2	4	5
Highways, streets, and related work such as installation of guard rails, highway signs, lighting, etc.	373 673	291 557	55 158	26 957	2	3	7	5
Private driveways and parking areas	19 428	16 480	1 462	1 485	18	21	27	24
Recreational facilities	17 419	15 126	1 843	448	14	15	11	15
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	779 963	612 367	82 232	85 363	3	3	8	8
Sewers, sewer lines, septic systems, and related facilities	486 374	373 160	57 358	55 854	3	3	9	7
Water mains and related facilities	293 588	239 206	24 873	29 508	5	5	10	11
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	91 322	70 666	15 688	4 966	6	6	7	21
Other nonbuilding construction	408 626	306 397	50 530	51 704	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Construction work, n.s.k.	1 459 411	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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

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

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	B				C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	13 898	77 126	1 816 814	6 869 692	3 759 762	6 129 178	4 339 605	740 514	1	1	2
Establishments not specializing by type	2 594	24 025	648 045	2 378 799	(NA)	2 087 666	1 466 959	291 133	2	2	2
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	11 304	53 101	1 168 769	4 490 893	3 759 762	4 041 512	2 872 646	449 381	2	1	2
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type	7 235	29 196	597 930	2 280 145	1 946 980	2 087 087	1 466 687	193 058	2	2	4
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	4 134	13 811	256 845	990 514	990 514	914 841	653 924	75 673	4	3	7
90 to 99 percent specialization	795	3 485	72 053	262 629	243 320	241 555	165 425	21 074	7	7	14
80 to 89 percent specialization	652	2 933	64 704	256 505	210 421	232 758	151 492	23 747	8	7	15
70 to 79 percent specialization	710	3 967	92 764	333 837	244 780	305 818	206 721	28 019	7	6	6
60 to 69 percent specialization	618	3 332	74 633	299 848	185 189	268 518	206 293	31 330	7	5	4
51 to 59 percent specialization	325	1 668	36 931	136 812	72 756	123 598	82 832	13 214	8	8	9
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED, INCLUDING TOWNHOUSES AND TOWNHOUSE-TYPE CONDOMINIUMS											
All establishments specializing in type	280	1 164	27 231	96 062	86 525	91 363	69 241	4 699	11	12	30
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	(S)	736	16 845	59 791	59 791	56 158	40 996	3 633	15	16	38
90 to 99 percent specialization	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
80 to 89 percent specialization	50	171	3 242	14 508	11 902	14 053	11 969	*454	28	29	57
70 to 79 percent specialization	13	159	5 160	15 575	11 010	15 216	12 152	359	23	20	9
60 to 69 percent specialization	*27	42	*980	2 721	1 647	*2 634	*2 295	*87	33	39	43
51 to 59 percent specialization	(S)	*32	*524	*2 699	*1 484	*2 590	*1 293	109	71	70	35
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	156	1 009	29 606	103 943	88 568	88 096	72 982	15 847	10	8	5
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	77	337	10 153	37 656	37 656	32 043	24 394	5 613	18	13	13
90 to 99 percent specialization	*5	(D)	(D)	14 591	13 512	(D)	10 979	(D)	(D)	16	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	4	98	3 840	12 086	10 395	(D)	8 584	(D)	23	14	(D)
70 to 79 percent specialization	37	227	6 109	24 812	18 397	23 229	19 304	1 583	29	20	5
60 to 69 percent specialization	31	124	2 534	9 417	5 778	8 353	6 398	1 064	32	29	11
51 to 59 percent specialization	3	(D)	(D)	5 381	2 829	(D)	3 322	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(D)
OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	900	10 293	266 243	1 046 901	818 877	908 913	619 011	137 989	3	3	4
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	350	3 278	81 284	311 175	311 175	276 770	188 040	34 405	6	5	6
90 to 99 percent specialization	97	1 203	28 093	110 469	102 598	93 821	65 537	16 648	9	9	11
80 to 89 percent specialization	90	1 037	25 669	103 011	85 047	94 347	66 064	8 664	8	8	11
70 to 79 percent specialization	85	1 364	34 490	126 503	91 348	113 498	83 030	13 006	8	8	8
60 to 69 percent specialization	209	1 972	50 714	214 032	134 153	176 440	116 921	37 592	9	7	14
51 to 59 percent specialization	68	1 439	45 992	181 711	94 556	154 037	99 419	27 674	5	3	1
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	300	2 893	81 069	299 707	248 380	262 988	203 037	36 719	6	6	8
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	130	973	24 215	92 455	92 455	79 365	62 914	13 090	12	16	23
90 to 99 percent specialization	*18	289	7 254	26 478	24 934	(D)	18 032	(D)	14	9	(D)
80 to 89 percent specialization	35	626	20 066	76 185	61 861	65 548	50 499	10 638	9	7	5
70 to 79 percent specialization	61	498	13 112	48 524	35 296	43 438	33 044	5 086	14	11	8
60 to 69 percent specialization	31	457	14 431	46 211	28 451	41 424	31 852	4 787	10	9	9
51 to 59 percent specialization	*25	49	1 991	9 854	5 384	(D)	6 697	(D)	20	19	(D)
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	103	931	24 786	82 432	60 584	74 757	49 463	7 675	13	13	14
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	36	238	5 673	15 331	15 331	(D)	12 110	(D)	23	29	(D)
90 to 99 percent specialization	*6	86	2 880	10 189	9 243	9 372	4 261	817	21	19	24
80 to 89 percent specialization	*9	129	3 266	10 510	8 457	9 202	5 569	1 309	37	25	9
70 to 79 percent specialization	25	111	2 303	*7 341	*5 190	(D)	*3 798	(D)	39	42	(D)
60 to 69 percent specialization	19	195	5 051	20 176	12 220	19 026	14 333	1 150	23	34	30
51 to 59 percent specialization	7	*172	5 612	18 885	10 142	16 343	9 392	2 542	40	27	(Z)
HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	94	693	16 842	74 161	48 320	64 400	45 209	9 760	18	17	20
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization	(S)	*42	*672	*2 172	*2 172	*2 016	*1 774	(S)	71	63	(S)
90 to 99 percent specialization	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
80 to 89 percent specialization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent specialization	*26	*202	2 897	*25 559	18 301	*22 107	(S)	3 452	40	40	23
60 to 69 percent specialization	*26	228	8 421	29 566	17 929	26 349	15 846	3 217	22	19	33
51 to 59 percent specialization	(S)	155	3 804	15 391	8 592	12 456	9 255	*2 935	37	32	47

23-10 EXCAVATION WORK

CONSTRUCTION—INDUSTRY SERIES

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	13 898	62 437	51 774	64 810	69 804	63 360	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alabama	204	988	880	987	1 083	1 001	12	11	10	10	11	12
Alaska	80	320	215	369	423	274	19	18	20	17	15	22
Arizona	125	543	505	542	555	570	15	17	16	18	15	21
Arkansas	105	368	303	413	410	345	18	18	19	18	19	21
California	850	5 346	4 517	5 574	5 886	5 407	6	4	5	4	4	4
Colorado	304	1 298	1 076	1 347	1 409	1 361	10	11	11	11	11	12
Connecticut	303	1 511	1 162	1 516	1 706	1 659	7	6	7	5	5	6
Delaware	31	200	166	214	193	227	11	8	2	10	11	7
District of Columbia	*10	49	91	37	32	35	54	22	12	29	34	31
Florida	617	3 090	2 812	3 138	3 170	3 238	7	6	6	7	7	6
Georgia	300	1 353	1 277	1 388	1 391	1 356	10	8	8	8	9	8
Hawaii	22	222	235	239	204	210	4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Idaho	83	233	195	237	272	228	19	27	28	28	26	29
Illinois	561	2 661	2 054	2 889	3 064	2 635	7	5	5	4	5	5
Indiana	433	1 858	1 534	1 887	2 080	1 929	8	7	7	7	7	8
Iowa	111	494	320	537	590	530	16	16	17	15	16	18
Kansas	81	358	310	375	366	381	15	17	16	15	14	22
Kentucky	248	902	728	999	986	895	9	9	10	9	9	9
Louisiana	81	464	440	481	478	457	22	17	16	18	17	20
Maine	227	935	540	1 037	1 224	937	12	12	15	12	12	12
Maryland	358	2 108	1 714	2 136	2 298	2 285	9	7	7	6	7	8
Massachusetts	454	1 864	1 371	1 906	2 112	2 068	8	8	9	8	8	8
Michigan	619	2 491	1 676	2 844	2 974	2 468	6	5	7	5	5	5
Minnesota	296	1 309	880	1 481	1 596	1 277	9	8	12	8	8	9
Mississippi	103	333	316	362	349	304	20	21	25	22	20	19
Missouri	307	1 310	1 143	1 329	1 479	1 287	9	9	10	9	9	9
Montana	69	142	116	133	155	162	14	18	22	18	19	18
Nebraska	85	452	382	493	483	453	18	11	15	12	10	12
Nevada	92	713	628	694	805	723	12	12	12	11	13	15
New Hampshire	170	493	399	550	572	450	13	13	16	12	13	13
New Jersey	463	1 773	1 464	1 801	1 919	1 908	7	6	7	6	6	7
New Mexico	60	420	353	456	453	420	18	27	21	28	28	27
New York	884	3 646	2 685	3 761	4 334	3 804	6	5	5	4	5	5
North Carolina	379	1 839	1 893	1 787	1 934	1 739	9	7	11	6	7	7
North Dakota	34	96	66	103	117	99	32	24	25	24	23	24
Ohio	798	3 166	2 673	3 258	3 631	3 101	6	5	6	5	5	5
Oklahoma	64	304	294	302	316	305	18	17	17	16	17	18
Oregon	261	864	772	904	955	824	10	9	9	9	9	9
Pennsylvania	916	3 976	3 441	4 139	4 420	3 904	5	4	5	4	4	4
Rhode Island	99	236	185	234	266	260	11	8	9	8	7	7
South Carolina	218	938	832	984	1 003	932	12	8	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	35	152	(S)	162	178	160	23	20	(S)	21	19	21
Tennessee	247	1 006	913	1 071	1 044	997	11	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	464	2 294	2 175	2 221	2 466	2 314	8	8	8	8	8	8
Utah	86	447	406	470	490	422	19	16	19	16	15	15
Vermont	194	583	362	581	778	612	10	14	17	16	14	16
Virginia	318	1 838	1 652	1 829	2 002	1 870	9	6	6	6	6	6
Washington	469	2 056	1 860	2 020	2 269	2 075	8	6	6	6	6	7
West Virginia	153	457	362	482	478	506	14	16	16	19	17	16
Wisconsin	389	1 813	1 217	1 968	2 257	1 808	8	8	11	9	7	8
Wyoming	42	*129	80	*142	*149	*147	27	41	37	44	43	41

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	6 869 692	13 866	6 654 894	822	214 798	8 244 398	-16.7	1	1	2
Alabama	91 376	(S)	(D)	(S)	(D)	80 188	14.0	14	(D)	(D)
Alaska	66 622	80	66 622	-	-	31 159	113.8	21	21	-
Arizona	47 907	125	(D)	1	(D)	68 537	-30.1	11	(D)	(D)
Arkansas	34 318	(S)	33 916	(S)	402	38 898	-11.8	17	18	33
California	766 633	850	761 750	*12	4 884	1 203 258	-36.3	3	3	(Z)
Colorado	120 208	304	120 138	(S)	(S)	95 066	26.4	9	9	(S)
Connecticut	219 487	303	202 880	19	16 607	244 545	-10.2	6	6	1
Delaware	29 238	(S)	25 445	*9	3 793	56 534	-48.3	10	11	21
District of Columbia	22 707	(S)	8 989	25	13 718	13 885	63.5	6	12	7
Florida	314 833	617	303 669	*22	11 163	405 148	-22.3	6	6	6
Georgia	132 867	300	126 074	*18	6 794	123 262	7.8	7	7	5
Hawaii	46 452	22	42 619	*5	3 834	*29 872	55.5	2	(Z)	20
Idaho	23 073	83	21 552	*15	1 521	5 311	334.4	23	24	16
Illinois	339 032	561	334 710	*22	4 322	355 436	-4.6	4	4	27
Indiana	200 407	425	195 185	32	5 222	154 456	29.8	6	6	28
Iowa	61 707	111	55 670	22	6 037	29 375	110.1	15	16	8
Kansas	38 662	81	32 997	*14	5 665	65 338	-40.8	11	13	10
Kentucky	93 895	248	85 850	27	8 045	81 060	15.8	6	6	15
Louisiana	34 766	81	34 766	-	-	35 646	-2.5	14	14	-
Maine	81 789	227	79 692	*14	2 097	92 167	-11.3	11	12	12
Maryland	188 682	358	176 689	45	11 994	250 979	-24.8	7	7	4
Massachusetts	218 050	453	214 304	16	3 745	416 789	-47.7	7	7	6
Michigan	293 515	619	290 719	*14	*2 796	301 088	-2.5	6	6	59
Minnesota	169 466	296	168 096	*26	1 370	167 133	1.4	6	6	36
Mississippi	26 586	(S)	25 588	*7	(S)	30 894	-13.9	17	17	(S)
Missouri	124 491	302	118 799	30	5 692	162 175	-23.2	8	9	11
Montana	14 341	69	14 218	(S)	(S)	16 564	-13.4	14	14	(S)
Nebraska	41 170	85	40 466	*7	*704	19 094	115.6	13	13	51
Nevada	78 743	92	(D)	3	(D)	86 898	-9.4	10	(D)	(D)
New Hampshire	53 752	169	49 198	29	4 554	150 087	-64.2	11	12	5
New Jersey	196 919	463	185 705	37	11 214	449 510	-56.2	6	6	10
New Mexico	31 521	(S)	29 938	(S)	*1 583	11 361	177.4	17	18	74
New York	453 248	884	447 761	41	5 488	608 608	-25.5	4	4	18
North Carolina	150 320	379	147 001	9	3 319	159 454	-5.7	6	7	17
North Dakota	10 118	34	8 196	*6	1 922	26 702	-62.1	25	30	35
Ohio	335 872	798	331 177	35	4 695	359 869	-6.7	4	4	4
Oklahoma	33 068	(S)	(D)	1	(D)	28 519	16.0	17	(D)	(D)
Oregon	93 694	261	93 193	*5	*501	57 912	61.8	8	8	55
Pennsylvania	408 519	916	393 403	36	15 115	490 955	-16.8	3	3	4
Rhode Island	23 496	99	21 114	6	2 381	41 122	-42.9	9	10	(Z)
South Carolina	89 098	(S)	86 301	7	2 798	61 392	45.1	8	8	7
South Dakota	15 305	(S)	14 395	5	911	11 912	28.5	16	17	39
Tennessee	79 685	247	75 048	29	4 637	118 543	-32.8	10	11	16
Texas	228 696	456	(D)	1	(D)	264 014	-13.4	6	(D)	(D)
Utah	41 409	(S)	41 409	-	-	43 976	-5.8	14	14	-
Vermont	52 025	194	(D)	2	(D)	63 691	-18.3	15	(D)	(D)
Virginia	183 397	310	174 485	43	8 912	276 642	-33.7	6	6	15
Washington	220 038	469	218 672	*15	1 366	154 919	42.0	5	5	13
West Virginia	40 865	(S)	37 831	*14	3 034	33 627	21.5	12	13	27
Wisconsin	197 271	389	190 201	26	7 070	145 763	35.3	6	6	15
Wyoming	10 353	42	10 004	*26	*349	25 041	-58.7	37	39	52

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	7 054 018	8 452 371	1	1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS				
Excavating, earthmoving, and land clearing contractor, not connected with buildings	581 969	154 271	2	5
Heavy construction contractor	130 390	287 849	5	4
Highway and street general contractor	141 786	155 148	2	4
Paving contractor	75 341	59 508	9	7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS				
Excavating, earth and land clearing contractor, connected with buildings	4 910 658	4 811 468	1	1
Foundation contractor, digging of	585 189	1 344 168	3	2
Subdividing and preparing land owned by others contractor	100 634	649 636	10	4
Wrecking and demolition contractor, buildings and other structures	62 256	(NA)	4	(NA)
Other construction activities	238 488	550 685	5	(NA)
OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES				
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others	42 631	70 652	8	4
Transportation of goods for others	54 978	(NA)	7	(NA)
Other business activities	83 220	67 412	6	4
Kind of business activity, n.s.k.	46 478	301 274	19	4

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**	5.5	7.1	1
Number of construction workers.....	4.5	5.9	1
Number of all other employees	1.1	1.2	2
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 130.7	153.5	1
Payroll, construction workers.....	do-- 100.8	119.0	1
Payroll, other employees	do-- 29.9	34.4	2
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 507.6	629.7	1
Value of construction work	do-- 494.3	614.2	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	do-- 142.0	148.4	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	do-- 53.3	56.1	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	do-- 21.9	34.2	3
Capital expenditures, other than land	do-- 23.8	35.3	4
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do-- 264.7	249.6	2
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 23.6	21.6	1
Dollar value of business done.....	do-- 91.5	88.7	1
Value added††	do-- 56.3	59.9	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER			
Payroll, construction workers.....	\$1,000 22.4	20.2	1
Value of construction work	do-- 110.0	104.1	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE			
Payroll, other employees	\$1,000 28.3	28.7	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK			
Payroll, all employees .....	.264	.250	(Z)
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.287	.242	1
Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others .....	.108	.091	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	.574	.519	2
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	.044	.056	2

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

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

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar value of construction work				
				Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted out to others	Value of construction work sub-contracted in from others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
United States	5.5	23.6	110.0	.264	.287	.108	.574	.044
Alabama	6.0	16.9	94.1	.223	.322	.130	(S)	(S)
Alaska	4.9	28.4	208.2	.168	.351	.047	.645	*.031
Arizona	5.3	21.2	84.9	.307	.200	.069	.757	.033
Arkansas	4.3	16.1	93.8	.211	.235	.074	*.553	*.051
California	7.8	29.2	143.2	.253	.285	.132	.559	.096
Colorado	5.2	22.7	95.8	.288	.250	.076	.787	.043
Connecticut	6.3	29.6	136.3	.273	.290	.101	.601	.046
Delaware	7.6	26.6	133.4	.236	.355	.144	.582	.139
District of Columbia	6.0	34.5	206.0	.205	.243	.119	.992	.036
Florida	6.2	21.0	99.1	.261	.328	.121	.594	.041
Georgia	5.4	21.5	95.7	.267	.279	.119	.499	.030
Hawaii	12.5	36.3	192.0	.229	.289	.151	.353	.031
Idaho	3.3	16.8	94.2	.208	.162	*.119	.812	.025
Illinois	6.0	30.8	137.9	.281	.258	.122	.575	.033
Indiana	5.5	22.3	108.6	.263	.308	.077	.518	.027
Iowa	5.4	20.9	117.3	.217	.274	.058	.446	(S)
Kansas	5.4	24.8	101.2	.297	.255	.109	.560	.019
Kentucky	4.4	18.7	100.4	.224	.282	.100	.539	.077
Louisiana	7.0	15.7	75.0	.255	.320	.081	.554	.055
Maine	5.2	20.1	93.2	.273	.373	.051	.254	.031
Maryland	7.3	24.1	93.7	.317	.262	.107	.657	.055
Massachusetts	5.3	26.5	123.2	.275	.269	.120	.437	.029
Michigan	5.1	26.4	119.2	.279	.305	.109	.507	.038
Minnesota	5.6	27.8	134.0	.263	.272	.129	.526	.035
Mississippi	3.9	19.5	77.2	.305	.337	.077	.641	.044
Missouri	5.3	21.6	97.3	.275	.254	.110	.845	.043
Montana	2.8	17.4	100.1	.234	.334	.062	.391	.055
Nebraska	6.4	24.2	93.3	.309	.238	.062	.626	.039
Nevada	9.3	23.9	109.3	.262	.247	.163	.819	.050
New Hampshire	3.6	20.6	102.0	.248	.342	.094	.339	.032
New Jersey	4.8	27.0	111.8	.302	.264	.105	.557	.038
New Mexico	8.2	15.8	71.3	.260	.325	(S)	*.309	*.030
New York	5.2	26.3	123.7	.270	.280	.112	.509	.034
North Carolina	5.9	18.5	82.0	.273	.260	.120	.633	.030
North Dakota	3.5	16.8	88.1	.235	.235	*.018	*.142	*.013
Ohio	4.9	22.5	105.9	.264	.299	.103	.601	.038
Oklahoma	5.8	19.3	133.2	.176	(S)	.186	.557	.062
Oregon	4.1	22.1	109.2	.254	.298	.076	.546	.041
Pennsylvania	5.3	22.7	104.0	.266	.299	.103	.553	.034
Rhode Island	3.1	20.3	100.3	.266	.281	.067	.412	.027
South Carolina	5.4	18.3	97.6	.234	.312	.112	.575	.032
South Dakota	5.4	22.7	96.1	.292	.271	*.158	.774	(S)
Tennessee	4.8	16.4	75.5	.258	.290	.070	.567	.038
Texas	6.0	19.6	97.0	.245	.294	.110	.686	.039
Utah	6.2	20.2	92.6	.259	.183	.059	.882	.033
Vermont	3.7	19.2	87.3	.271	.293	.034	.185	.024
Virginia	7.0	20.5	97.0	.255	.315	.167	.565	.036
Washington	5.3	24.2	107.8	.271	.324	.061	.719	.045
West Virginia	3.5	16.3	86.6	.224	.238	.055	(S)	.014
Wisconsin	5.8	23.2	105.9	.272	.293	.102	.639	.044
Wyoming	3.5	17.0	78.5	.248	.240	*.082	.432	.022

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.