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Census of Construction Industries

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INDUSTRY SERIES

General Contractors— Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses

Industry 1542



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

1982 Census of Construction Industries

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Industry 1542

Issued October 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane,
Director



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CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

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

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

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

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

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

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

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

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

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

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES— SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

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

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

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

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

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

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

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

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

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

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

- 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.

RECORDS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

DATE	PLACE	NAME	RESIDENCE	EDUCATION	PROFESSION	RELIGION	PARTY	REMARKS
1847	CHICAGO	JOHN W. WELLS	CHICAGO	YALE	MINISTER	METHODIST	DEM.	...
1848	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850	CHICAGO
1851	CHICAGO
1852	CHICAGO
1853	CHICAGO
1854	CHICAGO
1855	CHICAGO
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1857	CHICAGO
1858	CHICAGO
1859	CHICAGO
1860	CHICAGO
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1865	CHICAGO
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1867	CHICAGO
1868	CHICAGO
1869	CHICAGO
1870	CHICAGO
1871	CHICAGO
1872	CHICAGO
1873	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1898	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1899	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	CHICAGO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than 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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Publication Program Inside back cover

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Main body of text, consisting of several paragraphs of faint, illegible content.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of commercial, institutional, religious, and amusement and recreational buildings (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 22,112 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$52.8 billion, of which \$52.3 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$30.8 billion, leaving net construction receipts of about \$21.5 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$12.5 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$9.2 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 \$333 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

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

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

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 35 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 90 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed an increase of 15 percent from 1977 to a total of 360 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$7.3 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 106 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 133 million hours.

Payments of \$1.3 billion 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 12,200 establishments.

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

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

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

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

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
		A	B	C	D				E	F	G	H
United States	22 112	359 856	278 193	7 260 046	5 084 654	468 984	52 304 554	21 546 587
Alabama	294	8 213	6 580	127 833	89 683	11 333	929 748	398 511
Alaska	117	2 123	1 679	55 624	43 860	3 620	358 099	185 036
Arizona	331	4 585	3 344	87 671	55 468	4 729	807 915	316 341
Arkansas	166	2 788	2 373	40 106	32 943	3 938	327 487	184 341
California	2 547	33 540	24 658	864 735	577 772	47 801	6 760 452	2 180 227
Colorado	435	9 420	7 140	202 070	148 284	11 827	1 693 334	714 354
Connecticut	306	5 206	4 120	111 517	85 177	7 614	697 020	290 188
Delaware	55	674	502	12 327	8 489	844	98 753	37 021
District of Columbia	37	1 692	1 369	36 612	23 125	2 064	277 256	93 446
Florida	1 224	20 683	16 333	340 649	231 835	27 965	2 501 439	1 093 518
Georgia	537	10 999	8 546	173 558	114 958	13 427	1 295 132	573 810
Hawaii	124	2 060	1 452	52 748	35 072	2 425	348 506	150 352
Idaho	129	1 265	938	23 176	16 355	1 362	194 028	101 451
Illinois	855	12 706	9 648	304 222	214 335	15 037	1 868 686	784 324
Indiana	517	6 689	5 125	131 043	94 564	8 396	708 621	355 352
Iowa	435	4 966	3 733	91 568	61 646	6 306	535 071	308 322
Kansas	251	4 488	3 662	83 365	61 013	6 776	548 304	287 894
Kentucky	300	3 656	2 967	60 992	43 371	4 642	367 549	187 525
Louisiana	431	8 489	6 860	155 864	113 532	12 091	1 042 669	456 993
Maine	98	1 180	982	16 459	11 628	1 784	109 276	62 741
Maryland	385	8 099	5 954	165 199	105 897	10 007	1 278 736	501 544
Massachusetts	513	8 388	6 174	190 347	137 190	10 214	1 546 249	568 051
Michigan	652	6 466	4 758	141 613	94 133	8 298	1 071 083	411 743
Minnesota	405	7 096	5 596	165 129	123 992	9 900	1 085 905	532 839
Mississippi	184	2 304	1 832	29 029	20 275	2 808	190 297	105 893
Missouri	491	9 337	6 912	183 803	120 661	9 639	1 278 858	500 849
Montana	137	1 296	1 049	19 305	14 340	1 286	119 246	69 797
Nebraska	260	3 524	2 744	55 084	39 513	4 237	316 224	193 982
Nevada	145	1 324	1 003	31 668	23 053	1 388	273 532	104 046
New Hampshire	104	1 786	1 456	29 957	20 956	2 481	182 685	86 827
New Jersey	587	8 642	6 653	165 026	114 643	10 326	1 132 935	451 835
New Mexico	242	4 024	3 160	76 284	58 419	5 225	338 223	181 829
New York	1 257	18 474	13 688	414 195	285 152	22 243	3 064 162	1 265 365
North Carolina	430	8 041	6 439	114 226	75 599	11 368	842 179	416 074
North Dakota	152	1 617	1 360	28 759	22 625	2 280	162 900	94 977
Ohio	905	11 827	8 817	251 112	177 705	14 553	1 628 658	632 443
Oklahoma	387	7 156	5 783	129 911	92 094	9 623	893 096	418 291
Oregon	353	3 578	2 664	88 792	61 457	3 862	629 169	235 944
Pennsylvania	817	12 956	9 968	263 607	185 142	16 719	1 843 063	761 643
Rhode Island	72	1 786	925	44 595	19 484	1 678	543 642	107 764
South Carolina	196	4 317	3 531	62 574	43 730	6 377	373 758	182 439
South Dakota	146	1 147	969	16 217	12 413	1 562	104 849	73 972
Tennessee	349	7 869	6 293	136 169	94 797	11 211	1 172 918	451 556
Texas	1 724	43 654	35 451	861 694	636 722	59 809	6 976 456	2 648 746
Utah	176	2 664	2 150	52 641	37 752	3 590	448 775	200 172
Vermont	67	526	393	6 470	4 333	710	34 353	21 719
Virginia	446	7 291	5 822	122 936	84 866	10 325	886 046	400 222
Washington	618	9 283	7 020	242 141	176 983	10 840	1 440 864	644 869
West Virginia	155	1 604	1 297	27 082	20 690	2 113	127 872	75 981
Wisconsin	463	6 894	5 068	145 883	96 401	8 365	648 965	351 867
Wyoming	90	1 451	1 239	26 446	20 511	1 942	199 498	91 550

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				
12 512 366	9 554 518	30 757 966	382 584	474 605	4 213 927	311 568	27 137 768	7 112 256	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
171 836	231 932	531 237	4 280	5 963	70 236	7 644	591 198	133 264	2	2	2	Ala.
127 309	80 565	173 063	3 939	3 264	35 882	815	121 088	46 858	4	2	3	Alaska
209 459	111 908	491 574	5 281	7 872	43 372	3 972	455 765	135 354	2	2	2	Ariz.
107 266	78 344	143 146	2 014	2 783	37 305	3 244	246 883	51 267	5	3	2	Ark.
1 324 401	904 335	4 580 225	58 623	48 025	466 859	22 486	2 907 553	672 968	1	(W)	1	Calif.
420 423	302 610	978 979	10 945	9 511	77 586	6 596	672 742	199 598	1	1	1	Colo.
185 836	104 989	406 831	6 127	5 500	57 890	3 203	281 696	51 632	2	2	5	Conn.
22 270	15 606	61 732	903	998	9 002	776	51 468	15 344	12	9	2	Del.
98 976	(D)	183 810	2 138	379	16 121	1 529	181 614	45 473	1	1	(W)	D.C.
600 529	513 612	1 407 921	15 227	16 987	159 319	10 827	817 757	184 105	1	1	1	Fla.
298 130	291 818	721 321	8 743	6 888	85 536	8 665	608 730	150 160	2	2	3	Ga.
93 189	61 934	198 154	5 292	5 292	41 243	2 915	286 729	94 880	3	1	(W)	Hawaii
76 068	(D)	92 577	1 200	(D)	96 244	1 286	106 262	29 786	9	5	-	Idaho
517 785	280 822	1 084 362	10 599	12 065	142 162	14 576	1 390 344	374 814	1	1	4	Ill.
226 352	155 243	353 269	4 708	6 597	77 678	8 053	623 461	173 501	2	2	5	Ind.
153 354	165 912	226 749	2 929	5 696	82 040	5 607	356 884	111 338	3	3	5	Iowa
141 670	148 099	260 410	3 760	7 102	54 298	4 576	366 680	100 939	2	2	7	Kans.
108 510	80 884	180 024	2 601	3 133	36 732	4 510	345 886	87 995	4	4	4	Ky.
229 474	231 285	585 675	8 790	10 170	72 031	8 421	535 776	149 036	2	2	2	La.
30 998	32 799	46 535	623	1 616	14 094	1 179	71 327	21 521	8	9	5	Maine
318 516	190 385	777 192	6 978	43 638	159 511	8 144	887 028	241 939	2	1	(W)	Md.
326 817	244 299	978 198	12 315	8 793	145 833	6 056	539 063	139 899	2	2	2	Mass.
272 815	147 671	659 340	5 695	7 430	79 219	7 576	787 473	189 491	2	2	2	Mich.
367 660	191 775	553 066	8 183	(D)	168 864	7 811	649 586	125 679	2	1	1	Minn.
48 596	58 128	84 404	1 050	1 336	25 409	3 338	177 702	55 998	6	4	8	Miss.
288 269	220 146	778 009	4 498	10 346	113 934	7 274	709 434	205 308	1	1	2	Mo.
37 941	33 596	49 449	1 220	1 871	14 960	1 499	115 620	35 371	10	7	10	Mont.
92 858	104 226	122 241	2 761	5 179	45 675	3 525	244 936	81 099	6	5	5	Nebr.
71 238	34 567	169 486	3 301	1 734	15 998	915	104 054	27 169	5	2	7	Nev.
47 776	42 269	95 858	1 469	1 647	19 921	1 850	118 427	33 685	5	4	3	N.H.
297 175	169 681	681 100	8 252	11 240	90 269	6 419	509 474	145 316	2	2	2	N.J.
129 901	(D)	156 394	1 919	7 767	100 010	3 104	176 229	58 706	3	2	2	N. Mex.
790 666	486 398	1 798 797	24 050	14 983	262 946	16 280	1 732 481	465 315	1	1	1	N.Y.
217 217	204 542	426 105	5 448	7 017	67 075	9 582	552 211	167 751	2	2	2	N.C.
44 387	51 429	67 923	941	1 282	18 475	1 657	102 638	30 894	6	4	8	N. Dak.
372 634	273 388	996 214	10 202	12 531	187 409	13 618	1 337 424	314 436	1	1	2	Ohio
252 851	170 533	474 804	4 635	7 177	77 498	4 269	368 559	102 679	3	2	4	Okla.
139 180	100 934	393 225	6 738	3 320	45 236	3 287	299 791	84 892	3	2	1	Oreg.
498 764	277 649	1 081 419	8 967	14 408	159 227	14 585	1 211 101	317 257	1	1	3	Pa.
89 101	19 834	435 878	5 739	1 805	14 292	1 123	106 883	33 963	3	3	3	R.I.
109 030	92 846	191 319	2 336	3 583	34 603	4 230	275 844	71 701	4	3	10	S.C.
29 389	47 137	30 876	638	1 285	17 093	1 432	90 782	27 770	9	10	5	S. Dak.
220 789	235 014	721 362	10 291	8 061	70 188	7 575	600 473	132 977	2	2	2	Tenn.
1 276 397	1 406 537	4 327 710	58 818	39 548	319 618	26 617	2 212 477	527 150	(W)	(W)	1	Tex.
110 969	93 867	248 603	2 433	3 160	28 954	2 365	232 429	48 527	2	2	6	Utah
13 082	8 721	12 634	370	424	3 045	495	28 490	9 547	14	16	31	Vt.
234 491	170 215	485 824	5 012	6 877	60 726	8 229	577 267	152 135	2	2	2	Va.
344 806	305 899	795 994	14 461	10 188	96 554	7 389	656 927	205 515	1	1	4	Wash.
49 672	30 533	51 891	1 218	1 180	15 512	1 650	71 814	26 010	6	5	16	W. Va.
214 858	154 989	297 098	3 644	7 069	86 685	7 720	559 578	195 292	2	2	2	Wis.
60 665	32 137	107 948	1 502	1 909	13 738	1 097	81 739	28 962	4	2	4	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	22 112	18 467	25 658	22 358	1	1	2	2
Number of establishments in business at end of year	21 645	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	4 682	7 481	13 027	14 240	3	3	3	3
All employees**	359 856	311 588	395 059	385 256	(W)	(W)	1	1
Construction workers:								
March	262 170	224 057	292 522	297 729	(W)	(W)	1	1
May	277 805	251 907	322 614	329 334	(W)	(W)	1	1
August	294 283	278 415	364 165	367 762	(W)	(W)	1	1
November	269 370	262 203	338 932	339 159	(W)	(W)	1	1
Average	278 193	254 360	332 741	333 709	(W)	(W)	1	1
Other employees:								
March	81 416	55 820	60 424	48 155	1	(W)	1	1
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	105 788	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	116 316	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	133 289	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	113 589	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	468 984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	7 260 046	4 274 933	3 991 172	2 638 209	(V)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, construction workers	5 084 654	3 189 805	3 147 519	2 137 389	(W)	(W)	1	1
Payroll, other employees	2 175 392	1 085 128	843 653	500 010	(W)	(W)	1	1
First quarter payroll, all employees	1 677 757	888 523	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	1 348 806	863 668	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	991 426	483 485	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	357 379	380 183	(NA)	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	52 824 851	27 400 418	24 034 963	15 673 675	(W)	(W)	1	1
Total construction receipts	52 304 554	27 137 768	23 789 051	15 491 101	(W)	(W)	1	1
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	1 101 307	422 085	372 407	282 271	2	2	3	12
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	520 297	262 649	245 912	178 898	1	2	2	2
Net construction receipts†	21 546 587	12 816 028	11 141 896	7 383 963	(W)	(W)	1	1
Value added††	12 512 366	7 112 256	6 500 530	4 174 004	(W)	(W)	1	1
Selected payments	40 312 485	20 288 148	17 534 433	11 479 066	(W)	(W)	1	1
Materials, components, and supplies ²	9 221 961	5 716 533	4 887 278	3 378 499	(W)	(W)	1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	30 757 966	14 321 740	12 647 155	8 101 093	(W)	(W)	1	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	332 557	249 875	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	76 137	54 786	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	19 329	26 461	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	213 704	126 433	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	23 385	42 197	(NA)	(NA)	1	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	382 584	186 287	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	291 640	149 013	165 973	96 058	(W)	(W)	3	1
For structures	90 943	37 274	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	277 681	191 570	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	117 359	75 391	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	22 018	16 060	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	138 303	100 120	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	52 304 554	27 137 768	23 789 051	15 491 101	(W)	(W)	1	1
Government owned	10 016 229	8 425 879	8 856 075	(NA)	1	(W)	1	(NA)
Privately owned	42 288 325	18 711 890	14 932 976	(NA)	(W)	(W)	1	(NA)

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

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

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

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

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

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	3 891 141	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	474 605	326 150	223 278	151 066	1	2	2	2
New	390 782	277 009	189 910	127 162	1	2	2	2
Used	83 822	49 141	33 368	23 904	2	4	3	3
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	151 819	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	4 213 927	2 039 598	1 479 528	(NA)	(W)	1	1	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	443 106	175 344	136 282	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	931 499	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	182 222	98 231	72 053	63 652	1	10	4	4
New structures and related facilities	160 388	87 163	60 228	55 367	1	7	6	3
Used structures and related facilities	21 833	11 068	11 825	8 285	4	14	3	6
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	33 924	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 079 732	662 854	463 192	(NA)	1	2	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	74 620	28 917	21 856	(NA)	1	3	3	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	2 959 642	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	292 383	227 920	151 225	87 414	1	1	2	2
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	230 393	189 847	129 682	71 795	1	1	1	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	97 194	89 060	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	61 989	38 073	21 543	15 619	2	2	3	2
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	117 895	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	3 134 130	1 376 744	1 016 336	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	368 486	146 427	114 426	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)

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

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

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	22 112	1
Total construction receipts	52 304 554	(W)
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	3 784	5
Total construction receipts	10 627 076	1
Inventories ¹ :		
End of 1982, total	203 359	3
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	4 821	9
Amount of LIFO reserve	1 460	21
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	198 538	4
End of 1981, total	195 806	4
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	7 974	4
Amount of LIFO reserve	1 987	14
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	187 832	4
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	18 328	1
Total construction receipts	41 677 478	(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 appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								1,000 employees or more
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	
1982										
Number of establishments	22 112	9 547	4 867	3 766	2 639	798	353	101	30	10
All employees**	359 856	20 541	32 697	51 389	80 471	55 047	52 327	34 619	20 081	12 683
Payroll, all employees	7 260 046	261 603	505 940	907 953	1 622 119	1 214 013	1 156 094	819 676	521 208	251 440
Construction worker hours (thousands)	468 984	32 733	36 081	60 271	103 993	77 088	71 312	44 934	29 074	13 494
All business receipts	52 824 851	1 895 797	3 168 644	5 695 440	10 922 670	9 135 628	9 344 689	6 608 048	6 053 934	(D)
Total construction receipts	52 304 554	1 878 771	3 135 404	5 646 576	10 834 405	9 033 166	9 224 580	6 547 713	4 232 897	1 771 041
Net construction receipts†	21 546 587	1 013 664	1 706 771	2 852 090	4 899 014	3 606 912	3 231 160	2 310 140	1 495 934	430 901
Value added††	12 512 366	557 577	1 010 968	1 708 134	2 880 216	2 167 868	1 821 244	1 296 054	1 070 303	(D)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	9 554 518	473 113	729 043	1 192 819	2 107 062	1 541 506	1 530 024	1 074 421	622 644	283 884
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	30 757 966	865 106	1 428 633	2 794 486	5 935 390	5 426 254	5 993 420	4 237 573	2 736 963	1 340 140
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	382 584	16 696	27 835	41 371	76 877	66 040	67 245	42 547	28 674	15 297
Capital expenditures, other than land	474 605	24 614	31 653	55 989	86 746	104 318	71 014	69 790	14 710	15 770
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	4 213 927	295 494	360 613	569 381	860 706	645 392	672 096	458 879	167 664	183 702
1977										
All employees**	311 588	16 094	27 214	45 392	79 669	53 972	36 241	33 451	10 008	9 547
Total construction receipts	27 137 768	1 153 481	1 847 415	3 398 130	6 808 891	4 791 876	3 806 531	3 471 847	1 007 866	851 731
Value added††	7 112 256	297 847	525 384	977 014	1 931 968	1 260 456	872 435	769 799	213 651	263 702
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees**	(W)	2	2	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts†	(W)	2	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land	1	7	5	4	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 -----	22 112	1 297	1 169	1 912	3 897	3 581	3 427	3 311	1 619	961	934
All employees** -----	359 856	1 517	1 892	4 514	13 743	20 541	31 908	51 669	46 870	45 704	141 495
Payroll, all employees -----	7 260 046	4 512	10 000	36 272	147 926	266 925	477 099	926 928	943 860	977 687	3 468 835
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	468 984	1 161	1 664	4 378	24 337	22 231	36 042	63 800	60 735	61 886	192 745
All business receipts -----	52 824 851	17 191	43 264	138 855	655 945	1 279 693	2 464 663	5 221 574	5 723 898	6 754 707	30 525 059
Total construction receipts -----	52 304 554	17 164	42 938	137 451	648 167	1 264 287	2 438 234	5 166 385	5 677 444	6 696 202	30 216 279
Net construction receipts† -----	21 546 587	10 752	28 608	91 927	445 178	805 353	1 433 441	2 826 947	2 786 239	2 965 334	10 152 807
Value added†† -----	12 512 366	5 957	15 959	51 696	247 039	457 822	806 547	1 644 771	1 673 661	1 752 178	5 856 734
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	9 554 518	4 821	12 974	41 635	205 916	362 936	653 322	1 237 364	1 159 031	1 271 661	4 604 853
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	30 757 966	6 412	14 330	45 524	202 989	458 933	1 004 793	2 339 438	2 891 205	3 730 868	20 063 472
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	382 584	263	558	1 336	6 355	13 025	23 288	42 682	42 450	49 765	202 859
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	474 605	99	468	2 535	9 564	17 550	33 000	50 586	49 437	52 990	258 374
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 213 927	5 495	13 227	34 696	125 938	209 645	336 397	548 419	518 446	481 850	1 939 810
1977											
All employees** -----	311 588	1 514	1 938	4 838	16 175	21 461	32 670	58 911	47 452	1126 629	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	27 137 768	15 200	35 903	128 260	595 501	1 034 190	1 970 799	4 342 976	4 198 860	14 816 080	(NA)
Value added†† -----	7 112 256	3 695	11 295	43 837	194 643	325 401	590 361	1 293 555	1 210 712	13 438 757	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	(W)	6	5	6	3	3	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	(W)	7	5	5	3	3	2	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	32	21	12	9	8	6	4	(W)	(W)	(W)

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

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

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

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

Type of construction	Construction receipts				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—				
	New construction			Maintenance and repair					
	Total	Total	Additions and alterations ¹		D				
	A	B	C	A		B	C	D	
1982									
Total construction receipts†	52 304 554	50 122 529	12 060 126	2 182 024	(W)	(W)	(W)	1	
Building construction	48 703 483	46 768 591	11 239 010	1 934 892	(W)	(W)	(W)	1	
Single-family houses	1 018 725	928 285	284 814	90 440	1	1	2	2	
Single-family houses, detached	658 023	579 680	223 396	78 343	2	2	2	3	
Single-family houses, attached	360 702	348 604	61 417	12 097	2	2	5	6	
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	1 212 104	1 163 857	172 683	48 247	1	1	2	5	
Other residential buildings	1 293 244	1 257 044	244 589	36 200	(W)	(W)	1	2	
Office and bank buildings	19 043 904	18 429 466	3 597 577	614 438	(W)	(W)	1	1	
Office buildings	16 847 300	16 326 234	2 866 133	521 065	(W)	(W)	1	1	
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	2 196 604	2 103 231	731 443	93 372	1	1	1	3	
Farm buildings	974 407	903 412	128 374	70 995	2	2	3	4	
Industrial buildings and warehouses	4 295 640	4 074 192	951 354	221 448	(W)	(W)	1	1	
Industrial buildings	3 006 710	2 821 882	747 780	184 828	(W)	(W)	1	2	
Warehouses	1 288 930	1 252 309	203 574	36 620	1	1	1	2	
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	6 944 201	6 559 700	1 733 246	384 501	1	1	1	2	
Religious buildings	942 320	895 080	247 420	47 239	2	2	3	7	
Educational buildings	4 150 442	4 002 421	1 198 770	148 020	1	1	1	2	
Hospitals and institutional buildings	6 673 269	6 525 247	2 154 886	148 021	(W)	(W)	1	2	
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	1 102 118	1 055 653	247 526	46 464	1	1	2	4	
Other nonresidential buildings	1 053 103	974 229	277 766	78 873	1	1	3	6	
Nonbuilding construction	1 018 002	921 216	156 259	96 786	1	(W)	1	2	
Construction work, n.s.k.	2 583 067	2 432 722	664 856	150 345	1	1	1	2	
1977									
Total construction receipts†	27 137 768	24 346 193	(NA)	2 791 575	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1	
Building construction	25 212 656	22 508 304	(NA)	2 704 352	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1	
Single-family houses	505 488	375 043	(NA)	130 445	2	2	(NA)	2	
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	529 775	464 690	(NA)	65 085	1	1	(NA)	3	
Other residential buildings	438 894	396 762	(NA)	42 132	1	1	(NA)	3	
Office and bank buildings	5 325 617	4 622 741	(NA)	702 876	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1	
Farm buildings	853 439	790 849	(NA)	62 590	2	2	(NA)	8	
Industrial buildings and warehouses	2 769 902	2 515 022	(NA)	254 880	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1	
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	4 065 583	3 664 313	(NA)	401 270	1	1	(NA)	3	
Religious buildings	866 318	783 447	(NA)	82 871	2	2	(NA)	3	
Educational buildings	4 154 952	3 859 084	(NA)	295 868	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1	
Hospitals and institutional buildings	4 386 205	3 982 930	(NA)	403 275	(W)	(W)	(NA)	1	
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	692 407	637 723	(NA)	54 684	1	1	(NA)	7	
Other nonresidential buildings	624 078	415 700	(NA)	208 378	2	2	(NA)	2	
Nonbuilding construction	1 248 045	1 192 574	(NA)	55 471	(W)	(W)	(NA)	3	
Construction work, n.s.k.	677 221	645 102	(NA)	32 119	1	1	(NA)	4	

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	C				D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments	22 112	359 856	7 260 046	52 304 554	26 043 251	21 546 587	12 512 366	30 757 966	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments not specializing by type	5 594	138 388	2 858 559	19 827 848	(NA)	8 515 412	5 002 677	11 312 436	1	(W)	(W)
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	16 517	221 468	4 401 487	32 476 705	26 043 251	13 031 175	7 509 689	19 445 530	(W)	(W)	(W)
BANK BUILDINGS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	480	6 504	146 265	955 310	795 258	412 988	268 597	542 321	3	1	2
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	109	2 134	52 027	359 503	359 503	135 812	89 636	223 691	3	2	2
90 to 99 percent specialization	65	1 029	19 832	102 135	94 908	60 043	43 698	42 092	9	8	6
80 to 89 percent specialization	74	947	18 815	116 958	96 229	42 239	30 072	74 719	7	3	3
70 to 79 percent specialization	85	834	16 638	102 445	75 705	49 120	31 310	53 325	9	5	4
60 to 69 percent specialization	97	1 089	29 678	223 189	140 742	102 668	60 919	120 521	6	3	4
51 to 59 percent specialization	49	470	9 274	51 078	28 170	23 106	12 959	27 972	13	9	7

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

[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	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
FARM BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	1 807	14 447	190 126	953 224	847 201	845 184	380 054	108 040	2	2	4
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	1 012	7 220	87 496	444 053	444 053	392 564	192 278	51 489	4	5	9
90 to 99 percent specialization	285	2 787	39 950	193 552	180 367	186 892	75 068	6 660	5	5	14
80 to 89 percent specialization	128	1 440	19 420	92 229	77 544	88 161	37 828	4 068	10	8	35
70 to 79 percent specialization	128	1 195	17 386	77 730	56 130	70 891	28 039	6 839	6	6	21
60 to 69 percent specialization	163	1 376	19 722	93 949	60 652	75 119	32 675	18 830	7	5	3
51 to 59 percent specialization	90	429	6 151	51 710	28 453	31 557	14 165	20 153	10	6	4
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	3 391	77 872	1 789 078	14 987 418	11 732 200	4 880 600	2 748 009	10 106 817	1	(W)	(W)
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	1 325	16 004	350 890	2 515 810	2 515 810	855 680	423 675	1 660 130	2	1	1
90 to 99 percent specialization	375	11 451	291 784	2 729 602	2 564 160	745 779	327 752	1 983 823	2	1	(W)
80 to 89 percent specialization	419	11 437	256 018	2 423 776	2 018 443	613 583	297 362	1 810 193	2	1	(W)
70 to 79 percent specialization	462	10 097	219 422	1 989 019	1 466 209	714 157	466 746	1 274 862	2	1	1
60 to 69 percent specialization	531	15 808	372 064	3 006 319	1 897 402	1 194 155	794 513	1 812 163	1	(W)	(W)
51 to 59 percent specialization	278	13 073	298 899	2 322 891	1 270 175	757 245	437 960	1 565 646	1	(W)	(W)
STORES, RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC GARAGES, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	4 147	43 484	757 765	5 156 576	4 244 278	2 510 978	1 553 591	2 645 598	1	1	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	2 068	16 417	271 968	1 800 960	1 800 960	918 902	583 878	882 058	2	2	2
90 to 99 percent specialization	407	4 950	92 346	615 045	577 718	285 552	208 040	329 493	5	3	3
80 to 89 percent specialization	437	4 753	83 531	567 010	471 940	274 829	172 350	292 181	4	2	2
70 to 79 percent specialization	482	5 401	100 533	694 412	510 207	323 951	175 926	370 461	3	2	2
60 to 69 percent specialization	459	6 455	118 662	877 397	557 372	417 713	258 292	459 684	3	2	2
51 to 59 percent specialization	292	5 506	90 723	601 751	326 078	290 031	155 102	311 720	3	2	2
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	433	3 864	56 468	331 429	257 943	189 843	111 346	141 586	6	5	5
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	126	756	8 846	53 372	53 372	30 882	20 065	22 490	13	16	20
90 to 99 percent specialization	51	651	12 071	67 358	64 011	34 918	22 368	32 440	12	9	10
80 to 89 percent specialization	61	420	6 175	27 673	22 796	19 431	14 363	8 242	17	20	30
70 to 79 percent specialization	63	810	10 265	71 057	51 741	37 244	17 639	33 812	17	11	9
60 to 69 percent specialization	86	728	11 521	71 003	44 012	42 706	23 948	28 297	14	11	7
51 to 59 percent specialization	43	498	7 590	40 965	22 009	24 661	12 962	16 304	17	17	19
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	1 132	19 782	372 896	2 498 750	1 840 000	1 117 536	658 521	1 381 214	2	1	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	270	3 334	65 358	258 316	258 316	132 377	108 128	125 939	3	4	6
90 to 99 percent specialization	144	1 646	30 135	242 141	229 279	110 841	64 001	131 299	6	6	5
80 to 89 percent specialization	156	2 431	48 648	358 025	299 568	153 492	85 122	204 533	4	3	3
70 to 79 percent specialization	168	4 261	81 252	599 245	438 067	258 849	135 635	340 396	3	2	2
60 to 69 percent specialization	220	4 294	76 283	565 475	353 524	258 914	154 090	306 561	3	2	2
51 to 59 percent specialization	173	3 814	71 218	475 546	261 243	203 061	111 544	272 485	4	2	2
HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	872	23 578	507 050	4 139 011	3 042 126	1 374 472	780 729	2 764 539	1	1	1
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	240	3 067	61 359	412 174	412 174	170 223	116 127	241 950	5	2	3
90 to 99 percent specialization	105	3 781	56 585	514 648	483 621	154 886	104 474	359 762	4	2	2
80 to 89 percent specialization	97	2 078	50 381	385 945	317 646	154 964	89 381	230 980	4	2	1
70 to 79 percent specialization	138	4 930	109 722	838 354	618 206	272 782	142 310	565 572	2	1	1
60 to 69 percent specialization	181	6 810	155 239	1 311 615	837 889	408 510	210 491	903 104	2	1	1
51 to 59 percent specialization	110	2 911	73 763	676 275	372 588	213 105	117 944	463 170	2	1	(W)
AMUSEMENT, SOCIAL, AND RECREATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	348	3 404	63 827	372 109	280 102	185 472	110 378	186 637	4	4	4
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	142	674	12 187	64 698	64 698	40 462	23 620	24 236	10	12	13
90 to 99 percent specialization	49	411	7 767	43 747	41 254	20 062	10 572	23 685	13	7	11
80 to 89 percent specialization	53	294	3 994	25 357	20 945	11 015	6 347	14 342	19	18	22
70 to 79 percent specialization	31	365	9 942	60 108	44 647	31 250	19 604	28 858	12	2	2
60 to 69 percent specialization	49	1 333	18 634	123 901	80 081	59 083	35 702	64 818	7	6	8
51 to 59 percent specialization	24	527	11 303	54 298	28 476	23 600	14 531	30 698	8	6	7

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	22 112	278 193	468 984	262 170	105 788	277 805	116 316
Alabama	294	6 580	11 333	6 420	2 618	6 582	2 885
Alaska	117	1 679	3 620	1 177	638	1 636	845
Arizona	331	3 344	4 729	3 652	1 240	3 497	1 243
Arkansas	166	2 373	3 938	2 301	939	2 513	1 053
California	2 547	24 658	47 801	24 568	9 403	24 183	9 624
Colorado	435	7 140	11 827	7 124	2 936	7 510	3 198
Connecticut	306	4 120	7 614	3 724	1 676	4 159	1 953
Delaware	55	502	844	476	187	519	214
District of Columbia	37	1 369	2 064	1 285	433	1 473	538
Florida	1 224	16 333	27 965	16 252	6 761	16 323	6 922
Georgia	537	8 546	13 427	8 615	3 229	8 659	3 415
Hawaii	124	1 452	2 425	1 529	621	1 447	609
Idaho	129	938	1 362	845	306	893	346
Illinois	855	9 648	15 037	8 361	3 179	10 071	3 976
Indiana	517	5 125	8 396	4 143	1 650	4 970	2 082
Iowa	435	3 733	6 306	2 899	1 212	3 581	1 524
Kansas	251	3 662	6 776	3 289	1 432	3 805	1 782
Kentucky	300	2 967	4 642	2 800	1 054	3 032	1 222
Louisiana	431	6 860	12 091	6 884	2 981	6 973	3 075
Maine	98	982	1 784	874	378	883	407
Maryland	385	5 954	10 007	5 340	2 259	6 086	2 491
Massachusetts	513	6 174	10 214	5 456	2 265	6 145	2 562
Michigan	652	4 758	8 298	4 135	1 906	4 843	2 142
Minnesota	405	5 596	9 900	4 782	2 012	5 566	2 422
Mississippi	184	1 832	2 808	1 792	634	1 802	722
Missouri	491	6 912	9 639	6 411	2 188	6 914	2 383
Montana	137	1 049	1 286	835	258	1 025	313
Nebraska	260	2 744	4 237	2 049	800	2 433	1 008
Nevada	145	1 003	1 388	1 182	426	919	337
New Hampshire	104	1 456	2 481	1 180	527	1 534	655
New Jersey	587	6 653	10 326	5 686	2 231	6 679	2 586
New Mexico	242	3 160	5 225	2 837	1 216	3 118	1 299
New York	1 257	13 688	22 243	11 993	4 853	13 614	5 610
North Carolina	430	6 439	11 368	6 362	2 682	6 631	2 944
North Dakota	152	1 360	2 280	907	393	1 308	527
Ohio	905	8 817	14 553	7 517	3 034	8 747	3 735
Oklahoma	387	5 783	9 623	5 681	2 245	5 772	2 468
Oregon	353	2 664	3 862	2 556	921	2 699	1 009
Pennsylvania	817	9 968	16 719	8 706	3 612	9 744	4 133
Rhode Island	72	925	1 678	810	362	924	416
South Carolina	196	3 531	6 377	3 500	1 505	3 576	1 639
South Dakota	146	969	1 562	779	312	893	362
Tennessee	349	6 293	11 211	6 363	2 704	6 194	2 830
Texas	1 724	35 451	59 809	37 243	15 066	35 424	15 299
Utah	176	2 150	3 590	1 966	848	2 119	899
Vermont	67	393	710	324	159	360	166
Virginia	446	5 822	10 325	5 361	2 266	5 658	2 669
Washington	618	7 020	10 840	6 650	2 548	6 734	2 644
West Virginia	155	1 297	2 113	1 301	520	1 235	517
Wisconsin	463	5 068	8 365	4 180	1 748	5 133	2 095
Wyoming	90	1 239	1 942	1 057	393	1 258	497

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											
294 283	133 289	269 370	113 589	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	U.S.
6 988	3 094	6 239	2 734	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Ala.
2 089	1 137	1 763	998	3	3	1	3	6	5	4	2	3	3	Alaska
3 292	1 202	2 787	1 042	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	Ariz.
2 458	1 060	2 131	884	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	7	6	Ark.
25 537	19 467	23 150	9 305	1	(W)	1	1	1	1	1	(W)	1	1	Calif.
7 277	3 037	6 482	2 654	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	Colo.
4 327	2 079	4 165	1 905	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Conn.
512	226	483	214	13	14	12	15	13	15	13	15	14	17	Del.
1 383	544	1 321	547	(W)	(W)	(W)	1	(W)	1	(W)	1	1	(W)	D.C.
16 840	7 338	15 364	6 942	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	Fla.
8 761	3 581	7 909	3 200	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	Ga.
1 357	584	1 405	610	2	1	4	2	5	3	2	3	1	1	Hawaii
983	377	949	332	9	9	8	11	9	11	10	11	10	11	Idaho
10 820	4 194	8 964	3 687	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	Ill.
5 890	2 484	5 257	2 179	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	Ind.
4 310	1 857	3 969	1 712	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	Iowa
3 751	1 817	3 689	1 743	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	Kans.
3 154	1 248	2 802	1 117	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	4	5	Ky.
6 946	3 194	6 449	2 840	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	La.
1 012	461	1 141	536	8	7	10	11	8	9	8	8	8	8	Maine
6 016	2 608	6 264	2 648	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	Md.
6 711	2 845	6 156	2 541	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	Mass.
5 106	2 230	4 655	2 019	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	Mich.
6 131	2 863	5 757	2 601	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Minn.
1 895	777	1 705	674	6	6	6	6	8	8	7	8	5	6	Miss.
7 399	2 642	6 746	2 425	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	Mo.
1 264	414	1 023	299	12	8	11	12	14	11	12	10	12	10	Mont.
3 261	1 266	3 099	1 161	6	5	5	5	6	5	7	6	7	5	Nebr.
973	324	869	299	5	4	6	6	4	5	6	7	5	6	Nev.
1 742	726	1 303	572	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	6	N.H.
7 248	2 806	6 775	2 702	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	N.J.
3 512	1 450	3 046	1 259	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	N. Mex.
14 740	6 107	13 913	5 671	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N.Y.
6 637	2 983	5 963	2 758	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	N.C.
1 792	749	1 376	609	6	5	7	8	10	8	8	7	5	6	N. Dak.
9 535	4 041	8 933	3 742	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	Ohio
6 028	2 570	5 488	2 339	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	Okla.
2 889	1 012	2 365	918	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	6	Oreg.
10 707	4 564	10 323	4 409	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	Pa.
973	460	957	437	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	R.I.
3 671	1 719	3 335	1 512	4	3	4	3	5	3	3	3	4	4	S.C.
1 129	458	995	429	9	8	8	9	10	10	10	11	10	10	S. Dak.
6 378	2 919	6 135	2 757	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	Tenn.
35 906	15 379	32 778	14 063	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	Tex.
2 364	981	2 088	862	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	Utah
462	199	418	185	12	12	15	16	12	15	12	15	12	15	Vt.
6 264	2 770	5 832	2 619	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	Va.
7 564	2 950	6 885	2 697	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	Wash.
1 373	556	1 246	519	6	6	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	W. Va.
5 541	2 370	5 263	2 151	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	Wis.
1 371	543	1 220	507	5	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	7	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	52 304 554	21 679	43 886 162	6 259	8 418 391	27 137 768	92.7	(W)	(W)	(W)
Alabama	702 635	285	577 670	101	124 964	463 145	51.7	2	2	2
Alaska	561 857	117	358 099	47	203 758	230 191	144.1	1	2	2
Arizona	778 692	322	647 643	67	131 049	452 132	72.2	2	2	1
Arkansas	349 202	153	224 857	97	124 344	259 147	34.8	3	4	1
California	6 861 618	2 535	6 372 146	132	489 472	2 784 479	146.4	(W)	(W)	1
Colorado	1 578 182	430	1 350 524	141	227 658	681 760	131.5	1	1	1
Connecticut	820 048	299	612 628	107	207 420	280 861	192.0	2	2	2
Delaware	200 869	55	68 439	96	132 430	53 245	277.3	4	11	1
District of Columbia	653 917	37	166 759	135	487 158	366 300	78.5	(W)	1	1
Florida	3 113 792	1 214	2 338 285	225	775 506	926 979	235.9	1	1	(W)
Georgia	1 069 829	533	921 243	151	148 585	506 909	111.0	2	2	2
Hawaii	393 498	124	343 991	38	49 506	301 793	30.4	1	2	2
Idaho	229 920	129	108 330	68	121 589	137 195	67.6	4	7	2
Illinois	1 794 618	842	1 561 901	203	232 717	1 363 388	31.6	1	1	1
Indiana	794 907	512	582 672	181	212 235	537 483	47.9	2	2	3
Iowa	543 654	427	450 596	125	93 058	414 950	31.0	3	3	2
Kansas	388 088	248	301 416	109	86 672	385 530	.7	3	3	3
Kentucky	499 804	292	313 777	200	186 027	395 212	26.5	3	3	2
Louisiana	1 248 398	419	994 130	127	254 268	634 900	96.6	1	2	1
Maine	155 502	98	104 280	66	51 222	105 929	46.8	6	9	9
Maryland	795 455	382	662 071	285	133 384	714 835	11.3	2	2	2
Massachusetts	1 609 177	509	1 338 106	125	271 070	532 553	202.2	1	1	1
Michigan	937 864	634	869 655	106	68 208	838 967	11.8	2	2	2
Minnesota	784 529	397	735 359	93	49 169	535 777	46.4	1	1	3
Mississippi	229 988	178	145 705	90	84 282	265 995	-13.5	4	5	2
Missouri	929 138	472	792 569	158	136 568	567 440	63.7	2	2	2
Montana	141 721	136	95 360	71	46 360	126 040	12.4	6	9	5
Nebraska	331 194	254	280 107	89	51 086	244 276	35.6	4	5	5
Nevada	452 187	138	262 997	67	189 190	146 334	209.0	1	1	2
New Hampshire	167 331	88	118 893	70	48 438	113 179	47.8	4	5	1
New Jersey	1 350 004	564	1 029 182	190	320 821	516 824	161.2	1	1	1
New Mexico	420 963	237	322 151	77	98 811	246 552	70.7	2	3	1
New York	2 880 667	1 227	2 752 831	176	127 835	1 573 723	83.0	1	1	3
North Carolina	882 757	415	724 658	113	158 099	586 545	50.5	2	2	1
North Dakota	158 902	147	140 525	44	18 376	123 233	28.9	3	4	1
Ohio	1 471 351	883	1 342 500	176	128 850	1 195 813	23.0	1	1	3
Oklahoma	973 739	385	791 315	159	182 423	439 425	121.6	1	2	1
Oregon	562 065	343	462 852	84	99 212	257 933	117.9	3	3	1
Pennsylvania	1 778 586	800	1 596 296	204	182 290	1 156 729	53.8	1	1	1
Rhode Island	144 528	68	126 711	43	17 817	92 865	55.6	4	4	3
South Carolina	521 856	188	318 248	161	203 607	328 296	59.0	2	3	1
South Dakota	114 473	132	91 814	39	22 659	111 031	3.1	7	8	1
Tennessee	852 285	347	706 472	187	145 812	542 447	57.1	2	2	2
Texas	7 169 596	1 689	6 624 219	247	545 376	2 121 606	237.9	(W)	(W)	(W)
Utah	366 287	173	340 797	31	25 490	194 433	88.4	2	2	1
Vermont	70 977	62	33 231	43	37 746	39 768	78.5	9	16	12
Virginia	1 044 944	441	756 935	233	288 009	714 714	46.2	2	2	2
Washington	1 305 381	601	1 169 946	103	135 435	662 732	97.0	1	1	2
West Virginia	251 925	155	120 639	169	131 286	203 687	23.7	3	5	2
Wisconsin	604 922	459	543 078	92	61 843	531 461	13.8	2	2	1
Wyoming	260 708	89	191 532	112	69 175	131 249	98.6	3	3	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	52 824 851	27 400 418	(W)	(W)
General building contractor	45 322 939	25 223 564	(W)	(W)
Operative builder	193 968	92 994	2	4
Investment builder	127 136	(NA)	2	(NA)
Highway and street contractor.....	222 680	235 614	2	1
Heavy construction contractor.....	519 368	318 189	1	(W)
Construction management	2 748 239	657 511	1	1
Carpentry contractor	191 486	27 503	2	9
Concrete contractor	247 208	36 617	2	3
Plumbing contractor	31 629	(NA)	7	(NA)
Residential remodeling contractor	171 659	(NA)	3	(NA)
Architectural and engineering services for others.....	113 622	32 713	1	4
Real estate agents and managers	73 373	31 629	1	6
Retail trade	55 444	55 798	5	3
Sale of land	33 786	29 439	2	7
Other activities	2 772 314	658 847	3	3

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**	16.3	16.9	15.4	(W)
Number of construction workers	12.6	13.8	13.0	(W)
Number of all other employees	3.7	3.0	2.4	1
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 328.3	231.5	155.6	(W)
Construction worker wages	do.. 230.0	172.7	122.7	(W)
Other employee salaries	do.. 98.4	58.8	32.9	(W)
All business receipts	do.. 2 389.0	1 483.8	936.7	(W)
Total construction receipts	do.. 2 365.4	1 469.5	927.2	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	do.. 432.1	323.1	190.5	(W)
Construction work subcontracted to others	do.. 1 391.0	775.5	492.9	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land	do.. 21.5	17.7	8.7	1
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do.. 190.6	110.5	57.7	(W)
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees	do.. 20.2	13.7	10.1	(W)
All business receipts	do.. 146.8	87.9	60.8	(W)
Value added††	do.. 34.8	22.8	16.5	(W)
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages	do.. 18.3	12.5	9.5	(W)
Total construction receipts	do.. 188.0	106.7	71.5	(W)
Construction worker hours	thousand.. 1.7	(NA)	(NA)	(W)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries	\$1,000 26.7	19.4	14.0	(W)
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees .....	.139	.158	.168	(W)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	.183	.220	.205	(W)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others .....	.588	.528	.532	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	.009	.012	.009	1
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures .....	.007	.007	(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 -----	16.3	20.2	1.7	188.0	.139	.183	.588	.009	.007
Alabama -----	27.9	15.6	1.7	141.3	.137	.249	.571	.006	.005
Alaska -----	18.1	26.2	2.2	213.3	.155	.225	.483	.009	.011
Arizona -----	13.9	19.1	1.4	241.6	.109	.139	.608	.010	.007
Arkansas -----	16.8	14.4	1.7	138.0	.122	.239	.437	.008	.006
California -----	13.2	25.8	1.9	274.2	.128	.134	.678	.007	.009
Colorado -----	21.7	21.5	1.7	237.2	.119	.179	.578	.006	.006
Connecticut -----	17.0	21.4	1.8	169.2	.160	.151	.584	.008	.009
Delaware -----	12.3	18.3	1.7	196.7	.125	.158	.625	.010	.009
District of Columbia -----	45.7	21.6	1.5	202.5	.132	(D)	.663	.001	.008
Florida -----	16.9	16.5	1.7	153.2	.136	.205	.563	.007	.006
Georgia -----	20.5	15.8	1.6	151.5	.134	.225	.557	.005	.007
Hawaii -----	16.6	25.6	1.7	240.0	.151	.178	.569	.015	.012
Idaho -----	9.8	18.3	1.5	206.9	.119	(D)	.477	(D)	.006
Illinois -----	14.9	23.9	1.6	193.7	.163	.150	.580	.006	.006
Indiana -----	12.9	19.6	1.6	138.3	.185	.219	.499	.009	.007
Iowa -----	11.4	18.4	1.7	143.3	.171	.310	.424	.011	.005
Kansas -----	17.9	18.6	1.9	149.7	.152	.270	.475	.013	.007
Kentucky -----	12.2	16.7	1.6	123.9	.166	.220	.490	.009	.007
Louisiana -----	19.7	18.4	1.8	152.0	.149	.222	.562	.010	.008
Maine -----	12.0	13.9	1.8	111.3	.151	.300	.426	.015	.006
Maryland -----	21.0	20.4	1.7	214.8	.129	.149	.608	.034	.005
Massachusetts -----	16.4	22.7	1.7	250.4	.123	.158	.633	.006	.008
Michigan -----	9.9	21.9	1.7	225.1	.132	.138	.616	.007	.005
Minnesota -----	17.5	23.3	1.8	194.1	.152	.177	.509	(D)	.008
Mississippi -----	12.5	12.6	1.5	103.9	.153	.305	.444	.010	.006
Missouri -----	19.0	19.7	1.4	185.0	.144	.172	.608	.008	.004
Montana -----	9.5	14.9	1.2	113.7	.162	.282	.415	.016	.010
Nebraska -----	13.6	15.6	1.5	115.2	.174	.330	.387	.016	.009
Nevada -----	9.1	23.9	1.4	272.7	.116	.126	.620	.006	.012
New Hampshire -----	17.2	16.8	1.7	125.5	.164	.231	.525	.009	.008
New Jersey -----	14.7	19.1	1.6	170.3	.146	.150	.601	.010	.007
New Mexico -----	16.6	19.0	1.7	107.0	.226	(D)	.462	.023	.006
New York -----	14.7	22.4	1.6	223.9	.135	.159	.587	.005	.008
North Carolina -----	18.7	14.2	1.8	130.8	.136	.243	.506	.008	.006
North Dakota -----	10.6	17.8	1.7	119.8	.177	.316	.417	.008	.006
Ohio -----	13.1	21.2	1.7	184.7	.154	.168	.612	.008	.006
Oklahoma -----	18.5	18.2	1.7	154.4	.145	.191	.532	.008	.005
Oregon -----	10.1	24.8	1.4	236.2	.141	.160	.625	.005	.011
Pennsylvania -----	15.9	20.3	1.7	184.9	.143	.151	.587	.008	.005
Rhode Island -----	24.8	25.0	1.8	587.7	.082	.036	.802	.003	.011
South Carolina -----	22.0	14.5	1.8	105.9	.167	.248	.512	.010	.006
South Dakota -----	7.9	14.1	1.6	108.2	.155	.450	.294	.012	.006
Tennessee -----	22.5	17.3	1.8	186.4	.116	.200	.615	.007	.009
Texas -----	25.3	19.7	1.7	196.8	.124	.202	.620	.006	.008
Utah -----	15.1	19.8	1.7	208.7	.117	.209	.554	.007	.005
Vermont -----	7.9	12.3	1.8	87.4	.188	.254	.368	.012	.011
Virginia -----	16.3	16.9	1.8	152.2	.139	.192	.548	.008	.006
Washington -----	15.0	26.1	1.5	205.3	.168	.212	.552	.007	.010
West Virginia -----	10.3	16.9	1.6	98.6	.212	.239	.406	.009	.010
Wisconsin -----	14.9	21.2	1.7	128.1	.225	.239	.458	.011	.006
Wyoming -----	16.1	18.2	1.6	161.0	.133	.161	.541	.010	.008

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

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

Construction includes:

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

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

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

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

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

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

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

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

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

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

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

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

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

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

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

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

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

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

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

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

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

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

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

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

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

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

Excluded from this item are:

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

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

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

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

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

Building construction:

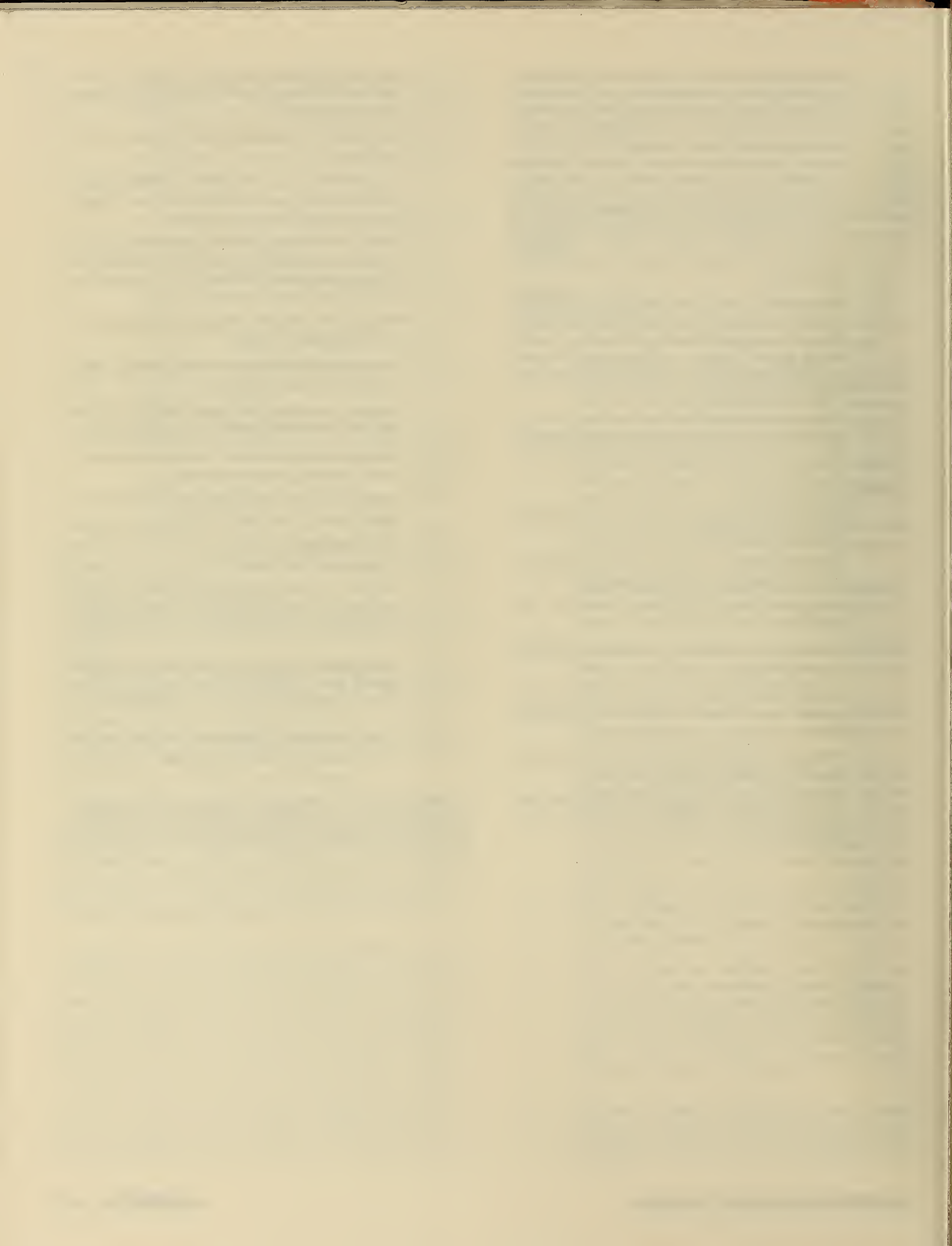
- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by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

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

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

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



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

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

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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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Please send me the items marked (X) below.

- Corrections (if there are any) for this publication — **Construction Industries, Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses, CC82-I-5**

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- Monthly Product Announcement—A monthly notice of all products released by the Census Bureau during the previous month—useful primarily to persons who plan to purchase publications, tapes, etc., in the future.

Publication announcements and order forms — Mark (X) subjects in which you are interested.

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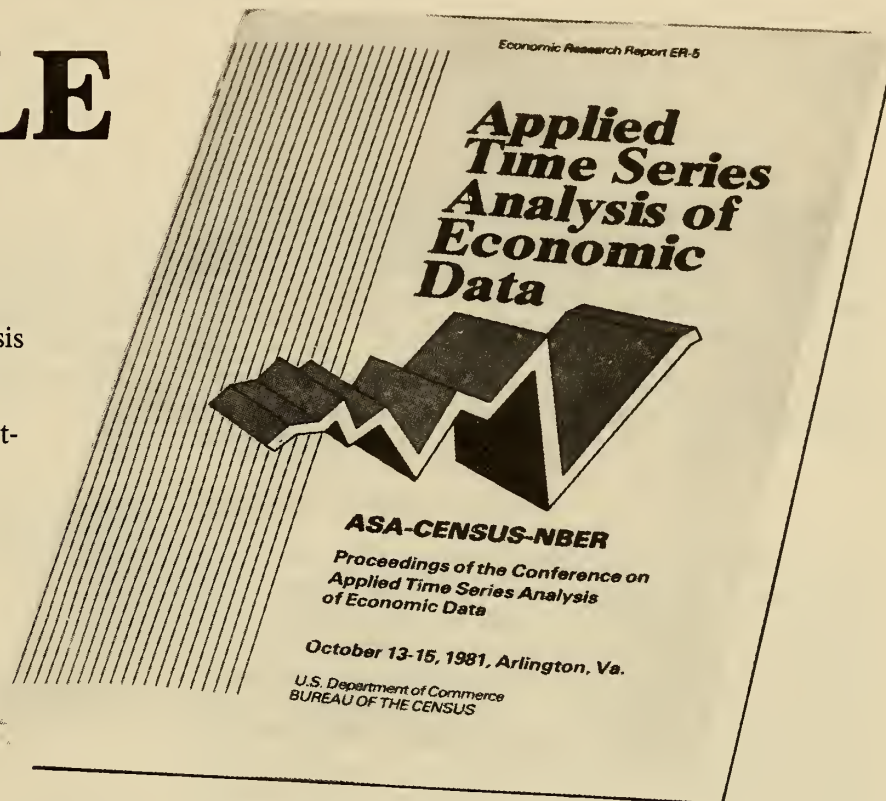
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

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

Preliminary Reports

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

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

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

Final Report Volume

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

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

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

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