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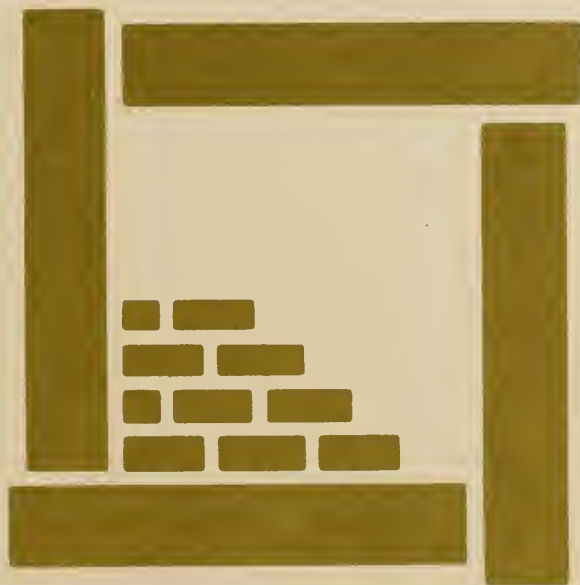
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Highway and Street Construction Contractors

Industry 1611



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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-6
INDUSTRY SERIES

Highway and Street Construction Contractors

Industry 1611

Issued October 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
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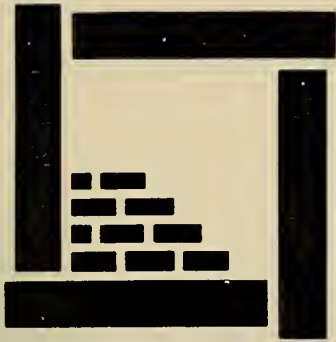
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FINAL REPORT
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1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
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CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ 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.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others 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.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. 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 receipts to total business receipts 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, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. 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 structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

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 which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to 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 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms 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 them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm 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 firm. 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 firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms 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 firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

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

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: 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.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 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.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

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 estimates 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.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms 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 firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms 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. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—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 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

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 in Washington, D.C.

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 the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-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 1982 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. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

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

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts 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 (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction 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 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 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, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 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, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

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. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ≠ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (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 standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

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

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.

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Highway and Street Construction Contractors

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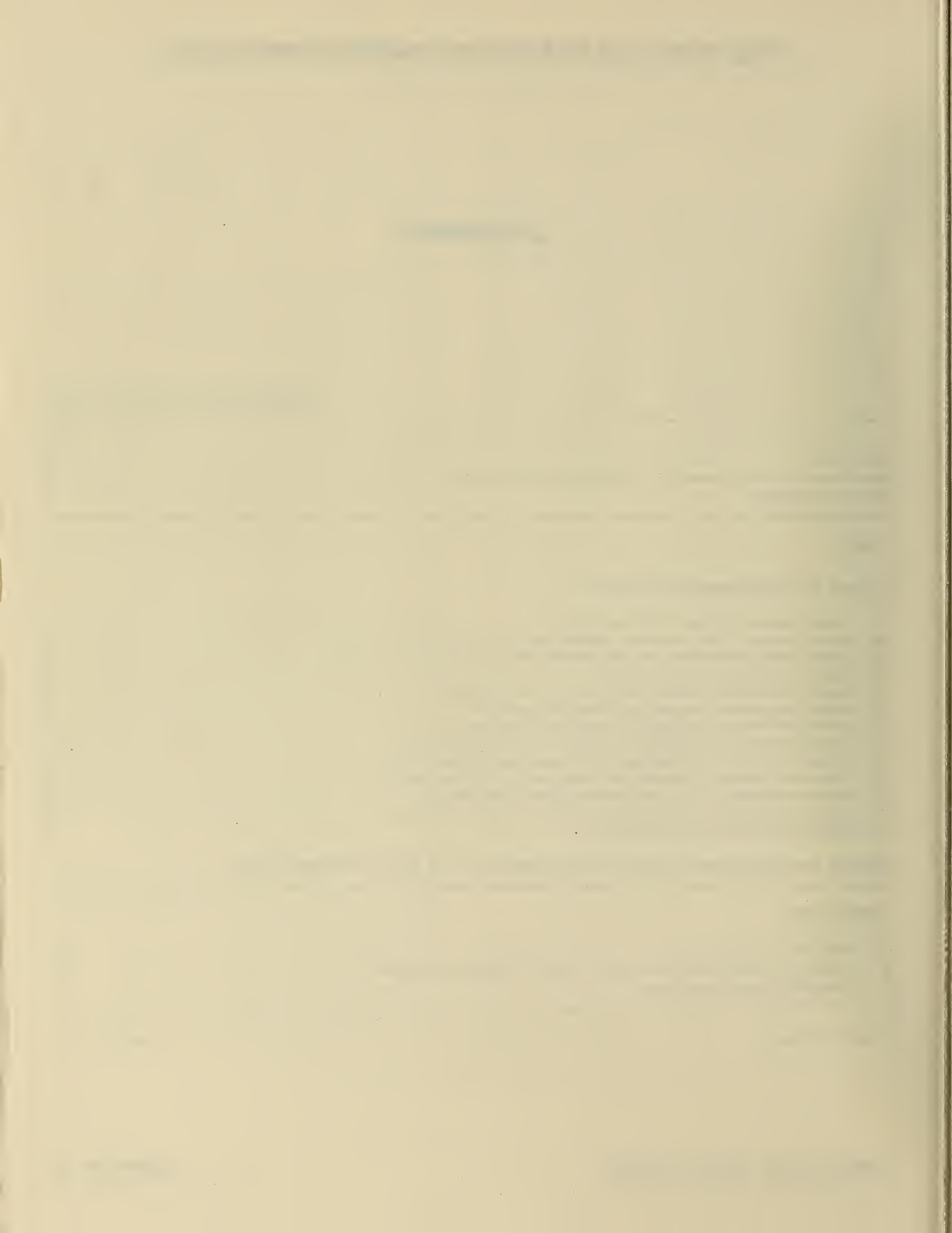
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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of roads, streets, alleys, sidewalks, guardrails, parkways, parking areas, airports, and athletic fields. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 10,111 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$19.0 billion, of which \$18.2 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$3.2 billion, leaving net construction receipts of about \$15.0 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$8.6 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$6.3 billion for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$927 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 39 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 93 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 21 percent from 1977 to a total of 213 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$4.0 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 51.4 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 103 million hours.

Payments of \$770 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 5,902 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

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

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
		A	B	C	D			
United States	10 111	212 610	180 303	3 989 211	3 138 381	318 633	18 157 364	14 987 471
Alabama	138	2 907	2 482	40 665	30 543	4 345	227 213	182 349
Alaska	77	2 298	1 938	65 363	55 271	3 382	243 896	205 822
Arizona	136	3 966	3 080	75 523	55 400	5 116	393 847	295 979
Arkansas	117	1 719	1 447	23 121	18 061	2 453	103 097	89 966
California	874	12 958	10 593	316 974	242 755	15 359	1 566 812	1 233 752
Colorado	169	4 742	3 999	99 803	80 783	7 047	402 578	341 950
Connecticut	154	3 214	2 714	72 036	58 414	5 126	259 879	204 790
Delaware	40	1 078	872	20 850	15 824	1 595	92 006	77 871
District of Columbia	7	350	286	7 673	5 383	520	27 226	21 075
Florida	442	11 806	10 085	181 172	139 644	20 612	874 425	687 197
Georgia	261	6 615	5 907	92 604	74 975	10 774	498 107	408 283
Hawaii	33	983	780	23 992	17 916	1 182	107 855	81 691
Idaho	74	1 205	1 023	21 438	17 574	1 546	92 329	78 192
Illinois	438	9 710	8 077	224 990	175 879	13 087	891 452	726 261
Indiana	191	3 512	2 769	71 544	52 999	4 576	294 168	254 430
Iowa	172	4 022	3 358	79 163	59 077	5 483	315 242	272 930
Kansas	121	2 925	2 437	54 725	41 570	4 419	278 214	249 440
Kentucky	175	4 268	3 735	72 175	56 679	6 353	325 350	284 434
Louisiana	165	9 935	8 783	142 908	109 773	12 088	637 067	568 113
Maine	46	990	844	14 821	11 309	1 639	57 041	50 762
Maryland	167	5 316	4 523	105 574	81 014	8 373	405 750	333 384
Massachusetts	216	3 024	2 549	60 435	49 593	4 331	254 941	203 340
Michigan	345	5 133	4 363	112 840	93 156	8 094	465 187	373 891
Minnesota	318	5 628	4 689	122 477	96 631	8 378	559 131	446 804
Mississippi	95	2 723	2 379	39 545	30 061	5 091	197 021	162 795
Missouri	226	3 583	2 987	73 538	57 559	4 947	326 707	261 975
Montana	83	1 523	1 310	30 423	25 431	1 976	140 773	122 326
Nebraska	89	1 580	1 345	26 689	21 452	2 439	108 698	96 578
Nevada	62	1 535	1 360	41 305	36 019	2 353	175 061	131 035
New Hampshire	47	1 386	1 120	25 421	18 771	2 266	118 587	110 458
New Jersey	324	4 575	3 807	85 539	67 659	5 861	381 346	317 344
New Mexico	84	2 277	2 004	37 913	31 313	3 603	177 444	155 131
New York	526	8 717	7 294	179 119	139 005	12 124	865 464	709 213
North Carolina	219	6 882	6 071	81 020	64 691	11 275	437 300	338 718
North Dakota	76	1 351	1 203	27 277	23 207	2 386	134 871	121 931
Ohio	416	6 786	5 539	154 216	118 845	9 341	683 065	573 905
Oklahoma	152	3 142	2 702	50 096	40 087	5 023	258 753	234 159
Oregon	271	2 386	1 854	46 910	36 933	2 811	226 090	184 687
Pennsylvania	446	9 251	7 769	188 387	149 185	13 754	835 064	676 015
Rhode Island	44	582	491	7 953	6 783	949	49 470	45 377
South Carolina	129	2 617	2 241	36 947	27 906	4 967	194 549	163 187
South Dakota	85	866	773	13 683	10 977	1 398	62 718	52 284
Tennessee	225	4 465	3 872	64 586	49 743	7 360	344 259	277 508
Texas	647	20 287	17 841	323 587	260 143	36 235	1 589 203	1 346 654
Utah	72	2 070	1 850	45 762	39 722	3 367	169 743	141 563
Vermont	27	191	162	3 042	2 269	312	12 494	10 244
Virginia	248	5 066	4 261	77 010	58 500	8 195	355 852	299 483
Washington	265	4 212	3 475	100 252	81 304	5 259	389 952	327 581
West Virginia	68	1 649	1 404	32 077	25 759	2 692	133 548	114 957
Wisconsin	252	2 821	2 344	61 134	48 861	4 020	297 066	235 780
Wyoming	50	1 775	1 504	32 927	25 962	2 730	119 433	103 889

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††	B	H	M	
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q				
8 633 319	7 231 960	3 169 893	621 502	645 538	8 892 819	267 917	15 021 207	7 641 218	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
108 194	87 166	44 864	4 339	9 819	136 824	6 565	328 449	168 530	4	3	1	Ala.
144 999	66 531	38 073	9 942	13 177	103 450	2 420	196 651	114 760	2	2	3	Alaska
101 789	202 629	97 867	11 547	11 273	136 752	2 687	237 054	117 424	2	1	1	Anz.
51 726	45 425	13 131	2 878	4 253	82 998	2 373	103 547	47 427	6	6	17	Ark.
780 500	522 828	333 059	88 540	33 721	595 556	14 183	1 083 383	558 177	1	1	1	Calif.
207 518	150 304	60 628	15 044	21 727	211 242	3 988	236 418	141 722	1	1	1	Colo.
164 810	(D)	55 089	8 538	6 139	121 831	3 471	224 293	110 623	2	2	4	Conn.
61 327	(D)	14 135	2 756	3 467	52 803	949	41 083	22 233	5	4	6	Del.
15 017	6 203	6 151	2 336	807	7 765	649	26 582	12 016	(W)	(W)	(W)	D.C.
407 518	342 245	187 228	31 018	36 627	456 875	12 376	597 128	266 601	1	1	2	Fla.
218 026	212 374	89 824	9 497	14 541	229 590	8 725	442 664	214 370	2	1	(W)	Ga.
51 037	36 341	26 164	2 680	2 955	42 351	1 352	86 330	41 092	3	4	1	Hawaii
52 206	33 299	14 137	5 795	4 478	64 994	1 735	97 981	58 543	8	3	1	Idaho
388 370	370 964	165 191	26 153	22 984	412 842	13 060	832 127	427 703	1	1	1	Ill.
133 845	135 668	39 738	4 259	6 338	142 075	5 206	295 144	148 609	2	1	1	Ind.
153 326	128 950	42 312	7 038	14 677	232 463	4 396	318 184	149 016	3	2	5	Iowa
162 938	101 237	28 774	5 217	12 925	150 140	4 016	197 459	101 065	2	1	1	Kans.
152 935	150 061	40 925	13 838	12 657	183 185	4 873	283 936	141 814	2	1	1	Ky.
269 947	309 277	68 953	9 573	28 183	328 718	9 665	483 869	215 880	1	1	1	La.
30 886	28 081	6 279	2 266	2 048	41 709	1 582	58 881	37 853	5	6	7	Maine
236 144	134 380	72 365	15 753	18 411	195 471	6 290	301 669	171 393	2	1	1	Md.
134 716	86 013	51 601	12 156	14 514	130 025	3 697	206 145	116 173	5	3	5	Mass.
231 172	157 438	91 286	11 133	14 544	251 563	8 303	599 373	292 715	2	1	2	Mich.
221 231	241 349	112 327	19 359	17 135	268 915	6 337	395 712	205 612	3	2	2	Minn.
96 630	74 396	34 226	5 267	10 370	96 919	3 593	173 660	91 537	2	2	2	Miss.
144 531	128 344	64 732	4 644	13 822	177 510	5 456	341 650	180 272	3	3	2	Mo.
86 011	39 842	18 447	3 676	5 016	96 573	2 341	126 813	74 704	5	4	5	Mont.
51 265	51 055	12 120	3 335	4 251	85 334	3 121	184 562	100 864	5	3	3	Nebr.
76 472	58 098	44 026	7 998	4 967	115 806	1 230	81 253	44 740	3	2	3	Nev.
68 279	49 091	8 129	2 919	5 639	66 074	1 659	81 292	41 291	3	1	1	N.H.
157 508	175 857	64 002	8 518	9 809	145 250	5 305	296 299	155 320	3	3	5	N.J.
93 515	66 241	22 313	6 600	9 528	99 932	2 858	133 046	84 964	5	3	(W)	N. Mex.
412 656	325 035	156 251	36 238	26 268	282 294	9 727	568 818	307 229	2	1	3	N.Y.
161 671	193 138	98 581	12 419	11 539	228 816	9 868	456 508	196 617	2	2	2	N.C.
73 610	51 985	12 940	3 907	6 331	84 778	1 723	104 993	52 191	5	3	1	N. Dak.
295 860	303 784	109 160	13 350	15 430	266 276	8 896	615 924	282 818	2	1	2	Ohio
125 878	116 482	24 594	10 022	9 566	133 458	2 979	159 692	67 539	4	3	3	Okla.
120 155	75 369	41 423	9 265	7 842	128 067	3 713	211 914	127 015	5	5	3	Oreg.
450 754	303 940	159 049	29 428	36 331	378 314	11 361	575 350	335 826	1	1	(W)	Pa.
24 359	22 532	4 093	2 571	1 209	22 533	921	37 570	23 197	7	4	5	R.I.
99 286	72 057	31 362	3 570	11 267	102 378	4 816	179 929	78 358	3	3	1	S.C.
35 700	16 976	10 434	978	2 122	49 169	1 301	75 903	39 744	8	6	4	S. Dak.
133 763	159 637	66 751	6 546	11 897	164 453	7 522	379 683	155 850	3	2	1	Tenn.
691 705	704 481	242 549	76 806	51 647	662 976	22 183	1 035 215	493 303	1	(W)	1	Tex.
94 976	57 921	28 180	5 861	12 536	110 695	2 258	120 262	64 870	3	2	(W)	Utah
6 467	(D)	2 250	809	1 098	9 476	395	19 855	11 422	10	7	4	Vt.
174 429	149 570	56 368	9 037	11 798	197 357	10 036	446 955	226 701	2	2	1	Va.
205 761	131 118	62 371	12 980	14 763	258 236	7 192	416 332	229 345	4	1	2	Wash.
74 108	47 887	18 591	4 629	3 129	95 379	2 311	124 887	82 494	4	3	(W)	W. Va.
131 692	110 136	61 286	9 611	11 386	162 014	4 052	261 201	128 831	3	2	1	Wis.
66 086	47 951	15 544	8 846	8 561	92 599	2 204	137 791	82 837	3	3	6	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

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

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	10 111	11 748	9 232	8 829	1	2	2	3
Number of establishments in business at end of year	9 855	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	2 077	4 341	3 839	4 551	4	4	5	5
All employees**	212 610	267 917	278 107	255 777	(W)	(W)	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	123 961	158 199	170 179	152 929	(W)	(W)	1	1
May	189 782	250 034	249 922	230 307	(W)	(W)	1	1
August	219 168	280 744	304 361	287 691	(W)	(W)	1	1
November	184 490	241 713	247 758	234 597	(W)	(W)	1	1
Average	180 303	232 810	244 292	227 416	(W)	(W)	1	1
Other employees:								
March	32 162	32 875	32 258	27 178	1	1	1	1
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	51 364	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	83 586	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	103 045	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	80 636	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	318 633	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	3 989 211	3 595 809	2 846 063	1 910 994	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	3 138 381	2 927 185	2 364 818	1 616 833	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, other employees	850 829	668 624	481 245	294 088	(W)	(W)	1	1
First quarter payroll, all employees	664 357	546 790	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	770 436	722 131	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	567 356	411 917	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	203 079	310 214	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	19 035 172	15 620 916	11 325 982	7 958 947	(W)	(W)	1	1
Total construction receipts	18 157 364	15 021 207	11 005 402	7 711 858	(W)	(W)	1	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	2 950 376	2 935 619	1 655 752	1 037 253	1	(W)	2	2
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	877 808	599 709	320 580	247 019	(W)	(W)	6	1
Net construction receipts†	14 987 471	12 546 357	8 986 451	6 224 261	(W)	(W)	1	1
Value added††	8 633 319	7 641 218	5 838 317	3 929 002	(W)	(W)	1	1
Selected payments	10 401 853	7 979 699	5 487 665	4 027 975	(W)	(W)	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies ²	6 304 529	4 917 779	3 468 714	2 542 129	(W)	(W)	1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	3 169 893	2 474 851	2 018 951	1 487 495	(W)	(W)	1	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	927 431	587 069	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	82 831	46 713	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	69 188	35 036	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	709 441	438 500	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	65 990	66 867	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	57 917	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	621 502	543 662	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	582 027	519 027	523 288	368 657	1	(W)	1	1
For structures	39 475	24 635	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	873 430	764 247	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	56 235	39 975	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	23 825	14 918	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	793 369	709 354	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	18 157 364	15 021 207	11 005 402	7 711 858	(W)	(W)	1	1
Government owned	12 897 206	10 326 924	8 530 428	8 530 428	(W)	(W)	1	(NA)
Privately owned	5 260 158	4 694 283	2 474 974	(NA)	1	(W)	1	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

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

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	8 646 400	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	645 538	916 252	688 463	436 308	1	1	1	1
New	439 268	717 106	537 150	342 987	1	(W)	1	1
Used	206 270	199 146	151 313	93 321	1	1	3	2
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	399 119	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	8 892 819	6 714 155	4 649 351	(NA)	1	(W)	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	907 659	851 170	525 921	(NA)	1	(W)	2	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	688 635	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	52 535	40 315	29 684	22 859	3	5	5	3
New structures and related facilities	34 248	29 320	20 739	15 066	3	6	3	2
Used structures and related facilities	18 286	10 995	8 945	7 793	2	4	8	4
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	25 251	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	715 919	403 382	234 140	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	45 643	24 402	18 932	(NA)	2	1	3	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	7 957 764	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	593 003	875 938	658 779	413 449	1	1	2	1
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	405 019	687 786	516 411	327 921	1	(W)	1	1
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	93 122	173 294	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	187 983	188 152	142 368	85 528	1	1	3	2
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	373 868	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	8 176 899	6 310 772	4 415 211	(NA)	1	(W)	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	861 815	626 768	506 989	(NA)	1	(W)	2	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

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

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	10 111	1
Total construction receipts	18 157 364	(W)
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	2 212	6
Total construction receipts	8 140 596	(W)
Inventories ¹ :		
End of 1982, total	235 720	1
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	15 009	3
Amount of LIFO reserve	(D)	-
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	220 711	1
End of 1981, total	252 932	1
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	15 965	1
Amount of LIFO reserve	(D)	-
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	236 967	1
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	7 899	1
Total construction receipts	10 016 768	1

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: 1982 and 1977

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								1,000 employees or more
		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	
1982										
Number of establishments	10 111	4 153	2 005	1 605	1 385	529	347	70	12	4
All employees**	212 610	8 779	13 425	21 800	42 113	36 904	51 241	24 195	7 790	6 362
Payroll, all employees	3 989 211	101 000	194 370	360 274	812 664	741 441	1 047 381	490 535	147 498	94 047
Construction worker hours (thousands)	318 633	11 478	16 772	28 288	60 661	57 820	84 249	39 560	12 834	6 966
All business receipts	19 035 172	570 636	855 111	1 689 796	3 788 161	3 626 271	5 160 843	2 252 898	1 091 456	(D)
Total construction receipts	18 157 364	559 562	835 891	1 640 683	3 638 953	3 456 791	4 882 513	2 102 055	712 993	327 922
Net construction receipts†	14 987 471	476 715	736 045	1 391 905	3 040 068	2 878 237	3 934 799	1 682 790	555 687	291 224
Value added††	8 633 319	283 915	445 900	839 301	1 754 120	1 653 625	2 278 929	975 652	228 302	173 574
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	7 231 960	203 873	309 364	601 717	1 435 155	1 394 092	1 934 200	857 981	495 576	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	3 169 893	82 847	99 846	248 777	598 885	578 554	947 714	419 265	157 306	36 696
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	621 502	17 220	29 437	52 702	131 458	129 635	167 598	73 973	19 477	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land	645 538	19 828	28 799	55 366	125 637	112 716	188 142	61 831	17 140	16 078
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	8 892 819	400 894	472 422	889 758	1 795 133	1 562 929	2 208 301	1 149 931	223 658	189 792
1977										
All employees**	267 917	9 378	16 527	26 296	55 177	48 785	48 009	40 177	16 560	7 009
Total construction receipts	15 021 207	367 687	688 216	1 284 447	3 151 473	3 048 435	2 917 777	2 345 768	834 449	382 956
Value added††	7 641 218	190 211	357 882	673 681	1 661 688	1 558 963	1 427 782	1 181 583	417 469	171 960
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	(W)	3	3	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts†	(W)	3	3	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land	1	7	7	5	2	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)

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

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

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

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		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
1982											
Number of establishments	10 111	639	608	963	2 099	1 535	1 306	1 352	722	445	440
All employees**	212 610	696	1 029	2 200	8 239	10 504	15 073	29 120	29 164	32 398	84 185
Payroll, all employees	3 989 211	1 851	6 268	18 925	84 213	131 750	226 333	502 966	569 230	644 741	1 804 932
Construction worker hours (thousands)	318 633	636	1 062	2 471	10 130	12 805	19 141	39 611	44 059	51 879	136 834
All business receipts	19 035 172	7 666	22 719	69 823	346 434	547 639	916 611	2 203 402	2 563 642	3 154 385	9 202 850
Total construction receipts	18 157 364	7 522	22 329	68 611	340 682	535 342	894 678	2 128 817	2 462 626	3 002 853	8 693 902
Net construction receipts†	14 987 471	6 526	20 214	62 478	309 190	479 969	778 350	1 801 871	2 073 599	2 519 382	6 935 890
Value added††	8 633 319	3 711	11 950	38 168	185 304	291 583	477 338	1 075 323	1 199 005	1 436 391	3 914 543
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	7 231 960	2 958	8 653	25 522	129 637	200 682	322 945	801 132	975 610	1 234 523	3 530 294
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	3 189 893	996	2 115	6 132	31 492	55 372	116 328	326 946	389 027	483 471	1 758 012
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	821 502	261	827	1 667	8 785	18 233	31 632	71 224	88 333	111 507	289 029
Capital expenditures, other than land	645 538	155	588	2 098	11 575	19 124	31 264	78 678	88 329	105 444	308 280
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	8 892 819	7 378	21 388	55 757	258 085	358 467	542 244	1 173 504	1 210 250	1 393 469	3 874 297
1977											
All employees**	267 917	(S)	1 959	4 205	12 933	15 995	23 465	41 370	44 021	1122 693	(NA)
Total construction receipts	15 021 207	(S)	32 889	99 171	394 888	607 542	996 010	2 132 832	2 604 501	18 142 386	(NA)
Value added††	7 641 218	(S)	17 257	49 381	214 608	326 411	538 478	1 136 239	1 359 876	13 993 674	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees**	(W)	5	9	6	4	4	4	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts†	(W)	7	7	5	3	4	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land	1	17	16	13	7	9	7	4	(W)	(W)	(W)

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

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

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

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts†	18 157 364	12 322 560	5 834 803	(W)	(W)	1
Building construction	305 398	254 737	50 661	1	1	3
Nonbuilding construction	17 520 916	11 797 897	5 723 018	(W)	(W)	1
Highways, streets, and related facilities	15 200 957	9 899 049	5 301 907	(W)	(W)	1
Parking areas	152 103	109 062	43 041	4	5	3
Recreational facilities	70 319	54 968	15 350	11	13	11
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	632 505	480 447	152 057	(W)	(W)	(W)
Bridges	562 494	427 693	134 801	(W)	(W)	(W)
Elevated highways	54 184	44 829	9 354	(W)	(W)	1
Tunnels	15 826	7 924	7 901	3	4	6
Dam and reservoir construction	69 685	59 519	10 166	1	1	1
Marine construction	75 803	63 936	11 867	(W)	(W)	1
Conservation and development construction	134 975	127 057	7 917	1	1	6
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	573 904	502 343	71 560	(W)	1	1
Sewers, sewer lines, and related facilities	437 910	385 272	52 638	1	1	1
Water mains and related facilities	135 993	117 071	18 921	1	1	1
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	107 338	99 949	7 389	1	1	4
Sewage treatment plants	85 657	80 261	5 395	1	1	5
Water treatment plants	21 681	19 687	1 993	4	4	10
Mass transit construction	62 899	60 404	2 494	(W)	(W)	(W)
Power plants	92 886	68 925	23 961	1	1	(W)
Power plants, nuclear	36 948	18 447	18 501	2	5	(W)
Power plants, except nuclear	55 938	50 477	5 460	(W)	(W)	(W)
Other nonbuilding construction	347 542	260 949	73 543	2	1	10
Construction work, n.s.k.	331 049	269 925	61 124	2	2	4
1977						
Total construction receipts†	15 021 207	11 912 955	3 108 252	(W)	(W)	(W)
Building construction	337 115	284 471	52 644	2	2	6
Nonbuilding construction	14 614 115	11 560 955	3 053 160	1	1	1
Highways, streets, and related facilities	12 898 516	10 033 760	2 864 756	1	1	1
Parking areas	64 061	49 897	14 164	5	5	7
Recreational facilities	72 216	55 267	16 949	5	6	7
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	457 238	400 714	56 524	(W)	(W)	(W)
Dam and reservoir construction	101 051	93 870	7 181	(W)	(W)	1
Conservation and development construction	74 201	63 947	10 254	2	1	5
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	559 500	531 727	27 773	(W)	(W)	1
Other nonbuilding construction	387 332	331 773	55 559	1	1	2
Construction work, n.s.k.	70 011	67 185	2 826	4	4	10

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts 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 construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
				A	E						
All establishments	10 111	212 610	3 989 211	18 157 364	14 982 707	14 987 471	8 633 319	3 169 893	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments specializing less than 51 percent	568	17 677	350 935	1 487 555	(NA)	1 180 260	788 801	307 295	1	1	1
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	9 543	194 933	3 638 275	16 669 808	14 982 707	13 807 210	7 844 517	2 862 598	(W)	(W)	(W)
HIGHWAYS, STREETS, AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type	8 553	188 358	3 533 681	16 226 874	14 576 762	13 443 065	7 614 652	2 783 809	(W)	(W)	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	6 787	111 998	1 983 240	9 418 359	9 418 359	7 886 387	4 500 097	1 531 971	1	(W)	1
90 to 99 percent specialization	467	18 432	355 257	1 644 721	1 534 920	1 378 129	802 388	266 592	1	1	1
80 to 89 percent specialization	431	16 591	298 074	1 318 144	1 095 048	1 123 097	594 046	195 047	1	1	1
70 to 79 percent specialization	416	16 767	341 534	1 442 897	1 065 715	1 170 896	652 021	272 001	1	1	1
60 to 69 percent specialization	336	17 317	382 264	1 625 500	1 036 601	1 298 419	762 262	327 081	1	1	1
51 to 59 percent specialization	115	7 251	173 310	777 251	426 118	586 135	303 837	191 115	1	1	(W)
PARKING AREAS											
All establishments specializing in type	97	774	13 447	61 900	57 370	55 674	33 349	6 226	10	7	10
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	83	482	6 772	32 703	32 703	29 057	16 354	3 646	15	10	9
90 to 99 percent specialization	*7	166	(D)	20 311	18 732	19 021	11 701	*1 290	19	16	42
80 to 89 percent specialization	3	(S)	*138	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent specialization	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
60 to 69 percent specialization	3	83	1 261	5 235	3 275	4 129	(D)	1 106	(W)	(W)	(W)
51 to 59 percent specialization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
				A	B	C	D
United States	10 111	180 303	318 633	123 961	51 364	189 782	83 588
Alabama	138	2 482	4 345	2 076	805	2 470	1 114
Alaska	77	1 938	3 382	1 390	671	1 981	843
Arizona	136	3 080	5 116	2 693	1 143	3 593	1 524
Arkansas	117	1 447	2 453	1 057	374	1 498	631
California	874	10 593	15 359	8 247	2 817	11 045	4 000
Colorado	169	3 999	7 047	2 792	1 129	4 217	1 845
Connecticut	154	2 714	5 126	1 472	612	2 786	1 275
Delaware	40	872	1 595	541	210	937	436
District of Columbia	7	286	520	200	58	322	154
Florida	442	10 085	20 612	9 337	4 650	10 315	5 397
Georgia	261	5 907	10 774	5 140	2 067	5 920	2 760
Hawaii	33	780	1 182	776	294	846	335
Idaho	74	1 023	1 546	651	211	1 143	424
Illinois	438	8 077	13 087	2 722	1 001	8 705	3 443
Indiana	191	2 769	4 576	1 154	459	2 960	1 207
Iowa	172	3 358	5 483	1 457	439	3 371	1 293
Kansas	121	2 437	4 419	1 798	750	2 709	1 174
Kentucky	175	3 735	6 353	2 611	925	3 999	1 731
Louisiana	165	8 783	12 088	7 818	2 619	8 956	3 146
Maine	46	844	1 639	419	195	953	453
Maryland	167	4 523	8 373	2 899	1 207	5 034	2 348
Massachusetts	216	2 549	4 331	1 200	454	2 898	1 202
Michigan	345	4 363	8 094	1 739	911	4 811	2 090
Minnesota	318	4 689	8 378	1 455	628	4 594	1 998
Mississippi	95	2 379	5 091	1 891	933	2 450	1 377
Missouri	226	2 987	4 947	1 790	628	3 216	1 298
Montana	83	1 310	1 976	806	286	1 326	493
Nebraska	89	1 345	2 439	665	244	1 390	601
Nevada	62	1 360	2 353	1 185	482	1 444	644
New Hampshire	47	1 120	2 266	347	168	1 201	603
New Jersey	324	3 807	5 861	2 375	868	4 132	1 616
New Mexico	84	2 004	3 603	1 704	760	2 022	901
New York	526	7 294	12 124	3 809	1 480	8 193	3 349
North Carolina	219	6 071	11 275	5 412	2 196	6 250	2 933
North Dakota	76	1 203	2 386	602	249	1 137	554
Ohio	416	5 539	9 341	2 371	962	6 324	2 605
Oklahoma	152	2 702	5 023	2 485	1 046	2 689	1 270
Oregon	271	1 854	2 811	1 205	431	1 849	708
Pennsylvania	446	7 769	13 754	4 251	1 615	8 851	3 784
Rhode Island	44	491	949	293	118	508	261
South Carolina	129	2 241	4 967	1 906	975	2 311	1 310
South Dakota	85	773	1 398	372	169	845	384
Tennessee	225	3 872	7 360	2 863	1 210	3 974	1 976
Texas	647	17 841	36 235	16 774	8 224	17 659	8 953
Utah	72	1 850	3 367	1 129	492	1 984	927
Vermont	27	162	312	90	34	165	78
Virginia	248	4 261	8 195	2 843	1 143	4 743	2 336
Washington	265	3 475	5 259	2 518	894	3 484	1 381
West Virginia	68	1 404	2 692	929	408	1 421	683
Wisconsin	252	2 344	4 020	703	267	2 650	1 000
Wyoming	50	1 504	2 730	990	431	1 493	712

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

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
219 168	103 045	184 490	80 636	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
2 692	1 250	2 651	1 174	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
3 456	1 484	902	383	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	4
3 182	1 320	2 821	1 128	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
1 617	796	1 562	650	6	5	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
12 248	4 782	10 573	3 759	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
5 107	2 305	3 855	1 766	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
3 498	1 890	3 045	1 349	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
1 012	497	991	451	5	6	7	9	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
332	165	288	142	(W)	(W)	(W)	2	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	D.C.
10 286	5 239	10 219	5 323	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fla.
6 481	3 137	6 019	2 809	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
747	294	725	258	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	5
1 316	551	968	358	8	7	10	17	13	9	6	4	4	7	Hawaii
11 959	5 108	9 026	3 533	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
3 740	1 687	3 127	1 221	2	2	5	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	Ill.
4 912	2 281	3 630	1 468	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	4	1	4	4
2 820	1 347	2 370	1 146	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	3	2	2	Iowa
4 255	2 018	3 999	1 677	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	Kans.
9 453	3 350	8 822	2 971	1	1	1	1	(W)	1	1	1	1	1	Ky.
1 078	569	902	421	5	4	5	6	4	5	4	4	5	5	La.
5 247	2 565	4 857	2 252	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
3 264	1 465	2 797	1 208	5	4	7	7	5	5	5	5	6	5	Md.
6 040	3 014	4 744	2 078	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Mass.
7 622	3 693	4 927	2 058	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	Mich.
2 759	1 540	2 382	1 240	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	Minn.
3 666	1 722	3 204	1 297	3	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	Miss.
1 821	733	1 278	463	5	4	4	5	6	7	5	4	5	5	Mo.
1 804	926	1 448	667	5	4	4	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	Mont.
1 469	682	1 307	544	3	3	4	5	2	3	2	3	3	3	Neb.
1 541	889	1 381	604	3	2	7	9	3	3	2	2	2	3	Nev.
4 449	1 764	4 147	1 611	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	N.H.
2 078	952	2 192	988	4	5	4	6	3	5	4	4	5	5	N.J.
9 304	4 152	7 631	3 141	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N. Mex.
6 430	3 202	6 146	2 942	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N.Y.
1 737	972	1 293	611	5	4	10	9	6	5	4	4	4	5	N.C.
7 603	3 481	5 545	2 290	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2 924	1 470	2 637	1 235	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	Ohio
2 489	1 041	1 738	630	5	5	5	7	6	7	6	6	5	7	Okla.
10 159	4 889	7 629	3 465	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	Oreg.
567	281	563	287	6	5	8	9	7	8	5	5	5	6	Pa.
2 425	1 414	2 261	1 266	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	R.I.
1 088	516	774	328	8	7	8	9	13	14	7	8	10	9	S.C.
4 435	2 230	4 131	1 942	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	S. Dak.
18 716	10 108	17 996	8 948	1	(W)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tenn.
2 451	1 135	1 831	812	3	2	1	2	2	2	4	3	4	4	Tex.
227	124	155	74	10	8	15	21	10	9	9	7	13	13	Utah
5 119	2 667	4 293	2 046	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	Vt.
4 684	1 811	3 132	1 172	4	1	3	3	2	3	2	8	2	3	Va.
1 644	840	1 604	760	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	5	4	5	Wash.
3 499	1 715	2 455	1 036	3	3	3	6	8	4	4	3	3	3	W. Va.
2 009	955	1 508	630	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	5	5	Wis.
														Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

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

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/1977 (col A-F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for 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	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
	A	B	C	D	E			F	G	A
United States	18 157 364	9 897	15 987 806	2 124	2 169 557	15 021 207	20.9	(W)	(W)	(W)
Alabama	251 984	136	185 185	66	66 799	316 360	-20.3	3	4	(W)
Alaska	298 744	77	243 896	37	54 848	222 209	34.4	2	2	1
Arizona	380 891	130	324 049	40	56 842	255 996	48.8	2	2	1
Arkansas	130 677	115	97 582	49	33 094	137 320	-4.8	5	7	5
California	1 489 829	864	1 462 616	39	27 212	1 035 974	43.8	1	1	2
Colorado	350 606	158	306 481	37	44 125	245 462	42.8	1	1	3
Connecticut	177 587	152	171 962	22	5 625	141 792	25.2	3	3	18
Delaware	86 344	40	79 305	20	7 038	41 107	110.0	4	4	3
District of Columbia	(D)	4	19 666	20	(D)	28 946	(D)	-	(W)	-
Florida	960 166	439	856 497	64	103 669	624 160	53.8	1	2	2
Georgia	497 541	260	438 370	80	59 171	459 956	8.2	2	2	5
Hawaii	119 393	33	98 697	6	20 695	106 415	12.2	3	3	(W)
Idaho	110 956	73	51 651	49	59 305	145 985	-24.0	6	6	9
Illinois	857 583	430	809 903	54	47 680	851 073	.8	1	1	1
Indiana	292 916	183	271 488	52	21 427	319 734	-8.4	2	2	9
Iowa	277 536	169	222 945	38	54 591	278 996	-.5	3	3	(W)
Kansas	265 935	116	226 600	84	39 335	168 415	57.9	2	3	4
Kentucky	372 555	175	293 287	44	79 268	285 542	30.5	1	2	(W)
Louisiana	688 189	165	623 003	48	65 186	497 187	38.4	1	1	(W)
Maine	72 411	46	50 802	13	21 609	60 928	18.8	4	6	1
Maryland	397 173	164	344 578	43	52 594	254 277	56.2	1	2	2
Massachusetts	259 999	212	228 969	46	31 029	207 847	25.1	3	3	1
Michigan	381 669	340	369 722	25	11 946	493 421	-22.6	2	2	6
Minnesota	436 994	300	421 864	18	15 129	358 878	21.8	2	2	1
Mississippi	224 979	94	176 209	53	48 770	207 768	8.3	2	3	5
Missouri	305 954	219	261 318	53	44 636	295 675	3.5	3	4	2
Montana	158 386	82	125 908	26	32 477	161 996	-2.2	4	5	3
Nebraska	130 380	81	87 774	37	42 606	200 904	-35.1	3	4	6
Nevada	179 664	62	171 451	32	8 213	95 944	87.3	2	2	3
New Hampshire	105 268	47	95 728	16	9 540	68 660	53.3	2	2	5
New Jersey	392 011	317	358 951	39	33 059	280 296	39.9	3	3	4
New Mexico	267 990	78	174 519	39	93 471	125 566	113.4	2	3	(W)
New York	890 320	510	813 954	41	76 366	592 398	50.3	2	2	3
North Carolina	410 602	214	349 600	71	61 001	416 299	-1.4	2	2	3
North Dakota	126 554	76	117 668	31	8 886	112 342	12.7	2	3	5
Ohio	587 536	405	577 057	33	10 478	531 714	10.5	2	2	2
Oklahoma	300 786	146	248 671	36	52 114	174 301	72.6	3	3	(W)
Oregon	243 444	265	197 940	34	45 504	231 618	5.1	4	5	2
Pennsylvania	824 488	433	773 090	66	51 398	625 286	31.9	1	1	1
Rhode Island	42 391	44	41 646	8	744	30 237	40.2	5	5	13
South Carolina	(D)	129	168 029	47	(D)	189 489	(D)	-	4	-
South Dakota	65 038	74	34 102	35	30 936	93 050	-30.1	7	13	2
Tennessee	308 212	223	269 195	45	39 017	371 399	-17.0	3	3	1
Texas	1 640 881	638	1 515 875	65	125 006	1 108 253	48.1	1	1	1
Utah	191 168	71	151 883	22	39 285	103 484	84.7	2	3	2
Vermont	36 690	27	11 771	22	24 918	49 933	-26.5	3	8	1
Virginia	380 850	247	296 556	81	84 294	493 667	-22.9	2	3	2
Washington	296 658	261	272 717	38	23 941	320 868	-7.5	2	3	8
West Virginia	208 534	68	130 159	52	78 375	245 169	-14.9	2	3	1
Wisconsin	267 912	248	258 962	40	8 949	224 314	19.4	2	2	6
Wyoming	165 756	49	107 934	64	57 821	132 716	24.9	3	4	1

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to 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 kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business	19 035 172	15 620 916	(W)	(W)
General building contractor.....	409 978	252 807	2	3
Highway and street contractor.....	13 052 108	12 058 753	(W)	(W)
Heavy construction contractor.....	1 439 659	1 204 462	(W)	1
Subdividing land owned by others.....	131 167	151 568	3	2
Concrete contractor.....	324 134	250 677	3	2
Excavating and earthmoving contractor.....	471 162	138 469	1	1
Peaving contractor.....	2 168 606	678 011	1	1
Mining.....	82 568	(NA)	2	(NA)
Manufacturing.....	361 563	175 728	(W)	1
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others.....	81 677	125 809	1	1
Retail trade.....	170 177	113 761	1	1
Transportation services.....	23 698	23 569	3	1
Wholesale trade.....	46 585	38 953	4	1
Other activities.....	272 090	408 349	5	2

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

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

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**.....	21.0	22.8	30.1	(W)
Number of construction workers.....	17.8	19.8	26.5	(W)
Number of all other employees.....	3.2	2.8	3.5	1
Payroll, all employees..... \$1,000..	394.5	306.1	308.3	(W)
Construction worker wages..... do..	310.4	249.2	256.2	(W)
Other employee salaries..... do..	84.2	56.9	52.1	(W)
All business receipts..... do..	1 882.6	1 329.7	1 226.8	(W)
Total construction receipts..... do..	1 795.8	1 278.6	1 192.1	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels..... do..	715.3	468.6	375.7	(W)
Construction work subcontracted to others..... do..	313.5	210.7	218.7	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land..... do..	63.9	78.0	74.6	1
Gross book value of depreciable assets..... do..	879.5	571.5	503.6	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees..... do..	18.8	13.4	10.2	(W)
All business receipts..... do..	89.5	58.3	40.7	(W)
Value added††..... do..	40.6	28.5	21.0	(W)
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages..... do..	17.4	12.6	9.7	(W)
Total construction receipts..... do..	100.7	64.5	45.1	(W)
Construction worker hours..... thousand..	1.8	(NA)	(NA)	(W)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries..... \$1,000..	26.5	20.3	14.9	(W)
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees.....	.219	.239	.259	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.395	.366	.315	(W)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others.....	.178	.165	.183	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land.....	.035	.061	.063	1
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures.....	.034	.036	(NA)	1

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

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

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States -----	21.0	18.8	1.8	100.7	.220	.398	.175	.036	.034
Alabama -----	21.1	14.0	1.8	91.5	.179	.384	.197	.043	.019
Alaska -----	29.8	28.4	1.7	125.8	.268	.273	.156	.054	.041
Arizona -----	29.2	19.0	1.7	127.9	.192	.514	.248	.029	.029
Arkansas -----	14.7	13.5	1.7	71.2	.224	.441	.127	.041	.028
California -----	14.8	24.5	1.4	147.9	.202	.334	.213	.022	.057
Colorado -----	28.1	21.0	1.8	100.7	.248	.373	.151	.054	.037
Connecticut -----	20.9	22.4	1.9	95.8	.277	(D)	.212	.024	.033
Delaware -----	26.9	19.3	1.8	105.5	.277	(D)	.154	.038	.030
District of Columbia -----	50.0	21.9	1.8	95.2	.282	.228	.226	.030	.066
Florida -----	26.7	15.3	2.0	86.7	.207	.391	.214	.042	.035
Georgia -----	25.3	14.0	1.8	84.3	.186	.426	.180	.029	.019
Hawaii -----	29.8	24.4	1.5	138.3	.222	.337	.243	.027	.025
Idaho -----	16.3	17.8	1.5	90.3	.232	.361	.153	.049	.063
Illinois -----	22.2	23.2	1.6	110.4	.252	.416	.185	.026	.029
Indiana -----	18.4	20.4	1.7	106.2	.243	.461	.135	.022	.014
Iowa -----	23.4	19.7	1.6	93.9	.251	.409	.134	.047	.022
Kansas -----	24.2	18.7	1.8	114.2	.197	.364	.103	.046	.019
Kentucky -----	24.4	16.9	1.7	87.1	.222	.461	.126	.039	.043
Louisiana -----	60.2	14.4	1.4	72.5	.224	.485	.108	.044	.015
Maine -----	21.5	15.0	1.9	67.6	.260	.492	.110	.036	.040
Maryland -----	31.8	19.9	1.9	89.7	.260	.331	.178	.045	.039
Massachusetts -----	14.0	20.0	1.7	100.0	.237	.337	.202	.057	.048
Michigan -----	14.9	22.0	1.9	106.6	.243	.338	.196	.031	.024
Minnesota -----	17.7	21.8	1.8	119.2	.219	.432	.201	.031	.035
Mississippi -----	28.7	14.5	2.1	82.8	.201	.378	.174	.053	.027
Missouri -----	15.9	20.5	1.7	109.4	.225	.393	.198	.042	.014
Montana -----	18.3	20.0	1.5	107.5	.216	.283	.131	.036	.026
Nebraska -----	17.8	16.9	1.8	80.8	.246	.470	.112	.039	.031
Nevada -----	24.8	26.9	1.7	128.7	.236	.332	.251	.028	.046
New Hampshire -----	29.5	18.3	2.0	105.9	.214	.414	.069	.048	.025
New Jersey -----	14.1	18.7	1.5	100.2	.224	.461	.168	.026	.022
New Mexico -----	27.1	16.7	1.8	88.5	.214	.373	.126	.054	.037
New York -----	16.6	20.5	1.7	118.7	.207	.376	.181	.030	.042
North Carolina -----	31.4	11.8	1.9	72.0	.185	.442	.225	.026	.028
North Dakota -----	17.8	20.2	2.0	112.1	.202	.385	.096	.047	.029
Ohio -----	16.3	22.7	1.7	123.3	.226	.445	.180	.023	.020
Oklahoma -----	20.7	15.9	1.9	95.8	.194	.450	.095	.037	.039
Oregon -----	8.8	19.7	1.5	121.9	.207	.333	.183	.035	.041
Pennsylvania -----	20.7	20.4	1.8	107.5	.226	.364	.190	.044	.035
Rhode Island -----	13.2	13.7	1.9	100.8	.161	.455	.083	.024	.052
South Carolina -----	20.3	14.1	2.2	86.8	.190	.370	.161	.058	.018
South Dakota -----	10.2	15.8	1.8	81.1	.218	.271	.166	.034	.016
Tennessee -----	19.8	14.5	1.9	88.9	.188	.464	.194	.035	.019
Texas -----	31.4	16.0	2.0	89.1	.204	.443	.153	.032	.048
Utah -----	28.8	22.1	1.8	91.8	.270	.341	.166	.074	.035
Vermont -----	7.1	15.9	1.9	77.1	.243	(D)	.180	.088	.065
Virginia -----	20.4	15.2	1.9	83.5	.216	.420	.158	.033	.025
Washington -----	15.9	23.8	1.5	112.2	.257	.336	.160	.038	.033
West Virginia -----	24.3	19.5	1.9	95.1	.240	.359	.139	.023	.035
Wisconsin -----	11.2	21.7	1.7	126.7	.206	.371	.206	.038	.032
Wyoming -----	35.5	18.6	1.8	79.4	.276	.401	.130	.072	.074

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

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.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

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. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised 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 excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

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 supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

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

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 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 an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

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 for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. 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.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

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

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

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

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

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

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 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. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

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.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

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.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. 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. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—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 apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

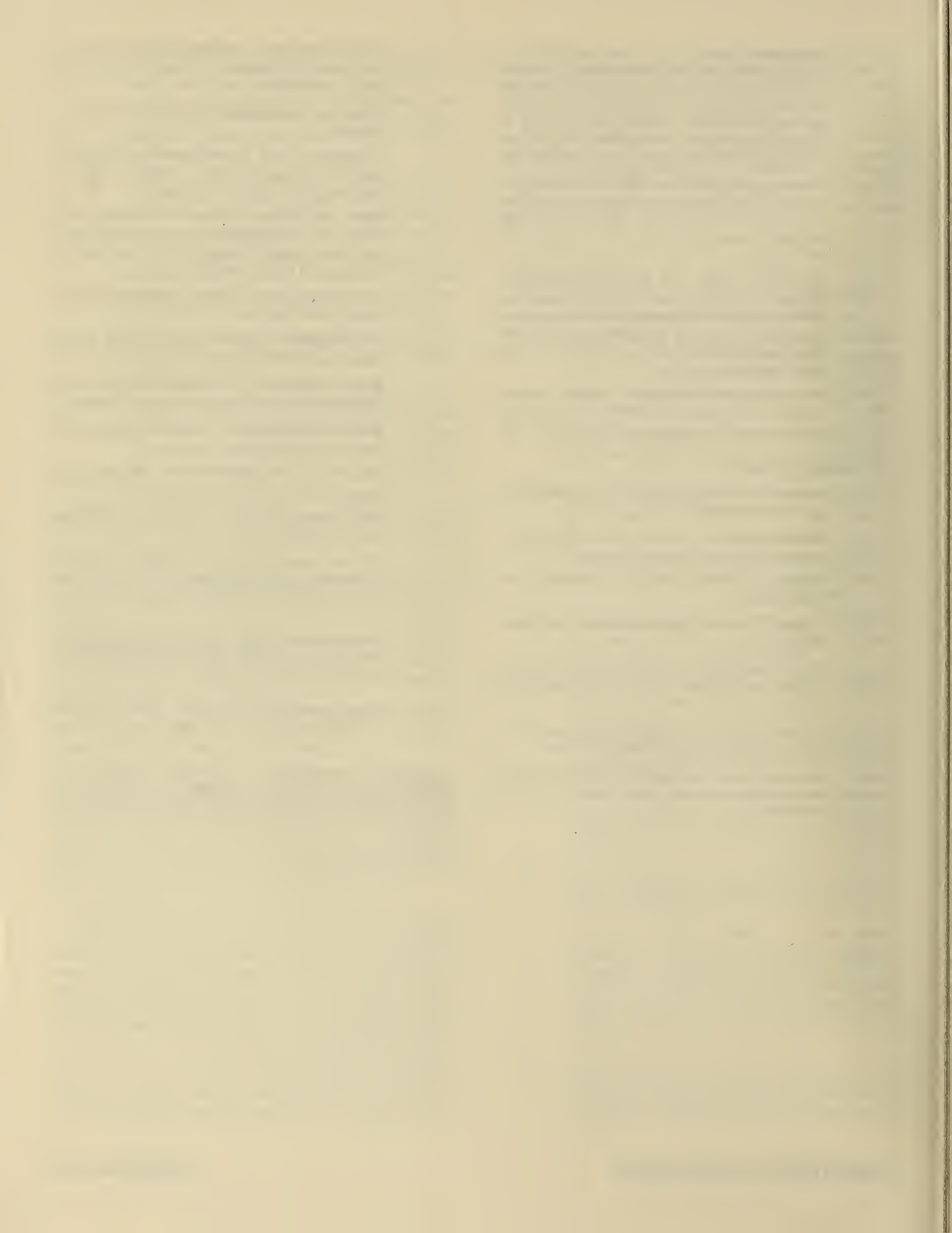
- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.



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 Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework 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	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing 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, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-column layout, possibly a list or a series of entries.]

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

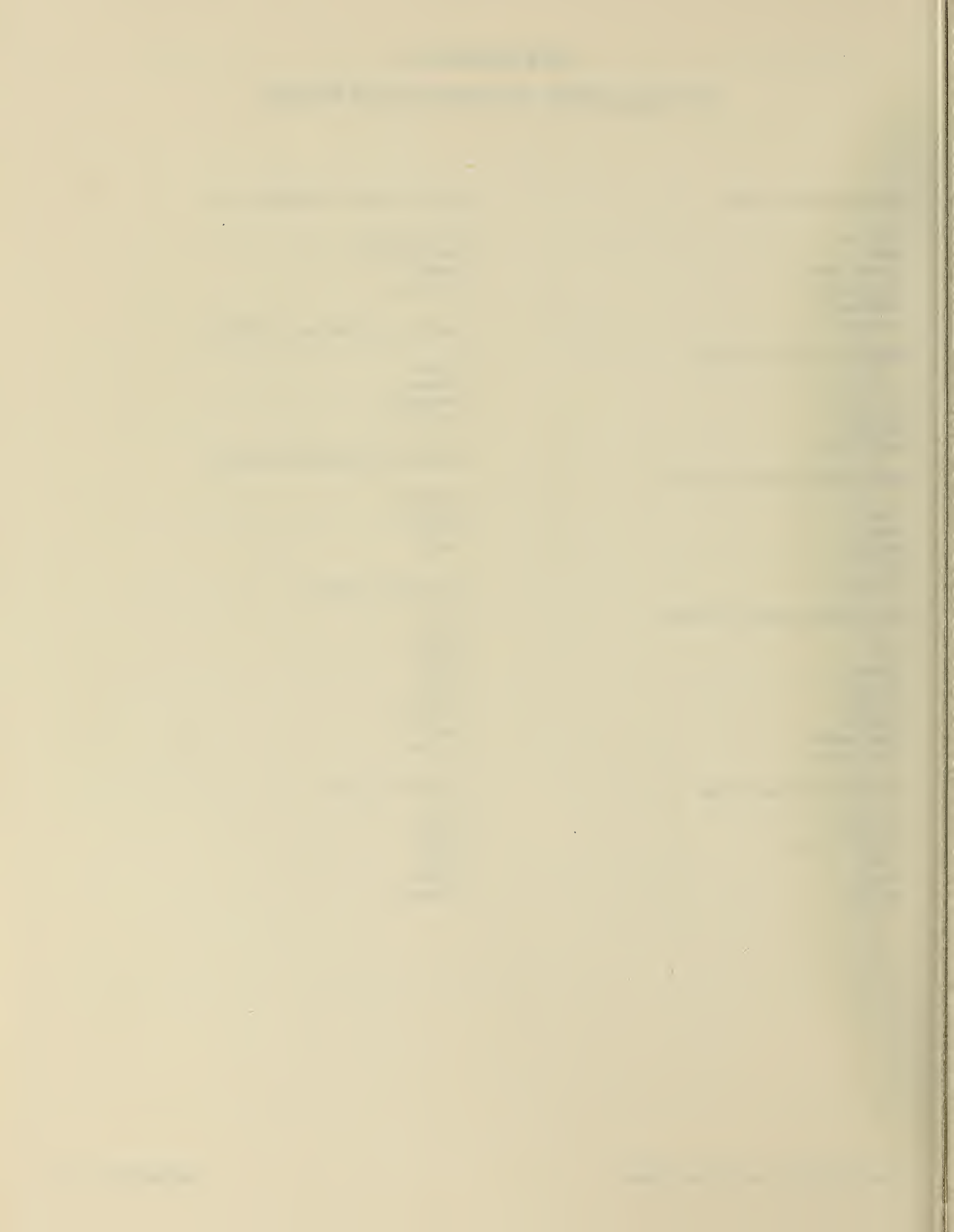
Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington



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- Guide to the 1982 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics
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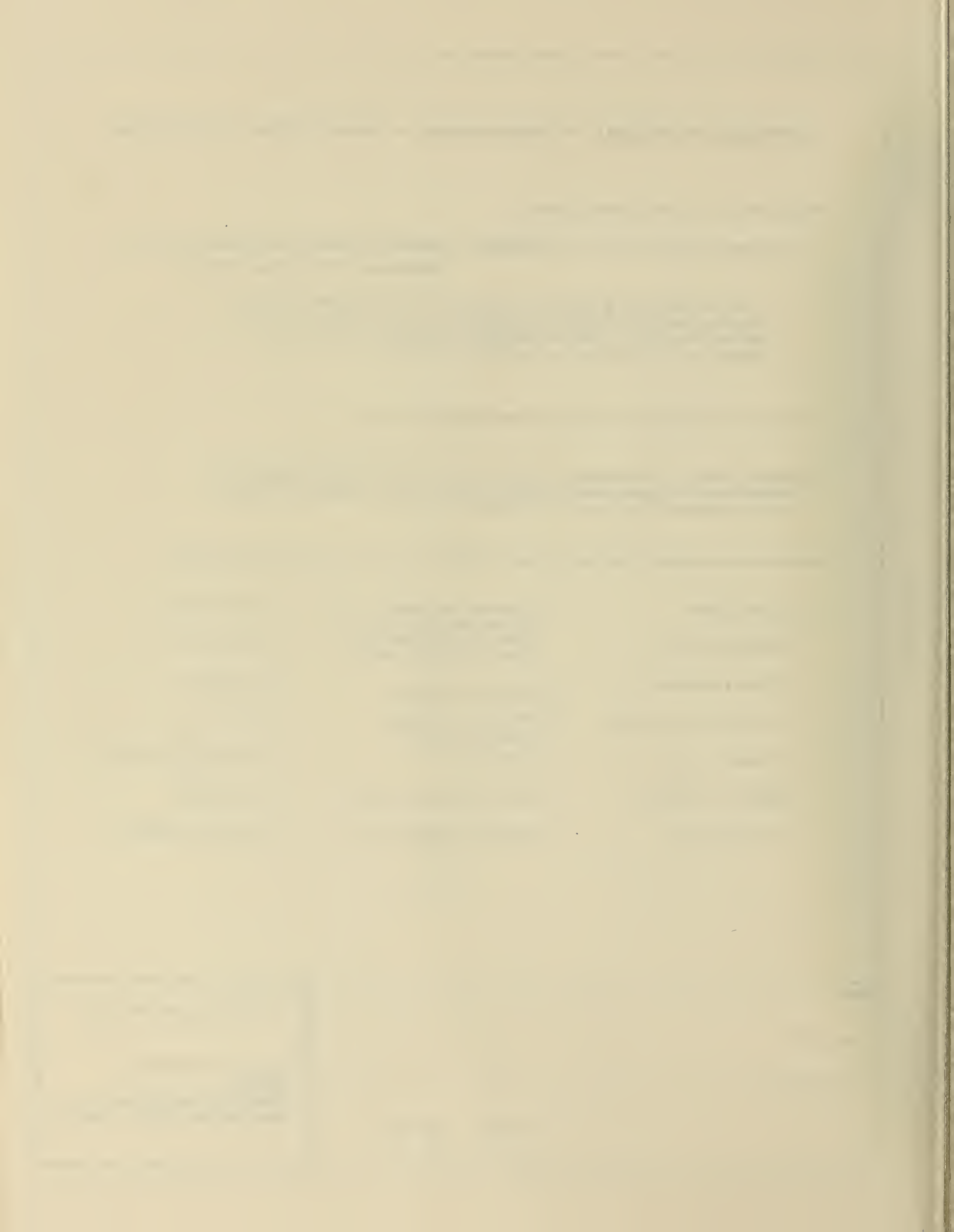
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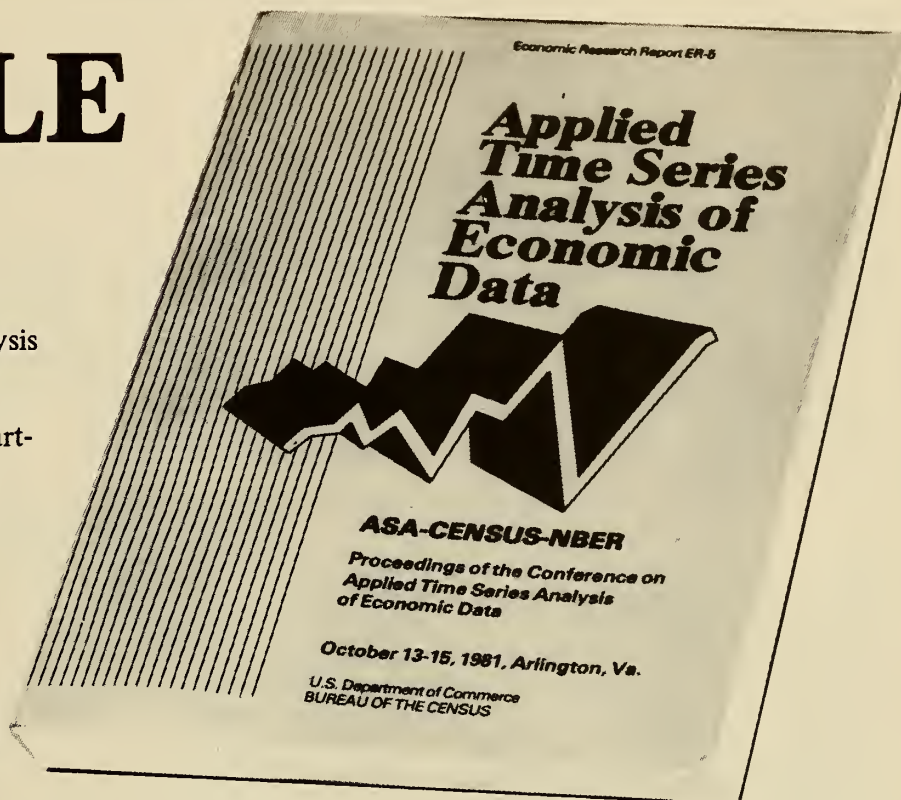


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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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