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Census of Construction Industries

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INDUSTRY SERIES

General Contractors— Industrial Buildings and Warehouses

Industry 1541



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.

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Issued July 1984



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Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

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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.

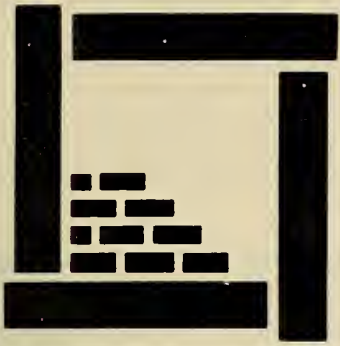
Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on 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.



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

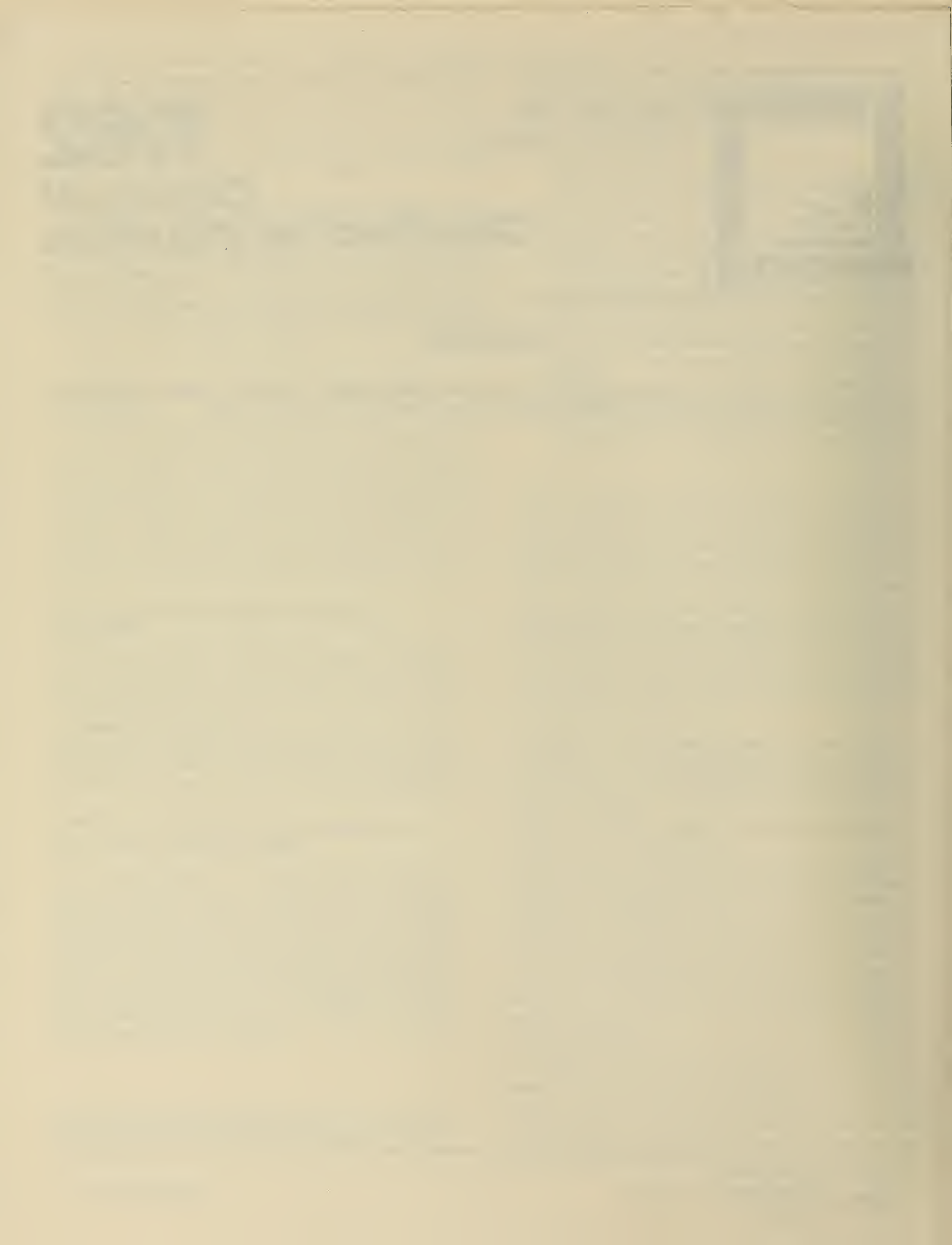
CC82-I-1 to 28
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CHANGE SHEET

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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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:

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

- 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.

General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses

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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 industrial buildings such as aluminum plants, automobile assembly plants, pharmaceutical manufacturing plants, and commercial warehouses (including new work, additions, alterations, remodeling, and repair). For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 7,436 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$18.1 billion, of which \$17.8 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$8.5 billion, leaving net construction receipts of about \$9.3 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$5.8 billion. (See Introduction and appendix for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$3.7 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 \$130.5 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.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 40 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 91 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 24 percent from 1977 to a total of 154 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$3.2 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 52.9 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 58.2 million hours.

Payments of \$581.6 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 4,000 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.

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.

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 appendix)

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				E	F	G	H
United States	7 436	153 959	121 645	3 234 149	2 346 960	219 723	17 845 539	9 299 130
Alabama	108	8 429	7 303	175 495	143 540	15 417	629 783	379 417
Alaska	47	812	633	20 119	15 660	903	55 225	36 889
Arizona	88	827	594	17 134	11 050	1 009	127 550	59 992
Arkansas	62	987	825	16 760	12 965	1 426	81 766	55 617
California	692	11 234	8 627	296 965	219 503	14 086	2 304 475	1 149 336
Colorado	122	2 591	1 950	59 072	41 419	3 607	467 452	226 572
Connecticut	94	1 022	743	21 237	14 180	1 357	110 877	58 875
Delaware	29	626	509	10 968	7 833	949	65 673	31 830
District of Columbia	8	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)
Florida	323	5 036	4 020	89 293	63 475	7 063	505 501	248 643
Georgia	155	3 979	3 213	63 668	45 491	6 042	390 692	181 782
Hawaii	12	337	270	9 387	7 087	492	50 559	29 979
Idaho	69	496	389	7 456	5 688	634	49 601	28 938
Illinois	339	6 124	4 378	155 680	102 792	7 396	840 871	435 686
Indiana	175	6 098	5 045	122 218	93 654	6 980	453 907	294 710
Iowa	117	2 169	1 807	39 404	30 190	3 034	170 109	123 807
Kansas	108	1 281	1 034	22 819	16 572	1 925	110 314	81 366
Kentucky	113	1 890	1 516	35 702	27 761	2 620	189 297	112 270
Louisiana	178	5 518	4 693	109 536	90 350	8 422	352 575	253 312
Maine	20	469	425	4 167	3 141	388	29 422	(D)
Maryland	81	1 364	1 053	26 516	18 668	1 896	159 110	63 850
Massachusetts	190	3 008	2 299	62 096	43 402	3 573	417 897	172 366
Michigan	328	4 594	3 283	112 214	74 370	5 554	1 454 673	418 330
Minnesota	135	1 748	1 302	35 221	23 700	2 243	185 071	109 731
Mississippi	64	1 466	1 191	21 150	15 836	2 287	113 693	83 433
Missouri	169	6 288	5 044	147 989	111 662	8 581	861 383	426 540
Montana	23	232	167	4 884	3 389	266	35 231	25 598
Nebraska	56	795	533	10 812	8 209	957	48 567	36 241
Nevada	40	223	158	4 047	2 374	194	33 813	16 052
New Hampshire	27	422	341	6 508	4 828	649	35 993	19 870
New Jersey	253	3 650	2 909	78 418	58 611	4 528	430 318	206 287
New Mexico	54	921	744	13 787	10 221	1 074	87 363	47 116
New York	407	5 744	4 402	118 330	83 209	7 486	694 180	371 143
North Carolina	186	9 738	7 711	208 244	141 494	21 350	900 657	517 193
North Dakota	62	718	586	11 415	8 308	911	59 461	43 537
Ohio	400	7 384	4 949	181 229	105 094	8 102	822 126	383 213
Oklahoma	99	1 253	992	20 954	15 926	1 684	122 244	73 502
Oregon	102	788	614	15 632	11 567	842	80 671	47 555
Pennsylvania	382	6 600	5 191	145 470	111 553	9 176	804 314	436 467
Rhode Island	32	319	212	5 866	3 613	416	34 748	22 709
South Carolina	90	5 267	4 741	105 011	91 176	9 297	372 059	235 364
South Dakota	28	232	161	3 113	2 112	276	12 970	10 175
Tennessee	138	3 620	3 009	58 543	43 294	4 977	327 812	176 872
Texas	548	15 375	12 310	316 989	232 536	23 040	1 519 445	933 823
Utah	88	1 078	880	19 515	15 082	1 403	124 620	61 054
Vermont	18	573	460	9 507	6 923	888	54 608	31 088
Virginia	148	4 299	3 550	73 192	46 790	6 510	402 766	157 184
Washington	197	2 233	1 697	52 219	36 715	2 486	293 383	146 026
West Virginia	47	1 030	846	20 829	16 002	1 323	73 905	55 407
Wisconsin	145	2 691	2 050	59 624	42 522	3 414	259 789	144 349
Wyoming	29	127	93	2 332	1 525	159	11 402	8 156

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					
5 759 626	3 812 686	8 546 408	163 307	166 256	1 706 013	202 070	12 855 514	4 257 546	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.	
244 421	137 556	250 366	2 873	2 802	24 880	10 116	450 506	179 178	1	1	6	Ala.	
24 416	13 026	18 335	1 032	1 318	4 929	431	59 166	31 032	7	9	23	Alaska	
41 197	20 083	67 558	963	1 021	8 381	772	59 707	18 915	11	7	11	Ariz.	
33 009	23 935	26 149	1 921	1 921	15 346	1 765	84 916	31 318	11	9	8	Ark.	
863 859	311 717	1 155 139	17 379	14 227	162 069	8 790	1 061 105	282 550	2	1	1	Calif.	
85 534	143 538	240 879	2 197	3 497	44 231	2 297	168 119	63 487	3	1	5	Colo.	
38 449	22 344	52 001	453	584	11 222	1 574	125 258	40 236	6	4	8	Conn.	
17 266	15 122	33 843	321	588	4 674	972	49 477	6 133	6	4	7	Del.	
(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	D.C.	
125 992	125 543	256 858	3 941	5 001	39 527	5 165	302 999	57 017	3	3	5	Fla.	
96 888	89 611	208 910	2 880	6 017	37 890	5 361	291 615	99 194	2	2	2	Ga.	
19 452	(D)	20 579	1 077	335	10 304	209	10 304	(D)	5	3	8	Hawaii	
15 906	13 916	20 663	833	2 142	6 688	(D)	61 094	23 052	12	10	9	Idaho	
255 765	209 171	405 185	6 776	8 167	92 875	11 641	793 279	302 264	2	1	3	Ill.	
153 901	146 387	159 197	2 601	3 833	83 468	5 692	348 778	129 501	1	2	6	Ind.	
53 753	74 643	46 301	1 890	2 400	28 384	4 141	244 687	79 019	6	5	1	Iowa	
47 044	(D)	28 948	1 074	2 125	17 362	2 840	154 906	62 255	8	7	20	Kans.	
72 655	40 019	77 027	1 683	1 143	15 920	2 121	116 717	41 882	7	5	9	Ky.	
174 964	83 268	99 263	7 228	2 811	43 749	4 944	178 362	84 912	2	2	3	La.	
7 493	7 926	(D)	106	597	2 354	898	38 718	13 686	6	-	10	Maine	
34 273	30 370	95 260	1 692	1 327	11 864	1 770	128 429	42 642	6	7	6	Md.	
105 759	67 453	245 531	3 370	1 933	25 370	3 290	242 936	72 825	3	3	6	Mass.	
314 304	110 919	1 036 343	4 007	5 035	62 060	7 322	750 760	181 340	2	1	2	Mich.	
51 031	61 673	75 340	1 485	1 312	21 216	3 566	269 572	85 050	6	5	7	Minn.	
38 412	50 580	30 260	1 465	3 006	16 615	1 163	70 330	18 937	6	7	15	Miss.	
258 877	172 494	434 843	3 741	8 035	113 238	5 399	417 977	122 480	2	1	1	Mo.	
10 212	15 548	9 633	317	249	2 816	673	42 863	15 549	14	9	3	Mont.	
16 912	20 526	12 326	288	537	9 049	1 460	95 003	27 295	21	14	13	Nebr.	
8 511	(D)	17 761	313	386	6 333	310	35 960	12 543	17	13	22	Nev.	
11 177	8 730	16 123	523	583	6 634	697	35 890	11 382	9	10	23	N.H.	
133 479	77 483	224 031	3 450	2 365	33 116	4 294	336 308	92 478	3	4	6	N.J.	
24 113	24 078	40 247	686	1 012	7 949	407	17 840	7 342	10	7	5	N. Mex.	
234 401	142 612	323 037	6 812	8 431	75 959	7 048	443 270	167 601	2	2	3	N.Y.	
345 895	180 377	383 464	13 370	11 770	111 821	7 580	385 144	115 990	1	1	2	N.C.	
15 421	28 303	15 924	914	595	8 292	813	44 244	18 390	15	13	23	N. Dak.	
269 223	164 400	438 913	9 667	11 541	78 134	9 428	677 052	257 253	1	1	2	Ohio	
32 820	41 066	48 742	2 005	1 164	11 127	1 540	104 324	32 585	7	6	4	Okla.	
28 600	19 933	33 115	1 046	856	13 860	2 048	193 727	51 564	13	14	4	Oreg.	
275 787	167 582	367 846	8 335	8 982	89 253	8 788	567 439	181 628	2	1	3	Pa.	
18 744	5 510	12 039	278	299	4 091	1 105	109 620	28 465	14	8	7	R.I.	
153 672	83 812	136 695	2 509	2 334	23 112	(D)	1 041 127	(D)	2	2	5	S.C.	
5 837	4 338	2 795	(D)	(D)	3 228	351	20 005	8 193	21	20	-	S. Dak.	
106 351	81 366	150 940	3 451	1 873	27 294	4 432	260 637	72 082	3	3	4	Tenn.	
545 955	430 710	585 622	21 431	17 404	140 223	14 758	926 419	300 186	1	1	4	Tex.	
29 791	32 524	63 566	1 458	1 929	16 428	1 431	94 375	29 577	6	6	9	Utah	
16 344	14 757	23 520	362	672	7 304	322	16 191	5 623	6	7	(W)	Vt.	
80 340	82 252	245 582	7 895	4 823	38 797	4 131	254 373	81 761	3	3	3	Va.	
82 364	68 444	147 357	2 239	3 200	27 532	3 750	273 587	99 028	5	2	4	Wash.	
38 017	20 467	18 498	1 135	923	15 554	1 581	78 246	42 248	7	4	16	W. Va.	
88 047	61 408	115 440	1 403	2 447	38 053	3 962	302 254	109 381	3	3	1	Wis.	
4 983	*3 232	3 246	182	250	1 840	283	14 241	4 593	11	33	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 appendix]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	7 436	8 259	9 538	8 295	1	2	2	3
Number of establishments in business at end of year	7 229	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	1 359	2 867	3 976	4 600	5	5	5	5
All employees**	153 959	202 070	173 094	184 960	1	(W)	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	117 178	151 301	129 778	142 493	1	(W)	1	1
May	24 388	169 142	139 413	153 966	1	(W)	1	1
August	126 709	184 358	156 317	181 383	1	(W)	1	1
November	115 253	177 970	148 975	159 338	1	1	1	1
Average	121 645	170 787	144 625	159 878	1	(W)	1	1
Other employees:								
March	32 248	30 337	27 762	24 150	1	1	1	1
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	52 868	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	57 189	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	58 185	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	51 479	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	219 723	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	3 234 149	2 852 817	1 729 634	1 327 593	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	2 346 960	2 247 193	1 356 140	1 067 884	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, other employees	887 188	605 623	373 494	259 709	1	(W)	1	1
First quarter payroll, all employees	771 649	594 176	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	581 599	539 369	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	432 801	315 495	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	148 797	223 875	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	18 118 721	13 063 111	8 666 746	6 784 843	(W)	1	1	1
Total construction receipts	17 845 539	12 855 514	8 507 370	6 700 474	(W)	(W)	1	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	835 351	351 937	236 831	149 341	2	1	3	2
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	273 182	207 597	159 376	84 294	1	1	2	2
Net construction receipts†	9 299 130	7 545 253	4 805 838	3 648 122	(W)	(W)	1	1
Value added††	5 759 626	4 257 546	2 751 905	2 120 302	(W)	(W)	1	1
Selected payments	12 359 094	8 805 565	5 914 841	4 653 750	(W)	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies ²	3 682 205	3 377 489	2 213 309	1 603 292	1	(W)	1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	8 546 408	5 310 261	3 701 532	3 057 504	(W)	1	1	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	130 480	117 815	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	23 994	21 841	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	7 158	10 203	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	90 612	65 433	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	8 715	20 338	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	163 307	135 838	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	129 927	114 051	72 513	57 123	1	1	2	1
For structures	33 380	21 787	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	127 209	109 938	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	43 930	40 783	(NA)	(NA)	1	5	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	8 503	8 403	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	74 775	60 751	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	17 845 539	12 855 514	8 507 370	6 700 474	(W)	(W)	1	1
Government owned	2 208 175	1 343 270	1 375 323	(NA)	2	(W)	1	(NA)
Privately owned	15 637 363	11 512 244	7 132 047	(NA)	(W)	1	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 appendix]

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	1 601 505	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	166 256	186 722	97 248	64 696	1	2	2	2
New	132 342	156 757	79 447	54 361	1	2	2	2
Used	33 913	29 965	17 801	10 335	3	3	4	8
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	61 748	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 706 013	1 122 051	699 057	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	193 618	102 636	73 741	(NA)	1	1	6	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	364 823	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	36 278	50 275	27 447	19 523	3	6	6	11
New structures and related facilities	29 508	43 594	24 293	15 706	3	6	4	3
Used structures and related facilities	6 770	6 681	3 154	3 817	3	6	8	19
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	13 793	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	387 308	340 453	258 470	(NA)	2	2	4	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	29 063	16 391	12 620	(NA)	2	2	3	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 236 799	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	129 978	136 449	69 801	45 173	2	2	3	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	102 834	113 164	55 154	38 655	1	1	2	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	38 125	50 704	(NA)	(NA)	3	1	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	27 143	23 285	14 647	6 518	4	4	4	4
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	48 072	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 318 705	781 597	440 587	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	164 554	86 245	61 121	(NA)	1	1	7	(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 appendix]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	7 436	1
Total construction receipts	17 845 539	(W)
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 493	7
Total construction receipts	4 366 965	1
Inventories ¹ :		
End of 1982, total	97 079	2
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	9 958	8
Amount of LIFO reserve	7 290	11
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	87 121	2
End of 1981, total	99 436	1
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	5 788	13
Amount of LIFO reserve	2 922	27
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	93 648	2
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	5 943	1
Total construction receipts	13 478 574	(W)

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 appendix]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1982										
Number of establishments	7 436	2 773	1 693	1 355	1 082	329	144	32	16	11
All employees**	153 959	6 138	11 356	18 611	32 826	22 378	20 543	10 064	10 344	21 697
Payroll, all employees	3 234 149	80 974	186 544	338 504	668 520	476 904	440 796	232 578	277 622	531 706
Construction worker hours (thousands)	219 723	6 822	12 798	21 884	43 368	31 606	30 480	14 155	17 030	41 576
All business receipts	18 118 721	568 761	1 086 287	1 894 543	3 927 027	2 632 204	2 484 945	1 025 707	4 499 245	(D)
Total construction receipts	17 845 539	563 758	1 069 927	1 871 921	3 881 230	2 607 320	2 453 358	970 572	2 420 988	2 006 464
Net construction receipts†	9 299 130	325 915	631 597	1 067 741	2 026 652	1 387 884	1 157 755	537 067	1 102 863	1 061 655
Value added††	5 759 626	174 488	367 741	600 296	1 158 514	840 575	654 716	322 205	803 557	837 531
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	3 812 686	156 429	280 217	490 067	913 935	572 192	534 625	269 997	595 223	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	8 546 408	237 843	438 329	804 179	1 854 578	1 219 436	1 295 603	433 505	1 318 125	944 809
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	163 307	4 941	10 786	15 507	33 992	27 383	23 598	8 834	15 459	22 806
Capital expenditures, other than land	166 256	7 526	15 737	21 438	42 609	26 133	18 884	10 961	8 457	14 509
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 706 013	98 010	160 632	241 206	357 185	246 967	205 847	99 267	109 562	187 335
1977										
All employees**	202 070	6 478	12 588	22 063	38 731	28 687	21 805	20 809	9 416	41 494
Total construction receipts	12 855 514	398 504	860 325	1 446 649	2 860 116	2 102 811	1 469 948	1 389 675	497 589	1 829 897
Value added††	4 257 546	108 089	262 415	476 452	925 957	709 660	463 403	368 780	225 300	717 490
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	4	4	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts†	(W)	4	4	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land	1	13	11	5	1	(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 appendix]

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 -----	7 436	352	303	623	1 285	1 217	1 049	1 325	607	379	294
All employees** -----	153 959	394	562	1 386	5 251	7 592	11 122	22 679	20 302	20 761	63 908
Payroll, all employees -----	3 234 149	1 317	3 423	12 122	56 055	105 103	175 730	414 771	416 224	456 239	1 599 163
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	219 723	301	479	1 383	5 198	8 681	12 824	28 874	28 087	28 206	105 684
All business receipts -----	18 118 721	4 456	11 175	45 077	209 194	440 315	751 456	2 071 552	2 122 548	2 634 018	9 828 930
Total construction receipts -----	17 845 539	4 440	11 080	44 506	207 035	434 474	739 611	2 044 597	2 096 631	2 599 495	9 663 668
Net construction receipts† -----	9 299 130	2 856	7 873	34 189	156 561	304 603	498 500	1 251 221	1 187 252	1 372 188	4 483 886
Value added†† -----	5 759 626	1 737	4 665	20 932	93 280	183 734	291 430	688 412	673 189	821 223	2 981 021
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	3 812 686	1 134	3 303	13 828	65 439	126 709	218 913	589 763	539 980	585 488	1 668 127
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	8 546 408	1 584	3 207	10 316	50 474	129 871	241 111	793 376	909 378	1 227 307	5 179 782
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	163 307	54	111	431	2 786	4 763	8 064	22 227	18 621	26 107	80 141
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	166 256	(D)	117	828	3 865	10 071	11 168	22 770	26 142	27 780	63 512
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 706 013	1 644	3 075	11 821	54 683	91 632	132 147	260 624	241 727	233 956	674 700
1977											
All employees** -----	202 070	548	923	2 203	8 098	11 063	16 921	33 100	27 661	1101 555	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	12 855 514	4 235	15 414	58 725	270 340	486 568	896 092	2 105 282	1 976 390	17 042 469	(NA)
Value added†† -----	4 257 546	1 556	5 018	22 381	94 853	170 960	323 369	731 551	663 017	12 244 841	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	8	11	7	6	4	4	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	(W)	10	10	7	5	5	4	3	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	-	47	30	16	14	9	6	(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 appendix]

Type of construction	Construction receipts				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	New construction			Maintenance and repair				
	Total	Total	Additions and alterations ¹			A	B	C	D
1982								
Total construction receipts	17 845 539	16 586 198	3 104 280	1 259 340	(W)	(W)	1	1
Building construction	17 359 132	16 165 251	3 059 348	1 193 880	(W)	(W)	1	1
Single-family houses	168 365	150 477	45 640	17 887	3	3	5	6
Single-family houses, detached	105 870	89 509	38 833	16 361	4	4	6	6
Single-family houses, attached	62 494	60 968	6 806	1 526	4	4	7	19
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	164 967	158 525	30 879	6 441	2	2	5	13
Other residential buildings	113 073	110 165	13 852	2 908	2	2	3	8
Office and bank buildings	1 431 618	1 379 560	253 455	52 058	1	1	1	4
Office buildings	1 127 537	1 083 651	204 536	43 886	1	1	2	5
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	304 080	295 908	48 918	8 172	1	1	3	5
Industrial buildings and warehouses	14 003 436	12 953 596	2 329 841	1 049 840	(W)	(W)	1	1
Industrial buildings	11 809 491	10 874 470	2 027 216	935 020	(W)	(W)	1	1
Warehouses	2 193 945	2 079 125	302 625	114 819	1	1	2	3
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	465 324	443 363	91 097	21 960	1	1	2	3
Religious buildings	105 962	100 565	30 024	5 396	2	2	5	5
Educational buildings	269 354	256 274	74 511	13 079	2	2	3	8
Hospitals and institutional buildings	481 741	466 109	157 584	15 632	(W)	(W)	1	3
Other nonresidential buildings	155 292	146 617	32 465	8 679	9	10	6	17
Nonbuilding construction	480 050	415 647	44 753	64 402	1	1	1	2
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	116 707	114 151	9 919	2 556	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Power plants	6 315	5 280	2 706	1 034	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Other nonbuilding construction	357 028	296 216	32 128	60 812	1	1	1	4
Construction work, n.s.k.	6 356	5 298	*178	1 057	16	18	56	30
1977								
Total construction receipts	12 855 514	11 363 166	(NA)	1 492 348	(W)	1	(NA)	1
Building construction	11 984 361	10 541 236	(NA)	1 443 125	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1
Single-family houses	151 192	111 411	(NA)	39 781	2	3	(NA)	3
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	115 485	104 452	(NA)	11 033	1	1	(NA)	8
Other residential buildings	65 206	60 665	(NA)	4 541	2	2	(NA)	3
Office and bank buildings	627 834	552 386	(NA)	75 448	1	1	(NA)	1
Industrial buildings and warehouses	9 742 170	8 562 607	(NA)	1 179 563	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	371 831	338 134	(NA)	33 697	1	1	(NA)	2
Religious buildings	95 475	85 255	(NA)	10 220	1	1	(NA)	4
Educational buildings	277 434	250 204	(NA)	27 230	1	1	(NA)	3
Hospitals and institutional buildings	368 390	323 162	(NA)	45 228	1	1	(NA)	1
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	84 677	77 942	(NA)	6 735	2	2	(NA)	1
Other nonresidential buildings	84 668	75 020	(NA)	9 648	5	5	(NA)	4
Nonbuilding construction	867 595	818 684	(NA)	48 911	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	152 208	150 328	(NA)	1 880	(W)	(W)	(NA)	6
Power plants	464 404	452 864	(NA)	11 540	(W)	(W)	(NA)	2
Other nonbuilding construction	250 983	215 492	(NA)	35 491	1	1	(NA)	1
Construction work, n.s.k.	3 615	3 139	(NA)	476	3	3	(NA)	(W)

¹For 1977, separate data were not collected. 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 appendix]

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	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	7 436	153 959	3 234 149	17 845 539	11 572 583	9 299 130	5 759 626	8 546 408	1	(W)	(W)
Establishments not specializing by type	1 501	31 992	646 537	3 890 662	(NA)	1 932 275	1 063 317	1 958 386	1	1	1
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	5 935	121 967	2 587 611	13 954 877	11 572 583	7 366 855	4 696 309	6 588 021	1	(W)	(W)
WAREHOUSES											
All establishments specializing in type	972	13 527	241 456	1 583 046	1 248 506	816 780	406 070	766 265	2	2	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	378	4 564	79 799	423 393	423 393	286 964	140 725	136 429	4	3	2
90 to 99 percent specialization	99	1 604	25 782	222 674	211 256	72 769	11 905	149 905	6	4	4
80 to 89 percent specialization	94	966	17 000	106 979	87 663	54 496	29 913	52 483	9	7	6
70 to 79 percent specialization	151	1 934	34 822	236 804	172 597	123 588	67 593	113 215	9	4	4
60 to 69 percent specialization	175	2 989	55 791	374 151	232 451	184 855	96 534	189 296	5	4	4
51 to 59 percent specialization	74	1 470	28 261	219 044	121 144	94 107	59 399	124 937	6	3	2
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	4 863	107 742	2 337 013	12 332 678	10 293 230	6 521 071	4 270 806	5 811 606	1	(W)	(W)
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	2 797	44 961	939 116	4 364 526	4 364 526	2 738 339	1 828 324	1 626 186	1	1	1
90 to 99 percent specialization	366	11 612	281 472	1 362 253	1 285 345	660 611	510 316	701 642	2	1	1
80 to 89 percent specialization	444	12 632	274 374	2 278 817	1 892 408	834 143	521 838	1 444 674	1	1	(W)
70 to 79 percent specialization	461	10 392	214 924	1 139 050	833 691	618 006	346 402	521 043	2	2	1
60 to 69 percent specialization	554	17 739	401 534	1 949 161	1 244 063	1 051 686	723 172	897 475	1	1	1
51 to 59 percent specialization	240	10 404	225 592	1 238 870	673 196	618 285	340 753	620 585	1	1	1

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 appendix.]

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	E	F	G
United States	7 436	121 645	219 723	117 178	52 868	124 388	57 189
Alabama	108	7 303	15 417	7 524	4 009	8 247	4 320
Alaska	47	633	903	548	189	677	232
Arizona	88	594	1 009	595	243	562	249
Arkansas	62	825	1 426	710	297	908	401
California	692	8 627	14 086	8 847	3 473	8 613	3 618
Colorado	122	1 950	3 607	1 920	898	1 827	859
Connecticut	94	743	1 357	692	316	692	322
Delaware	29	509	949	430	195	478	223
District of Columbia	8	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Florida	323	4 020	7 083	4 032	1 736	3 804	1 648
Georgia	155	3 213	6 042	3 651	1 673	3 250	1 565
Hawaii	12	270	492	259	111	272	127
Idaho	69	389	634	291	99	337	149
Illinois	339	4 378	7 396	3 913	1 700	4 566	1 911
Indiana	175	5 045	6 980	4 484	1 513	4 972	1 752
Iowa	117	1 807	3 034	1 376	566	1 743	712
Kansas	108	1 034	1 925	995	446	1 101	531
Kentucky	113	1 516	2 620	1 499	645	1 485	671
Louisiana	178	4 693	8 422	4 991	2 180	4 563	2 265
Maine	20	425	388	148	43	594	127
Maryland	81	1 053	1 896	920	424	981	465
Massachusetts	190	2 299	3 573	2 095	789	2 264	864
Michigan	328	3 283	5 554	2 930	1 327	3 152	1 268
Minnesota	135	1 302	2 243	984	432	1 311	557
Mississippi	64	1 191	2 287	1 069	471	1 308	636
Missouri	169	5 044	8 581	5 102	2 013	5 827	2 555
Montana	23	167	266	174	70	146	55
Nebraska	56	533	957	360	152	434	205
Nevada	40	158	194	158	50	148	47
New Hampshire	27	341	649	282	139	328	157
New Jersey	253	2 909	4 528	2 811	1 084	2 853	1 116
New Mexico	54	744	1 074	727	256	712	263
New York	407	4 402	7 486	3 604	1 587	4 377	1 851
North Carolina	186	7 711	21 350	8 235	5 795	8 224	5 761
North Dakota	62	586	911	475	184	507	206
Ohio	400	4 949	8 102	3 984	1 643	4 857	2 012
Oklahoma	99	992	1 684	1 104	463	942	401
Oregon	102	614	842	617	202	731	267
Pennsylvania	382	5 191	9 176	4 564	2 043	5 385	2 424
Rhode Island	32	212	416	225	116	232	116
South Carolina	90	4 741	9 297	4 332	2 070	4 559	2 244
South Dakota	28	161	276	121	47	148	63
Tennessee	138	3 009	4 977	2 912	1 210	3 210	1 322
Texas	548	12 310	23 040	13 283	6 144	12 827	6 281
Utah	88	880	1 403	655	255	765	302
Vermont	18	460	888	409	192	452	212
Virginia	148	3 550	6 510	3 704	1 633	3 834	1 760
Washington	197	1 697	2 486	1 626	580	1 830	685
West Virginia	47	846	1 323	795	306	912	353
Wisconsin	145	2 050	3 414	1 716	701	2 144	889
Wyoming	29	93	159	121	51	98	45

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	
126 709	58 185	115 253	51 479	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
7 331	3 911	6 041	3 176	1	(W)	1	(W)	1	(W)	1	(W)	1	1	Ala.
697	259	596	221	7	5	8	7	7	7	9	9	9	8	Alaska
585	258	592	258	11	9	13	11	11	11	10	9	11	11	Ariz.
985	420	675	306	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	12	16	16	Ark.
8 703	3 636	8 091	3 358	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	Calif.
2 169	995	1 850	854	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	Colo.
800	377	743	342	7	6	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	7	Conn.
523	257	592	272	6	5	7	9	7	7	6	6	4	4	Del.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D.C.
4 387	2 007	3 804	1 690	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	Fla.
3 137	1 506	2 741	1 297	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	Ga.
272	129	274	124	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	Hawaii
570	247	334	139	13	15	17	20	12	18	12	18	18	22	Idaho
4 599	2 003	4 240	1 781	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	Ill.
5 735	2 010	4 897	1 704	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	Ind.
2 150	941	1 871	814	6	4	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	Iowa
1 057	513	939	433	8	7	7	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	Kans.
1 505	678	1 489	624	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	Ky.
4 244	1 934	4 943	2 041	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	La.
439	93	516	123	6	14	13	31	4	12	7	18	6	15	Maine
1 203	530	1 069	476	6	6	6	7	7	7	5	7	6	7	Md.
2 396	967	2 364	951	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	Mass.
3 669	1 611	3 219	1 347	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	Mich.
1 499	664	1 362	589	6	6	7	7	6	6	7	8	6	6	Minn.
1 212	597	1 173	581	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	Miss.
5 043	2 291	4 115	1 721	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	Mo.
162	67	180	72	11	11	12	15	4	10	11	13	22	25	Mont.
741	331	585	267	12	12	12	14	12	12	13	13	16	18	Nebr.
168	56	125	40	19	17	19	23	20	28	17	26	19	22	Nev.
402	182	349	169	7	7	6	7	7	8	8	8	7	8	N.H.
3 127	1 184	2 764	1 141	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	N.J.
778	295	733	259	11	10	12	10	13	11	12	13	11	10	N. Mex.
5 067	2 166	4 409	1 882	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	N.Y.
7 933	5 536	6 390	4 256	1	(W)	1	(W)	1	(W)	2	1	1	1	N.C.
669	263	642	257	16	11	15	14	20	13	17	11	15	15	N. Dak.
5 461	2 293	5 242	2 153	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ohio
960	418	905	400	8	5	10	9	8	6	8	6	7	7	Okla.
547	196	546	176	14	13	16	16	15	17	14	15	14	15	Oreg.
5 535	2 435	5 088	2 273	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Pa.
195	97	172	85	13	14	12	15	13	16	13	19	15	20	R.I.
4 706	2 360	5 320	2 621	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	S.C.
168	70	212	94	19	18	21	26	18	21	19	20	27	29	S. Dak.
3 006	1 316	2 860	1 127	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	Tenn.
12 268	5 756	10 697	4 858	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tex.
1 024	392	1 055	452	5	6	8	9	7	8	5	7	5	9	Utah
492	239	480	245	7	7	6	8	12	10	4	6	6	6	Vt.
3 423	1 612	3 183	1 504	3	2	4	2	3	2	4	3	4	3	Va.
1 736	678	1 506	542	6	4	5	5	9	8	6	7	6	5	Wash.
904	364	760	300	6	5	8	6	7	7	5	5	5	5	W. Va.
2 050	892	2 253	932	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	Wis.
80	33	65	29	11	12	13	14	11	18	12	23	15	23	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 appendix]

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					
United States	17 845 539	7 239	14 269 415	2 297	3 576 123	12 855 514	38.8	(W)	(W)	(W)
Alabama	258 426	107	232 896	39	25 529	397 937	-35.1	3	3	8
Alaska	57 877	47	55 225	11	2 652	75 886	-23.7	9	10	24
Arizona	237 066	88	125 296	16	111 770	70 387	236.8	3	6	(W)
Arkansas	117 141	62	73 748	43	43 393	124 946	-6.2	8	12	3
California	2 407 698	690	2 223 516	41	184 182	1 045 505	130.3	1	1	2
Colorado	367 130	120	255 647	44	111 483	169 528	116.6	2	2	2
Connecticut	114 322	88	101 788	35	12 533	149 685	-23.6	6	4	36
Delaware	72 412	28	55 887	22	16 525	50 094	44.6	2	3	3
District of Columbia	35 667	5	(D)	10	(D)	5 283	575.1	1	-	-
Florida	630 864	323	483 937	65	146 926	368 711	71.1	2	3	1
Georgia	511 946	155	344 691	85	167 254	441 364	16.0	2	2	1
Hawaii	52 505	12	(D)	2	(D)	17 885	193.6	3	-	-
Idaho	47 425	66	38 356	36	9 068	61 638	-23.1	7	8	19
Illinois	866 861	328	616 145	98	250 715	808 745	7.2	1	2	2
Indiana	478 071	165	410 251	78	67 819	397 371	20.3	2	2	8
Iowa	189 593	116	153 647	62	35 945	314 930	-39.8	4	5	2
Kansas	132 695	98	82 813	66	49 881	200 584	-33.8	8	11	5
Kentucky	248 261	109	173 209	86	75 052	156 685	58.4	4	6	3
Louisiana	477 907	178	327 971	51	149 936	229 156	108.6	2	3	(W)
Maine	39 639	20	24 978	20	14 661	77 603	-48.9	4	7	2
Maryland	210 112	81	147 604	53	62 508	130 132	61.5	3	4	4
Massachusetts	436 010	187	400 512	50	35 497	256 286	70.1	3	2	15
Michigan	1 195 228	320	1 047 700	55	147 528	715 214	67.1	1	1	1
Minnesota	181 445	125	158 604	55	22 841	218 989	-17.1	4	4	12
Mississippi	134 528	60	98 096	57	36 432	91 021	47.8	5	6	8
Missouri	937 498	162	(D)	51	(D)	306 123	206.2	1	-	-
Montana	45 224	23	25 837	28	19 387	50 668	-10.7	7	12	5
Nebraska	64 323	46	44 140	41	20 182	106 303	-39.5	11	16	5
Nevada	40 922	40	28 661	19	12 260	43 194	-5.3	8	11	(W)
New Hampshire	34 700	25	25 663	9	9 036	35 692	-2.8	9	12	(W)
New Jersey	418 774	247	385 322	50	33 452	340 949	22.8	3	4	2
New Mexico	115 154	54	80 866	23	34 287	27 850	313.5	4	6	1
New York	671 587	395	577 266	47	94 321	436 517	53.9	2	2	(W)
North Carolina	505 001	182	402 170	40	102 830	411 372	22.8	2	2	1
North Dakota	72 430	62	50 099	29	22 330	56 567	28.0	10	14	2
Ohio	652 349	389	566 743	85	85 606	621 284	5.0	2	2	1
Oklahoma	219 416	98	115 750	78	103 665	186 630	17.6	4	7	1
Oregon	90 411	97	68 465	33	21 945	198 095	-54.4	9	10	14
Pennsylvania	760 802	352	679 472	62	81 329	555 711	36.9	2	1	4
Rhode Island	31 771	32	29 871	13	1 900	43 131	-26.3	9	9	24
South Carolina	374 761	87	246 770	41	127 990	370 241	1.2	2	3	2
South Dakota	12 854	23	10 666	20	2 188	40 227	-68.0	13	16	12
Tennessee	344 890	135	219 249	46	125 640	288 157	19.7	3	4	1
Texas	1 574 942	539	1 374 581	78	200 361	1 007 312	56.4	1	1	2
Utah	116 951	88	109 531	17	7 419	88 250	32.5	7	7	6
Vermont	51 126	18	48 823	11	2 302	19 560	161.4	6	6	14
Virginia	430 211	143	313 326	76	116 884	339 500	26.7	2	3	1
Washington	385 343	197	(D)	46	(D)	254 670	51.3	2	-	-
West Virginia	93 371	47	48 567	78	44 804	122 961	-24.1	3	7	1
Wisconsin	252 295	140	234 818	42	17 477	277 412	-9.1	3	3	3
Wyoming	47 575	29	8 885	48	38 689	51 697	-8.0	7	19	8

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 appendix]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business	18 118 721	13 063 111	(W)	1
General building contractor.....	14 788 857	11 985 105	(W)	1
Operative builder.....	53 948	47 345	3	4
Investment builder.....	50 605	57 043	5	2
Highway and street contractor.....	128 514	54 189	1	1
Heavy construction contractor.....	431 250	160 014	1	(W)
Construction management.....	1 399 909	228 768	1	2
Air conditioning contractor.....	745	13 223	11	4
Carpentry contractor.....	55 144	(NA)	5	(NA)
Concrete contractor.....	89 678	17 592	4	3
Millwright.....	2 844	30 314	6	1
Plumbing contractor.....	22 706	(NA)	6	(NA)
Residential remodeling contractor.....	31 516	(NA)	7	(NA)
Structural steel erection contractor.....	8 908	19 734	9	4
Architectural and engineering services for others.....	126 931	77 306	1	1
Engineering services for others.....	106 862	(NA)	1	(NA)
Manufacturing.....	33 986	(NA)	3	(NA)
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others.....	29 170	20 736	2	2
Retail trade.....	20 281	25 333	5	3
Sale of land.....	10 771	(NA)	7	(NA)
Other activities.....	726 096	326 409	8	4

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 appendix]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**.....	20.7	24.5	18.2	1
Number of construction workers.....	16.4	20.7	15.2	1
Number of all other employees.....	4.3	3.7	2.9	1
Payroll, all employees..... \$1,000.....	434.9	345.4	181.3	(W)
Construction worker wages..... do.....	315.6	272.1	142.2	(W)
Other employee salaries..... do.....	119.3	73.3	39.2	1
All business receipts..... do.....	2 436.6	1 581.7	908.7	(W)
Total construction receipts..... do.....	2 399.9	1 556.6	891.9	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels..... do.....	512.7	423.2	232.1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others..... do.....	1 149.3	643.0	388.1	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land..... do.....	22.4	22.6	10.2	1
Gross book value of depreciable assets..... do.....	229.4	135.9	73.3	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees..... do.....	21.0	14.1	10.0	(W)
All business receipts..... do.....	117.7	64.7	50.1	(W)
Value added††..... do.....	37.4	21.1	15.9	(W)
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages..... do.....	19.3	13.2	9.4	(W)
Total construction receipts..... do.....	146.7	75.3	58.8	(W)
Construction worker hours..... thousand.....	1.8	(NA)	(NA)	(W)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries..... \$1,000.....	27.5	20.0	13.5	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees.....	.181	.222	.203	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.....	.214	.272	.260	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others.....	.479	.413	.435	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land.....	.009	.015	.011	1
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures.....	.009	.011	(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 appendix]

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 -----	20.7	21.0	1.8	146.7	.181	.214	.479	.009	.009
Alabama -----	78.0	20.8	2.1	86.2	.279	.218	.398	.004	.005
Alaska -----	17.3	24.8	1.4	87.2	.364	.236	.332	.024	.019
Arizona -----	9.4	20.7	1.7	214.7	.134	.157	.530	.008	.008
Arkansas -----	15.9	17.0	1.7	99.1	.205	.293	.320	.023	.023
California -----	16.2	26.4	1.6	267.1	.129	.135	.501	.006	.008
Colorado -----	21.2	22.8	1.8	239.7	.126	.307	.515	.007	.005
Connecticut -----	10.9	20.8	1.8	148.2	.192	.202	.469	.005	.004
Delaware -----	21.6	17.5	1.9	129.0	.167	.230	.515	.009	.005
District of Columbia (S) -----	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida -----	15.6	17.7	1.8	125.7	.177	.248	.508	.010	.008
Georgia -----	25.7	16.0	1.9	121.6	.163	.229	.535	.015	.007
Hawaii -----	28.1	27.9	1.8	187.3	.186	(D)	.407	.007	.021
Idaho -----	7.2	15.0	1.6	127.5	.150	.281	.417	.043	.017
Illinois -----	18.1	25.4	1.7	192.1	.185	.249	.482	.010	.008
Indiana -----	34.8	20.0	1.4	90.0	.269	.323	.351	.008	.006
Iowa -----	18.5	18.2	1.7	94.1	.232	.439	.272	.014	.011
Kansas -----	11.9	17.8	1.9	106.7	.207	(D)	.262	.019	.010
Kentucky -----	16.7	18.9	1.7	124.9	.189	.211	.407	.006	.009
Louisiana -----	31.0	19.9	1.8	75.1	.311	.236	.282	.008	.021
Maine -----	23.4	8.9	.9	69.2	.142	.269	(D)	.020	.004
Maryland -----	16.8	19.4	1.8	151.1	.167	.191	.599	.008	.011
Massachusetts -----	15.8	20.6	1.6	181.8	.149	.161	.588	.005	.008
Michigan -----	14.0	24.4	1.7	443.1	.077	.076	.712	.003	.003
Minnesota -----	12.9	20.1	1.7	142.1	.190	.333	.407	.007	.008
Mississippi -----	22.9	14.4	1.9	95.5	.186	.445	.266	.026	.013
Missouri -----	37.2	23.5	1.7	170.8	.172	.200	.505	.009	.004
Montana -----	10.1	21.1	1.6	211.0	.139	.441	.273	.007	.009
Nebraska -----	14.2	13.6	1.8	91.1	.223	.423	.254	.011	.006
Nevada -----	5.6	18.1	1.2	214.0	.120	(D)	.525	.011	.009
New Hampshire -----	15.6	15.4	1.9	105.6	.181	.243	.448	.016	.015
New Jersey -----	14.4	21.5	1.6	147.9	.182	.180	.521	.005	.008
New Mexico -----	17.1	15.0	1.4	117.4	.158	.276	.461	.012	.008
New York -----	14.1	20.6	1.7	157.7	.170	.205	.465	.012	.010
North Carolina -----	52.4	21.4	2.8	116.8	.231	.200	.426	.013	.015
North Dakota -----	11.6	15.9	1.6	101.5	.192	.476	.268	.010	.015
Ohio -----	18.5	24.5	1.6	166.1	.220	.200	.534	.014	.012
Oklahoma -----	12.7	16.7	1.7	123.2	.171	.336	.399	.010	.016
Oregon -----	7.7	19.8	1.4	131.4	.194	.247	.410	.011	.013
Pennsylvania -----	17.3	22.0	1.8	154.9	.181	.208	.457	.011	.010
Rhode Island -----	10.0	18.4	2.0	163.9	.169	.159	.346	.009	.008
South Carolina -----	58.5	19.9	2.0	78.5	.282	.225	.367	.006	.007
South Dakota -----	8.3	13.4	1.7	80.6	.240	.334	.215	(D)	(D)
Tennessee -----	26.2	16.2	1.7	108.9	.179	.248	.460	.006	.011
Texas -----	28.1	20.6	1.9	123.4	.209	.283	.385	.011	.014
Utah -----	12.3	18.1	1.6	141.6	.157	.261	.510	.015	.012
Vermont -----	31.8	16.6	1.9	118.7	.174	.270	.431	.012	.007
Virginia -----	29.0	17.0	1.8	113.5	.182	.204	.610	.012	.020
Washington -----	11.3	23.4	1.5	172.9	.178	.233	.502	.011	.008
West Virginia -----	21.9	20.2	1.6	87.4	.282	.277	.250	.012	.015
Wisconsin -----	18.6	22.2	1.7	126.7	.230	.236	.444	.009	.005
Wyoming -----	4.4	18.4	1.7	122.6	.205	*.283	.285	.022	.016

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 tipplers 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

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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320 items for metropolitan areas, which include 318 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and 16 New England county metropolitan areas (NECMA's), and their component counties;

73 items for central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas;

Descriptive text, explanatory notes, source citations;

Recent trends and comparative rankings for SMSA's and for States;

4 appendixes supporting and supplementing the data.



Table A. Supplemental Security Income, Public Assistance, and Police Officers

Table B. Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Selected Service Industries

Table C. Area and Population

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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.

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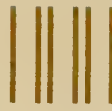
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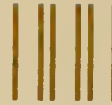




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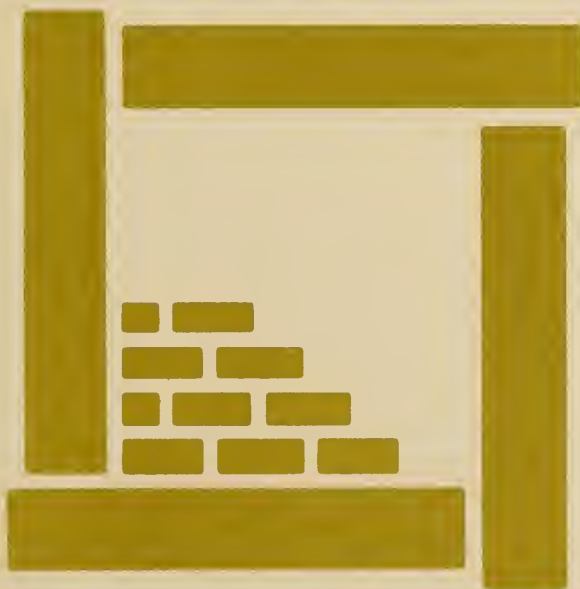
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CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
Leonora M. Gross, Chief

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A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. **Barbara J. Hadden**, **Edward R. Glover**, **Otto G. Ricci**, **Marie Rustin-Sanhueza**, and **Shirley M. Baker** made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

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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 facts¹ 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.

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.

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.

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.

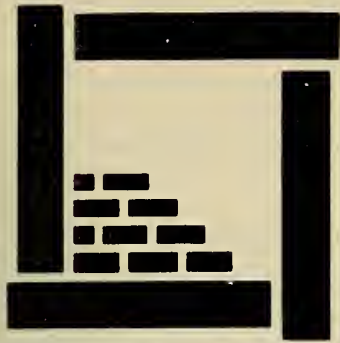
Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and 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



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

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.



U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

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.

General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses

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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 industrial buildings such as aluminum plants, automobile assembly plants, pharmaceutical manufacturing plants, and commercial warehouses (including new work, additions, alterations, remodeling, and repair). For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 7,435 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$18.1 billion, of which \$17.8 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$8.5 billion, leaving net construction receipts of about \$9.3 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$5.8 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$3.7 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 \$130 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.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 40 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 91 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed an decrease of 24 percent from 1977 to a total of 154 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$3.2 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 52.8 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 58.1 million hours.

Payments of \$581 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 4,000 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.

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.

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	E	F	G	H
United States	7 435	153 821	121 517	3 231 000	2 344 085	219 480	17 834 735	9 293 778
Alabama	108	8 429	7 303	175 495	143 540	15 417	629 783	379 417
Alaska	47	812	633	20 119	15 660	903	55 225	36 889
Arizona	88	827	594	17 134	11 050	1 009	127 550	59 992
Arkansas	62	987	825	16 760	12 965	1 426	81 766	55 617
California	692	11 234	8 627	296 965	219 503	14 086	2 304 475	1 149 336
Colorado	122	2 591	1 950	59 072	41 419	3 607	467 452	226 572
Connecticut	94	1 022	743	21 237	14 180	1 357	110 877	58 875
Delaware	29	626	509	10 968	7 833	949	65 673	31 830
District of Columbia	8	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)
Florida	323	5 036	4 020	89 293	63 475	7 083	505 501	248 643
Georgia	155	3 979	3 213	63 668	45 491	6 042	390 692	181 782
Hawaii	12	337	270	9 387	7 087	492	50 559	29 979
Idaho	69	496	389	7 456	5 688	634	49 601	28 938
Illinois	338	5 986	4 250	152 531	99 917	7 153	830 067	430 334
Indiana	175	6 098	5 045	122 218	93 654	6 980	453 907	294 710
Iowa	117	2 169	1 807	39 404	30 190	3 034	170 109	123 807
Kansas	108	1 281	1 034	22 819	16 572	1 925	110 314	81 366
Kentucky	113	1 890	1 516	35 702	27 761	2 620	189 297	112 270
Louisiana	178	5 518	4 693	109 536	90 350	8 422	352 575	253 312
Maine	20	469	425	4 167	3 141	388	29 422	(D)
Maryland	81	1 364	1 053	26 516	18 668	1 896	159 110	63 850
Massachusetts	190	3 008	2 299	62 096	43 402	3 573	417 897	172 366
Michigan	328	4 594	3 283	112 214	74 370	5 554	1 454 673	418 330
Minnesota	135	1 748	1 302	35 221	23 700	2 243	185 071	109 731
Mississippi	64	1 466	1 191	21 150	15 836	2 287	113 693	83 433
Missouri	169	6 288	5 044	147 989	111 662	8 581	861 383	426 540
Montana	23	232	167	4 884	3 389	266	35 231	25 598
Nebraska	56	795	533	10 812	8 209	957	48 567	36 241
Nevada	40	223	158	4 047	2 374	194	33 813	16 052
New Hampshire	27	422	341	6 508	4 828	649	35 993	19 870
New Jersey	253	3 650	2 909	78 418	58 611	4 528	430 318	206 287
New Mexico	54	921	744	13 787	10 221	1 074	87 363	47 116
New York	407	5 744	4 402	118 330	83 209	7 486	694 180	371 143
North Carolina	186	9 738	7 711	208 244	141 494	21 350	900 657	517 193
North Dakota	62	718	586	11 415	8 308	911	59 461	43 537
Ohio	400	7 384	4 949	181 229	105 094	8 102	822 126	383 213
Oklahoma	99	1 253	992	20 954	15 926	1 684	122 244	73 502
Oregon	102	788	614	15 632	11 567	842	80 671	47 555
Pennsylvania	382	6 600	5 191	145 470	111 553	9 176	804 314	436 467
Rhode Island	32	319	212	5 866	3 613	416	34 748	22 709
South Carolina	90	5 267	4 741	105 011	91 176	9 297	372 059	235 364
South Dakota	28	232	161	3 113	2 112	276	12 970	10 175
Tennessee	138	3 620	3 009	58 543	43 294	4 977	327 812	176 872
Texas	548	15 375	12 310	316 989	232 536	23 040	1 519 445	933 823
Utah	88	1 078	880	19 515	15 082	1 403	124 620	61 054
Vermont	18	573	460	9 507	6 923	888	54 608	31 088
Virginia	148	4 299	3 550	73 192	46 790	6 510	402 766	157 184
Washington	197	2 233	1 697	52 219	36 715	2 486	293 383	146 026
West Virginia	47	1 030	846	20 829	16 002	1 323	73 905	55 407
Wisconsin	145	2 691	2 050	59 624	42 522	3 414	259 789	144 349
Wyoming	29	127	93	2 332	1 525	159	11 402	8 156

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 sub-contracted 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				
5 755 674	3 811 257	8 540 956	163 301	166 244	1 704 769	202 070	12 855 514	4 257 546	1	(W)	1	U.S.
244 421	137 556	250 366	2 873	2 802	24 880	10 116	450 506	179 178	1	2	6	Ala.
24 416	13 026	18 335	1 032	1 318	4 929	4 431	59 166	31 032	7	9	23	Alaska
41 197	20 083	67 558	963	1 021	8 381	772	59 707	18 915	12	7	12	Ariz.
33 009	23 935	26 149	1 921	1 921	15 346	1 765	84 916	31 318	12	9	8	Ark.
863 859	311 717	1 155 139	17 379	14 227	162 069	8 790	1 061 105	282 550	2	1	2	Calif.
85 534	143 538	240 879	2 197	3 497	44 231	2 297	168 119	63 487	3	2	5	Colo.
38 449	22 344	52 001	453	584	11 222	1 574	125 258	40 236	7	5	8	Conn.
17 266	15 122	33 843	321	588	4 674	972	49 477	6 133	6	5	7	Del.
(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	D.C.
125 992	125 543	256 858	3 941	5 001	39 527	5 165	302 999	57 017	3	4	5	Fla.
96 888	89 611	208 910	2 880	6 017	37 890	5 361	291 615	99 194	3	3	2	Ga.
19 452	(D)	20 579	1 077	335	10 304	209	(D)	(D)	5	4	9	Hawaii
15 906	13 916	20 663	833	2 142	6 688	(D)	61 094	23 052	12	11	9	Idaho
251 813	207 742	399 733	6 770	8 155	91 631	11 641	793 279	302 264	2	2	3	Ill.
153 901	146 387	159 197	2 601	3 833	83 468	5 692	348 778	129 501	2	2	6	Ind.
53 753	74 643	46 301	1 890	2 400	28 384	4 141	244 687	79 019	6	5	2	Iowa
47 044	(D)	28 948	1 074	2 125	17 362	2 840	154 906	62 255	8	8	21	Kans.
72 655	40 019	77 027	1 683	1 143	15 920	2 121	116 717	41 882	7	5	10	Ky.
174 964	83 268	99 263	7 228	2 811	43 749	4 944	178 362	84 912	3	2	3	La.
7 493	7 926	(D)	106	597	2 354	898	38 718	13 686	7	-	10	Maine
34 273	30 370	95 260	1 692	1 327	11 864	1 770	128 429	42 642	7	7	6	Md.
105 759	67 453	245 531	3 370	1 933	25 370	3 290	242 936	72 825	4	3	6	Mass.
314 304	110 919	1 036 343	4 007	5 035	62 060	7 322	750 780	181 340	2	2	3	Mich.
51 031	61 673	75 340	1 485	1 312	21 216	3 566	269 572	85 050	6	5	8	Minn.
38 412	50 580	30 260	1 465	3 006	16 615	1 163	70 330	18 937	7	8	15	Miss.
258 877	172 494	434 843	3 741	8 035	113 238	5 399	417 977	122 480	2	2	2	Mo.
10 212	15 548	9 633	317	249	2 816	673	42 863	15 549	14	9	4	Mont.
16 912	20 526	12 326	288	537	9 049	1 460	95 003	27 295	21	14	14	Nebr.
8 511	(D)	17 761	313	386	6 333	310	35 960	12 543	18	14	22	Nev.
11 177	8 730	16 123	523	583	6 634	697	35 890	11 382	9	11	23	N.H.
133 479	77 483	224 031	3 450	2 365	33 116	4 294	336 308	92 478	4	4	7	N.J.
24 113	24 078	40 247	686	1 012	7 949	407	17 840	7 342	10	7	6	N. Mex.
234 401	142 612	323 037	6 812	8 431	75 959	7 048	443 270	167 601	3	2	4	N.Y.
345 895	180 377	383 464	13 370	11 770	111 821	7 580	385 144	115 990	1	1	2	N.C.
15 421	28 303	15 924	914	595	8 292	813	44 244	18 390	16	13	23	N. Dak.
269 223	164 400	438 913	9 667	11 541	78 134	9 428	677 052	257 253	2	2	3	Ohio
32 820	41 066	48 742	2 005	1 164	11 127	1 540	104 324	32 585	8	6	5	Okla.
28 600	19 933	33 115	1 046	856	13 860	2 048	193 727	51 564	14	14	4	Oreg.
275 787	167 582	367 846	8 335	8 982	89 253	8 788	567 439	181 628	3	2	3	Pa.
18 744	5 510	12 039	278	299	4 091	1 105	109 620	28 465	14	8	7	R.I.
153 672	83 812	136 695	2 509	2 334	23 112	(D)	1 041 127	(D)	3	2	5	S.C.
5 837	4 338	2 795	(D)	(D)	3 228	351	20 005	8 193	21	20	-	S. Dak.
106 351	81 366	150 940	3 451	1 873	27 294	4 432	260 637	72 082	3	4	4	Tenn.
545 955	430 710	585 622	21 431	17 404	140 223	14 758	926 419	300 186	1	1	5	Tex.
29 791	32 524	63 566	1 458	1 929	16 428	1 431	94 375	29 577	6	7	9	Utah
16 344	14 757	23 520	362	672	7 304	322	16 191	5 623	7	8	(W)	Vt.
80 340	82 252	245 582	7 895	4 823	38 797	4 131	254 373	81 761	4	3	3	Va.
82 364	68 444	147 357	2 239	3 200	27 532	3 750	273 587	99 028	6	3	5	Wash.
38 017	20 467	18 498	1 135	923	15 554	1 581	78 246	42 248	7	4	17	W. Va.
88 047	61 408	115 440	1 403	2 447	38 053	3 862	302 254	109 381	3	3	2	Wis.
4 983	*3 232	3 246	182	250	1 840	283	14 241	4 593	12	33	7	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	7 435	8 259	9 538	8 295	1	2	2	3
Number of establishments in business at end of year	7 228	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	1 359	2 867	3 976	4 600	5	5	5	5
All employees**	153 821	202 070	173 094	184 960	1	(W)	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	117 040	151 301	129 778	142 493	1	(W)	1	1
May	124 264	169 142	139 413	153 966	1	(W)	1	1
August	126 577	184 358	156 317	181 383	1	(W)	1	1
November	115 135	177 970	148 975	159 338	1	1	1	1
Average	121 517	170 787	144 625	159 878	1	(W)	1	1
Other employees:								
March	32 238	30 337	27 762	24 150	1	1	1	1
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	52 797	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	57 128	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	58 127	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	51 426	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	219 480	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	3 231 000	2 852 817	1 729 634	1 327 593	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	2 344 085	2 247 193	1 356 140	1 067 884	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, other employees	886 914	605 623	373 494	259 215	1	(W)	1	1
First quarter payroll, all employees	770 770	594 176	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	581 050	539 369	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	432 397	315 495	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	148 652	223 875	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	18 107 888	13 063 111	8 666 746	6 784 843	(W)	1	1	1
Total construction receipts	17 834 735	12 855 514	8 507 370	6 700 474	(W)	(W)	1	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	835 351	351 937	236 831	149 341	2	1	3	2
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	273 153	207 597	159 376	84 294	1	1	2	2
Net construction receipts†	9 293 778	7 545 253	4 805 838	3 648 122	(W)	(W)	1	1
Value added††	5 755 674	4 257 546	2 751 905	2 120 302	(W)	(W)	1	1
Selected payments	12 352 213	8 805 565	5 914 841	4 653 750	(W)	1	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies ²	3 680 814	3 377 489	2 213 309	1 603 292	1	(W)	1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	8 540 956	5 310 261	3 701 532	3 057 504	(W)	1	1	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	130 442	117 815	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	23 988	21 841	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	7 158	10 203	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	90 585	65 433	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	8 710	20 338	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	163 301	135 838	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	129 922	114 051	72 513	57 123	1	1	2	1
For structures	33 379	21 787	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	127 122	109 938	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	43 916	40 783	(NA)	(NA)	1	5	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	8 500	8 403	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	74 705	60 751	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	17 834 735	12 855 514	8 507 370	6 700 474	(W)	(W)	1	1
Government owned	2 204 610	1 343 270	1 375 323	(NA)	2	(W)	1	(NA)
Privately owned	15 630 124	11 512 244	7 132 047	(NA)	(W)	1	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	1 600 265	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	166 244	186 722	97 248	64 696	1	2	2	2
New	132 342	156 757	79 447	54 361	1	2	2	2
Used	33 901	29 965	17 801	10 335	3	3	4	8
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	61 740	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 704 769	1 122 051	699 057	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	193 523	102 636	73 741	(NA)	1	1	6	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	364 628	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	36 278	50 275	27 447	19 523	3	6	6	11
New structures and related facilities	29 508	43 594	24 293	15 706	3	6	4	3
Used structures and related facilities	6 770	6 681	3 154	3 817	3	6	8	19
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	13 793	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	387 113	340 453	258 470	(NA)	2	2	4	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	29 053	16 391	12 620	(NA)	2	2	3	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 235 754	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	129 966	136 449	69 801	45 173	2	2	3	3
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	102 834	113 164	55 154	38 655	1	1	2	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	38 125	50 704	(NA)	(NA)	3	1	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	27 131	23 285	14 647	6 518	4	4	4	4
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	48 064	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 317 656	781 597	440 587	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	164 469	86 245	61 121	(NA)	1	1	7	(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	7 435	1
Total construction receipts	17 834 735	(W)
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 492	7
Total construction receipts	4 356 161	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1982, total	97 038	2
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	9 958	8
Amount of LIFO reserve	7 290	11
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	87 080	2
End of 1981, total	99 409	1
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	5 788	13
Amount of LIFO reserve	2 922	27
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	93 621	2
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	5 943	1
Total construction receipts	13 478 574	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 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1982										
Number of establishments	7 435	2 773	1 693	1 355	1 082	329	143	32	16	11
All employees**	153 821	6 138	11 356	18 611	32 826	22 378	20 405	10 064	10 344	21 697
Payroll, all employees	3 231 000	80 974	186 544	338 504	668 520	476 904	437 647	232 578	277 622	531 706
Construction worker hours (thousands)	219 480	6 822	12 798	21 884	43 368	31 606	30 237	14 155	17 030	41 576
All business receipts	18 107 888	568 761	1 086 287	1 894 543	3 927 027	2 632 204	2 474 112	1 025 707	4 499 245	(D)
Total construction receipts	17 834 735	563 758	1 069 927	1 871 921	3 881 230	2 607 320	2 442 554	970 572	2 420 988	2 006 464
Net construction receipts†	9 293 778	325 915	631 597	1 067 741	2 026 652	1 387 864	1 152 403	537 067	1 102 863	1 061 655
Value added††	5 755 674	174 488	367 741	600 296	1 158 514	840 575	650 764	322 205	803 557	837 531
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	3 811 257	156 429	280 217	490 067	913 935	572 192	533 196	269 997	595 223	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	8 540 956	237 843	438 329	804 179	1 854 578	1 219 436	1 290 151	433 505	1 318 125	944 809
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	163 301	4 941	10 786	15 507	33 992	27 383	23 592	8 834	15 459	22 806
Capital expenditures, other than land	166 244	7 526	15 737	21 438	42 609	26 133	18 872	10 961	8 457	14 509
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 704 769	98 010	160 632	241 206	357 185	246 967	204 603	99 267	109 562	187 335
1977										
All employees**	202 070	6 478	12 588	22 063	38 731	28 687	21 805	20 809	9 416	41 494
Total construction receipts	12 855 514	398 504	860 325	1 446 649	2 860 116	2 102 811	1 469 948	1 389 675	497 589	1 829 897
Value added††	4 257 546	108 089	262 415	476 452	925 957	709 660	463 403	368 780	225 300	717 490
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	1	4	4	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts†	(W)	4	4	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land	1	13	11	5	1	(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 -----	7 435	352	303	623	1 285	1 217	1 049	1 325	607	379	293
All employees** -----	153 821	394	562	1 386	5 251	7 592	11 122	22 679	20 302	20 761	63 770
Payroll, all employees -----	3 231 000	1 317	3 423	12 122	56 055	105 103	175 730	414 771	416 224	456 239	1 590 014
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	219 480	301	479	1 383	5 198	8 681	12 824	28 874	28 087	28 206	105 442
All business receipts -----	18 107 888	4 456	11 175	45 077	209 194	440 315	751 456	2 071 552	2 122 548	2 634 018	9 818 097
Total construction receipts -----	17 834 735	4 440	11 080	44 506	207 035	434 474	739 611	2 044 597	2 096 631	2 599 495	9 652 864
Net construction receipts† -----	9 293 778	2 856	7 873	34 189	156 561	304 603	498 500	1 251 221	1 187 252	1 372 188	4 478 534
Value added†† -----	5 755 674	1 737	4 665	20 932	93 280	183 734	291 430	688 412	673 189	821 223	2 977 069
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	3 811 257	1 134	3 303	13 828	65 439	126 709	218 913	589 763	539 980	585 488	1 666 698
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	8 540 956	1 584	3 207	10 316	50 474	129 871	241 111	793 376	909 378	1 227 307	5 174 330
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	163 301	54	111	431	2 786	4 763	8 064	22 227	18 621	26 107	80 135
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	166 244	(D)	117	828	3 865	10 071	11 168	22 770	26 142	27 780	63 500
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 704 769	1 644	3 075	11 821	54 683	91 632	132 147	260 624	241 727	233 956	673 456
1977											
All employees** -----	202 070	548	923	2 203	8 098	11 063	16 921	33 100	27 661	1101 555	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	12 855 514	4 235	15 414	58 725	270 340	486 568	896 092	2 105 282	1 976 390	17 042 469	(NA)
Value added†† -----	4 257 546	1 556	5 018	22 381	94 853	170 960	323 369	731 551	663 017	12 244 841	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	8	11	7	6	4	4	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	(W) 1	10	10	7	5	5	4	3	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	-	47	30	16	14	9	6	(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		Maintenance and repair				
		Total	Additions and alterations ¹					
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1982								
Total construction receipts†	17 834 735	16 577 447	3 102 876	1 257 287	(W)	(W)	1	1
Building construction	17 348 328	16 156 500	3 057 944	1 191 827	(W)	(W)	1	1
Single-family houses	168 365	150 477	45 640	17 887	3	3	5	6
Single-family houses, detached	105 870	89 509	38 833	16 361	4	4	6	6
Single-family houses, attached	62 494	60 968	6 806	1 526	4	4	7	19
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	164 967	158 525	30 879	6 441	2	2	5	13
Other residential buildings	113 073	110 165	13 852	2 908	2	2	3	8
Office and bank buildings	1 431 186	1 379 236	253 131	51 950	1	1	1	4
Office buildings	1 127 213	1 083 435	204 320	43 778	1	1	2	5
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	303 972	295 800	48 810	8 172	1	1	3	5
Industrial buildings and warehouses	13 997 326	12 949 707	2 329 841	1 048 219	(W)	(W)	1	1
Industrial buildings	11 803 981	10 870 581	2 027 216	933 400	(W)	(W)	1	1
Warehouses	2 193 945	2 079 125	302 625	114 819	1	1	2	3
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	463 703	441 850	90 773	21 852	1	1	2	3
Religious buildings	105 746	100 349	29 808	5 396	2	2	5	5
Educational buildings	267 626	254 654	74 187	12 971	2	2	3	8
Hospitals and institutional buildings	480 445	464 921	157 368	15 524	(W)	(W)	1	3
Other nonresidential buildings	155 292	146 617	32 465	8 679	9	10	6	17
Nonbuilding construction	480 050	415 647	44 753	64 402	1	1	1	2
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	116 707	114 151	9 919	2 556	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Power plants	6 315	5 280	2 706	1 034	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Other nonbuilding construction	357 028	296 216	32 128	60 812	1	1	1	4
Construction work, n.s.k.	6 356	5 298	*178	1 057	16	18	56	30
1977								
Total construction receipts†	12 855 514	11 363 166	(NA)	1 492 348	(W)	1	(NA)	1
Building construction	11 984 361	10 541 236	(NA)	1 443 125	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1
Single-family houses	151 192	111 411	(NA)	39 781	2	3	(NA)	3
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	115 485	104 452	(NA)	11 033	1	1	(NA)	8
Other residential buildings	65 206	60 665	(NA)	4 541	2	2	(NA)	3
Office and bank buildings	627 834	552 386	(NA)	75 448	1	1	(NA)	1
Industrial buildings and warehouses	9 742 170	8 562 607	(NA)	1 179 563	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	371 831	338 134	(NA)	33 697	1	1	(NA)	2
Religious buildings	95 475	85 255	(NA)	10 220	1	1	(NA)	4
Educational buildings	277 434	250 204	(NA)	27 230	1	1	(NA)	3
Hospitals and institutional buildings	368 390	323 162	(NA)	45 228	1	1	(NA)	1
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	84 677	77 942	(NA)	6 735	2	2	(NA)	1
Other nonresidential buildings	84 668	75 020	(NA)	9 648	5	5	(NA)	4
Nonbuilding construction	867 595	818 684	(NA)	48 911	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	152 208	150 328	(NA)	1 880	(W)	(W)	(NA)	6
Power plants	464 404	452 864	(NA)	11 540	(W)	(W)	(NA)	2
Other nonbuilding construction	250 983	215 492	(NA)	35 491	1	1	(NA)	1
Construction work, n.s.k.	3 615	3 139	(NA)	476	3	3	(NA)	(W)

¹For 1977, separate data were not collected. 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	7 435	153 821	3 231 000	17 834 735	11 567 073	9 293 778	5 755 674	8 540 956	1	(W)	(W)
Establishments not specializing by type	1 501	31 992	646 537	3 890 662	(NA)	1 932 275	1 063 317	1 958 386	1	1	1
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	5 934	121 829	2 584 462	13 944 073	11 567 073	7 361 503	4 692 357	6 582 569	1	(W)	(W)
WAREHOUSES											
All establishments specializing in type	972	13 527	241 456	1 583 046	1 248 506	816 780	406 070	766 265	2	2	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	378	4 564	79 799	423 393	423 393	286 964	140 725	136 429	4	3	2
90 to 99 percent specialization	99	1 604	25 782	222 674	211 256	72 769	(D)	149 905	6	4	4
80 to 89 percent specialization	94	966	17 000	106 979	87 663	54 496	29 913	52 483	9	7	6
70 to 79 percent specialization	151	1 934	34 822	236 804	172 597	123 588	67 593	113 215	9	4	4
60 to 69 percent specialization	175	2 989	55 791	374 151	232 451	184 855	96 534	189 296	5	4	4
51 to 59 percent specialization	74	1 470	28 261	219 044	121 144	94 107	59 399	124 937	6	3	2
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	4 862	107 604	2 333 864	12 321 874	10 287 720	6 515 719	4 266 854	5 806 154	1	(W)	(W)
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	2 797	44 961	939 116	4 364 526	4 364 526	2 738 339	1 828 324	1 626 186	1	1	1
90 to 99 percent specialization	366	11 612	281 472	1 362 253	1 285 345	660 611	510 316	701 642	2	1	1
80 to 89 percent specialization	444	12 632	274 374	2 278 817	1 892 408	834 143	521 838	1 444 674	1	1	(W)
70 to 79 percent specialization	461	10 392	214 924	1 139 050	833 691	618 006	346 402	521 043	2	2	1
60 to 69 percent specialization	554	17 739	401 534	1 949 161	1 244 063	1 051 686	723 172	897 475	1	1	1
51 to 59 percent specialization	239	10 266	222 443	1 228 066	667 686	612 933	336 801	615 133	1	1	1

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	E	F	G
United States	7 435	121 517	219 480	117 040	52 797	124 264	57 128
Alabama	108	7 303	15 417	7 524	4 009	8 247	4 320
Alaska	47	633	903	548	189	677	232
Arizona	88	594	1 009	595	243	562	249
Arkansas	62	825	1 426	710	297	908	401
California	692	8 627	14 086	8 847	3 473	8 613	3 618
Colorado	122	1 950	3 607	1 920	898	1 827	859
Connecticut	94	743	1 357	692	316	692	322
Delaware	29	509	949	430	195	478	223
District of Columbia	8	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Florida	323	4 020	7 083	4 032	1 736	3 804	1 648
Georgia	155	3 213	6 042	3 651	1 673	3 250	1 565
Hawaii	12	270	492	259	111	272	127
Idaho	69	389	634	291	99	337	148
Illinois	338	4 250	7 153	3 775	1 629	4 442	1 850
Indiana	175	5 045	6 980	4 484	1 513	4 972	1 752
Iowa	117	1 807	3 034	1 376	566	1 743	712
Kansas	108	1 034	1 925	995	446	1 101	531
Kentucky	113	1 516	2 620	1 499	645	1 485	671
Louisiana	178	4 693	8 422	4 991	2 180	4 563	2 265
Maine	20	425	368	148	43	594	127
Maryland	81	1 053	1 896	920	424	981	465
Massachusetts	190	2 299	3 573	2 095	789	2 264	864
Michigan	328	3 283	5 554	2 930	1 327	3 152	1 268
Minnesota	135	1 302	2 243	984	432	1 311	557
Mississippi	64	1 191	2 287	1 069	471	1 308	636
Missouri	169	5 044	8 581	5 102	2 013	5 827	2 555
Montana	23	167	266	174	70	146	55
Nebraska	56	533	957	360	152	434	205
Nevada	40	158	194	158	50	148	47
New Hampshire	27	341	649	282	139	328	157
New Jersey	253	2 909	4 528	2 811	1 084	2 853	1 116
New Mexico	54	744	1 074	727	256	712	263
New York	407	4 402	7 486	3 604	1 587	4 377	1 851
North Carolina	186	7 711	21 350	8 235	5 795	8 224	5 761
North Dakota	62	586	911	475	184	507	206
Ohio	400	4 949	8 102	3 984	1 643	4 857	2 012
Oklahoma	99	992	1 684	1 104	463	942	401
Oregon	102	614	842	617	202	731	267
Pennsylvania	382	5 191	9 176	4 564	2 043	5 385	2 424
Rhode Island	32	212	416	225	116	232	116
South Carolina	90	4 741	9 297	4 332	2 070	4 559	2 244
South Dakota	28	161	276	121	47	148	63
Tennessee	138	3 009	4 977	2 912	1 210	3 210	1 322
Texas	548	12 310	23 040	13 283	6 144	12 827	6 281
Utah	88	880	1 403	655	255	765	302
Vermont	18	460	888	409	192	452	212
Virginia	148	3 550	6 510	3 704	1 633	3 834	1 760
Washington	197	1 697	2 486	1 626	580	1 830	685
West Virginia	47	846	1 323	795	306	912	353
Wisconsin	145	2 050	3 414	1 716	701	2 144	889
Wyoming	29	93	159	121	51	98	45

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	
126 577	58 127	115 135	51 426	1	(W)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U.S.
7 331	3 911	6 041	3 176	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ala.
697	259	596	221	8	6	8	7	8	7	9	9	9	9	Alaska
585	258	592	258	12	9	14	11	11	11	10	10	12	12	Ariz.
985	420	675	306	12	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	16	17	Ark.
8 703	3 636	8 091	3 358	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	Calif.
2 169	995	1 850	854	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	Colo.
800	377	743	342	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	7	7	Conn.
523	257	592	272	6	6	8	9	8	7	7	6	5	5	Del.
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D.C.
4 387	2 007	3 804	1 690	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	Fla.
3 137	1 506	2 741	1 297	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Ga.
272	129	274	124	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	4	4	Hawaii
570	247	334	139	13	16	17	21	12	18	13	19	18	23	Idaho
4 467	1 944	4 122	1 728	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	Ill.
5 735	2 010	4 897	1 704	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ind.
2 150	941	1 871	814	6	5	6	6	7	5	6	5	7	6	Iowa
1 057	513	939	433	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	10	9	Kans.
1 505	678	1 489	624	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	Ky.
4 244	1 934	4 943	2 041	3	2	4	4	5	4	3	3	2	2	La.
439	93	516	123	8	15	14	31	4	12	7	18	7	16	Maine
1 203	530	1 069	478	7	7	7	8	8	8	6	7	6	8	Md.
2 396	967	2 364	951	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Mass.
3 669	1 611	3 219	1 347	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	Mich.
1 499	664	1 362	589	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	Minn.
1 212	597	1 173	581	7	6	8	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	Miss.
5 043	2 291	4 115	1 721	3	2	2	2	3	3	5	4	3	3	Mo.
162	67	180	72	11	12	13	16	5	10	11	14	23	26	Mont.
741	331	585	267	13	12	12	14	12	12	12	13	17	18	Nebr.
168	56	125	40	19	17	20	23	20	29	18	27	19	23	Nev.
402	182	349	169	7	7	7	7	8	9	8	8	8	9	N.H.
3 127	1 184	2 764	1 141	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	N.J.
778	295	733	259	12	10	12	10	13	12	12	13	11	11	N. Mex.
5 067	2 166	4 409	1 882	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	N.Y.
7 933	5 536	6 390	4 256	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	N.C.
669	263	642	257	17	11	16	15	20	14	18	11	16	16	N. Dak.
5 461	2 293	5 242	2 153	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	Ohio
960	418	905	400	8	6	11	9	8	7	9	7	8	7	Okla.
547	196	546	176	14	13	16	16	16	17	14	15	15	15	Oreg.
5 535	2 435	5 088	2 273	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	Pa.
195	97	172	85	13	15	12	15	13	17	13	19	16	21	R.I.
4 706	2 360	5 320	2 821	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	S.C.
168	70	212	94	19	18	21	27	19	22	19	21	28	30	S. Dak.
3 006	1 316	2 860	1 127	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	4	3	3	Tenn.
12 268	5 756	10 697	4 858	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	Tex.
1 024	392	1 055	452	6	6	9	9	7	9	5	7	6	10	Utah
492	239	480	245	7	7	8	8	13	11	5	6	6	7	VL
3 423	1 612	3 183	1 504	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	Va.
1 736	676	1 506	542	6	5	5	5	10	8	7	7	7	6	Wash.
904	364	760	300	7	5	8	6	8	7	6	5	6	6	W. Va.
2 050	822	2 253	932	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	Wis.
80	33	65	29	12	13	14	15	11	19	13	24	15	24	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	C	E
United States	17 834 735	7 238	14 258 611	2 297	3 576 123	12 855 514	38.7	(W)	(W)	(W)
Alabama	258 426	107	232 896	39	25 529	397 937	-35.1	3	3	8
Alaska	57 877	47	55 225	11	2 652	75 886	-23.7	9	10	24
Arizona	237 066	88	125 296	16	111 770	70 387	236.8	3	6	(W)
Arkansas	117 141	62	73 748	43	43 393	124 946	-6.2	8	12	3
California	2 407 698	690	2 223 516	41	184 182	1 045 505	130.3	1	1	2
Colorado	367 130	120	255 647	44	111 483	169 528	116.6	2	2	2
Connecticut	114 322	88	101 788	35	12 533	149 685	-23.6	6	4	36
Delaware	72 412	28	55 887	22	16 525	50 094	44.6	2	3	3
District of Columbia	35 667	5	(D)	10	(D)	5 283	575.1	1	-	-
Florida	630 864	323	483 937	65	146 926	368 711	71.1	2	3	1
Georgia	511 946	155	344 691	85	167 254	441 364	16.0	2	2	1
Hawaii	52 505	12	(D)	2	(D)	17 885	193.6	3	-	-
Idaho	47 425	66	38 356	36	9 068	61 638	-23.1	7	8	19
Illinois	856 057	327	605 341	98	250 715	808 745	5.9	1	2	2
Indiana	478 071	165	410 251	78	67 819	397 371	20.3	2	2	8
Iowa	189 593	116	153 647	62	35 945	314 930	-39.8	4	5	2
Kansas	132 695	98	82 813	66	49 881	200 584	-33.8	8	11	5
Kentucky	248 261	109	173 209	86	75 052	156 685	58.4	4	6	3
Louisiana	477 907	178	327 971	51	149 936	229 156	108.6	2	3	(W)
Maine	39 639	20	24 978	20	14 661	77 603	-48.9	4	7	2
Maryland	210 112	81	147 604	53	62 508	130 132	61.5	3	4	4
Massachusetts	436 010	187	400 512	50	35 497	256 286	70.3	3	2	15
Michigan	1 195 228	320	1 047 700	55	147 528	715 214	67.1	1	1	1
Minnesota	181 445	125	158 604	55	22 841	218 989	-17.1	4	4	12
Mississippi	134 528	60	98 096	57	36 423	91 021	47.8	5	6	8
Missouri	937 498	162	(D)	51	(D)	306 123	206.2	1	-	-
Montana	45 224	23	25 837	28	19 387	50 668	-10.7	7	12	5
Nebraska	64 323	46	44 140	41	20 182	106 303	-39.5	11	16	5
Nevada	40 922	40	28 661	19	12 260	43 194	-5.3	8	11	(W)
New Hampshire	34 700	25	25 663	9	9 036	35 692	-2.8	9	12	(W)
New Jersey	418 774	247	385 322	50	33 452	340 949	22.8	3	4	2
New Mexico	115 154	54	80 866	23	34 287	27 850	313.5	4	6	1
New York	671 587	395	577 266	47	94 321	436 517	53.9	2	2	(W)
North Carolina	505 001	182	402 170	40	102 830	411 372	22.8	2	2	1
North Dakota	72 430	62	50 099	29	22 330	56 567	28.0	10	14	2
Ohio	652 349	389	566 743	85	85 606	621 284	5.0	2	2	1
Oklahoma	219 416	98	115 750	78	103 665	186 630	17.6	4	7	1
Oregon	90 411	97	68 465	33	21 945	198 095	-54.4	9	10	14
Pennsylvania	760 802	352	679 472	62	81 329	555 711	36.9	2	1	4
Rhode Island	31 771	32	29 871	13	1 900	43 131	-26.3	9	9	24
South Carolina	374 761	87	246 770	41	127 990	370 241	1.2	2	3	2
South Dakota	12 854	23	10 666	20	2 188	40 227	-68.0	13	16	12
Tennessee	344 890	135	219 249	46	125 640	288 157	19.7	3	4	1
Texas	1 574 942	539	1 374 581	78	200 361	1 007 312	56.4	1	1	2
Utah	116 951	88	109 531	17	7 419	88 250	32.5	7	7	6
Vermont	51 126	18	48 823	11	2 302	19 560	161.4	6	6	14
Virginia	430 211	143	313 326	76	116 884	339 500	26.7	2	3	1
Washington	385 343	197	(D)	46	(D)	254 670	51.3	2	-	-
West Virginia	93 371	47	48 567	78	44 804	122 961	-24.1	3	7	1
Wisconsin	252 295	140	234 818	42	17 477	277 412	-9.1	3	3	3
Wyoming	47 575	29	8 885	48	38 689	51 697	-8.0	7	19	8

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	18 107 888	13 063 111	(W)	1
General building contractor	14 778 024	11 985 105	(W)	1
Operative builder	53 948	47 345	3	4
Investment builder	50 605	57 043	5	2
Highway and street contractor.....	128 514	54 189	1	1
Heavy construction contractor.....	431 250	160 014	1	(W)
Construction management	1 399 909	228 768	1	2
Air conditioning contractor	745	13 223	11	4
Carpentry contractor	55 144	(NA)	5	(NA)
Concrete contractor	89 678	17 592	4	3
Millwright	2 844	30 314	6	1
Plumbing contractor	22 706	(NA)	6	(NA)
Residential remodeling contractor	31 516	(NA)	7	(NA)
Structural steel erection contractor	8 908	19 734	9	4
Architectural and engineering services for others	126 931	77 306	1	1
Manufacturing	33 986	(NA)	3	(NA)
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others.....	29 170	20 736	2	2
Retail trade	20 281	25 333	5	3
Sale of land	10 771	(NA)	7	(NA)
Other activities	832 958	326 409	8	4

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**	20.7	24.5	18.2	1
Number of construction workers	16.3	20.7	15.2	1
Number of all other employees	4.3	3.7	2.9	1
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 434.6	345.4	181.3	(W)
Construction worker wages	do.. 315.3	272.1	142.2	(W)
Other employee salaries	do.. 119.3	73.3	39.2	1
All business receipts	do.. 2 435.5	1 581.7	908.7	(W)
Total construction receipts	do.. 2 398.8	1 556.6	891.9	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	do.. 512.6	423.2	232.1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	do.. 1 148.8	643.0	388.1	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land	do.. 22.4	22.6	10.2	1
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do.. 229.3	135.9	73.3	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees	do.. 21.0	14.1	10.0	(W)
All business receipts	do.. 117.7	64.7	50.1	(W)
Value added††	do.. 37.4	21.1	15.9	(W)
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages	do.. 19.3	13.2	9.4	(W)
Total construction receipts	do.. 146.8	75.3	58.8	(W)
Construction worker hours	thousand.. 1.8	(NA)	(NA)	(W)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries	\$1,000 27.5	20.0	13.5	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees .....	.181	.222	.203	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	.214	.272	.260	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others .....	.479	.413	.435	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	.009	.015	.011	1
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures .....	.009	.011	(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	20.7	21.0	1.8	146.8	.181	.214	.479	.009	.009
Alabama	78.0	20.8	2.1	86.2	.279	.218	.398	.004	.005
Alaska	17.3	24.8	1.4	87.2	.364	.236	.332	.024	.019
Arizona	9.4	20.7	1.7	214.7	.134	.157	.530	.008	.008
Arkansas	15.9	17.0	1.7	99.1	.205	.293	.320	.023	.023
California	16.2	26.4	1.6	267.1	.129	.135	.501	.006	.008
Colorado	21.2	22.8	1.8	239.7	.126	.307	.515	.007	.005
Connecticut	10.9	20.8	1.8	149.2	.192	.202	.469	.005	.004
Delaware	21.6	17.5	1.9	129.0	.167	.230	.515	.009	.005
District of Columbia	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	15.6	17.7	1.8	125.7	.177	.248	.508	.010	.008
Georgia	25.7	16.0	1.9	121.6	.163	.229	.535	.015	.007
Hawaii	28.1	27.9	1.8	187.3	.186	(D)	.407	.007	.021
Idaho	7.2	15.0	1.6	127.5	.150	.281	.417	.043	.017
Illinois	17.7	25.5	1.7	195.3	.184	.250	.482	.010	.008
Indiana	34.8	20.0	1.4	90.0	.269	.323	.351	.008	.006
Iowa	18.5	18.2	1.7	94.1	.232	.439	.272	.014	.011
Kansas	11.9	17.8	1.9	106.7	.207	(D)	.262	.019	.010
Kentucky	16.7	18.9	1.7	124.9	.189	.211	.407	.006	.009
Louisiana	31.0	19.9	1.8	75.1	.311	.236	.282	.008	.021
Maine	23.4	8.9	.9	69.2	.142	.269	(D)	.020	.004
Maryland	16.8	19.4	1.8	151.1	.167	.191	.599	.008	.011
Massachusetts	15.8	20.6	1.6	181.8	.149	.161	.588	.005	.008
Michigan	14.0	24.4	1.7	443.1	.077	.076	.712	.003	.003
Minnesota	12.9	20.1	1.7	142.1	.190	.333	.407	.007	.008
Mississippi	22.9	14.4	1.9	95.5	.186	.445	.266	.026	.013
Missouri	37.2	23.5	1.7	170.8	.172	.200	.505	.009	.004
Montana	10.1	21.1	1.6	211.0	.139	.441	.273	.007	.009
Nebraska	14.2	13.6	1.8	91.1	.223	.423	.254	.011	.006
Nevada	5.6	18.1	1.2	214.0	.120	(D)	.525	.011	.009
New Hampshire	15.6	15.4	1.9	105.6	.181	.243	.448	.016	.015
New Jersey	14.4	21.5	1.6	147.9	.182	.180	.521	.005	.008
New Mexico	17.1	15.0	1.4	117.4	.158	.276	.461	.012	.008
New York	14.1	20.6	1.7	157.7	.170	.205	.465	.012	.010
North Carolina	52.4	21.4	2.8	116.8	.231	.200	.426	.013	.015
North Dakota	11.6	15.9	1.6	101.5	.192	.476	.268	.010	.015
Ohio	18.5	24.5	1.6	166.1	.220	.200	.534	.014	.012
Oklahoma	12.7	16.7	1.7	123.2	.171	.336	.399	.010	.016
Oregon	7.7	19.8	1.4	131.4	.194	.247	.410	.011	.013
Pennsylvania	17.3	22.0	1.8	154.9	.181	.208	.457	.011	.010
Rhode Island	10.0	18.4	2.0	163.9	.169	.159	.346	.009	.008
South Carolina	58.5	19.9	2.0	78.5	.282	.225	.367	.006	.007
South Dakota	8.3	13.4	1.7	80.6	.240	.334	.215	(D)	(D)
Tennessee	26.2	16.2	1.7	108.9	.179	.248	.460	.006	.011
Texas	28.1	20.6	1.9	123.4	.209	.283	.385	.011	.014
Utah	12.3	18.1	1.6	141.6	.157	.261	.510	.015	.012
Vermont	31.8	16.6	1.9	118.7	.174	.270	.431	.012	.007
Virginia	29.0	17.0	1.8	113.5	.182	.204	.610	.012	.020
Washington	11.3	23.4	1.5	172.9	.178	.233	.502	.011	.008
West Virginia	21.9	20.2	1.6	87.4	.282	.277	.250	.012	.015
Wisconsin	18.6	22.2	1.7	126.7	.230	.236	.444	.009	.005
Wyoming	4.4	18.4	1.7	122.6	.205	*.283	.285	.022	.016

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.
- **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.

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.
- 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

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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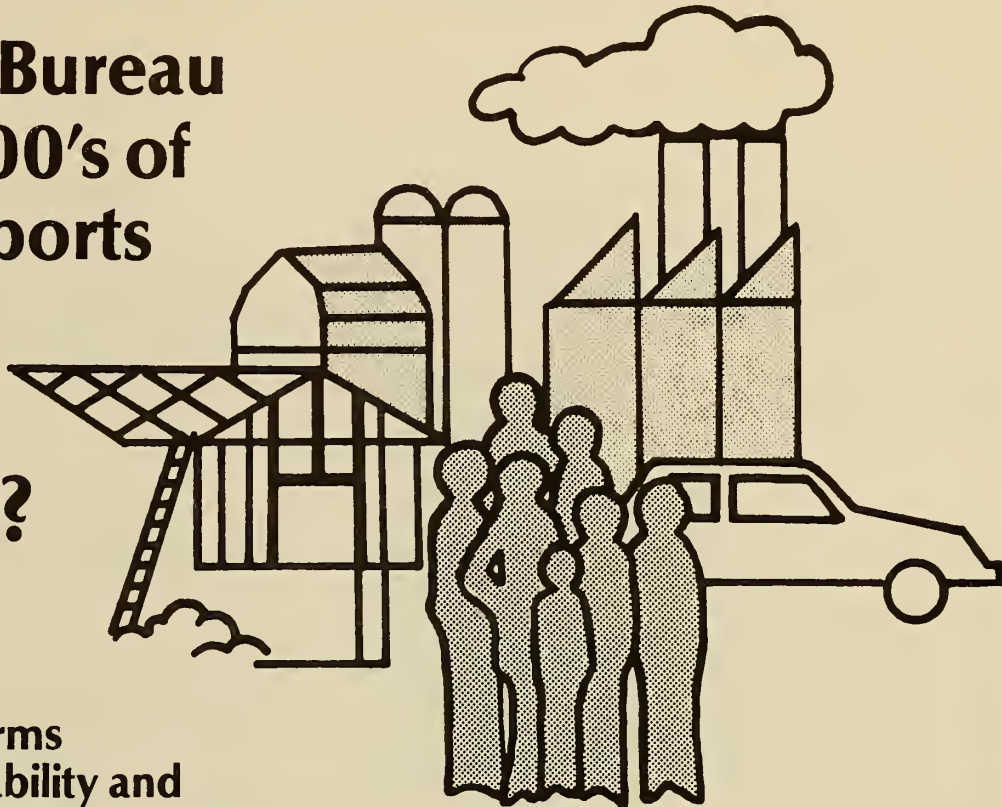
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

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 (CC-82-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 two clothbound volumes.

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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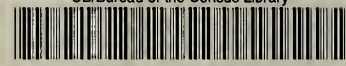
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