There were 3.39 million construction establishments in total, of which about 2.66 million establishments had no payroll (nonemployer, such as sole proprietorships).

About 80% of construction payroll establishments had 1 to 9 employees.

In 2010, the construction industry contributed 3.5% to the total Gross Domestic Product of the United States, compared to 4.9% in 2005. The value of private residential construction plunged by 61% from 2006 to 2010.

Total construction employment decreased by 2.7 million, from 11.8 million in 2007 to 9.1 million in 2010. The number of Hispanic construction workers dropped by 755,000 during the same period.

Between 2007 and 2009, 1.1 million long-tenured workers in construction lost their jobs. By January 2010, 44% of these long-tenured displaced workers were re-employed, but only 21% found jobs in construction.

In 2010, 2.5 million construction workers were self-employed; the proportion of unincorporated self-employed workers in construction increased from 16% in 2007 to 19% in 2010.

About 12% of construction firms used day laborers; 22% of employer firms had no full-time employees on their payroll, and 8% hired temporary workers through temporary agencies.

In 2011, the construction industry had 92,100 jobs in all-green establishments, and more than 1.2 million jobs in some-green establishments. More than 70% of construction businesses used at least one green technology or practice.

Construction employment is expected to grow by 1.84 million wage-and-salary jobs, or 33%, between 2010 and 2020, more than double the 14% growth rate projected for the overall economy.

About 2 million construction workers in 2010 were born in foreign countries. The pace of growth in the foreign-born population was much faster from the late 1990s but slowed down in the late 2000s.

More than 75% of Hispanic construction workers were born outside the United States.

Between 1985 and 2010, the average age of construction workers jumped from 36.0 to 41.5 years old.

Just 47% of construction wage-and-salary workers had employment-based health insurance in 2010, but only 22% of Hispanic construction workers had such coverage.

Only 33% of construction wage earners participated in employment-based retirement plans in 2010, down from 39% in 2000.

Union members in construction have advantages in educational attainment, wage and fringe benefits, training, and longer employment tenures, compared with non-union workers.

The number of fatal injuries in construction dropped to 802 in 2010 from the peak of 1,297 in 2006. The decrease in recent years was mainly due to the decline in construction employment during the economic downturn.

Between 1992 and 2010, the four biggest causes, including falls to a lower level (6,678 deaths), highway incidents (2,707 deaths), contact with electric current (2,443 deaths), and being struck by an object (2,054 deaths), claimed more than 65% of construction fatalities, an average of 730 lives per year.

Small establishments suffer a disproportionate share of fatal work injuries. From 1992 to 2010, 5,893 construction deaths (44% of deaths among wage-and-salary workers) occurred in establishments with 10 or fewer employees.

The fatality rate in construction declined to 9.4 per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs) in 2010, dropping by 34% since 1992. The rate of nonfatal injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work was 1.5 per 100 FTEs in 2010, while it was 5.3 per 100 FTEs in 1992.

Electrical power-line installers had the highest rate of fatal injuries (56.5 per 100,000 FTEs in 2010), but the rate declined from 149.3 deaths per 100,000 FTEs in 1992. Overall, the number of deaths due to electrocutions in construction decreased 46% from 1992 to 2010.

In 2010, overexertion in lifting caused 38% of the work-related musculoskeletal disorders among construction workers. Being struck by an object, falls to lower level, and overexertion in lifting remain the leading causes of nonfatal injuries. However, the rates have dropped steadily since 1992.

The number of workers with elevated blood lead levels in construction accounted for 16% of the total cases, which is disproportionately high given that construction employment accounts for just 7% of the overall workforce.

In 2010, 71% of construction workers were either overweight or obese, 30% had hypertension, and 8% had diabetes. Among those aged 55 years and older, 56% had hypertension, 18% had diabetes, and 15% had heart disease.