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HOW WELL ARE BACCALAUREATE BUILDING  
CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS  
SERVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MARKET -  
THE EMPLOYERS?  
presented by

Ronald Victor Stroup

has been accepted towards fulfillment  
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**HOW WELL ARE BACCALAUREATE BUILDING  
CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS  
SERVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MARKET -  
THE EMPLOYERS?**

**By**

**Ronald Victor Stroup**

**A THESIS**

**Submitted to  
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**MASTER OF SCIENCE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

# **HOW WELL ARE BACCALAUREATE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS SERVING THEIR PRINCIPAL MARKET - THE EMPLOYERS?**

By

Ronald Victor Stroup

The overall purpose of this study is to assess how well baccalaureate building construction management education programs are serving their principal market - the employers.

The study was based on results using a questionnaire mailed to the top four hundred building contractors and the top four hundred construction contractors throughout the United States. One hundred thirty-five building contractors and one hundred forty-six construction contractors responded for response rates of 33.8 and 36.5 per cent. The responses were analyzed by MANOVA, specifically Wilks' lambda, and ANOVA were applied to data for each response.

Eleven major hypotheses were developed to determine how important, for day to day use, the curriculums of baccalaureate building construction management programs are to employers of graduates with regard to five major subject areas.

Findings indicate significant differences with respect to the five major course group classifications in five different categories. Results are compared with other studies.

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**1993**

**DEDICATED TO**

**My wife, Lynn, for putting up with me;**

**for always being there to love,**

**and to**

**My son, Andy, who keeps everything**

**in perspective**

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

**ACCE ..... American Council for Construction Education**

**AGC ..... Associated General Contractors of America**

**ANOVA ..... Univariate Analysis of Variance**

**BCM ..... Building Construction Management**

**CAD ..... Computer - Aided Design**

**MANOVA ..... Multivariate Analysis of Variance**

**SPSS ..... Statistical Package for the Social Sciences**

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

Many of today's construction projects require both complex technological and sophisticated management techniques. The Associated General Contractors of America (AGC), in its Construction Education Directory, describes the construction industry as a highly competitive, extremely volatile and unique business. It also stresses the immediate and continuing need for talented, well educated and sufficiently motivated personnel (AGC, 1984). The Associated General Contractors of America further believes that the construction industry will be served best by personnel specifically educated and trained in the managerial and scientific techniques necessary to meet the ever increasing demands of this rapidly changing technological age (Shofoluwe, 1990).

Over the past ten years, a great deal of effort has been directed toward improving the quality of students graduating from building construction management schools in the United States. It has been well recognized that, in order for the construction industry to remain competitive, it is important that building construction management graduates receive the best possible education. To accomplish this goal, an alliance needs to be developed between the universities and industry.

Technological advancements are accelerating at unprecedented rates and avoiding obsolescence in the future will be increasingly

difficult for building construction management graduates. Introducing emerging technologies into today's curricula cannot insure against future deficiencies (Baker,1988). Building construction management graduates of today, four years from now, and in the twenty-first century must have the foundation and tools to transfer from specialty channels made obsolete by new technologies and shifting global economics into new ones open by the forces of change (Baker,1988).

One enormous challenge facing the educational institution today is to improve the quality of construction education so that graduates are better prepared to deal with real world problems. The addition of more highly trained building construction management graduates to the nation's work force will help alleviate the acute shortage of experienced constructors our country has had (Braunstein,1988).

Because the construction industry is composed of many unique types of construction, all of which offer career opportunities to construction graduates, it is recognized that some types of construction will require greater emphasis in selected curriculum components than others. To prepare graduates with a broad based education necessary to function at several levels in the construction industry, several construction programs have placed greater emphasis on management aspects of the industry (Shofoluwe, 1990).

The process of developing, assessing, and revising building construction management curricula at universities throughout the United States to respond to the construction industry needs is overwhelming. How have the universities fared in this venture? How well have baccalaureate building construction management programs

prepared their graduates? What effects, if any, have these construction programs had on the construction industry? What does the construction industry view as important curriculum for future employees? Those are a few of the issues and questions addressed by this study.

### **General Statement of the Problem**

Declining productivity is a major issue confronting the construction industry today (Shofoluwe, 1990). While there are several contributing factors, the major one that has been identified is the lack of adequate education in technical and management skills. For project and construction managers to ascertain that baccalaureate construction engineering technology programs best serve the needs of the construction industry, it is essential that a continuing dialogue and close relations be maintained between construction educators and industry (Shofoluwe, 1990).

To further complicate matters, today's technology within the construction industry is rapidly changing, and building construction management graduates will work in a world unlike yesterday. Construction has always, and will continue to, require technical skills. However, construction companies will also need qualified personnel who are profitable to the company. Profitable personnel are those equipped with both technical information and the knowledge needed to apply it in work situations. No new employee will be profitable when hired, but the better their education background the more quickly they will become profitable (Gold, 1987).

Quality construction education is essential to ensure cost effective construction projects. Thus, undergraduate building construction management programs must be upgraded and made flexible to reflect changes within the industry. Furthermore, the extent to which a program should be upgraded depends largely on the importance of courses as perceived by prospective employers.

The analysis reflected in this study provides a further understanding of the construction industry's needs in curriculum design. Without such an understanding little change will really occur in building construction management curricula.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The overall purpose of this study is to assess how well baccalaureate building construction management education programs are serving their principle market - the employers. The following objectives formulated as a means of achieving the purpose of this study:

- To determine how important the curriculums of baccalaureate building construction management programs are to employers of their graduates.
- To assess industry -- academic relations in an attempt to gather information on cooperative efforts and performance of graduates.

### **Research Hypotheses**

Are there predictable differences between the ratings of Building Contractors and Construction Contractors in regard to curriculum with respect to industrial applications? To answer this question, the study tested the following research hypotheses:

**Hypothesis 1.** There are differences between Building Contractors and Construction Contractors with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 2.** There are differences between administrative title of position with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 3.** There are differences between company classification with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 4.** There are differences between how many permanent management employees are employed with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 5.** There are differences between what percentage of permanent employees hold a bachelor's degree in Building Construction Management with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 6.** There are differences between how you categorize your own personal background with respect to the five major course classifications:



- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 7.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes to the question: **Does your company regularly hire graduates of Building Construction Management programs?**, and those who said no with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 8.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Based on their performance, do you anticipate more hiring in the future?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 9.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Should a master's degree in construction be a criterion for promotion?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 10.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Does your company feel that current Building Construction Management programs are adequately structured to serve industry needs?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 11.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Do you perceive that a graduate of a Building Construction Management program would be more valuable to your company than a graduate of another program, for example Business?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

### **Delimitations**

To establish clear and definitive boundaries for the study, the following delimiting factors were identified:

1. The study was based on information and findings generated from building contractors and construction contractors which maintain headquarters within the parameters of the United States.
2. The top four hundred building contractors listed in the Professional Builder & Remodeler July 1991 magazine were surveyed.
3. The top four hundred construction contractors listed in the Engineering News-Record May 1991 were surveyed.
4. Nationwide, four geographic sections were noted on the questionnaire: North, South, East, and West.
5. Internationally, eight regions were indicated on the questionnaire: North America, Africa, Europe, Australia, South America, Asia, Middle East, and Polar.

6. Five major groupings of courses typically offered by Building Construction Management programs were listed in the questionnaire: General Education, Construction Design, Business and Management, Construction Technology, and Management of Construction Operations. Within these five major course groupings, thirty-nine subject areas were presented.

### **Definition of Terms**

For the purpose of this study, terms were defined as follows:

#### **Building Contractor:**

A person, firm or corporation who contracts for and supervises the construction of single family detached housing, rental housing, condominiums, mobile homes and manufactured housing.

#### **Construction Contractor:**

A person, firm or corporation who contracts for and supervises the construction of manufacturing facilities, transportation and infrastructure systems, industrial processing (petrochemical, power, nuclear, and hazardous waste), and commercial or storage buildings.

#### **Building Construction Management Program:**

A baccalaureate program designed to provide a student with a background in the economic, social, environmental,

technical and managerial aspects of residential and commercial construction.

### **The Five Major Course Groups:**

Are general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations. These five categories were created from thirty-nine classes commonly offered in typical building construction management programs (Appendix B).

### **Organization of the Study**

The thesis contains five chapters. Chapter I contains an introduction to the study, a general statement of the problem, the delimitations of the study, and definitions of terms used in the study.

Chapter II contains a review of the literature, a review of previous research and opinions, an interpretative summary of the current state of knowledge, recent studies, and a summary.

Chapter III contains the research methodology, the research design, the populations and samples of the study, the instrumentation (cover letter and questionnaire), the research hypotheses, the pilot study, and the method of data collection.

Chapter IV contains the analysis of the data, the statistical processing, the sample population, the description of results for each hypothesis and hypothesis testing, and supplemental analysis.

Chapter V contains summaries, conclusions, and discussion of the literature, methodology, general observations and results. In

addition, chapter V contains an interpretation of each result, the limitations of the study, implications, conclusions and recommendations for further research and final reflections.

## **CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

### **Introduction**

The general purpose of the literature review is to help develop a thorough understanding and insight into previous works and the trends that have emerged (Borg and Gall, 1989). To help investigate and more clearly define how building contractors differ with construction contractors concerning typical building construction management baccalaureate curriculum a review of the literature was conducted. In this chapter, both historical and current perspectives are considered. To begin with, a review of previous research and opinions will be submitted. Subsequently, an interpretative summary of the current state of knowledge will be discussed. Finally, the recent studies will be presented with some implications of relevant curriculum decision making issues.

### **Review of Previous Research and Opinions**

Construction education has an acknowledged existence of more than fifty years as a recognizable academic discipline, but its origins go back much further (Rounds, 1992). Rudiments of construction education could be found in Agriculture and Industrial Arts programs early in the century. Other elements of the body of knowledge now associated with the profession of construction reach back to Business,

Architecture and various Engineering disciplines, all of which have evolved away from those components that have now coalesced into today's well accepted construction academic discipline.

From the early construction programs emerging as recognizable entities in the forties and fifties, each decade has shown change and growth. In the sixties the beachhead was secured for recognition of construction as a professional discipline through the formation of a professional society and an accreditation body. Together they worked with the academic programs to establish the character of the profession, and began to formulate the body of knowledge of the profession of construction.

In the seventies, as the number of accredited programs began to grow, the academic discipline of construction gained even greater acceptance when programs at the Departmental level emerged, demonstrating the viability of construction as a distinct and independent academic area; an area which could stand on its own beside its progenitors in Agriculture, Industrial Arts, Architecture, Engineering and Business.

The eighties saw a resurgence of interest in construction education in the more traditional Engineering areas, primarily at the graduate level. At the other end of the spectrum, two year associate degree programs gained strength and acceptance, culminating in the establishment of their own accreditation standards by the end of the decade. The eighties represented a positive and healing decade as the industry and the academic community acknowledged that the diverse and complex construction industry needs academically prepared individuals from diverse backgrounds with a variety of academic

preparation. Debates over where construction education belongs within the academic community have subsided and have matured to recognize that representation in all areas is needed and must work together to move the industry forward. At long last, construction education has moved into an age of mutual respect among professional constructors and other professionals in the industry.

Truly, the eighties was a remarkable decade in the emergence of the profession and the academic discipline of construction. The question facing us now is where construction education will go in the nineties as civilization moves into a new world order (Rounds, 1992).

With the approach of the twenty-first century, the role and mission of universities is constantly being challenged. Because of the virtual revolution in knowledge over the past twenty years, this challenge is particularly strong for engineering education. Engineering education not only needs to satisfy the traditional goals of higher education, but needs to properly prepare our students for a productive and satisfying professional career. Moreover, both sets of objectives need to be achieved within the confines of the traditional four-year curricula.

A university's first concern must be for the student's social and intellectual development, both as an individual and as an informed participant in a democratic society. A university education should enrich the life experience of all it touches. In order to achieve these objectives, universities must provide students with:

- the fundamental tools for their careers
- the ethical, moral, and humanizing philosophies with which to use these tools



- an appreciation for human achievement
- a perspective from which to understand and address complex societal problems
- the ability to think critically; that is, the ability to be skeptical without being cynical
- an appreciation of artistic creativity and scholarly accomplishment
- an appreciation for other cultures
- a mastery of the principles of science and technology

The achievement of these objectives, particularly within the confines of a four-year curricula, is a tall order. Moreover, engineering curricula must give special attention to two of these, the first and the last. Specifically, engineering graduates must have a comprehensive understanding of scientific principles and the skill to apply these principles to the practical ends such as the design, construction and operation of efficient and economical systems (McDowell, 1988).

The curriculum in undergraduate construction education was established in the sixties and seventies, being crystallized in the accreditation standards of the American Council for Construction Education (ACCE). These standards have been altered from time to time to improve their effectiveness, but in the last twenty years, little change has occurred in what is taught and how it is taught.

This is both good and bad. Little change has occurred because the curriculum has been highly successful. Today's construction education programs exist because the industry demanded them and supported their development. Many successful industry leaders and companies owe their success, in great part, to the preparation provided by first class construction programs (Rounds, 1992). As we move

forward, we want to avoid, at all costs, losing the effectiveness of well established programs in providing academically strong leaders for our industry.

Yet, the world has changed. In fact, everything about the world has changed. Change appears to have become the only stable characteristic of our world today. And if the world is changing around us, then we must change as well. A static curriculum in a dynamic world is dangerous. We must move with the times (Rounds, 1992).

The past decade has seen a major change in the United States industrial sector. The need for improved productivity, improved quality, and lowered cost of production has caused industry to reexamine the need for new methods of production.

High-tech tools for manufacturing, such as computer-aided design (CAD) and robotics can be used to enhance the individual manufacturing steps. Communications tools, such as local area networks and complex wide band nets, are also being used to augment the manufacturing process. The successful utilization of these tools requires the realization that the manufacturing enterprise is a system (albeit a very complex one). Such systems require sophisticated techniques for their effective operation and control.

Both industry and universities recognize this problem. In searching for a solution, they discovered that an engineer involved in manufacturing requires an interdisciplinary education. The problems facing today's engineers are not neatly divided into categories such as electrical, mechanical, or industrial. The breadth of these problems has resulted in universities offering a larger selection of interdepartmental programs.

Another area that requires improvement is involving top students and faculty in the problems facing manufacturing. Although financial support is required, the primary function is to provide valuable interaction between faculty and students and the manufacturing industry, thereby generating meaningful topics for research and education; in particular, developing industry's role in curriculum enhancement, personnel exchange, and research. This role is advisory in nature as the manufacturing companies recognize that the educational expertise resides in academia.

In the curriculum area, the manufacturing companies contribute case studies, projects, seminar speakers, and educational modules. Participation in this manner provides the university with a view of some "real" problems. Even though the problems must be scaled down significantly for classroom use, it is helpful to know that they represent a real problem that either has been solved or still needs to be solved. Real problems help in the evaluation of the content and relevance of the new programs (Book, Krosner, and Habbad, 1987).

Another adjustment that needs to be made in construction education of the nineties is a realignment of the basic mission and goals of programs. Because some programs developed are in response to industry demands, emphasis was placed upon the teaching of knowledge and skills in construction. In the world of rapid change, knowledge and skills change, so if all that is taught is knowledge and skills, graduates will be left critically deficient. The consequence is that the world will change out from under their competence, they will not survive the change, and, even worse, the industry will suffer. What is important in the nineties is to impart skills like creative thinking,

critical analysis, communication, and, most important of all, how to learn. If graduates cease to learn when they leave their programs, they will be out dated in just a few years.

The construction graduates must also be globally aware. The traditional narrow minded, nationalistic, American dominated education cannot prepare our graduates to participate in a world in which the United States is only one of many strong players, but no longer the dominant player. If construction education does not make some drastic changes, the United States may not even remain one of the strong players. How well is construction education dealing with the realities of the new world order?

Construction educators must still teach content, but must also teach thinking, learning and communication. In fact these are the most important, because the industry can teach construction skills, but they cannot teach intellectual skills. The program that address only the traditional subjects like methods, estimating and scheduling in traditional academic ways rooted in lecture and objective testing is hopelessly out dated in the nineties.

Another change which must come is the integration of construction education discipline. Construction has traditionally been seen as different entities coming together to provide their service to produce a static product. These entities have had different goals; thus resulting in well known adversarial relationships. Industry, responding to the realities of an integrated world, is beginning to break these adversarial relationships down, but in the university still foster the old approach. We are the Constructors. We hire (sub-professional) sub-contractors to do most of our work. The Engineers are over there. The

Architects are up stairs, and the owner is somewhere off in never-never land (Rounds, 1992).

The integrated construction curriculum needed today will work intimately with designers, because design will become "real time" and constructability will dominate design. The sub-contractor will be recognized as being as important as the general contractor because, in today's industry, major subs have more invested in most projects than the general. Teaching the construction process will be fundamental, where each entity will provide "value added" in their area of expertise. Focus will be less on new construction; retro-fit and renovation will become more important such that life cycle concepts will dominate. Integration will be the dominant factor, not only across the breadth of the players in the game, but also across the lifetime of the facility from concept to decommissioning. Construction education must adapt to the integration of the industry.

At the same time, another change is already taking place. ACCE accreditation standards have been modified to recognize the importance of specialty construction. The specialty contractor, especially in major areas like electrical and mechanical systems, has been growing in importance and in market share during the eighties. As an example, in the building area, structure and shell have not undergone significant changes in recent years, but the systems that go into buildings have seen revolutionary changes. In construction programs, we still focus on developing general contractors, yet the overwhelming need and opportunity is in the major specialty areas. In order to support the needs of the industry and to align ourselves with the direction it is

going, the construction program of the nineties must provide opportunity for specialization in major discipline areas.

In addition, we must build construction terminal degree programs which will produce the professional construction educators for our next generation of academic programs. These terminal degree programs must also provide highly trained construction researchers for the industry, for I am convinced industry will soon begin initiating legitimate research programs in-house (Rounds, 1992).

Beaufait (1991) states that, in the eighties, our universities rediscovered the value of a general education for all students. What many institutions failed to recognize was that engineering education had known the value of a general education for years. Unfortunately, the requirements that many of our universities set forth in the name of general education resulted in a regression in the general education of engineering students. The problem is not with the concept of a general education, but with the implementation.

The idea of a smorgasbord of introductory level courses from which students elect a course in each of several areas to satisfy some distribution requirement was not a good idea twenty-five years ago, and it is not a good idea today. I am amazed that we believe our students are getting a general education by requiring them to take one course in humanities, one course in history, one course in social science, one course in visual arts, one course in foreign culture, etc. General education requirements should be designed to provide opportunities for students to broaden their interests, explore other interests, and develop new interests.

Dr. Tadmor (1987) concurs, stating that in engineering education the subject matters taught should lead to broad education rather than narrow specialization. The perception of engineering education as an education firmly rooted in the sciences, rather than being specialized, vocational, and of trade school nature, is part of a new educational philosophy. Technology has emerged as a dominant factor in determining the nature of society. Humanists must, therefore, study technology to understand social change, and engineers must study humanities to appreciate the complex interaction between society and the technology they help create. A strong background in humanities and social sciences also helps the engineer better cope with changing social, economic, and political conditions.

Dr. Singer (1987) in his study, states that there is unanimous agreement on the need to stress and improve communication skills.

One of the key recommendations of the Committee on the Education and Utilization of the Engineer deals with the broad band of nontechnical skills. In addition to a broad engineering education with strong grounding in the fundamentals of science, the curriculum must be expanded to include a greater exposure to a variety of nontechnical subjects (humanities, economics and sociology) as well as work-oriented skills and knowledge. Education in these areas is needed to improve the communication skills of engineers as well as their ability to understand and adapt to changing conditions that affect technological development.

American universities excel at providing rich learning environments, developing research talent, and bringing out the best ideas. We hold enormous potential in our hands. The challenge is before us -- to

educate the kind of technically skilled work force which America needs to sustain economic prosperity and growth.

In the last few years, the nation has come a long way toward reaching a consensus on the need to improve technical education to remain competitive in world markets. What remains is to develop and broadly implement the kinds of programs that will do the job (Bloch, 1989). In particular, the focus must shift from preparation for the design of elements of systems to understanding and design of complex technological delivery systems that also incorporate public and private institutions and communication networks with social processes and cultural preference to produce goods and services for a world community in the twenty-first century (Wenk, 1988).

### **Interpretative Summary of the Current State of Knowledge**

Construction management education has been receiving continuous interest over the last two decades, both in the academy and among the practitioners. The sad truth that a graduate of a construction management school is usually less prepared to deal with typical construction tasks than with almost any type of design chores may be disappointing and even frustrating to those who choose this career, as well as to their employers. The question of how to prepare students for professional performance that requires experience and personal attributes as well as "book knowledge" is therefore of great importance to the industry and conscientious educators (Warszawski, 1984). In his study of construction management programs, Warszawski states, that the teaching of construction management is a formidable task. The



various programs offered in this area consistently suffer from several typical limitations which are as follows:

1. **Analytical orientation of studies:** These courses teach analytical techniques or offer factual data necessary for exploration of specific attributes of various building components, rather than teaching how to examine whole self-contained systems even of very simple nature, including their overall performance requirements, technological solutions and execution problems.

2. **Difficulty to simulate real life construction environment:** Successful construction management involves not only performance of specific tasks such as scheduling, cost estimating, organizing, etc., but also a multitude of routine activities such as negotiating and coordinating subcontractors and suppliers, quality control, processing of design information, contract details administration, interaction with local authorities, introduction of changes, and so forth.

3. **Lack of emphasis on communication skills:** Although communication, both oral and written, can be taught as a special subject within the academic curriculum, such a course most often does not attain the desired purpose since it is considered by students as "non-engineering", and therefore not important material.

4. **Not enough teaching of technical solutions:** The emphasis in most construction management programs is usually placed on general managerial techniques and their application and adaptation to the construction practices. Too little effort is expended upon exposure to technical construction alternatives (selection of appropriate construction methods, equipment type, and site organization) for various types of works, such as high rise construction, excavations, use of

prefabricated elements, underground construction and others, which fall under various types of constraints.

5. **Limited emphasis on design:** There has been a trend in various circles to view construction management as a distinctive profession, divorced from engineering design. Thereby the analysis and design courses which form the core of regular construction management education could be substituted to a large degree by additional management and construction oriented courses in special programs designated for this purpose.

Warszawski (1984) concludes that an effective construction management program on the undergraduate level should provide the students with a good insight into all managerial tasks, starting with the general definition of their objectives, through the various stages of design and execution, and up to their operation and maintenance upon completion.

Rubin (1991), in her study, suggests that construction education in the United States is a product of evolution which sooner or later catches up with the changing needs of the nation and industry. However, some critics claim that the process is too slow to produce the kind of well-rounded talent needed to lead the industry into the 21st Century. They want revolutionary change now.

Today's universities are turning out graduates into a world where technical skills and knowledge of fundamentals must be exemplary. It is also a world where regulatory and cost pressures and intense global competition require more than just good constructors. "We have to take a hard look at the structure of the profession, including the educational part, to see if the skills we are providing young people are

the ones that will make them most competitive in a global economy," says Neil A. Norman, immediate past president of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

Existent also is the fear that traditional educational approaches are failing to attract and retain those who will help stave off the industry's looming personnel crisis.

According to (Junkins, 1989), the competitive challenge Americans face in world markets has prompted intense national soul-searching over the causes and cures of declining United States competitiveness. Though the United States construction industry must have skilled human resources to keep the nation's products competitive, present trends are not encouraging. To offset the projected shortfall, methods must be found to encourage more young people to enter construction fields and increase the productivity of the work force. Both goals require collaboration between industry and all levels of the educational system from college continuing on through career-long learning. Collaborative efforts between industry and education can facilitate earlier productivity of construction graduates and contribute to increasing their retention rate in the profession by providing a better understanding of construction practices within the industry.

Preparing graduates for a career in construction is only part of the process of developing a technically competent work force. The half-life of a degree in most construction disciplines is estimated at from five to nine years, and in some areas, it may be as short as three years. This means that constructors face the challenge of educational renewal throughout their careers (Junkins, 1989).

A most recent study used to establish the current state of knowledge of construction curriculum is by (Kibert, 1992). He concludes that the ultimate goal of construction education is to prepare an individual to improve the quality of the construction industry, initially through service as a viable employee. Therefore, construction curricula should be designed to reflect current real needs of the construction industry. Since the construction industry is undergoing an accelerated rate of change compared to twenty years ago, the knowledge and capabilities of its employees must not be static.

The building construction curricula should be under constant review due to changes in the industry and research. Kibert (1992), makes two recommendations:

1. **Regular Reviews:** The chairman of a building construction department should schedule regular meetings with professors for the sole purpose of reviewing emerging trends and new developments. Changes can then be incorporated into current or future courses.

2. **Lengthen Programs:** Currently, most construction programs are squeezed into four years. "To introduce new areas of study into the curriculum or to treat already-covered areas in greater depth in any of the four-year programs is not feasible," according to C.H. Oglesby, a Professor at Stanford University. New developments in construction education need to be incorporated into current classes. The need to accommodate new information and maintain current course loads suggests that a fifth year be added to programs. An additional year would also provide room for more electives for students to customize their construction education.

### **Recent Studies**

The construction marketplace, reflecting the world around it, is going to encounter some challenging times in the 1990's and beyond. To survive, constructors will need to upgrade the sophistication of their project management skills and devote greater attention to the skills of all their employees (Friedman, 1984). In April 1989, Paul Emerick, while serving as President of the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC), in his address to the closing session of the national convention, stressed this point when he stated:

"As I look back some twenty -five years when I first took over the management of our company, we were a contractor involved in business. Now, however, with the creeping evolution of mandated requirements upon entrepreneurship, we have necessarily become a business involved in contracting. At the time, my education and experience permitted me to successfully estimate and supervise the work, communicate with the bank and surety, and monitor the bookkeeping department that performed the mundane task of record keeping."

That was about it! Contracting was rather simple and fun. Today, even with the additional years of experience, I am far less capable of starting or managing a construction company. Why? Because technical and production skills are only two of the many components necessary to survive. Now we must have knowledge and expertise in all disciplines of a complex business; i.e., finance, bonding, taxes, insurance, legal,

marketing, training, education, contract administration, labor relations, legislation, and regulation, to name but a few. All of these are critical components in the business of contracting and at times would seem to either devour or smother us.

While experience is still important, entrants into the construction field, especially in the construction management phase, will be expected to have a strong academic background in several disciplines. Knowledge of construction materials and methods, design, engineering principles, safety, environmental concerns, computer skills, personnel management, law, business management, codes, labor relations, finance, and communication skills (oral and written) will place demands on the ability and will all be required to be in the "tool box" of tomorrow's construction manager (Weidman, 1992).

The need to expand education in the field of construction can be compared to the need to meet the requirements of the vast construction industry (Moss, 1989).

Construction education programs at the undergraduate level continue to expand in size and to increase in number. Thirty-five years ago, the number of university level construction programs could be counted on one hand. Today, there are approximately sixty-five colleges and universities offering four year baccalaureate degree programs. Nearly all of these programs have curricula separate and distinct from traditional engineering and architecture degree programs. The trend is for construction education programs to have a separate identity from classical architecture and engineering programs (Badger, 1989).

A recent study by the Construction Industry Institute gathered data from two hundred sixty-six respondents of upper and middle managers of construction firms and facilities owners as to what skills / traits are required for an individual to perform well in various positions in today's construction industry. The following findings were evident:

1. The broad perception that current education and training at all levels are not adequate to meet the changing needs of the construction industry.
2. Formal education at all levels should be strong in the fundamental skills of communication and mathematics.
3. The subject matter of continuing education and on-the-job experience are closely correlated, thus implying that there should be more coordination of the two through formal, ongoing training programs.

The study concludes that application subjects such as scheduling, estimating and planning are important. Courses should incorporate elements to enhance development of strong problem solving and communication skills, while general college courses are valuable in providing a well-rounded individual for employment. The education process should create a base for the continuation of learning throughout the individual's life (Grubbs, 1992).

Another report supporting the view that construction education must be tailored to the needs of the industry is by Loughney and (Reams, 1990). This report is based on a study conducted by the

faculty at Eastern Michigan University and is directed towards the needs of contractors within the state of Michigan. A survey of general contractors revealed the following five most important subjects (from a list of forty-three subjects) for eight entry level positions in the construction industry:

1. Cost estimating and bidding
2. Project planning, scheduling and time control
3. Construction cost control
4. Working drawings reading: Interpretation and use
5. Specifications: Interpretation and use

The results demonstrated that contractors believe construction management is the most important area in the construction curriculum.

The final study presented for review is by Musibau A. Shofoluwe. In his study, (Shofoluwe, 1990) one hundred ten randomly selected construction firms operating in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas were surveyed. The purpose of the survey was to determine how important the curriculum of baccalaureate construction engineering technology programs is to employers of their graduates. Survey respondents were asked to characterize each course commonly offered in a typical construction engineering technology program. Respondents could rate each major course group by four degrees of importance. The courses were grouped under five major categories:

1. General education



2. Construction design and engineering
3. Business and management
4. Construction technology
5. Management of construction operations

The findings of the study indicate that there is a lack of instruction in good communication skills (verbal, written, graphics and listening). The data also indicated that there seems to be relatively lower interest in topics such as humanities, social science, chemistry, and physics. Strong interest was expressed in the following courses: architectural design, blue print reading, project management and control, construction methods, project scheduling and time control. The findings are not that a construction engineering technology program should focus solely on the high ranking topics, but should recognize the varying needs expressed.

In order to develop effective programs to meet industry needs, educators must better understand the specific requirements of potential clients. This study suggests that opportunities exist in meeting the education and training needs of the construction industry. The study also suggests the importance of direct and continuing contact with the construction industry.

### **Summary**

Construction education has an acknowledged existence of more than fifty years as a recognizable academic discipline. From the early construction programs in the forties and fifties, each decade has

shown growth and change. In the seventies accredited programs began to emerge, and construction education gained even greater acceptance. During the eighties, interest in construction education at the graduate level increased. As a result of this, the nineties have shown an increase in research by construction educators. As we approach the twenty-first century, the role and mission of universities offering construction education programs will constantly be challenged.

Specifically, little change has occurred in the curriculum of undergraduate construction education. A static curriculum in a dynamic world of construction is dangerous. We must move with the times. Construction education programs must adapt to the integration of the industry. In response, the construction industry must provide financial support as required for research, and at the same time, endorse valuable interaction with construction educators to generate meaningful topics, case studies, projects, seminar speakers, and educational modules.

Construction educators differ on curriculum development. One recommendation is vocational in design, i.e., to help prepare the graduate for the first job, focus on specialized and highly technological studies of the trade school nature. This researcher disagrees with this approach and prefers a more encompassing proposal to construction education reform, which, in addition to teaching a broad band of technical skills, offers greater exposure to a variety of non technical subjects (humanities, economics, social sciences, cross cultural studies) as well as work oriented skills and knowledge. A strong background in these nontechnical studies helps the construction graduate to better understand social change and appreciate the

complex interaction between society and the technology they help create.

As Kibert contends, the ultimate goal of construction education is to prepare an individual to improve the quality of the construction industry. Therefore, construction curricula should be designed to reflect current and future real needs of the construction industry.

From the Shofoluwe study of construction firms operating in the south central United States, findings suggest that construction programs should not focus solely on high ranking topics such as construction methods, project scheduling, time management and architectural design, but should recognize the varying needs expressed throughout the construction industry. In other words, produce well-rounded graduates equipped to adapt to the dynamic and constantly changing global construction industry.

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Introduction**

This chapter contains an overview of the design, populations and samples, instrumentation, and methodology used in this study. Also described are the procedures utilized in preparing and mailing of the survey cover letter and questionnaire. The survey instrument that was used, in part, was a modification of the questionnaire developed by Shofoluwe (1989) in his research. Shofoluwe provided a formal authorization for the use of the questionnaire (Appendix D). The questionnaire was modified to be appropriate for a nation wide survey. Finally, the data collection methods and statistical processing are discussed in this chapter.

### **Populations and Samples of the Study**

To assess how well baccalaureate building construction management education programs are serving their principal market - the employers, regarding the importance for day to day use within the industry, of the five major course groups, two populations were studied: building contractors and construction contractors.

### **Building Contractors**

The sample of this population, the top four hundred building contractors, ranked by revenue, was selected from the twenty-fourth annual report of housing giants as registered in Professional Builder & Remodeler July, (1991). These housing giants specialize in the construction of single family detached housing, rental housing, condominiums, mobile homes and manufactured housing. Their revenues ranged from a high of 2.28 billion dollars to a low of 21.89 million dollars. This sample was represented in all the geographical regions of the United States.

### **Construction Contractors**

The sample of this population, the top four hundred construction contractors, ranked by revenue, was selected from the annual report as registered in the Engineering News-Record May, (1991). These construction giants specialize in the following construction arenas: manufacturing facilities, transportation and infrastructure systems, industrial processing (petrochemical, power, nuclear, and hazardous waste), and commercial or storage buildings. Their revenues ranged from a high of 4.37 billion dollars to a low of 38.0 million dollars. This sample was represented in all the geographical regions of the United States, and, additionally, several international regions.

### **Research Design**

The initial purposes of this study were primarily exploratory and descriptive. Borg and Gall (1989), suggest that researchers attempt to design a study which yield the strongest possible evidence to support or refute a knowledge claim. Therefore, Krathwohl's (1985) "chain of reasoning" model was used, linking the network sequence of steps that form complex descriptive research.

The questionnaire, as modified, was specifically designed to assess how well baccalaureate building construction management education programs are serving their principal market - the employers, regarding the importance for day to day use within the industry, of the five major course groups commonly offered in typical building construction management programs. Survey research was used to collect, compare and describe data from the two samples of different, but interrelated, populations. According to Kidder (1981), survey research is ideally suited to study naturally occurring phenomena.

Particular attention was paid to the style and appearance of all materials sent to the survey participants. Every effort was made to create a professional image in order to elude maximum response. Official letter head stationery and envelopes of Michigan State University were used for all correspondence. Within the cover letter, participants were informed that the survey would take less than five minutes to complete. All responses were compared using statistical analysis (MANOVA) and (ANOVA) techniques.

### **Instrumentation**

To accomplish this study, a survey questionnaire was constructed to solicit information from building contractors (Appendix G) and construction contractors (Appendix H) regarding the importance for day to day use within the construction industry of the five major course groups that are commonly offered in typical building construction management baccalaureate programs.

After reviewing research studies with similar purposes, the researcher was able to find an instrument appropriate for this study. The similar study was: Shofoluwe, Musibau A. Construction Engineering Technology Education: The Employer's View. Grambling State University, 1989. Permission to use the survey instrument was requested and granted (Appendix C).

The questionnaire after several revisions, was mailed to both sample populations, and included a letter of transmittal (cover letter) and a self addressed stamped envelope. Both populations were surveyed simultaneously.

### **Cover Letter**

Each questionnaire was accompanied by a cover letter that addressed the purpose of the study, the importance of the respondent's participation, the specific time limit of response, an assurance of confidentiality, an offer to send the respondent a copy of the results, and directions for obtaining assistance if the respondent had any questions while completing the study. The cover letter (Appendix A) was

identical for both sample groups and was addressed thus; Dear Construction Executive:

The cover letter was reviewed by the research committee members before mailing.

### **Questionnaire**

The questionnaire for this study was patterned from an instrument prepared by Musibau A. Shofoluwe in his study titled: Construction Engineering Technology Education: The Employer's View, Grambling State University, 1989. The questionnaire was reconstructed with the following objectives in mind: making the questionnaire as neat and attractive as possible; organizing the questions so they could be completed effortlessly; including concise, comprehensible instructions to the participant; and keeping the questions consistent with the objectives of the study. The completed questionnaire, two pages long, (Appendix B) consisted of three major parts.

Part I contained seven questions concerning demographical data and company characteristics. Questions one and two were open form responses, requiring the participant to fill in their administrative title of position and years of experience in their present position. The five remaining questions were closed form requesting a check mark by the subjects' chosen response.

Part II contained five questions regarding the perspective of the participant's company about current building construction management programs. These five closed form questions required a check



mark to one of the three following possible choices: Yes, No, and Not sure.

Part III, the entire back page of the questionnaire, used a Likert -- type scale. The five major course groups were presented in order, with thirty-nine distinct subject areas. The participant was asked to check one of five possible responses for each subject area. The choices were as follows: very essential, highly useful, somewhat useful, of little use, and of no use.

The questionnaire was identical in content for both sample groups. However, to help distinguish the returned responses, white color paper was sent to building contractors and linen color paper was sent to construction contractors.

The questionnaire was reviewed by the research committee members before mailing.

### **Research Hypotheses**

Part I and II of the questionnaire was composed of twelve questions. The data from each group in part I and II were compared with each of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations) in part III. Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was used because it simultaneously explores the relationship between several independent variables and two or more dependent variables. When MANOVA was completed, the researcher used univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) to determine for each case if a significance occurred. This reduces Type I error rates and

provides the strongest evidence of reliable group differences. An alpha level of .05 was used for all statistical tests.

**Hypothesis 1.** The two groups of respondents, building contractors and construction contractors, were directed toward the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

**Hypothesis 2.** One question in part I was directed toward the administrative title of position and the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

**Hypothesis 3.** One question in part I was directed toward the company classification and the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

**Hypothesis 4.** One question in part I was directed toward how many permanent management employees are employed with a company and the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

**Hypothesis 5.** One question in part I was directed toward the percentage of permanent employees holding a bachelor's degree in building construction management and the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business

and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

**Hypothesis 6.** One question in part I was directed toward how the respondents categorize their own personal background and the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

**Hypothesis 7.** One question in part II was directed toward whether the respondents company regularly hire graduates of building construction management programs and the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

**Hypothesis 8.** One question in part II was directed toward based on the performance of building construction management graduates, whether the respondents anticipate more hiring in the future and the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

**Hypothesis 9.** One question in part II was directed toward should a master's degree in construction be a criterion for promotion and the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

**Hypothesis 10.** One question in part II was directed toward does the respondents company feel that current building construction management programs are adequately structured to serve industry

needs and the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

**Hypothesis 11.** One question in part II was directed toward whether the respondents perceive that a graduate of a building construction management program would be more valuable to their company than a graduate of another program, for example business and the importance of the five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations).

### **The Pilot Study**

According to Borg and Gall (1989), to further improve data collecting routines, to reduce the number of questionnaire treatment errors, to determine whether any communication problems exist, and to locate ambiguities, a thorough pilot study should be conducted. For the pilot study, four subjects were selected. Two building contractors and two construction contractors were interviewed. These four subjects represented similar populations as in the main study, however, none were listed in the top four hundred of The Professional Builder & Remodeler, July, 1991 or The Engineering News-Record, May, 1991.

Before conducting a formal pilot study, the cover letter and questionnaire were reviewed by Dr. Rudman, and the members of the research committee, Dr. von Bernuth, Dr. Yelon, Tim Mrozowski, and Doug Cron. Several changes and corrections were recommended.

These were subsequently incorporated into the cover letter and questionnaire.

The cover letter was written three times. Reasons for rewriting were: to streamline the information, include a brief assurance of confidentiality, present the subject with a good reason for completing the questionnaire and sending it back, and convince the subject that the study was significant and important.

The questionnaire for this study was patterned from an instrument prepared by Musibau A. Shofoluwe in his study titled Construction Engineering Technology Education: The Employer's View, Grambling State University, 1989. This questionnaire, after examination by the researcher and research committee, was re-designed to embody a high degree of content validity with the study. Subsequently, reorganization along with several modifications were incorporated into the new questionnaire used in this study. These modifications were as follows: To help assure a satisfactory percentage of responses, the questionnaire was reduced in size to fit entirely on one sheet of paper, both sides; Within Part I, the geographical regions of company operations were divided into two distinct categories, Nationwide and International. These categories were then subdivided into representative sub sets of the two regional classifications. Question number four, within Part I, "Please indicate the dollar amount in millions of dollars, of your annual volume of business", was completely deleted. The researcher thought this question was not relevant to the study. Part III from the instrument prepared by Musibau A. Shofoluwe was exchanged with part II to help streamline the new questionnaire. In Part III, question number three, "Will your

company provide financial support full or partial for an employee to complete a B.S. in construction under certain contractual obligation?" was deleted. In addition, question number five, of Part III "Is your company in favor of providing financial grants to Institutions in support of undergraduate construction education?" was deleted. The researcher felt that these two questions were not pertinent to the new study and could possibly limit the response return rate of the questionnaire. The new part III was reformatted to reflect a Likert--type scale where the individual checks one of five possible responses. A fifth response, (of little use), was added to the new instrument. The order of responses was transposed from: Of no use, Somewhat useful, Highly useful but not essential, and Very essential, to the following: Very essential, Highly useful, Somewhat useful, Of little use, and Of no use. This, according to Dr. Rudman, better reflects a positive response condition. Finally, in part III, four other subset courses were introduced as follows: under the major course group of general education, foreign languages and cross cultural studies were added, and within the major course group of management of construction operations, land development and acquisition and land use regulations were added.

### **Data Collection**

Mail surveys of the two sample groups, building contractors and construction contractors, were conducted. Only one mailing was performed. This occurred on July 3, 1992 and all the envelopes were addressed to the attention of the human resource director. The envelope contained a cover letter addressed to the construction

executive, the questionnaire, and a pre-printed, stamped return envelope in which to return the completed questionnaire. The mailing used first class mail rather than that recommended by Dillman (1978); certified mail. As a result of sufficient responses from the first mailing, and anonymity of the respondents a follow-up mailing was deemed unnecessary by the researcher.

After selecting the list of names for both sample groups, data entry began. The four hundred building contractors, as presented in The Professional Builder & Remodeler, July, 1991, contained completed addresses with postal zip codes. The four hundred construction contractors, as presented in the Engineering News-Record, May, 1991, listed only the company name, city of headquarters, and state. For this group all the street addresses and postal zip codes had to be derived. Many of these were registered in Dun & Bradstreet's Million Dollar Directory America's Leading Public & Private Companies Top 50,000. New Jersey: 1992. Remaining street addresses and postal zip codes were located in city directory phone books.. Using the computer database program by Microsoft called Excel version 4.0 running on a Macintosh IIsi micro computer, two separate data layouts were designed to input and export data according to specific formats. The company names and addresses of the four hundred building contractors and the four hundred construction contractors, respectively, were entered into the two databases. After all the names and addresses were entered and checked for errors, the two databases were linked with a mail merge program by Avery, called MaclabelPro 1.0. The researcher decided to personalize the envelopes by printing the addresses on the envelope rather than using mailing labels. This was accomplished by

using a Macintosh Style Writer programmable printer, using helvetica font set at twelve characters per inch. Both the envelopes used in the mailing and the accompanying return envelopes included the Michigan State University return address in the upper left hand corner. The questionnaire, which used helvetica font set at ten characters per inch, was printed on plain paper, white color paper was used for the building contractors and linen color paper was used for the construction contractors. The cover letter was printed on Michigan State University building construction management program stationary, using helvetica font set at ten characters per inch. The cover letters were dated and individually signed by the researcher using a black ink pen. In the cover letter, the researcher requested a return date for the completed questionnaire of July 31, 1992. This allowed one month from time of mailing to expected return deadline.

### **Statistical Processing**

As each survey questionnaire was returned, they were sorted by color into two groups and assigned a subject number; white for the building contractors and linen for the construction contractors. Additionally, each questionnaire was reviewed for respondents who indicated that they would like a copy of the results. To facilitate data input, a data key was made from the questionnaire, and each variable on the questionnaire was assigned a number, V0 through V82 (Appendix F). Each group of variables was then assigned numbers depending on the possible number of outcomes to the response. It was



decided by the researcher to use the number -9 for all missing responses to any variable.

The responses were entered into a Macintosh personal computer database program, Microsoft Excel. The input and export layout was designed to comply with a format which could be uploaded to the SPSS-PC 4.0.1 statistical package. The data was arranged in a spread sheet format containing eighty-five columns, reflecting the total number of outcome variables of the questionnaire. The first column contained the subject number. Column two contained the group number; the number 1 represented building contractors and the number 2 represented construction contractors. The subsequent eighty-two columns were as follows: three through forty was for the variables to the questions in part I of the questionnaire, forty-one through forty-five for the variables in part II, and forty-six through eighty-five for the variables in part III. Five outcome variables (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations) were created from the thirty-nine variables in part III, by using the mean of the items in each of the five groups. After all the data was entered it was printed out and each data entry was verified three times by the researcher.

When the data collection period ended, the data was uploaded to the SPSS-PC 4.0.1 software system for analysis. The responses from both groups were compared for all eleven hypotheses using the MANOVA and ANOVA statistics test. The data was analyzed using the SPSS-PC 4.0.1 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) software package running on an IBM 386 personal computer.

### **Explanation of Statistical Tests**

Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was selected by the researcher to run first because it is a statistical technique for determining whether several groups differ on more than one dependent variable. The purpose of MANOVA is to determine whether there are statistically significant differences between the centroids of different groups. The next step is to do a test of the statistical significance of the difference between group centroids. The most commonly used test for this purpose is Wilks lambda. This test yields an F value, which can be looked up in an F ratio table to determine its level of statistical significance. If a significant MANOVA F is obtained, we can then do an analysis of variance ANOVA on each dependent variable to determine which of these variables are statistically significant and contributing to the overall MANOVA F, (Borg and Gall, 1989).

## **CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF THE DATA**

### **Introduction**

The data for this research and analysis was obtained through a mailed questionnaire during the period from July 1, 1992 through August 27, 1992. A cover letter explaining the goal and objectives of the survey accompanied the three part questionnaire. The survey was forwarded to the top four-hundred building contractors and the top four hundred construction contractors as listed in the Professional Builder & Remodeler July, 1991, and the Engineering News-Record May, 1991, respectively. Aside from color, both samples were surveyed with identical instruments. Chapter III outlined the methodology used in this study. The qualitative and statistical analysis of the data collected are presented as follows.

### **The Sample Population**

In total, two hundred eighty-one completed questionnaires were returned, representing an over-all response rate of 35.1%. Of these, one hundred thirty-five were from building contractors and one hundred forty-six were from construction contractors reflecting response rates of 33.8% and 36.5%, respectively. Two respondents returned untouched questionnaires. One construction contractor indicated, "Please be advised that it is corporate policy not to participate in surveys of any

type." A building contractor questionnaire was returned by a bank receiver stating, "I regret to tell you that this firm has been dissolved."

The two hundred eighty-one responses provided the basis for the comparative analysis conducted in this study.

### **Research Hypotheses**

Are there predictable differences between the ratings of Building Contractors and Construction Contractors in regard to curriculum with respect to industrial applications? To answer this question, the study tested the following research hypotheses:

**Hypothesis 1.** There are differences between Building Contractors and Construction Contractors with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 2.** There are differences between administrative title of position with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 3.** There are differences between company classification with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 4.** There are differences between how many permanent management employees are employed with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 5.** There are differences between what percentage of permanent employees hold a bachelor's degree in Building Construction Management with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 6.** There are differences between how you categorize your own personal background with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 7.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes to the question: **Does your company regularly hire graduates of Building Construction Management programs?**, and those who said no with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 8.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Based on their performance, do you anticipate more hiring in the future?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 9.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Should a master's degree in construction be a criterion for promotion?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 10.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Does your company feel that current Building Construction Management programs are adequately structured to serve industry needs?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

**Hypothesis 11.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Do you perceive that a graduate of a Building Construction Management program would be more valuable to your company than a graduate of another program, for example, Business?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

### **Hypothesis Testing**

To help better understand the hypothesis testing, a mean approaching 1 indicates the course group is very essential where as a mean approaching 5 indicates the course group is of no use.

Table 1 shows the Wilks' lambda, F-values and p-values for the five major course groups tested within the ten subject category areas identified in each hypothesis ( $p \leq .05$  are highlighted).

**Table 1. Overview of the Five Major Course Groups and Company Categories with Significant Difference**

Company Categories	Wilks' lambda	F-value	p-value
Group Classification	0.83830	10.3391	.000*
Administrative Title	0.86220	1.5943	.033*
Company Classification	0.93640	1.1843	.278
Management Employees	0.87737	1.4137	.086
Bachelor's Degree in BCM	0.91430	1.6166	.064
Personal Background	0.89950	1.4010	.113
Hire BCM Graduates	0.92063	4.5173	.001*
Future Hiring	0.93950	1.5671	.113
Adequately Structured BCM Programs	0.90084	2.8195	.000*
BCM Graduates more Valuable	0.90586	2.6859	.000*

\*Significant at or beyond the .05 level

There were significant differences found within the following five subject categories: group classification, administrative title, hiring of building construction management graduates, adequately structured building construction management programs, and are building construction graduates more valuable. Hypothesis 9 was dismissed altogether, due to an overwhelming no response, and, therefore, insufficient data for analysis.

**Hypothesis 1.** There are differences between Building Contractors and Construction Contractors with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

This hypothesis attempted to determine if the two groups (building contractors and construction contractors) differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. MANOVA

was used as a test of significance for the five major course groups related to this hypothesis. A Wilks' lambda value of .83830 produced an F-value of 10.33918 and a probability (p) of .0001 (Table 2). **Thus there was a significant difference between the two groups over their perception of the importance of the five major course groups. Hypothesis 1 was not rejected.**

The ANOVA test of significance identified three topics in which the two groups differed significantly (Table 2). Figure 4-1 graphically illustrates where the two groups differed the most. Construction contractors consistently viewed these topics more important than did building contractors: general education (2.846 vs. 2.584), construction design (2.253 vs. 1.914), and construction technology (1.816 vs. 1.595). Figure 4-1 shows that general education is viewed lower than the other four major course groups by both building contractors and construction contractors. Furthermore, the larger standard deviation in all categories by the building contractor's suggests building contractors were not as unified in their rating of the topics.

**Hypothesis 2.** There are differences between administrative title of position with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

This hypothesis attempted to determine if the six administrative title groups (president, manager, vice president, human resource director, project manager and chairman) differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. MANOVA was used as a



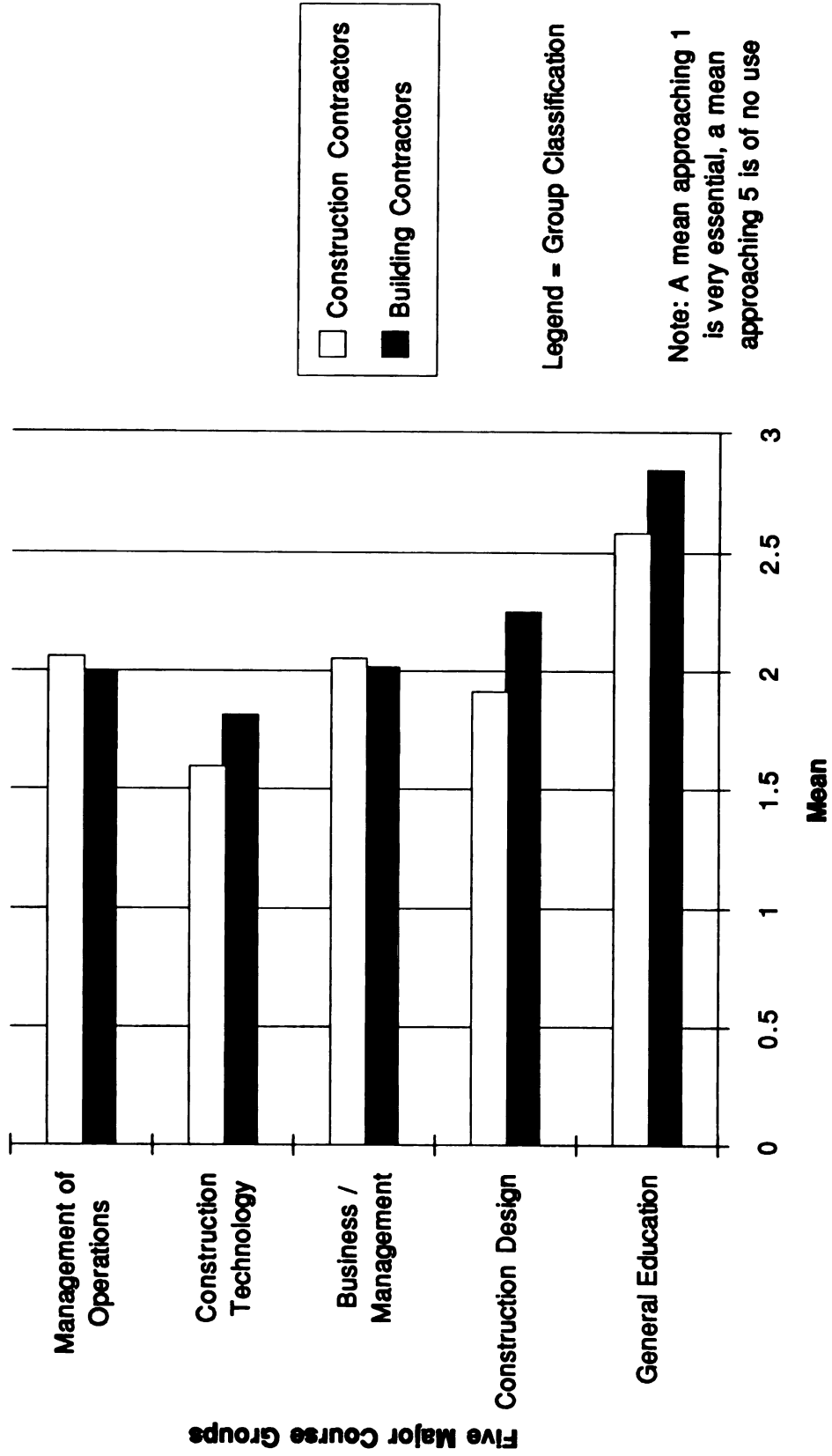
Table 2. Group Classification and The Five Major Course Groups

MANOVA:		Wilks' lambda = 0.83830			F = 10.33918			p = .0001*								
Group		General Education			Construction Design			Business/ Mgt			Construction Tech			Mgt. of Operations		
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
Building		2.846	0.638	130	2.253	0.700	130	2.018	0.529	130	1.816	0.588	130	1.999	0.578	130
Construction		2.584	0.400	144	1.914	0.600	144	2.056	0.515	144	1.595	0.506	144	2.062	0.504	144
Entire Sample		2.708	0.542	274	2.074	0.670	274	2.030	0.521	274	1.700	0.557	274	2.032	0.540	274
ANOVA:																
F =		16.860			18.584			0.3657			11.192			0.9392		
p =		.0001*			.0001*			.546			.001*			.333		

\* Significant at or beyond the .05 level

Note: A mean approaching 1 is very essential, a mean approaching 5 is of no use

**Figure 4-1. Group Classification**



test of significance for the five major course groups related to this hypothesis. A Wilks' lambda value of .8622 produced an F-value of 1.5943 and a probability (p) of .033 (Table 3). **Thus there was a significant difference between the administrative title of position over the perception of the importance of the five major course groups. Hypothesis 2 was not rejected.**

The ANOVA test of significance identified one category in which the six groups differed significantly (Table 3). Figure 4-2 graphically illustrates where the six groups differed the most. Vice presidents and chairman viewed the topics in general education lower than did human resource directors, (2.828 and 2.792 vs. 2.496). Figure 4-2 shows, general education is viewed lower by all six administrative title groups than the other four major course groups. Furthermore, the larger standard deviation score from vice presidents suggests they are not as unified in their ratings of the topics.

**Hypothesis 3.** There are differences between company classification with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

This hypothesis attempted to determine if the four groups of company classification (building construction, engineering, industrial, and other) differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. MANOVA was used as a test of significance for the five major course groups related to this hypothesis. A Wilks' lambda value

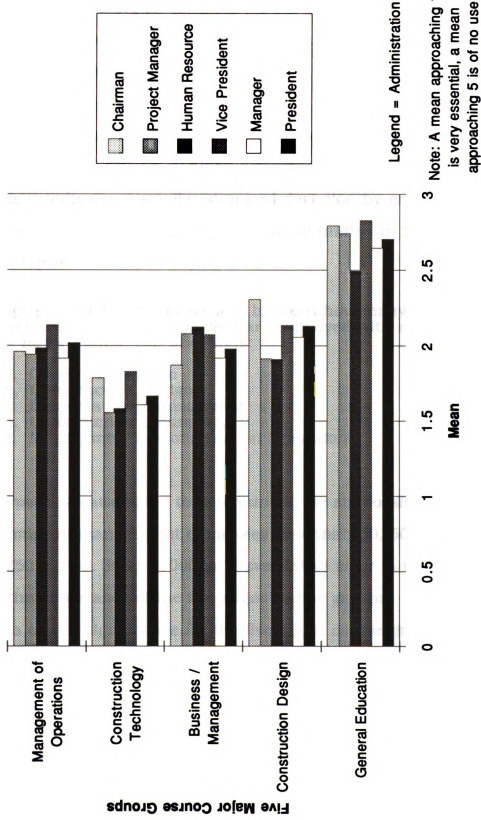
Table 3. Administration Title and The Five Major Course Groups

MANOVA: Wilks' lambda = 0.8622 F = 1.5943 p = .033*																				
Titles			General Education			Construction Design			Business/ Mgt			Construction Tech			Mgt. of Operations					
President	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N		
Manager	2.707	0.398	46	2.134	0.711	46	1.981	0.466	46	1.668	0.549	46	2.022	0.435	46					
Vice President	2.646	0.417	38	2.061	0.577	38	1.921	0.494	38	1.609	0.510	38	1.918	0.474	38					
Human Resource	2.828	0.672	102	2.139	0.711	102	2.077	0.542	102	1.832	0.604	102	2.141	0.564	102					
Project Manager	2.496	0.481	54	1.912	0.664	54	2.127	0.549	54	1.585	0.478	54	1.986	0.592	54					
Chairman	2.741	0.383	18	1.917	0.586	18	2.083	0.509	18	1.556	0.465	18	1.944	0.493	18					
	2.792	0.335	15	2.309	0.468	15	1.875	0.520	15	1.790	0.576	15	1.963	0.593	15					
Entire Sample			2.709	0.541	273	2.077	0.669	273	2.038	0.523	273	1.704	0.555	273	2.036	0.538	273			
ANOVA:																				
F =	2.9445			1.4804			1.2438			2.2239			1.4081							
p =	.013*			.196			.289			.052			.222							

\* Significant at or beyond the .05 level

Note: A mean approaching 1 is very essential, a mean approaching 5 is of no use

Figure 4-2. Administration Title



of .93640 produced an F-value of 1.18430 and a probability (p) of .278 (Table 4). **There was no significant difference between the four groups of company classification over their perception of the importance of the five major course groups. Hypothesis 3 was rejected.**

As Figure 4-3 shows, general education is rated higher than the four other major course groups by all four company classifications. In addition Table 4 indicates a smaller standard deviation by engineering company respondents, suggesting they were more unified in their ratings of the topics.

Hypothesis 4. There are differences between how many permanent management employees are employed with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

This hypothesis attempted to determine if the six possible groups of permanent management employees (less than 50, 50 to 100, 100 to 250, 250 to 500, 500 to 1000, and over 1000) differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. MANOVA was used as a test of significance for the five major course groups related to this hypothesis. A Wilks' lambda value of .87737 produced a F-value of 1.4137 and a probability (p) of .086 (Table 5). **There was no significant difference between the six groups of permanent management employees relative to their understanding of the importance of the five major course groups. Hypothesis 4 was rejected.**

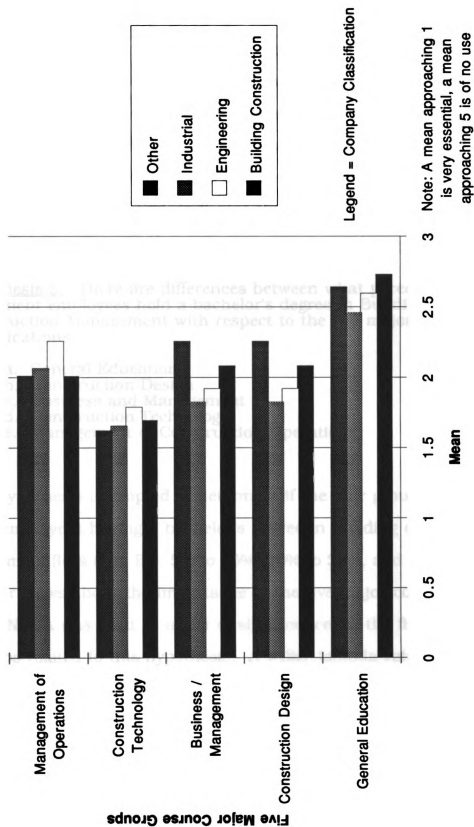
Table 4. Company Classification and The Five Major Course Groups

<b>MANOVA:</b> Wilks' lambda = 0.93640 F = 1.18430 p = .278																
Titles		General Education			Construction Design			Business/ Mgt			Construction Tech			Mgt. of Operations		
Building Const. Engineering Industrial Other	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
	2.735	0.563	229	2.085	0.686	229	2.044	0.537	229	1.699	0.568	229	2.011	0.545	229	
	2.601	0.387	17	1.922	0.312	17	2.088	0.292	17	1.790	0.452	17	2.261	0.460	17	
	2.462	0.405	13	1.828	0.601	13	1.933	0.588	13	1.659	0.476	13	2.068	0.584	13	
	2.646	0.377	16	2.260	0.720	16	1.945	0.459	16	1.625	0.576	16	2.014	0.523	16	
Entire Sample		2.709	0.541	275	2.073	0.670	275	2.035	0.522	275	1.699	0.556	275	2.029	0.541	275
<b>ANOVA:</b>																
F =		1.3870			1.3157			0.4010			0.2656			1.1560		
p =		.247			.270			.752			.850			.327		

\* Significant at or beyond the .05 level

Note: A mean approaching 1 is very essential, a mean approaching 5 is of no use

Figure 4-3. Company Classification





The ANOVA test of significance identified general education as having a statistical difference probability of .013; however, we cannot conclude that this is significant because the univariate F test is not independent. Figure 4-4 shows the category of less than 50 permanent management employees generally viewed lower than did the category of 500 to 1000 (2.779 vs. 2.303). Also shown by figure 4-4, is that the category of over 1000 viewed business and management courses lowest but a standard deviation of .884, indicates they were not unified in their ratings.

**Hypothesis 5.** There are differences between what percentage of permanent employees hold a bachelor's degree in Building Construction Management with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

This hypothesis attempted to determine if the four groups of permanent employees having a bachelor's degree in building construction management (less than 5%, 5% to 10%, 10% to 25%, and over 25%) differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. MANOVA was used as a test of significance for the five major course groups related to this hypothesis. A Wilks' lambda value of .9143 produced an F-value of 1.6166 and a probability (p) of .064 (Table 6). **There was no significant difference between the four groups of permanent employees having a bachelor's degree in building construction management over their perception of the importance of the five major course groups. Hypothesis 5 was rejected.**

Table 5. Permanent Management Employees and The Five Major Course Groups

MANOVA: Wilks' lambda = 0.87737 F = 1.4137 p = .086															
Classification	General Education			Construction Design			Business/ Mgt			Construction Tech			Mgt. of Operations		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
	2.779	0.432	146	2.136	0.706	146	2.036	0.517	146	1.750	0.554	146	2.041	0.542	146
	2.759	0.796	59	2.103	0.579	59	2.011	0.556	59	1.663	0.585	59	1.966	0.582	59
	2.517	0.448	35	1.913	0.599	35	2.064	0.486	35	1.592	0.540	35	2.060	0.509	35
	2.631	0.364	22	1.924	0.691	22	2.097	0.516	22	1.688	0.554	22	2.182	0.487	22
	2.303	0.485	11	1.955	0.800	11	1.795	0.368	11	1.545	0.526	11	1.778	0.484	11
Less Than 50	2.500	0.393	2	1.667	0.236	2	2.875	0.884	2	1.857	0.404	2	2.222	0.629	2
50 to 100															
100 to 250															
250 to 500															
500 to 1000															
Over 1000															
Entire Sample	2.709	0.541	275	2.073	0.670	275	2.035	0.522	275	1.699	0.556	275	2.029	0.541	275
ANOVA:															
	F =			2.9627			1.1150			1.6261			0.7468		
	p =			.013*			.353			.153			.589		

Figure 4-4. Permanent Management Employees

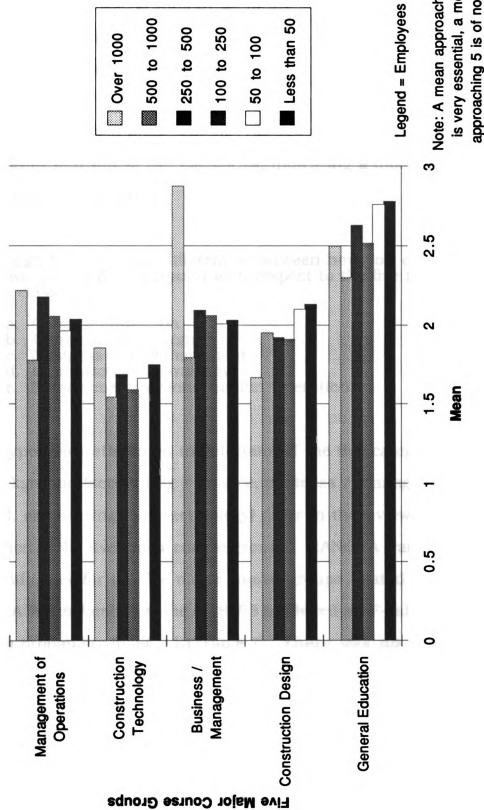


Figure 4-5 shows that general education was rated higher than the other four major course groups by all four categories. Furthermore, figure 4-5 indicated, that companies employing more than 5% building construction management graduates gave construction design a high rating. Also of interest is that companies which employ more than 20% building construction management graduates show a lower standard deviation in four out of five categories, indicating a more harmonious rating of their responses.

Hypothesis 6. There are differences between how you categorize your own personal background with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

This hypothesis attempted to determine if the five categories of personal background (accounting / finance, business / management, architectural, engineering, and technology) differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. MANOVA was used as a test of significance for the five major course groups related to this hypothesis. A Wilks' lambda value of .8995 produced an F-value of 1.4010 and a probability (p) of .113 (Table 7). **There was no significant difference between the five categories of personal background concerning the perception of the importance of the five major course groups. Hypothesis 6 was rejected.**

Figure 4-6 illustrates that all five categories viewed general education the lowest. Also, those respondents having a technology

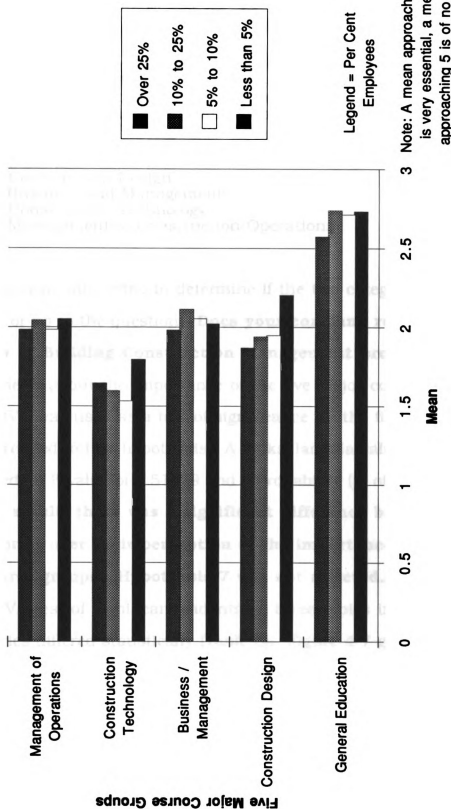
Table 6. Employees with a Bachelor's Degree in Building Construction Management  
and The Five Major Course Groups

MANOVA: Wilks' lambda = 0.9143 F = 1.6166 p = .064												
Percentage	General Education			Construction Design			Business/ Mgt			Construction Tech		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
Less than 5%	2.737	0.449	150	2.206	0.676	150	2.025	0.550	150	1.796	0.567	150
5% to 10%	2.717	0.847	54	1.948	0.670	54	2.056	0.500	54	1.534	0.493	54
10% to 25%	2.742	0.398	31	1.941	0.677	31	2.117	0.528	31	1.599	0.599	31
over 25%	2.576	0.396	39	1.869	0.525	39	1.984	0.447	39	1.648	0.497	39
Entire Sample	2.711	0.540	274	2.077	0.668	274	2.036	0.523	274	1.701	0.556	274
ANOVA:												
F =	0.9599			4.3749			0.4206			3.6531		
p =	0.412			.005*			.738			.013*		
										0.3129		
										.816		

\* Significant at or beyond the .05 level

Note: A mean approaching 1 is very essential, a mean approaching 5 is of no use

**Figure 4-5. Employees with a Bachelor's Degree in Building Construction Management**



background viewed construction design lowest and construction technology highest of the five major course groups.

**Hypothesis 7.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes to the question: **Does your company regularly hire graduates of Building Construction Management programs?**, and those who said no with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

This hypothesis attempted to determine if the two categories responding yes or no to the question: **Does your company regularly hire graduates of Building Construction Management programs?**, differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. MANOVA was used as a test of significance for the five major course groups related to this hypothesis. A Wilks' lambda value of .92063 produced an F-value of 4.51729 and a probability (p) of .001 (Table 8). **As a result, there was a significant difference between the two categories over their perception of the importance of the five major course groups. Hypothesis 7 was not rejected.**

The ANOVA test of significance identifies three topics in which the two categories differed statistically (Table 8). Figure 4-7 graphically illustrates where the two categories differ the most. The no respondents consistently viewed general education, construction design, and construction technology lower than those answering yes. As Figure 4-7 displays, both categories viewed general education lower than the other four major course groups. In addition, the higher

Table 7. Personal Background Category and The Five Major Course Groups

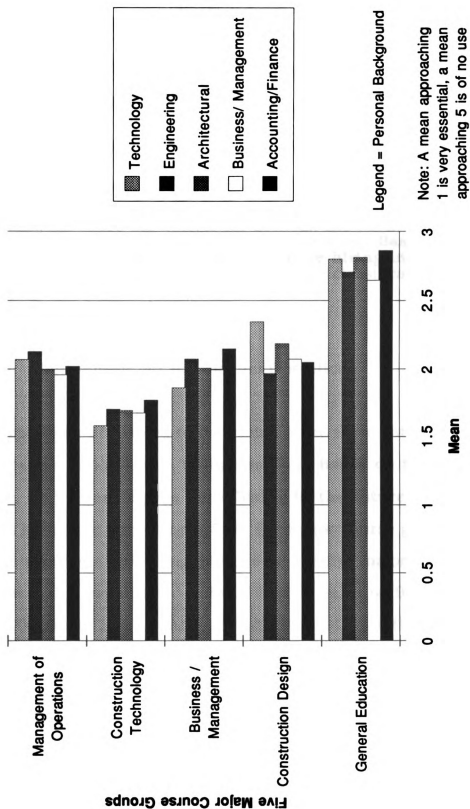
<b>MANOVA:</b> Wilks' lambda = 0.8995 F = 1.4010 p = .113																
Categories		General Education			Construction Design			Business/ Mgt			Construction Tech			Mgt. of Operations		
Accounting/Fin. Business/Mgt. Architectural Engineering Technology	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
	2.863	0.941	37	2.050	0.766	37	2.152	0.558	37	1.772	0.669	37	2.024	0.602	37	
	2.648	0.468	128	2.074	0.687	128	1.998	0.495	128	1.676	0.525	128	1.961	0.536	128	
	2.810	0.376	15	2.189	0.710	15	2.008	0.494	15	1.695	0.451	15	2.000	0.403	15	
	2.705	0.417	78	1.970	0.596	78	2.077	0.541	78	1.705	0.561	78	2.130	0.518	78	
	2.798	0.460	11	2.348	0.361	11	1.864	0.611	11	1.584	0.555	11	2.071	0.656	11	
Entire Sample		2.709	0.542	269	2.058	0.665	269	2.037	0.522	269	1.695	0.552	269	2.025	0.540	269
<b>ANOVA:</b>																
F =																
p =																
1.3523																
0.251																
1.0305																
.392																
1.0550																
.379																
0.3308																
.857																
1.2131																
.306																

\* Significant at or beyond the .05 level

Note: A mean approaching 1 is very essential, a mean approaching 5 is of no use



Figure 4-6. Personal Background Category



standard deviation for all categories of the no responses suggests a greater disagreement in their ratings.

Interestingly, the number of responses for this hypothesis was:

Yes =	136
No =	132
Not sure =	5

Therefore, the "not sure" response, having negligible statistical significance to this hypothesis, was discounted by the researcher.

**Hypothesis 8.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Based on their performance, do you anticipate more hiring in the future?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

This hypothesis attempted to determine if the three categories responding yes, no, and not sure, to the question: **Based on their performance, do you anticipate more hiring in the future?**, differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. MANOVA was used as a test of significance for the five major course groups related to this hypothesis. A Wilks' lambda value of .9395 produced an F-value of 1.5671 and a probability (p) of .113 (Table 9). **There was no significant difference between the three categories over their perception of the importance of the five major course groups. Hypothesis 8 was rejected.**

Figure 4-8 shows, general education was again viewed lowest by all three respondents. Furthermore, the "not sure" respondents viewed all five major course groups lower than the other two.

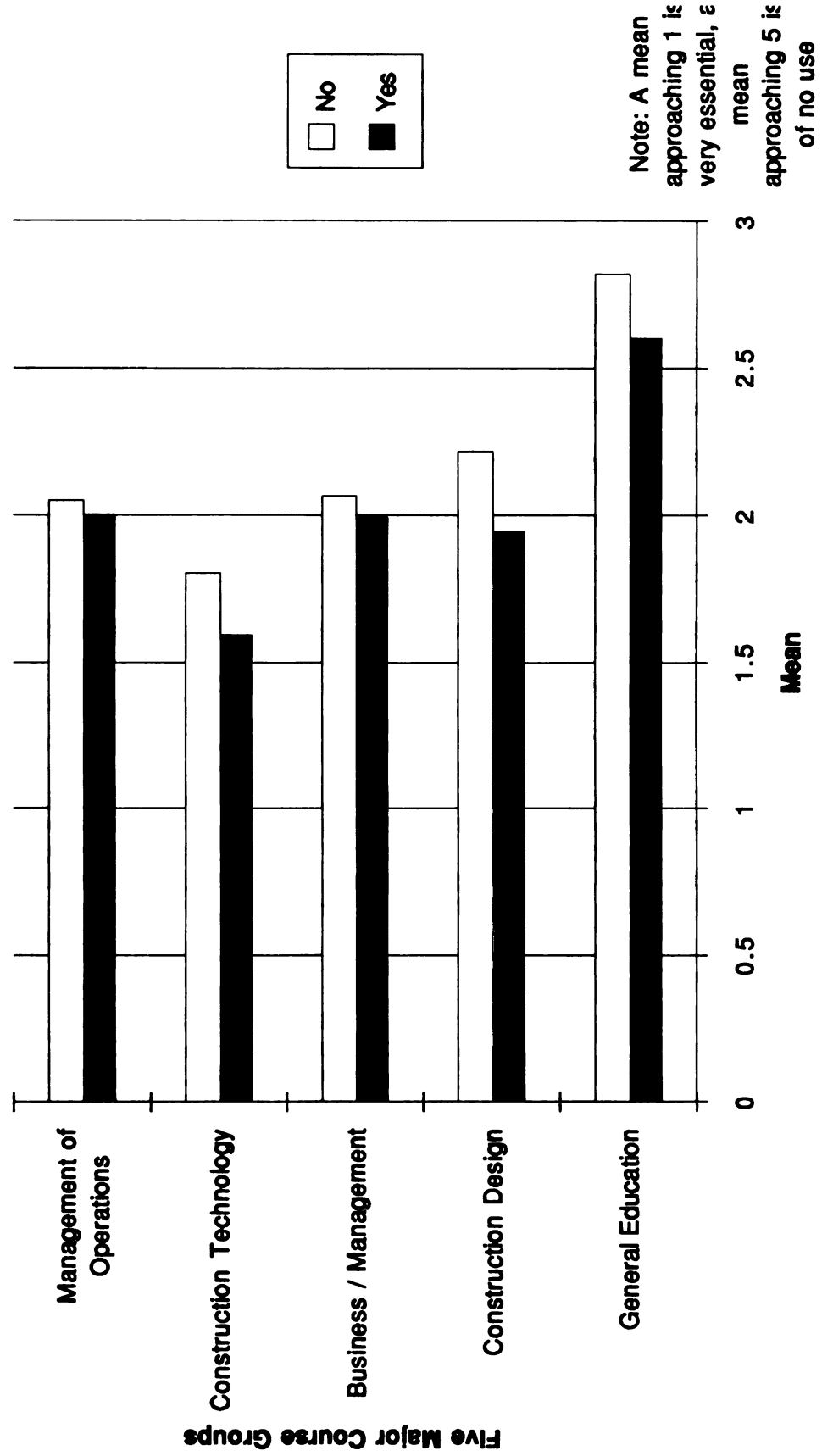
Table 8. Hire Building Construction Management Graduates and The Five Major Course Groups

<b>MANOVA:</b>																
Wilks' lambda = 0.92063      F = 4.51729      p = .001*																
<b>Response</b>		<b>General Education</b>			<b>Construction Design</b>			<b>Business/ Mgt</b>			<b>Construction Tech</b>		<b>Mgt. of Operations</b>			
<b>Yes</b>	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
	2.805	0.427	136	1.948	0.626	136	1.995	0.509	136	1.598	0.534	136	2.005	0.500	136	
<b>No</b>	2.820	0.625	132	2.218	0.687	132	2.067	0.534	132	1.807	0.557	132	2.051	0.579	132	
<b>Entire Sample</b>		2.711	0.543	268	2.081	0.670	268	2.031	0.522	268	1.701	0.555	268	2.028	0.540	268
<b>ANOVA:</b>																
<b>F =</b>		10.899			11.365			1.2693			9.8965		0.4952			
<b>p =</b>		.001*			.001*			.261			.002*		.482			

\* Significant at or beyond the .05 level

Note: A mean approaching 1 is very essential, a mean approaching 5 is of no use

**Figure 4-7. Hire Building Construction Management Graduates**



**Hypothesis 9.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Should a master's degree in construction be a criterion for promotion?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

This hypothesis attempted to determine if the three categories responding yes, no, and not sure, to the question: **should a master's degree in construction be a criterion for promotion?**, differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. 246 out of a possible 274 of the responses for the hypothesis were no; therefore, due to unsuitable data for analysis, the researcher eliminated this hypothesis.

**Hypothesis 10.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Does your company feel that current Building Construction Management programs are adequately structured to serve industry needs?**, with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations

This hypothesis attempted to determine if the three categories responding yes, no, and not sure, to the question: **Does your company feel that current Building Construction Management programs are adequately structured to serve industry needs?**, differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. MANOVA was used as a test of significance for the five major course groups

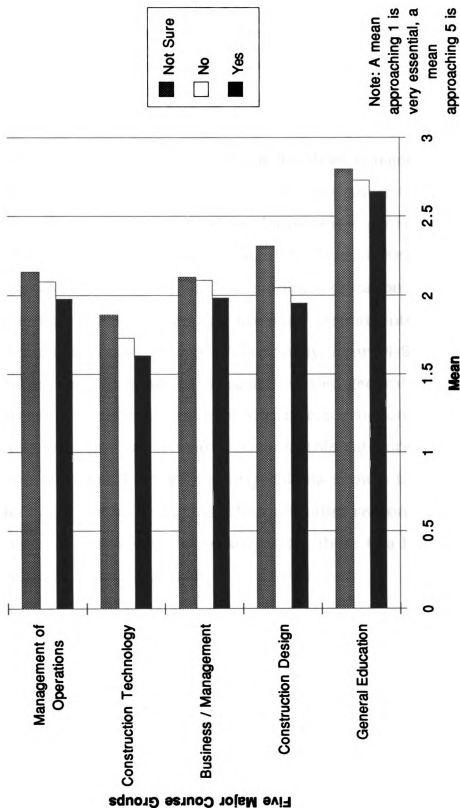
Table 9. More Hiring in the Future and The Five Major Course Groups

<b>MANOVA:</b> Wilks' lambda = 0.9395 F = 1.5671 p = .113																
Response		General Education			Construction Design			Business/ Mgt			Construction Tech			Mgt. of Operations		
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
Yes		2.658	0.594	155	1.954	0.621	155	1.986	0.508	155	1.621	0.545	155	1.980	0.517	155
No		2.729	0.513	39	2.051	0.752	39	2.099	0.537	39	1.733	0.482	39	2.091	0.535	39
Not Sure		2.802	0.447	60	2.314	0.675	60	2.119	0.553	60	1.881	0.610	60	2.152	0.601	60
Entire Sample		2.703	0.552	254	2.054	0.670	254	2.035	0.525	254	1.700	0.561	254	2.038	0.544	254
<b>ANOVA:</b>																
F =		1.5188			6.5108			1.7343			4.8682			2.4131		
p =		0.221			.002*			.179			.008*			.092		

\* Significant at or beyond the .05 level

Note: A mean approaching 1 is very essential, a mean approaching 5 is of no use

Figure 4-8. More Hiring in the Future



related to this hypothesis. A Wilks' lambda value of .90084 produced an F-value of 2.8195 and a probability (p) of .002 (Table 10). Hence **there was a significant difference between the two groups over their perception of the importance of the five major course groups. Hypothesis 10 was not rejected.**

The ANOVA test of significance identifies two topics, general education and construction design, in which the three categories differed statistically (Table 10). Figure 4-9 illustrates where the three categories differ the most. The "no" respondents viewed general education (2.918 vs. 2.585) and construction design (2.179 vs. 1.906) lower than those responding yes. Moreover, the standard deviation for the "no" group was higher than the "yes" or "not sure" respondents, indicating a greater division in their ratings. Additionally, figure 4-9 illustrates that all three respondent categories viewed general education lowest. A statistical p-value of .051 in construction technology suggests significance nearly exists in this category. On further analysis of Figure 4-9 the "yes" respondents show a higher importance for construction technology than the other respondents. The standard deviations are very close suggesting there is a high agreement within all three respondents over this issue.

**Hypothesis 11.** There are differences between the participants who responded yes, no, or not sure to the question: **Do you perceive that a graduate of a Building Construction Management program would be more valuable to your company than a graduate of another program, for example Business?,** with respect to the five major course classifications:

- a. General Education
- b. Construction Design
- c. Business and Management
- d. Construction Technology
- e. Management of Construction Operations



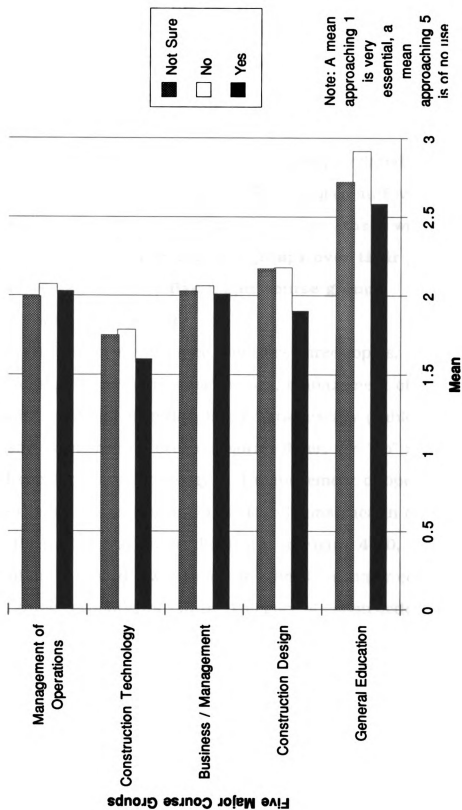
Table 10. Are Programs Adequately Structured and the Five Major Course Groups

MANOVA: Wilks' lambda = 0.90084 F = 2.8195 p = .002*																
Response		General Education			Construction Design			Business/ Mgt			Construction Tech			Mgt. of Operations		
		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
Yes		2.585	0.431	115	1.906	0.595	115	2.013	0.535	115	1.600	0.533	115	2.032	0.535	115
No		2.918	0.822	54	2.179	0.702	54	2.063	0.507	54	1.788	0.545	54	2.074	0.514	54
Not Sure		2.723	0.422	101	2.173	0.694	101	2.031	0.527	101	1.754	0.586	101	1.996	0.567	101
Entire Sample		2.703	0.542	270	2.061	0.666	270	2.030	0.525	270	1.695	0.560	270	2.027	0.542	270
ANOVA:																
F =		7.3809			5.5610			0.1628			3.0126			0.3761		
p =		.001*			.004*			.850			.051			.687		

\* Significant at or beyond the .05 level

Note: A mean approaching 1 is very essential, a mean approaching 5 is of no use

**Figure 4-9. Are Programs Adequately Structured**



This hypothesis attempted to determine if the three categories responding yes, no, and not sure, to the question: **Do you perceive that a graduate of a Building Construction Management program would be more valuable to your company than a graduate of another program, for example Business?**, differ in their views about the importance of the five major course groups. MANOVA was used as a test of significance for the five major course groups related to this hypothesis. A Wilks' lambda value of  $.90586$  produced an F-value of  $2.6859$  and a probability (p) of  $.003$  (Table 11). Thus, **there was a significant difference between the two groups over their perception of the importance of the five major course groups.**

**Hypothesis 11 was not rejected.**

The ANOVA test of significance identifies three topics, (construction design, construction technology, management of operations) in which the three categories differed statistically (Table 11). Figure 4-10 shows where the three categories differ; the "no" respondents viewed construction technology and management of operations lowest, while the "not sure" respondents viewed construction design lowest of the three. Once again, as illustrated in Figure 4-10, general education is viewed lower than the other four major course groups by all three respondents. In the category of construction design, the standard deviation for the no respondents is high suggesting they are not in agreement on this issue.

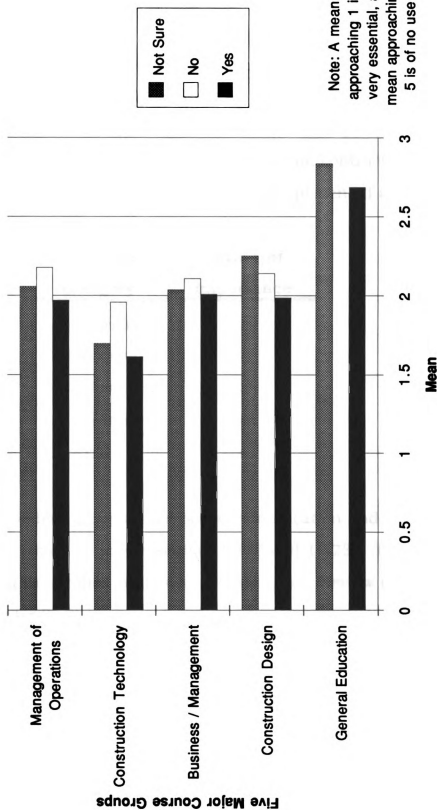
Table 11. Are Building Construction Management Graduates more Valuable  
and The Five Major Course Groups

<b>MANOVA:</b> Wilks' lambda = 0.90586 F = 2.6859 p = .003*																
<b>Response</b>		<b>General Education</b>			<b>Construction Design</b>			<b>Business/ Mgt</b>			<b>Construction Tech</b>			<b>Mgt. of Operations</b>		
Yes		Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
No		2.688	0.589	171	1.988	0.641	171	2.009	0.515	171	1.616	0.525	171	1.970	0.534	171
Not Sure		2.652	0.469	52	2.141	0.717	52	2.108	0.553	52	1.959	0.617	52	2.177	0.569	52
		2.837	0.419	49	2.250	0.662	49	2.038	0.528	49	1.700	0.527	49	2.059	0.506	49
<b>Entire Sample</b>		2.708	0.543	272	2.065	0.666	272	2.033	0.524	272	1.696	0.558	272	2.026	0.540	272
<b>ANOVA:</b>																
F =		1.7872			3.4407			0.7185			7.9290			3.0950		
p =		0.169			.033*			.488			.000*			.047*		

\* Significant at or beyond the .05 level

Note: A mean approaching 1 is very essential, a mean approaching 5 is of no use

**Figure 4-10. Are Building Construction Management Graduates more Valuable**



### **Supplemental Analysis**

Descriptive statistics were run on all thirty-nine typical courses as presented in Part III of the questionnaire. Table 12 delineates the mean and standard deviation for each class in ascending importance to both the building contractors and the construction contractors. The variable responses range from one to five, and are presented as follows:

<b>Response Category</b>	<b>Rating of Importance</b>
Very Essential	1
Highly Useful	2
Somewhat Useful	3
Of Little Use	4
Of No Use	5

Both respondent groups rated oral communication and written communication classes as very essential (1.272 and 1.373). This agrees with data from other studies as presented in: Review of the Literature, Chapter 3.

### **Summary**

The results of the statistical analysis for each of the eleven hypotheses were presented in this chapter. Multivariate analysis of

Table 12 Ascending order in means of the class list

<b>CLASS LISTING</b>	<b>MEAN</b>	<b>S D</b>	<b>CV</b>
Oral Communication	1.272	.500	2.544
Project Scheduling & Time Control	1.305	.507	2.574
Written Communication	1.373	.561	2.447
Construction Methods	1.418	.601	2.359
Construction Management	1.433	.609	2.353
Project Management & Control	1.440	.603	2.388
Quality Control	1.487	.630	2.360
Construction Estimating	1.498	.664	2.256
Construction Safety	1.524	.736	2.071
Architectural Design / Blueprint	1.538	.663	2.320
Construction Productivity Improvement	1.675	.727	2.304
Construction Materials	1.702	.724	2.351
Management Principles	1.731	.651	2.659
Building Codes	1.865	.811	2.300
Construction Equipment	1.920	.872	2.202
Foundation & Soil Mechanics	1.953	.842	2.319
Surveying & Layout	1.964	.823	2.386
Legal Aspects of Construction	2.000	.824	2.427
Construction Economics	2.033	.761	2.671
Personnel Management	2.040	.830	2.458
Reinforced Concrete Design	2.138	.937	2.282
Structural Wood Design	2.178	.901	2.417
Engineering Graphics	2.228	.905	2.462
Organization Behavior	2.229	.872	2.556
Financial Management	2.247	.800	2.809
Accounting Principles	2.269	.745	3.046
Construction Labor Relations	2.276	.898	2.535
Business Law	2.295	.822	2.792
Technical Report Writing	2.375	.842	2.821
Basic Steel Design	2.404	1.029	2.336
Algebra & Trigonometry	2.425	.874	2.775
Construction Firm Organization	2.480	.877	2.828
Land Use Regulations	2.800	1.060	2.642
Land Development and Acquisition	2.807	1.055	2.661
Humanities & Social Science	3.059	.732	4.179
Calculus	3.146	.972	3.237
Chemistry & Physics	3.444	2.793	1.233
Foreign Language	3.554	.827	4.297
Cross Cultural Studies	3.733	.865	4.316
<b>TOTAL CLASS MEAN</b>	<b>2.1348</b>		

variance and univariate analysis of variance were employed to analyze the data collected for the study.

Each of the eleven hypotheses was tested using five categories: General Education, Construction Design, Business / Management, Construction Technology, and Management of Operations. These topics were identified as major course groups in Part III of the questionnaire. The average of all the means of the sub-courses within a major course group represented the mean used in the analysis.

Table 13. shows a summary of the accepted and rejected hypotheses. Hypothesis 9 was deemed unsuitable for analysis and subsequently discarded.

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Table 13. -- Summary of the Accepted and Rejected Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1	Accepted
Hypothesis 2	Accepted
Hypothesis 3	Rejected
Hypothesis 4	Rejected
Hypothesis 5	Rejected
Hypothesis 6	Rejected
Hypothesis 7	Accepted
Hypothesis 8	Rejected
Hypothesis 9	Discounted *
Hypothesis 10	Accepted
Hypothesis 11	Accepted

---

Significant differences were found between the two groups (building contractors and construction contractors) concerning the importance of general education, construction design and construction technology. They maintained similar views on the importance of business / management and management of operations (Hypothesis 1).



Similarly, statistical differences were found between the administrative title of position and the five major course groups concerning the importance of general education (Hypothesis 2).

No significant difference was found between the company classification and the five major course groups. However general education was rated higher than the other four groups (Hypothesis 3)

In like manner, no significant difference was found between the number of permanent management employees and the five major course groups. Still, they did differ over the importance of general education, and again all six groups rated general education higher than the other four course groups (Hypothesis 4).

No significant difference was found between the percentage of employees having a bachelor's degree in building construction management and the five major course groups. However, they differed in the two categories of construction design and construction technology. Again all four groups rated general education highest of the major course groups (Hypothesis 5).

No significant difference was found between the personal background category and the five major course groups. Nevertheless all five personal background categories rated general education the highest. (Hypothesis 6).

Significant differences were found between the responses (yes, no) of the participants hiring building construction management graduates and the five major course groups in the categories of general education, construction design, and construction technology. Both respondent groups rated general education the highest (Hypothesis 7).

No significant differences were established between the respondents (yes, no, and not sure) of the participants who anticipate future hiring and the five major course groups. The groups do differ, but not significantly, in regard to construction design and construction technology; they were in agreement of highly rating the general education course group (Hypothesis 8).

Statistical differences were found between the respondents (yes, no, and not sure) of the participants who perceive the building construction management programs are adequately structured with respect to the five major course groups. They differed in the categories of general education and construction design (Hypothesis 10).

Similarly, statistical differences were found between the respondents (yes, no, and not sure) of the participants who perceived that building construction management graduates are more valuable and the five major course groups. The three categories of disagreement were construction design, construction technology and management of operations (Hypothesis 11).

Altogether, significant statistical differences were discovered in five of the ten (50 per cent) individual hypotheses.

## **CHAPTER V SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION**

### **Introduction**

This study was primarily designed to be exploratory and descriptive. A structured three part questionnaire was used to obtain responses from both building contractors and construction contractors. The initial focus was to determine how well baccalaureate building construction management education programs are serving their principal market - the employers.

The analysis included two sample groups, building contractors and construction contractors. They represented the top four hundred in the nation in dollar volume of their representative populations for 1990. During July of 1991, a mail survey of both groups was conducted, and except for color, each group received the same survey. The data received was analyzed by SPSS-PC, using multivariate analysis of variance MANOVA, and univariate analysis of variance ANOVA.

A literature review was conducted for the following reasons: to locate previous research and opinions, to establish an interpretative summary of the current state of knowledge, and to discover any relevant recent studies.

Based on the literature review and the comparative analysis, eleven hypotheses were tested for significant differences. One hypothesis was discarded do to lack of meaningful data, five hypotheses were rejected, and five hypotheses were accepted.

## Literature

A search of the literature was conducted to discover previous research related to the study. Due to the lack of directly related studies and references in the area of this study, the review of the literature considers elements that held logical ties.

The literature supported change and growth in the construction industry. As the twenty-first century approaches, the mission of universities and their faculty will be challenged to produce building construction management graduates properly prepared to be productive constructors.

The building construction management curriculum has changed little in the past twenty years, primarily because the curriculum has been highly successful., however the construction business is dynamic and the world around us is changing rapidly, therefore construction curriculum must also change with the times and technology. Skill in creative thinking, critical analysis, communication, and, most important, how to learn, will help prevent our graduates from becoming critically deficient. In addition to an extensive building construction management education, the curriculum must be expanded to include greater exposure to a variety of non-building construction management subjects such as humanities, economics, and sociology to name a few. Education in these areas is necessary to ensure the communication skills of building construction management graduates, as well as to strengthen their ability to understand and adapt to changing conditions of the new global economies.

It was suggested in the literature review that building construction management curricula should be under constant review and designed to reflect current real needs of the construction industry.

Finally, universities must maintain direct and continuing interrelations with the construction industry. The results would be meaningful curriculum enhancement, and the provision of real world construction case studies, projects, and problems for discussion in the classroom.

### Methodology

Two populations were surveyed in this study. The first population (building contractors) was sampled using the list of the top four hundred building contractors as illustrated in Professional Builder & Remodeler, July 1991. One hundred thirty-five building contractors responded to the survey instrument, a response rate of 33.8 per cent.

The second population consisted of construction contractors. This population was sampled using the list from the top four hundred construction contractors as presented in the Engineering News-Record, May 1991. One hundred forty-six construction contractors responded to the survey instrument, a response rate of 36.5 per cent.

With the exception of color, both groups were given the same questionnaire. The questionnaire contained three parts. Part I contained seven questions concerning demographical data and company characteristics. Part II was composed of five questions regarding the perspective of the participant's company concerning current building construction management programs. Part III of the

questionnaire, a Likert -- type scale, presented the five major course groups along with an applicable roster of thirty-nine typical classes which are offered in building construction management programs. Returned surveys were reviewed and the responses were entered into a data base and transferred to the SPSS-PC statistical analysis software for processing.

Statistical analysis was completed using multivariate analysis of variance and univariate analysis of variance. Each of the subject areas were subjected to five MANOVA analyses (general education, construction design, business / management, construction technology, and management of operations) at a significance level of .05. Where significance was found, further topic analysis within a subject area and category was completed using univariate analysis. One table was developed for each hypothesis with Wilks' lambda, F-values, p-values, topic means, and standard deviations for all groups, and p-values for topic area significance. A graph was developed to graphically illustrate differences in group response means and standard deviations for each subject area where significant difference occurred.

### **General Observations**

One particular general observation worth noting in this study, regarding construction graduates, is a perceived need for better communication skills by both building contractors and construction contractors. Nearly every category in parts I and II of the questionnaire, when correlated to Part III, rated the major course group of general education the highest. When the group of general education is reduced

empirically to its nine individual classes, the descriptive statistics indicate the following results: (Table 14.).

**Table 14. Descriptive Statistics for the Nine Classes within the General Education Category.**

<b>General Education Classes</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>S D</b>
1. Oral Communication	1.272	.500
2. Written Communication	1.373	.561
3. Technical Report Writing	2.375	.842
4. Humanities and Social Science	3.059	.732
5. Algebra and Trigonometry	2.425	.874
6. Calculus	3.146	.972
7. Chemistry and Physics	3.444	2.793
8. Foreign Languages	3.554	.827
9. Cross Cultural Studies	3.733	.865

To help interpret this data, a Likert--type scale was used. A number from one to five was assigned to each of the five possible class responses depicted by the following:

- 1 = Very essential
- 2 = Highly useful
- 3 = Somewhat useful
- 4 = Of little use
- 5 = Of no use

A mean of 1 indicates a very essential class, whereas a mean of 5 indicates a class of no use for day to day operations. With means in oral communications and written communications of 1.272 and 1.373 respectively, a generalization can be made that both sample groups

(building contractors and construction contractors) perceive a greater need for communication skills connected with building construction management graduates.

In a like manner, numerous authors of the literature review support this concern. In his study on construction curriculum design, Mr. Shofoluwe's findings strongly indicate that the construction industry perceives a lack of instruction by baccalaureate construction programs in good communication skills (verbal, written, graphics and listening).

With emphasis on team building, where no clear superior is appointed, good communication skills become absolutely critical. These skills must be taught within the framework of today's building construction management programs.

### **Interpretation of Each Result**

The first hypothesis pertained to how the two sample groups (building contractors and construction contractors) differ over the importance of the five major course categories (general education, construction design, business and management, construction technology, and management of construction operations). The two groups differed in ratings of general education, construction design and construction technology. In all three categories construction contractors considered these three class groups to be more important than building contractors for day to day application. Additionally, both groups rate construction technology as the most important course grouping.



This suggests that construction contractors prefer building construction management graduates to be better prepared in areas of construction methods, estimating, safety, materials and building codes. Building contractors, though recognizing a need for these skills, placed less emphasis in the degree of training in these areas.

The standard deviation values of the building contractors in all three categories were much larger than those of the construction contractors. This implies greater disagreement over the importance of these class groupings among building contractors.

Questions about the second hypothesis rated the significance of the administrative title of position (president, manager, vice president, human resource director, project manager, and chairman) relative to the five major course groups. Of the two hundred seventy-three responses, the title of vice president was declared one hundred and two times; i.e., a rate of 37.4 per cent. Even though the survey instrument was mailed to the human resource director, this respondent placed a distant second, at 19.1 percent. Chairmen responded at a rate of 5.5 percent.

The significant difference in this hypothesis was shown by the category of general education; more specific between the vice presidents (mean of 2.828) and the human resource director (mean of 2.496). From this contrast, a statement can be made that human resource directors view general education courses as being more useful for day to day application.

There were no statistical significant differences from data obtained regarding hypotheses 3, concerning differences between company classification, 4, regarding differences between how many

permanent management employees are employed, and 5, in regard to differences between what percentage of permanent employees hold a bachelor's degree in building construction management. However in hypothesis 4, as depicted in figure 4-4, those companies (2) having over one thousand permanent management employees viewed the business and management course category much lower than the other four choices. Though data is inconsequential, this suggests firms employing large numbers of management personnel favor graduates with more training in business and management courses.

Interestingly, hypothesis 5 shows that firms which employ less than five per cent building construction management graduates tend to favor classes in the construction design and construction technology categories. This implies that such firms would be more interested in graduates with training in construction methods, estimating, safety, materials, architectural design and blue print reading.

No significance was found in hypothesis 6, which considered differences between how respondents categorize their own personal background, however, business and management was the most frequently selected personnel background category (47.6 per cent).

Hypothesis 7, whether the respondents company regularly hire graduates of building construction management programs, showed significance in three categories: general education, construction design, and construction technology. This indicates that firms hiring building construction management graduates prefer classes with more emphasis on design and technology.

No significance was discovered in hypothesis 8, concerning more anticipated hiring in the future, however, 69.5 per cent responded yes

to the question: Based on the performance of building construction management graduates, do you anticipate more hiring in the future?. This response suggests that firms which have hired BCM graduates in the past are willing to do so again and are satisfied with their training. This reflects a positive trend that indicates present BCM programs are in tune with the needs of many firms in the construction industry. Of particular concern were the participants who responded no to the same question. More study is needed in this area to ascertain reasons these firms do not plan on hiring building construction graduates in the future.

Hypothesis 9, which concerned should a master's degree in construction be a criterion for promotion, was discarded.

In hypothesis 10, respondents were asked if they feel that current building management programs are adequately structured to serve industrial needs. There wasn't a high degree of satisfaction, 42.6 per cent. This was a surprising result, in view of the high ratings received for more hiring in the future of BCM graduates. Consequently, it appears that there is skepticism of building construction management programs within the construction industry. This is in agreement with Book, Krosner, and Habbad (1987); adjustments need to be made in construction education of the nineties, with necessary realignments of the basic mission and goals of current building construction management programs.

Results from hypothesis 11, pertaining to how respondents perceive graduates of a building construction management program as being more valuable than graduates of another program, supported a high level of satisfaction in that building construction management

graduates are more valuable than graduates of other programs (76.7 per cent). An examination of Table 11. reveals three categories (construction design, construction technology, and management of operations) as being statistically significant. In all three categories, the "yes" respondents viewed them lower, signifying more importance for day to day use in these three categories.

Many of the results suggest that building construction management programs are serving their principal market - the employers adequately. Nevertheless, concern is indicated in the structure of these programs, primarily in the general education course groupings. In addition, several respondents from both sample groups prefer more emphasis on construction design and construction technology classes. Both the review of the literature and the survey repeatedly suggested that universities and the construction industry work together in developing a curriculum that would benefit the discipline.

### **Limitations of the Study**

The findings of the study were limited by the following:

1. The inability of the researcher to secure a 100 per cent questionnaire response rate.
2. The time and financial restraints of the researcher.
3. The survey instrument was addressed to the Human Resource Director, thus distorting the response of the survey instrument question number one.
4. No second mailing was used.

5. The ability to ascertain appropriate and valid data from a diverse group using a common questionnaire.
6. The state of the United States economy at the time of the survey.
7. Stratified sampling procedures were inadequate for subgroup analysis.
8. The only method used for collecting data in this study was by questionnaire.
9. The course grouping of general education should have been further subdivided into two groups: communications, and math's and sciences.
10. The questionnaire did not provide write in space for additional courses not mentioned on the back page.

### **Conclusion, Implications and Recommendations**

#### **Conclusion:**

This study tries to answer the question of how well are baccalaureate building construction management education programs serving their principal market - the employer? Clearly, as the data in this study indicates, the future of building construction management programs will need to change with the times. Change is occurring in the construction industry today at an unprecedented rate; this change is placing a new set of demands on the building construction management graduate currently entering the work place. The relationship between education and the construction industry will become increasingly important in the 1990's and beyond. The future of the construction industry as well as building construction management graduates

depends on nurturing this relationship. The need for new approaches to this interaction will become paramount in order to insure that the construction industry will have a competitive work force and a continuous supply of well trained, well informed talent adaptable to the new processes, methodologies, and technologies which lie ahead.

To improve building construction management education and to produce successful future graduates, we must first fully recognize current short comings and clearly define what should be accomplished. Secondly, building construction management departments and their faculty need to identify and overcome these shortcomings while agreeing on new objectives for their programs. Thirdly, these objectives must be implemented. Finally, building construction management programs need to be continuously monitored and adapted to keep pace with the dynamic construction industry.

### **Implications:**

From this study, several generalizations concerning shortcomings in building construction management programs can be made. First and foremost, communication skills need to be improved. Both building contractors and construction contractors are in agreement over this issue.

The next generalization is that construction contractors view classes in the categories of construction technology and construction design significantly lower than building contractors perceive these categories. Paradoxically, among both groups regularly hiring BCM graduates, these same categories are rated highest by building

contractors. Finding possible reasons could be a focus for a future study.

A third generalization is that the administrative title of human resource director perceives the classes within the category of general education as more relevant than those within the other categorical groups. Human resource directors typically supervise the hiring of new employees. One may assume that these administrators are looking for graduates with a well rounded construction education; graduates with the skills, knowledge and abilities to adapt to the dynamics of the construction industry.

Another broad based generalization is that the more management employees a construction firm employs, the more they prefer graduates with credentials in business and management courses; this is an area building construction management programs presently address very well.

Of particular interest was the overwhelming rejection of the requirement of a master's degree in building construction management for promotion. This consensus could change as the number of universities providing terminal degree programs in building construction management continues to increase.

Finally, the literature review suggests that universities continue to provide broad based nontechnical curriculum (humanities, economics, sociology), along with the essential technical courses. Improve communication skills (verbal, written, graphic, listening), and teach thinking, learning, and the ability to change.

**Recommendations:**

The construction industry is a highly competitive, extremely volatile and unique business with an immediate and continuing need for talented, well educated, and sufficiently motivated personnel. Specifically, personnel educated and trained in the managerial and scientific techniques needed to meet the ever increasing demands of the construction industry. From results of this study, various recommendations for BCM programs can be proposed:

1. Encourage valuable interaction between faculty and students and construction industry. This association will provide real problems for case studies, projects, and potential seminar speakers, and also generate meaningful topics for future research.
2. Involve students and faculty with real world problems facing the construction industry. This affiliation would enhance the foundation and contribute tools which can improve the quality of construction education so that graduates are better prepared to enter the field.
3. Develop capstone projects in which students within the building construction management programs work together to solve construction related problems.
4. Endorse sabbatical exchanges between the construction industry and faculty.
5. Encourage internship employment in the construction industry for undergraduate students.



6. Conduct regular reviews of building construction management programs for the sole purpose of reviewing emerging trends and new developments.

### **Recommendations for Future Research**

Based on the review of the literature and the analysis conducted in this study, there are several general recommendations identifying areas for future exploration and attention. The recommendations for future studies might include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Would building contractors and construction contractors, if studied separately, compare similarly to the results of this study?
2. Would there be a significant difference in the responses of building contractors and construction contractors?
3. What impact would regional analysis have on the two groups studied?
4. Would changes occur if these two groups were studied in five years?
5. What would the impact of the building construction management graduate perspective be on these two groups?
6. Would the response of the two groups be similar if they were randomly selected from a larger strata of company size?

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## **REFERENCES**

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# **APPENDICES**

# **APPENDIX A**

## **Questionnaire Cover Letter**

## MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
207 A. W. FARRALL HALL  
(517) 336-2096 • FAX (517) 333-8982

EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN • 48824-1323

July 1992

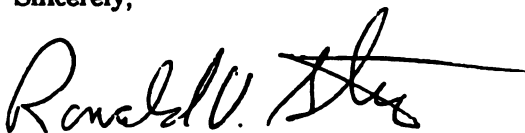
Dear Construction Executive,

I am doing Master's thesis research under the supervision of Tim Mrozowski in the Building Construction Management program of the Agriculture Engineering Department, Michigan State University. My objective is to assess how well baccalaureate construction management education programs are serving their principle market - the employer.

The voluntary participation of your company in my study is important. Please take a few minutes to complete the enclosed questionnaire and mail it in the return stamped envelope provided. A high rate of return for my survey will enable me to better define those aspects of Building Construction Management which are important to building and construction companies throughout the United States. In return, upon request, I will provide feedback to your company regarding results. No individual company data will be used or made public.

I am hoping to have your completed questionnaire by July 31. Should you have difficulty with this request or regarding the questionnaire, please do not hesitate to contact me. This research has no affiliation with any consulting firm or national organization.

Sincerely,



Ronald V. Stroup  
(616) 846-8968

# **APPENDIX B**

## **Questionnaire Survey Instrument**

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM:**

**Part I.** Please answer each statement by placing a check or write in the choice that indicates your response.

1. Administrative title of position? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Years of experience in your present position? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How would you classify your company?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Building Construction [Institutional, Educational, Commercial, Residential, etc.]
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Engineering [Highway, Heavy]
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial [Power plants, Petrochemicals, etc.]
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Other [Please specify] \_\_\_\_\_
4. Approximately how many permanent management employees are employed with your company?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Less than 50
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 50 - 100
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 100 - 250
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 250 - 500
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 500 - 1000
  - \_\_\_\_\_ over 1000
5. What percentages of your permanent employees hold bachelor's degree in Building Construction Management?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ less than 5%
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5 - 10%
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 10 - 25%
  - \_\_\_\_\_ over 25%
6. Please indicate the geographical regions of your company's operation: Check all that apply.
 

<u>Nationwide</u>		<u>International</u>	
_____ East	_____ North	_____ N. America	_____ S. America
_____ West	_____ South	_____ Africa	_____ Asia
		_____ Europe	_____ Middle East
		_____ Australia	_____ Polar
7. How would you categorize your own personal background?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Accounting / Financing
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Business / Management
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Architectural
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Engineering
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Technology

**Part II.** Please answer the following questions by placing a check in the appropriate column.

- |   | Yes   | No    | Not sure |
|---|-------|-------|----------|
| 1. Does your company regularly hire graduates of Building Construction Management programs?   | _____ | _____ | _____    |
| 2. Based on their performance, do you anticipate more hiring in the future?   | _____ | _____ | _____    |
| 3. Should a master's degree in construction be a criterion for promotion?   | _____ | _____ | _____    |
| 4. Does your company feel that current Building Construction Management programs are adequately structured to serve industry needs?   | _____ | _____ | _____    |
| 5. Do you perceive that a graduate of a Building Construction Management program would be more valuable to your company than a graduate of another program, for example Business? | _____ | _____ | _____    |

**PLEASE SEE REVERSE SIDE**

**Part III.** Listed below are groups of major courses that are commonly offered in typical Building Construction Management programs. Indicate with a check in the appropriate box your judgment about the importance for day to day use of each from the stand point of an employer of Building Construction Management graduates. Check only one description for each major course.

	Very essential	Highly useful	Somewhat useful	Of little use	Of no use
<b><u>General Education</u></b>					
Oral Communication -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Written Communication -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical Report Writing -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Humanities & Social Science -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Algebra & Trigonometry -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Calculus -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chemistry & Physics -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign Languages -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross Cultural Studies -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b><u>Construction Design</u></b>					
Architectural Design / Blueprint -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reinforced Concrete Design -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engineering Graphics -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Basic Steel Design -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structural Wood Design -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation & Soil Mechanics -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b><u>Business and Management</u></b>					
Management Principles -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accounting Principles -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial Management -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project Management & Control -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business Law -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personnel Management -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organization Behavior -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction Economics -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b><u>Construction Technology</u></b>					
Construction Methods -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction Equipment -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction Safety -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction Materials -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surveying & Layout -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction Estimating -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building Codes -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b><u>Management of Construction Operations</u></b>					
Construction Productivity Improvement ---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality Control -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project Scheduling & Time Control -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction Management -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal aspects of Construction -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction Labor Relations -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction Firm Organization -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Land Development and Acquisition -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Land Use Regulations -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**APPENDIX C**  
**Approval of**  
**Musibau A. Shofoluwe**  
**To Use His Survey Instrument**



## MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
 207 A. W. FARRALL HALL  
 (517) 336-2096 • FAX (517) 353-8982

EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN • 48824-1323

October 30, 1991

Mr. Musibau A. Shofoluwe  
 Department of Industrial Technology  
 Construction Management Division  
 Cedar Falls, Iowa 50614

Dear Mr. Shofoluwe:

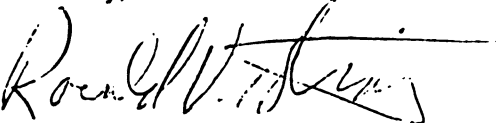
I am doing Master Thesis Research under the supervision of Tim Mrozowski in the Building Construction Program of the Agriculture Engineering Department at Michigan State University. My research will address the various ways educational programs in the building construction management and technological curriculum can be tailored to better prepare college graduates for career opportunities in these fields. This project is similar to one you published in (The Journal of Industrial Technology, Summer 1990, Volume 6, Number 3).

I would therefore greatly appreciate your permitting my use of your research instrument to assist me in my endeavor. I would also find it very helpful if you include the following: the list of construction firms interviewed, the questionnaire used, your bibliography and references.

This research is totally supported with my own funds having no affiliation with a consulting firm or national organization. I will gladly assume any cost you may incur in forwarding me this material. If you will notify me of the amount, I will forward you a check for payment, or you may send it C.O.D. to the following address, 15248 Kelly Road, Spring Lake, Michigan, 49456.

I am certain this information will be extremely helpful, and I will be sure to return these documents to you as well as a copy of my work as soon as it is complete.

Sincerely,



Ronald V. Stroup  
 (616) 846-1546

11/30/91

Ronald, You have my permission to use my instrument as you see fit. The instrument is enclosed herewith. With respect to the references, those could be found at the end of my article in the JIT, V6, #3. Sorry it took so long to reply. For further info., please write ago. Good luck! Ron

# **APPENDIX D**

## **Musibau A. Shofoluwe's Survey Instrument**

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY  
GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY  
P.O. BOX 34  
GRAMBLING, LOUISIANA 71245

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM:

PART 1. Please answer each statement by placing a check ( ) or write in the choice that indicates your response.

1. Administrative title or position \_\_\_\_\_
2. Years of Experience in your present position \_\_\_\_\_
3. How would you classify your Company:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ Building Construction (Institutional, Educational, Commercial, Residential, etc.)
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ Engineering (Highway, Heavy)
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial (Power plants, Petro-chemicals, etc.)
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ Other (Please specify)
4. Please indicate the dollar amount (in million of dollars) of your annual volume of business:  

☐ under 5  
☐ 5-20  
☐ 20-100  
☐ over 100
5. How many permanent employees (including craftsmen) are employed with your company ? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What percentage of your permanent Employees hold Bachelor's degree in Construction Engineering Technology ?  

☐ less than 5%  
☐ 5-10%  
☐ 10-25%  
☐ over 25%
7. Please indicate in dollars the average job size or most of your Company's job size: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Indicate the geographical regions of your Company's Operation:

- a. \_\_\_\_ East                      c. \_\_\_\_ North  
 b. \_\_\_\_ West                     d. \_\_\_\_ South  
 e. \_\_\_\_ Nationwide  
 f. \_\_\_\_ International

PART II \_\_\_\_ Construction Engineering Technology Programs: Degree of importance.

Listed below are groups of major courses which are commonly offered in a typical Construction Engineering Technology programs. Indicate with a check in the appropriate column your judgement about the importance of each from the standpoint of an employer of Construction Engineering Technology graduates.

GROUP A \_\_\_\_ General Education

	1 Of no use	2 Somewhat useful	3 Highly useful but not essential	4 Very essenti
1. Oral Communication	____	____	____	____
2. Written Communication	____	____	____	____
3. Technical Report	____	____	____	____
4. Humanities & Soc. Sci.	____	____	____	____
5. Algebra & Trigonometry	____	____	____	____
6. Calculus	____	____	____	____
7. Chemistry & Physics	____	____	____	____

GROUP B \_\_\_\_ Construction Design Courses

1. Reinf. Conc.Design	____	____	____	____
2. Arch. Design/Blueprint	____	____	____	____
3. Eng. Graphics	____	____	____	____
4. Basic Steel Design	____	____	____	____
5. Structural Wood Design	____	____	____	____
6. Found. & Soils Mech.	____	____	____	____

## GROUP C \_\_ Business and Management

	1 Of no use	2 Somewhat useful	3 Highly useful but not essential	4 Very essential
1. Mnagement Principles	___	___	___	___
2. Accounting Principles	___	___	___	___
3. Financial Management	___	___	___	___
4. Project Mgt. & Control	___	___	___	___
5. Business Law	___	___	___	___
6. Personnel Management	___	___	___	___
7. Organization Behavior	___	___	___	___
8. Construction Economics	___	___	___	___

## GROUP D \_\_ Construction Technology Courses

1. Construction Methods	___	___	___	___
2. Construction Equipment	___	___	___	___
3. Construction materials	___	___	___	___
4. Construction Safety	___	___	___	___
5. Surveying & Layout	___	___	___	___
6. Constr. Estimating	___	___	___	___
7. Building Codes	___	___	___	___

## GROUP E \_\_ Management of Construction Operations

1. Constr. Productivity Improvement	___	___	___	___
2. Quality Control	___	___	___	___
3. Project Scheduling & Time Control	___	___	___	___
4. Construction Management	___	___	___	___
5. Legal aspects of constr.	___	___	___	___
6. Constr. Labor Relations	___	___	___	___
7. Construction Firm Organization	___	___	___	___

## PART III \_\_ Construction Industry Relationship:

Please answer the following questions by placing a check ( ) in the appropriate column.

	Yes	No	Not sure
1. Does your company regularly hire graduates of undergraduate construction engineering technology programs ?	___	___	___
2. Based on their performance, do you anticipate more hiring in the future ?	___	___	___

- |  | Yes   | No    | Not sure |
|--|-------|-------|----------|
| 3. Will your company provide financial support (full or partial) for an employee to complete a B.S. in construction under certain contractual obligation ? | _____ | _____ | _____    |
| 4. Should a master's degree in construction be a criterion for promotion ?   | _____ | _____ | _____    |
| 5. Is your company in favor of providing financial grants to Institutions in support of undergraduate construction education ?                             | _____ | _____ | _____    |
| 6. Does your company feel that current construction engineering technology undergraduate programs are adequately structured to serve Industry needs ?.     | _____ | _____ | _____    |

**APPENDIX E**  
**Approval of the**  
**University Committee on Research**  
**Involving Human Subjects**

## MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH  
AND DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN • 48824-1046

July 9, 1992

Ronald Stroup  
5 Farrall Hall

RE: HOW WELL ARE BACCALAUREATE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT  
PROGRAMS SERVING THEIR PRINCIPLE MARKET-THE EMPLOYER?, IRB #92-  
315

Dear Mr. Stroup:

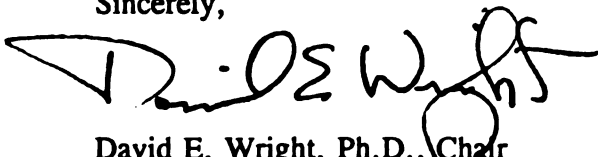
The above project is exempt from full UCRIHS review. The proposed research protocol has been reviewed by a member of the UCRIHS committee. The rights and welfare of human subjects appear to be protected and you have approval to conduct the research.

You are reminded that UCRIHS approval is valid for one calendar year. If you plan to continue this project beyond one year, please make provisions for obtaining appropriate UCRIHS approval one month prior to June 30, 1993.

Any changes in procedures involving human subjects must be reviewed by UCRIHS prior to initiation of the change. UCRIHS must also be notified promptly of any problems (unexpected side effects, complaints, etc.) involving human subjects during the course of the work.

Thank you for bringing this project to my attention. If I can be of any future help, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,



David E. Wright, Ph.D., Chair  
University Committee on Research Involving  
Human Subjects (UCRIHS)

DEW/pjm

cc: Dr. Tim Mrozowski



# **APPENDIX F**

## **List of Data Variables**

## APPENDIX F

## List of Data Variables

V0	Group	V41	Part II. Question 3.
V1	Part I. Question 1.	V42	Part II. Question 4.
V2	Part I. Question 2.	V43	Part II. Question 5.
V3	Part I. Question 3.	V44	Part III. G. E 1.
V4	Part I. Question 4.	V45	Part III. G. E 2.
V5	Part I. Question 5.	V46	Part III. G. E 3.
V6	Part I. Question 6.	V47	Part III. G. E 4.
V7	Part I. Question 6.	V48	Part III. G. E 5.
V8	Part I. Question 6.	V49	Part III. G. E 6.
V9	Part I. Question 6.	V50	Part III. G. E 7.
V10	Part I. Question 6.	V51	Part III. G. E 8.
V11	Part I. Question 6.	V52	Part III. G. E 9.
V12	Part I. Question 6.	V53	Part III. C. D. 1.
V13	Part I. Question 6.	V54	Part III. C. D. 2.
V14	Part I. Question 6.	V55	Part III. C. D. 3.
V15	Part I. Question 6.	V56	Part III. C. D. 4.
V16	Part I. Question 6.	V57	Part III. C. D. 5.
V17	Part I. Question 6.	V58	Part III. C. D. 6.
V18	Part I. Question 6.	V59	Part III. B. M. 1.
V19	Part I. Question 6.	V60	Part III. B. M. 2.
V20	Part I. Question 6.	V61	Part III. B. M. 3.
V21	Part I. Question 6.	V62	Part III. B. M. 4.
V22	Part I. Question 6.	V63	Part III. B. M. 5.
V23	Part I. Question 6.	V64	Part III. B. M. 6.
V24	Part I. Question 6.	V65	Part III. B. M. 7.
V25	Part I. Question 6.	V66	Part III. B. M. 8.
V26	Part I. Question 6.	V67	Part III. C, T. 1.
V27	Part I. Question 6.	V68	Part III. C, T. 2.
V28	Part I. Question 6.	V69	Part III. C, T. 3.
V29	Part I. Question 6.	V70	Part III. C, T. 4.
V30	Part I. Question 6.	V71	Part III. C, T. 5.
V31	Part I. Question 6.	V72	Part III. C, T. 6.
V32	Part I. Question 6.	V73	Part III. C, T. 7.
V33	Part I. Question 6.	V74	Part III. M. C. O. 1.
V34	Part I. Question 6.	V75	Part III. M. C. O. 2.
V35	Part I. Question 6.	V76	Part III. M. C. O. 3.
V36	Part I. Question 6.	V77	Part III. M. C. O. 4.
V37	Part I. Question 6.	V78	Part III. M. C. O. 5.
V38	Part I. Question 6.	V79	Part III. M. C. O. 6.
V39	Part II. Question 1.	V80	Part III. M. C. O. 7.
V40	Part II. Question 2.	V81	Part III. M. C. O. 8.
		V82	Part III. M. C. O. 9.



Sdb.	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	V29	V30	V31	V32	V33	V34	V35	V36	V37	V38	V39	V40	V41	V42				
55	1	5	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	3				
56	1	6	8	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3			
57	1	5	8	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	2			
58	1	2	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	3		
59	1	3	15	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	1			
60	1	3	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	3			
61	1	2	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	1		
62	1	3	17	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	1			
63	1	3	11	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	3			
64	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	3		
65	1	3	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	2		
66	1	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	3	3		
67	1	1	21	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	3		
68	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	3		
69	1	1	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	3	
70	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	3		
71	1	3	21	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	1	
72	1	2	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	2	1
73	1	6	7	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	3
74	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	-9	2	3		
75	1	3	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	1	
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77	1	3	9	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	
78	1	2	20	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	1	
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	
80	1	3	6	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	
81	1	4	13	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	3	
82	1	6	20	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	3		
83	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	3	
84	1	3	11	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	
85	1	3	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	
86	1	3	28	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	2	1	
87	1	3	15	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	2	3	2	-9	
88	1	4	18	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3		
89	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	
90	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	-9	2	1		
91	1	1	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	3	
92	1	3	20	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	
93	1	1	25	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	3	
94	1	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	
95	1	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-9	2	3	
96	1	1	15	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	1	1	2	3	
97	1	3	15	1	1	1	0																																								



Sub.	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	V29	V30	V31	V32	V33	V34	V35	V36	V37	V38	V39	V40	V41	V42
163	2	4	15	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1
164	2	1	10	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	3	
165	2	4	1	4	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1
166	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	3	
167	2	3	10	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	2	
168	2	5	10	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	
169	2	5	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	3	
170	2	3	20	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	2	3
171	2	2	5	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	2	1	3	3
172	2	1	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	3	
173	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	2	
174	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
175	2	4	5	1	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	3
176	2	5	10	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
177	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
178	2	2	8	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
179	2	6	15	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1
180	2	1	30	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	3	
181	2	4	6	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
182	2	2	10	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	3	
183	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	3	
184	2	4	5	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	2	2
185	2	1	6	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	3	3
186	2	3	3	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
187	2	2	12	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	2	
188	2	4	18	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	3	
189	2	3	7	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	2	
190	2	2	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	2	1
191	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	3	
192	2	1	5	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	2	1	
193	2	1	6	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
194	2	3	20	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	3	
195	2	3	4	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	3	
196	2	5	15	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
197	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
198	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	3	
199	2	3	10	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
200	2	2	10	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	3	2	
201	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	2	3	
202	2	6	12	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	1	
203	2	3	26	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
204	2	2	10	3	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	3	
205	2	5	7	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	2	3	
206	2	3	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	1	
207	2	3	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	1	
208	2	3</																																									

Sdb.	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	V29	V30	V31	V32	V33	V34	V35	V36	V37	V38	V39	V40	V41	V42			
217	2	4	-9	4	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1		
218	2	1	15	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	2	3				
219	2	3	2	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	3			
220	2	4	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	1			
221	2	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	2	3			
222	2	4	18	3	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	1			
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224	2	1	10	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	3			
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260	2	4	20	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1																														

Sdb.	V0	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	V29	V30	V31	V32	V33	V34	V35	V36	V37	V38	V39	V40	V41	V42
271	2	4	15	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1
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275	2	1	20	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	2
276	2	3	40	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2	1	
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Sd.	V43	V44	V45	V46	V47	V48	V49	V50	V51	V52	V53	V54	V55	V56	V57	V58	V59	V60	V61	V62	V63	V64	V65	V66	V67	V68	V69	V70	V71	V72	V73	V74	V75	V76	V77	V78	V79	V80	V81	V82			
55	3	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	3	2	2	
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67	1	1	3	2	4	2	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2		
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86	-9	1	1	2	3	5	4	5	5	1	5	2	5	5	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	
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89	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	
90	1	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9			
91	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3		
92	3	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	4	3	5	3	4	4	2	3	2	2	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	5	2	5	4	3		
93	3	1	1	4	2	3	4	4	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	2	1	
94	3	1	1	2	3	2	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	3		
95	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	
96	1	1	1	3	4	3	4	4	4	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	3	
97	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	5	5	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	
98	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2		
99	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4		
100	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3			
101	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	1																																







Sub.	V43	V44	V45	V46	V47	V48	V49	V50	V51	V52	V53	V54	V55	V56	V57	V58	V59	V60	V61	V62	V63	V64	V65	V66	V67	V68	V69	V70	V71	V72	V73	V74	V75	V76	V77	V78	V79	V80	V81	V82	
271	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	
272	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	
273	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	
274	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	4		
275	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	
276	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4		
277	2	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	5	5	
278	1	1	1	2	4	3	4	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	
279	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	
280	3	1	1	3	2	2	4	4	4	5	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	4	5

# **APPENDIX G**

## **List of Building Contractors**

## APPENDIX G

## List of Building Contractors

**A-M Homes**  
125 East Victoria Street  
Santa Barbara, California 93101

**A. G. Spanos Construction**  
1341 West Robinhood Drive  
Stockton, California 95207

**Acacia Construction Inc.**  
1021 West Bastanchury Road  
Fullerton, California 92633

**Ahmanson Development Inc.**  
1370 South Valley Vista Drive  
Diamond Bar, California 91765

**Akins Development Company**  
5 Park Plaza  
Irvine, California 92714

**Alden Company**  
411 Borel Avenue  
San Mateo, California 94402

**American West Development**  
2700 East Sunset Road  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89120

**Amir Development Company**  
8730 Wilshire Boulevard  
Beverly Hills, California 90211

**Amrep Corporation**  
10 Columbus Circle  
New York, New York 10019

**Amurcon Corporation of Virginia**  
1001 East Main Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

**Anden Group**  
15260 Ventura Boulevard  
Sherman Oaks, California 91403

**Andrade Development**  
1620 West Fairmont  
Fresno, California 93705



**Arker Construction**  
1015 Cedar Lane  
Woodmere, New York 11598

**Artery Organization Inc.**  
7200 Wisconsin Avenue  
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

**Arthur Rutenberg Homes Inc.**  
13922 58th Street N  
Clearwater, Florida 34620

**Baldwin Company**  
16811 Hale Avenue  
Irvine, California 92714

**Barden & Robeson Corporation**  
26 Copeland Avenue  
Homer, New York 13077

**Barnett - Range Corporation**  
PO Box 8189  
Stockton, California 95208

**Barratt American Inc.**  
30 Fairbanks  
Irvine, California 92718

**Barry, Bette & Led Duke Inc.**  
PO Box 12789  
Albany, New York 12212

**Bay Ridge Properties**  
411 108th Avenue  
Bellevue, Washington 98004

**BBC Group Inc.**  
31731 Northwestern Highway  
Farmington Hills, Michigan 48334

**Beazer Properties Inc.**  
945 East Paces Ferry Road  
Atlanta, Georgia 30326

**Bennett & Compton Inc.**  
PO Box 1597  
Lodi, California 95241

**Bergheer Company**  
840 Newport Center Drive  
Newport Beach, California 92660

**Blazer Building**  
10101 Harwin  
Houston, Texas 77036

**Blitman Building Corporation**  
222 Grace Church Street  
Port Chester, New York 10573

**Borrer Corporation**  
5501 Frantz Road  
Dublin, Ohio 43017

**Boston Capital Partners Inc.**  
313 Congress Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

**Bovis Homes**  
498 Palm Springs Drive  
Altamonte Springs, Florida 32701

**Bozzuto & Associates**  
6401 Colden Triangle Drive  
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

**Braddock & Logan Associates**  
4155 Blackhawk Circle  
Danville, California 94506

**Bradley Construction**  
PO Box 6875  
Clearwater, Florida 33518

**Braemar Homes**  
30495 Canwood Street  
Agoura Hills, California 91301

**Bramalea California Inc.**  
One Park Plaza  
Irvine, California 92714

**Brehm Communities**  
2835 Camino Del Rio  
San Diego, California 92108

**Bresler & Reiner Inc.**  
401 Main Street SW  
Washington, D.C. 20024

**Brighton Homes**  
505 North Tustin Avenue  
Santa Ana, California 92705

**Broadmoor Homes**  
5405 Oberlin Drive  
San Diego, California 92121

**Buile Corporation**  
16935 West Bernardo Drive  
San Diego, California 92127

**Burkart & Oehlerking**  
14 North 808 Route 25  
East Dundee, Illinois 60118

**Burnside Construction Company**  
18400 South Halsted Street  
Glenwood, Illinois 60425

**C-I / Mitchell & Best Company**  
1686 East Gude Drive  
Rockville, Maryland 20850

**CP Morgan Company**  
1980 East 116th Street  
Carmel, Indiana 46032

**Cal Coast Development Group**  
2500 VIA Cabrillo Marina  
San Pedro, California 90731

**California Community Builders**  
233 Wilshire Boulevard  
Santa Monica, California 90401

**Calprop Corporation**  
5456 McConnell Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90066

**Calton Inc.**  
500 Craig Road  
Freehold, New Jersey 07728

**Cambridge Homes Inc.**  
800 South Milwaukee Avenue  
Libertyville, Illinois 60048

**Casden Company**  
9090 Wilshire Boulevard  
Beverly Hills, California 90211

**Castle & Cooke Properties**  
10900 Wilshire Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California 90024

**Catalina Homes**  
644 Ferguson Drive  
Orlando, Florida 32858

**Cavalier Homes Inc.**  
600 M Bank Building  
Wichita Falls, Texas 76307

**Cayman Development**  
18012 Cowan Street  
Irvine, California 92714

**CEH Investments**  
410 Severn Avenue  
Annapolis, Maryland 21403

**Centex Corporation**  
3333 Lee Parkway  
Dallas, Texas 75219

**Century American**  
PO Box 3500  
Laguna Hills, California 92705

**Century Homes Communities**  
1535 South D Street  
San Bernardino, California 92408

**Champion Home Builders**  
5573 East North Street  
Dryden, Michigan 48428

**Chandler Group**  
704 South Victory Boulevard  
Burbank, California 91502

**Charles Rutenberg Housing Group**  
28059 Highway 19 N  
Clearwater, Florida 34621

**Charter Group Inc.**  
PO Box 241089  
Omaha, Nebraska 68124

**Christopher Construction**  
8290 Old Courthouse Road  
Vienna, Virginia 22180

**Clotti Construction**  
111 Summit Drive  
Exton, Pennsylvania 19341

**Citation Builders**  
15101 Redhill Avenue  
Tustin, California 92680

**Clayton Homes Inc.**  
PO Box 15169  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37901

**Coachmen Industries**  
601 East Beardsley Avenue  
Elkart, Indiana 46514

**Coleman Homes Inc.**  
PO Box 9336  
Bakersfield, California 93389

Colony Homes  
PO Box 100  
Woodstock, Georgia 30168

Colson & Colson Construction  
2741 12th Street SE  
Salem, Oregon 97302

Commodore Corporation  
PO Box 577  
Coshen, Indiana 46526

Communities Construction Corporation  
1555 Palm Beach Lakes Boulevard  
West Palm Beach, Florida 33401

Community Construction Inc.  
531 California Avenue  
Bakersfield, California 93304

Condiotti Enterprises  
PO Box 6855  
Santa Rosa, California 95406

Contempri Homes Inc.  
Stauffer Industrial Park  
Taylor, Pennsylvania 18504

Continental Homes Holding  
7001 North Scottsdale Road  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85250

Cooper Communities Inc.  
1 Sunset Drive  
Bella Vista, Arkansas 72714

Coscan Development Corporation  
PO Box 428  
Toronto, Canada M5X1H9

Costain Homes Inc.  
620 Newport Center Drive  
Newport Beach, California 92660

Covington Development Group  
2451 East Orangethorpe  
Fullerton, California 92631

Crisp - Lingerfelt Company  
9440 Phillips Highway  
Jacksonville, Florida 32256

Crosland Contractors  
135 Scaley Bark Road  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28209

**Crosswinds Communities**  
7380 Meadowridge Circle  
Bloomfield, Michigan 48033

**Custom Living Homes**  
375 Route 24  
Chester, New Jersey 07930

**D. G. & Associates**  
10769 Woodside Avenue  
Santee, California 92071

**David Cutler Group**  
1 Valley Square  
Blue Bell, Pennsylvania 19422

**Davidson Communities**  
12520 High Bluff Drive  
San Diego, California 92130

**Davis Building Corporation**  
8200 North Haverstick Road  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46240

**DeLuca Enterprises Inc.**  
842 Durham Road  
Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940

**Deluxe Homes of Pennsylvania**  
499 West 3rd Street  
Berwick, Pennsylvania

**Demattels Construction**  
EAB Plaza West Tower  
Uniondale, New York 11556

**DiLoreti Construction**  
PO Box 70280  
Reno, Nevada 89570

**Diversified Homes**  
10015 Old Columbia Road  
Columbia, Maryland 21046

**Dividend Development Corporation**  
3600 Pruneridge Avenue  
Santa Clara, California 95051

**Divosta & Company**  
10358 Riverside Drive  
Palm Beach Gardeb, Florida 33410

**Dobson Builders**  
753 D & E Thimble Shoals Boulevard  
Newport News, Virginia 23606

**Dominion Developments Inc.**  
5911 Orchard Street West  
Tacoma, Washington 98467

**Don Galloway Homes**  
11231 Carmel Commons Boulevard  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28226

**Douglas Alfred Company**  
1660 North Hotel Circle Drive  
San Diego, California 92108

**Doyle Wilson Homebuilder**  
8310 Capital of Texas Highway  
Austin, Texas 78731

**Drake Homes**  
PO Box 1448  
Chico, California 95927

**Drees Company**  
211 Grandview Drive  
Covington, Kentucky 41017

**Dunmore Homes**  
2150 Professional Drive  
Roseville, California 95661

**Edward Rose Building Enterprises**  
PO Box 937  
Southfield, Michigan 48037

**Elam G. Stoltzfus Inc.**  
474 Mount Sidney Road  
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17602

**Elliott Homes Inc.**  
11093 Sun Center Drive  
Rancho Cordova, California 95670

**Embrey Investments Inc.**  
750 East Mulberry Street  
San Antonio, Texas 78212

**Emerald Homes**  
333 North Belt  
Houston, Texas 77060

**Engle Group Inc.**  
123 Northwest 13th Street  
Boca Raton, Florida 33432

**Enterprise Development**  
710 West Oakdale  
Chicago, Illinois 60657

**Eproch Properties Inc.**  
**359 Carolina Avenue**  
**Winter Park, Florida 32789**

**Estes Home Building**  
**PO Box 17360**  
**Tucson, Arizona 85731**

**Estridge Construction**  
**148 West Carmel Drive**  
**Carmel, Indiana 46032**

**Evans Withycombe Inc.**  
**4455 East Camelback Road**  
**Phoenix, Arizona 85018**

**Fairfield Communities Inc.**  
**2800 Cantrell Road**  
**Little Rock, Arkansas 72203**

**Fairfield Homes Inc.**  
**12876 Harbor Drive**  
**Woodbridge, Virginia 22192**

**Falcon Development Corporation**  
**2290 South Jones Boulevard**  
**Las Vegas, Nevada 59102**

**Fieldstone Company**  
**14 Corporate Plaza**  
**Newport Beach, California 92660**

**Fischer & Frichtel**  
**7 The Pines Court**  
**St. Louis, Missouri 63141**

**Fleetwood Enterprises**  
**PO Box 7638**  
**Riverside, California 92523**

**Flournoy Construction**  
**PO Box 6566**  
**Columbus, Georgia 31995**

**Forecast Group**  
**10670 Civic Center Drive**  
**Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730**

**Forest City Enterprises**  
**10800 Brookpark Road**  
**Cleveland, Ohio 44130**

**Foreston Development Corporation**  
**5 Dakota Drive**  
**Lake Success, New York 11042**



**Foster Brothers Inc.**  
**3975 University Drive**  
**Fairfax, Virginia 22030**

**FPA Corporation**  
**2507 Philmont Avenue**  
**Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania 19006**

**Frank Robino & Associates**  
**5189 West Woodmill Drive**  
**Wilmington, Delaware 19808**

**Frankel Enterprises**  
**1845 Walnut Street**  
**Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103**

**Friedman Homes**  
**10807 Laurel**  
**Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730**

**Friendswood / Village Builders**  
**PO Box 2567**  
**Houston, Texas 77001**

**Fryling Construction**  
**2100 Chicago Drive SW**  
**Wyoming, Michigan 49509**

**Fuqua Homes Inc.**  
**7100 South Cooper**  
**Arlington, Texas 76017**

**G.L. Homes of Florida**  
**1401 University Drive**  
**Coral Gables, Florida 33071**

**Garden State Land Company**  
**101 Interchange Plaza**  
**Cranbury, New Jersey 08512**

**GBW Properties**  
**520 South Lafayette Park Place**  
**Los Angeles, California 90057**

**General Development**  
**2601 South Bayshore Drive**  
**Miami, Florida 33133**

**General Homes Corporation**  
**7322 Southwest Freeway**  
**Houston, Texas 77074**

**Gentry Homes**  
**PO Box 295**  
**Honolulu, Hawaii 96809**

**Ginsburg Development  
245 Saw Mill River Road  
Hawthorne, New York 10532**

**Glenfed Development Corporation  
16601 Ventura Boulevard  
Encino, California 91436**

**Golden West Homes  
1308 Wakeham  
Santa Ana, California 92705**

**Goldrich & Kest Industries  
5150 Overland Avenue  
Culver City, California 90231**

**Good Value Homes  
1460 93rd Lane NE  
Blaine, Minnesota 55434**

**Goodman Homes Inc.  
1424 Gables Court  
Plano, Texas 75075**

**Graham Construction  
6843 Main Street  
Miami Lakes, Florida 33014**

**Grancorp  
8309 North Lake Drive  
Dublin, California 94568**

**Grant Construction  
1117 Lone Palm Avenue  
Modesto, California 95353**

**Grayson Homes Inc.  
9025 Chevrolet Drive  
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043**

**Gregory Group Inc.  
1070 Sixth Avenue  
Belmont, California 94002**

**Griffin Homes  
24005 Ventura Boulevard  
Calabasa, California 91302**

**Grupe Company  
PO Box 7576  
Stockton, California 95207**

**Guerdon Homes  
5285 Meadows  
Lake Oswego, Oregon 97305**

**Gulfstream Housing Corporation**  
861 Douglas Avenue  
Altamonte Springs, Florida 32714

**Hal Porter Homes**  
1280 Central Boulevard  
Brentwood, California 94513

**Harkins Builders Inc.**  
12301 Old Columbia Pike  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20904

**Harold Moore Associates**  
PO Box 756  
Fayetteville, Tennessee 37334

**Hassinger Construction**  
300 Park Boulevard  
Itasca, Illinois 60143

**Hearndon / Rosewell Construction**  
2010 Old Greenbrier Road  
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320

**Henry Fischer Builder Inc.**  
1035 Eaton Drive  
Ft. Wright, Kentucky 41017

**Highland Homes**  
12880 Hillcrest  
Dallas, Texas 75230

**Hill Williams Development Corporation**  
175 Riverview  
Anaheim Hills, California 92808

**Hills Developers Inc.**  
7420 Montgomery Road  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45236

**Hofmann Company**  
PO Box 907  
Concord, California 94522

**Holiday Builders Inc.**  
1901 South Harbor City Boulevard  
Melbourne, Florida 32901

**Holiday Organization Inc.**  
400 Post Avenue  
Westbury, New York 11590

**Holly Corporation**  
101 East 26th Street  
Tacoma, Washington 98421

**Holtzman & Silverman Construction**  
30833 Northwestern Highway  
Farmington Hills, Michigan 48018

**Home by Hemphill**  
330 West Frontage Road  
Northfield, Illinois 60093

**Home Capital Development Group**  
707 Broadway  
San Diego, California 92185

**Homes by Dave Brown**  
2164 East Broadway Road  
Tempe, Arizona 85282

**Homes of Mreit Inc.**  
PO Box 1606  
Barton, Florida 33830

**Homestead Group Association**  
10345 West Olympic Boulevard  
Century City, California 90064

**Honestead Land Development**  
979 Broadway  
Millbrae, California 94030

**Horton Homes Inc.**  
PO Box 581  
Eatontown, Georgia 31024

**Housing Group**  
1399 Ygnacio Valley Road  
Walnut Creek, California 94598

**Hovnanian Enterprises Inc.**  
10 Highway 35  
Red Bank, New Jersey 07701

**Hughes - Patwil Homes**  
PO Box 6181  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17112

**Hunt Building Corporation**  
PO Box 9368  
El Paso, Texas 79984

**Hylton Group**  
5593 Mapledale Plaza  
Dale City, Virginia 22193

**Icon Development Corporation**  
6262 Bird Road  
Miami, Florida 33155

**Inco Homes  
PO Box 970  
Upland, California 91785**

**Interamerican Builders Corporation  
15375 Barranca Parkway  
Irvine, California 92718**

**International American Homes  
100 Walnut Avenue  
Clark, New Jersey 07066**

**Interstate General Company  
222 Smallwood Village Center  
St. Charles, Maryland 20602**

**ITT Community Homes  
1 Corporate Drive  
Palm Coast, Florida 32151**

**Ivory Homes  
127 South 500 E  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102**

**J.E. Jones Constructon Company  
13100 Manchester Road  
St. Louis, Missouri 63131**

**J.L. Mason Group Inc.  
5020 Tamiami Trail North  
Naples, Florida 33940**

**Jacobsen Manufacturing  
PO Box 368  
Safety Harbor, Florida 34695**

**James Lewis Corporation  
1301 Lancaster Avenue  
Berwyn, Pennsylvania 19312**

**JCC Development  
3480 Torrance Boulevard  
Torrance, California 90503**

**Jim Walter Homes Inc.  
1500 North Dale Mabry Highway  
Tampa, Florida 33607**

**JMC Homes  
1830 Vernon Street  
Roseville, California 95678**

**Joe Keim Builders Inc.  
618 Frazier Court  
Wheaton, Illinois 60187**

**John Cooley Company**  
**36250 DeQuindre**  
**Sterling Heights, Michigan 48310**

**John Laing Homes, Inc.**  
**23382 Mill Creek**  
**Laguna Hills, California 92653**

**John Wieland Homes**  
**PO Box 87363**  
**Atlanta, Georgia 30337**

**Joseph Miller Construction**  
**18133 Cedar Avenue S**  
**Farmington, Minnesota 55024**

**Kaplan Organization**  
**3100 Woodbridge Avenue**  
**Edison, New Jersey 08818**

**Kathryn Thompson Development**  
**85 Argonaut**  
**Aliso Viejo, California 92656**

**Kaufman and Broad**  
**10877 Wilshire Boulevard**  
**Los Angeles, California 90024**

**Kennedy Group (Florida)**  
**2001 West Sample Road**  
**Pompano Beach, Florida 33064**

**Kennedy Group (Illinois)**  
**3721 Ventura Drive**  
**Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004**

**Kettler Brothers Inc.**  
**9426 Stewartown Road**  
**Montgomery Village, Maryland 20879**

**Kettler Forlines Inc.**  
**19110 Montgomery Village Avenue**  
**Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760**

**Key Company**  
**1020 East Wendover**  
**Greensboro, North Carolina 27420**

**Kimball Hill Inc.**  
**5999 New Wilke Road**  
**Rolling Meadows, Illinois 60008**

**Kirk Corporation**  
**201 Juniper Circle**  
**Streamwood, Illinois 60107**

**Kit Manufacturing Company**  
PO Box 848  
Long Beach, California 90801

**Klutts Homes**  
1433 Emerywood Drive  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28210

**Kopf Construction Corporation**  
32730 Walker Road  
Avon Lake, Ohio 44012

**L.A. Chanco Inc.**  
22632 Golden Springs Road  
Diamond Bar, California 91765

**L.J. Hooker Homes**  
6000 Live Oak Parkway  
Norcross, Georgia 30093

**Landstar Homes**  
510 Elkwood Court  
Kissimmee, Florida 34743

**Larwin Construction Company**  
16255 Ventura Boulevard  
Encino, California 91436

**Leader Enterprises Inc.**  
146 Timber Creek Drive  
Cordova, Tennessee 38134

**Lecesse Corporation**  
1412 West Colonial Drive  
Orlando, Florida 32804

**Legacy Homes**  
900 Roosevelt Parkway  
Chesterfield, Missouri 63017

**Leisure Technology**  
12233 West Olympic Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California 90064

**Lennar Corporation**  
700 NW 107th Avenue  
Miami, Florida 33172

**Levitt Corporation**  
7777 Glades Road  
Boca Raton, Florida 33434

**Lewis Homes Group**  
PO Box 670  
Upland, California 91785

**Lexington Homes Inc.**  
1156 West Shure Drive  
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004

**Lexington Homes - SKK Development**  
7700 College Town Drive  
Sacramento, California 95826

**Liberty Homes Inc.**  
1101 Eisenhower Drive North  
Goshen, Indiana 46526

**Lincoln Property Company**  
500 North Akard  
Dallas, Texas 75201

**Lindal Cedar Homes Inc.**  
4300 South 104th Place  
Seattle, Washington 98178

**Linpro Company**  
200 Berwyn Park  
Berwyn, Pennsylvania 19312

**Lokey Construction**  
1800 Bering Drive  
Houston, Texas 77057

**Long Signature Homes**  
13601 Office Place  
Woodbridge, Virginia 22192

**Lowder Construction Company**  
2000 Interstate Park Drive  
Montgomery, Alabama 36142

**Luckey Company**  
PO Box 7428  
Stockton, California 95207

**Lusk Company**  
17550 Gillette Avenue  
Irvine, California 92713

**Lycon Group**  
15303 Ventura  
Sherman Oaks, California 91403

**M.D.C. Holdings Inc.**  
3600 South Yosemite  
Denver, Colorado 80237

**MacLeod Development Company**  
2 North Lake Avenue  
Pasadena, California 91101



**Manning Company**  
2031 Orchard Drive  
Santa Ana Heights, California 92707

**Marrano / Marc Equity Company**  
2730 Transit Road  
Buffalo, New York 14884

**Martin Selko Company**  
110 North Doheny Drive  
Beverly Hills, California 90211

**Matzel & Mumford Organization**  
61 Village Court  
Hazlet, New Jersey 07730

**Mayer Homes**  
1799 New Smizer Mill Road  
St. Louis, Missouri 63026

**McBail Company**  
3200 Danville Bulvarde  
Alamo, California 94507

**McBride & Son Enterprises**  
11 McBride Corporation Center  
St. Louis, Missouri 63005

**McKellar Communities**  
5151 Shoreham Place  
San Diego, California 92122

**McMillin Communities**  
2727 Hoover Avenue  
National City, California 92050

**Meeker Development Company**  
19100 VonKarman Avenue  
Irvine, California 92715

**Mercedes Homes**  
1600 West Eau Gallie Boulevard  
Melborne, Florida 32935

**Miceli Holding Company**  
14897 Clayton Road  
Ballwin, Missouri 63011

**Michael Andrew Group**  
12526 High Bluff Drive  
San Diego, California 92130

**Michael T. Rose Associates**  
PO Box 40  
Laurel, Maryland 20707

**Michaels Group**  
**PO Box 887**  
**Latham, New York 12110**

**Milburn Investments Inc.**  
**11911 Burnet Road**  
**Austin, Texas 78766**

**Miller and Smith Construction**  
**1568 Spring Hill Road**  
**McLean, Virginia 22102**

**Milton Company**  
**1430 Spring Hill Road**  
**McLean, Virginia 22102**

**Mitchell Company**  
**PO Box 160306**  
**Mobile, Alabama 36616**

**Morris General Building Company**  
**PO Box 3632**  
**Chatsworth, California 91313**

**Mungo Company**  
**4400 South Andrews Road**  
**Columbia, South Carolina 29210**

**Nanticoke Homes Inc.**  
**PO Box F**  
**Greenwood, Delaware 19950**

**National Enterprises Inc.**  
**2301 South Banker**  
**Effingham, Illinois 62401**

**Newhall Land & Farming Company**  
**23823 Valencia Boulevard**  
**Valencia, California 91355**

**Newmark Home Corporation**  
**10435 Greenbough**  
**Stafford, Texas 77477**

**Newport Pacific Development**  
**4400 McArthur Boulevard**  
**Newport Beach, California 92660**

**North American Housing Corporation**  
**PO Box 145**  
**Point of Rocks, Maryland 21777**

**NVR L.P.**  
**7601 Lewinsville Road**  
**McLean, Virginia 22102**

**Oakwood Homes Corporation**  
**PO Box 7386**  
**Greensboro, North Carolina 27417**

**Oberer Development Company**  
**4324 Webster Street**  
**Dayton, Ohio 45414**

**Orange Blossom Hills Inc.**  
**1200 Avenida Central**  
**Lady Lake, Florida 32159**

**Oriole Homes Corporation**  
**1151 NW 24th Street**  
**Pompano Beach, Florida 33064**

**Owen Construction**  
**2035 South Myrtle Avenue**  
**Monrovia, California 91016**

**Owings & Terry Homebuilding**  
**PO Box 7679**  
**Marietta, Georgia 30065**

**Pacesetter Homes Inc.**  
**4540 Campus Drive**  
**Newport Beach, California 92660**

**Pacific Scene Inc.**  
**3900 Harney Street**  
**San Diego, California 92110**

**Pacific U.S. Corporation**  
**2 North Lake Avenue**  
**Pasadena, California 91101**

**Pacific Corporation**  
**200 North Westlake Boulevard**  
**Westlake Village, California 91362**

**Palm Harbor Homes Inc.**  
**15301 Dallas Parkway**  
**Dallas, Texas 75248**

**Panic Myers / Woodside Group**  
**43531 Edgewater Drive**  
**Orlando, Florida 32804**

**Paragon Group Inc.**  
**7557 Rambler Road**  
**Dallas, Texas 75231**

**Paragon Homes Inc.**  
**1448 15th Street**  
**Santa Monica, California 90404**

**Parker Lancaster Corporation**  
711 Moorefield Park Drive  
Richmond, Virginia 23236

**Pasquinelli Construction Company**  
PO Box 1639  
Homewood, Illinois 60430

**Patriot Homes Inc.**  
57420 County Road  
Elkhart, Indiana 46517

**Pembroke Enterprises Inc.**  
4425 Corporation Lane  
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462

**Pennhill Company**  
3991 MacArthur  
Newport Beach, California 92660

**Peters (J.M.) Company**  
3501 Jamboree Road  
Newport Beach, California 92658

**PHM Corporation (Pulte)**  
33 Bloomfield Parkway  
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48013

**Picerne Properties**  
75 Lambert Lind Highway  
Warwick, Rhode Island 02886

**Pinn Brothers Construction**  
1475 Saratoga Avenue  
San Jose, California 95129

**PLH Corporation**  
PO Box 27  
Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania 17870

**Post Properties**  
100 Cumberland Circle  
Atlanta, Georgia 30339

**Premier Homes**  
2010 Main Street  
Irvine, California 92714

**Primark Corporation**  
1200 South 192nd Street  
Seattle, Washington 98148

**Projects West Corporation**  
17000 Ventura Boulevard  
Encino, California 91316

**Prometheus Development Company**  
2600 Campus Drive  
San Mateo, California 94403

**Quaker Group Builders**  
593 Bethlehem Pike  
Montgomeryville, Pennsylvania 18836

**R.B. McComie Inc.**  
4920 Carroll Canyon Road  
San Diego, California 92121

**Radnor Homes Inc.**  
5544 Franklin Road  
Nashville, Tennessee 37220

**Randall Group**  
9500 Southwest Barbur Boulevard  
Portland, Oregon 97219

**Randall Properties**  
330 North Sixth Street  
Redlands, California 92374

**Rayco Inc.**  
PO Box 5250  
San Antonio, Texas 78201

**Realen Homes**  
1235 Westlake Drive  
Berwyn, Pennsylvania 19312

**Red Seal Development Corporation**  
425 Huehl Road  
Northbrook, Illinois 60062

**Redman Homes**  
2550 Walnut Hill Lane  
Dallas, Texas 75229

**Regency Homes Inc.**  
2826 University Drive  
Pompano Beach, Florida 33065

**Regis Homes**  
5120 Campus Drive  
Newport Beach, California 92660

**Reynolds Construction**  
111 South Marshall Street  
El Cajon, California 92020

**RGC Group**  
20 Corporate Plaza  
Newport Beach, California 92660

**Richnarr Construction Corporation**  
5301 Wisconsin Avenue NW  
Washington, D.C. 20015

**Ritz - Craft Corporation**  
PO Box 70  
Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania 17884

**Roberts Properties Inc.**  
PO Box 28744  
Atlanta, Georgia 30328

**Robertson Homes**  
6653 Embarcadero Drive  
Stockton, California 95209

**Robson Communities**  
25612 E.J. Robson Boulevard  
Sun Lakes, Arizona 85248

**Rocky Gorge Communities**  
1410 Spring Hill Road  
McLean, Virginia 22102

**Rottlund Company**  
5201 East River Road  
Fridley, Minnesota 55421

**Royce Homes Inc.**  
14614 Falling Creek  
Houston, Texas 77068

**RWR Development**  
16461 Sherman Way  
Van Nuys, California 91406

**RWS Development Corporation**  
9650 West 194th Street  
Mokena, Illinois 60448

**Ryder Homes**  
PO Box 4008  
Walnut Creek, California 94596

**Ryland Group Inc.**  
10221 Wincopin Circle  
Columbia, Maryland 21044

**S & A Custom Built Homes**  
501 Rolling Drive  
State College, Pennsylvania 16801

**Schneider Homes**  
6510 South Center Boulevard  
Seattle, Washington 98188

**Scottenstein (M/I) Inc.**  
1855 East Dublin - Granville  
Columbus, Ohio 43229

**Schuler & Associates**  
1001 Bishop Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

**Schult Homes Corporation**  
PO Box 151  
Middlebury, Indiana 46540

**Selective Group Inc.**  
27655 Middlebelt Road  
Farmington Hills, Michigan 48018

**Sexton Construction**  
9001 North Meridian Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46260

**Shapell Industries**  
8383 Wilshire Boulevard  
Beverly Hills, California 90211

**Shawntana**  
3501 Jamboree  
Newport Beach, California 92660

**Shea Homes**  
655 Brea Canyon Road  
Walnut, California 91789

**Shelter Canadian Holdings**  
2600 Seven Evergreen Place  
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R312T3

**Signature Homes**  
801 South Rancho Drive  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89106

**Signature Properties**  
6685 Owens Drive  
Pleasanton, California 94566

**Skyline Corporation**  
PO Box 743  
Elkhart, Indiana 46515

**Spielman - Cohen Builders**  
9025 Wilshire Boulevard  
Beverly Hills, California 90211

**Stafford Homes Inc.**  
16016 118th Place  
Bothell, Washington 98011

**Standard Pacific L.P.**  
**1565 West MacArthur**  
**Costa Mesa, California 92626**

**Stanley Martin Construction**  
**8000 Towers Crescent Drive**  
**Vienna Spring, Virginia 22182**

**Stok Homes Inc.**  
**1420 Spring Hill**  
**McLean, Virginia 22102**

**Stokes - Collins**  
**PO Box 19417**  
**Jacksonville, Florida 32245**

**Stuard - Signature Homes**  
**23701 Birtcher Drive**  
**ElToro, California 92630**

**Summerhill Development**  
**777 California Avenue**  
**Palo Alto, California 94304**

**Summit Properties**  
**212 South Tryon Street**  
**Charlotte, North Carolina 28281**

**Sun City Center Corporation**  
**PO Box 5698**  
**Sun City Center, Florida 33570**

**Sundance Homes**  
**5360 Keystone Court**  
**Rolling Meadows, Illinois 60008**

**Sunland Communities**  
**5095 Murphy Canyon Road**  
**San Diego, California 92123**

**Sunrise Company**  
**42-600 Cook Street**  
**Palm Desert, California 92260**

**Taylor Morley Simon Inc.**  
**1227 Fernridge Parkway**  
**St. Louis, Missouri 63141**

**Taylor Woodrow Homes USA**  
**3991 McArthur Boulevard**  
**Newport Beach, California 92660**

**Techbilt Construction**  
**3575 Kenyon Street**  
**San Diego, California 92110**



**Toll Brothers Inc.**  
**3103 Philmont Avenue**  
**Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania 19006**

**Tompkins Heritage Homes**  
**9799 Old St. Augustine Road**  
**Jacksonville, Florida 32257**

**Torino Construction Coporation**  
**PO Box 2941**  
**Palos Verdes, California 90274**

**Town & Country Homes**  
**1603 West 16th Street**  
**Oak Brook, Illinois 60521**

**Trafalgar House Property**  
**300 Phillips Boulevard**  
**Trenton, New Jersey 08618**

**Trammell Crow Residential**  
**2001 Ross Avenue**  
**Dallas, Texas 75201**

**Triad Development Inc.**  
**320 Andover Park**  
**Seattle, Washington 98138**

**Trojan Properties Inc.**  
**PO Box 962**  
**Rancho Mirage, California 92270**

**U.S. Home Corporation**  
**1800 West Loop South**  
**Houston, Texas 77252**

**UDC - Universal Development**  
**4812 South Mill Avenue**  
**Tempe, Arizona 85282**

**Union Valley Corporation**  
**2209 Route 9**  
**Howell, New Jersey 007731**

**United Development Management**  
**1400 South Wolf Road**  
**Wheeling, Illinois 60090**

**Universal Constructors**  
**PO Box 28**  
**McMinnville, Tennessee 37110**

**Van Daele Development**  
**2900 Adams Street**  
**Riverside, California 92504**

**Van Metre Construction**  
5252 Lyngate Court  
Burke, Virginia 22015

**Village Homes Ltd.**  
6 West Dry Creek Road  
Littleton, Colorado 80127

**W.O. Brisbem Construction**  
4750 Ashwood Drive  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45241

**Wallick Construction Company**  
PO Box 1023  
Columbus, Ohio 43216

**Warmington Homes**  
3090 Pullman Street  
Costa Mesa, California 92626

**Washington Homes Inc.**  
1802 Bright Seat Road  
Landover, Maryland 20785

**Waterloo Inc.**  
7447 Bee Caves Road  
Austin, Texas 78746

**Watt Industries Inc.**  
2716 Ocean Park Boulevard  
Santa Monica, California 90406

**Wausau Homes Inc.**  
PO Box 8005  
Wausau, Wisconsin 54402

**Wayne Homes**  
6370 Mt. Pleasant Road NW  
North Canton, Ohio 44720

**Webb (Del) Communities**  
PO Box 29040  
Phoenix, Arizona 85038

**Weekley Homes Inc.**  
1300 Post Oak Boulevard  
Houston, Texas 77056

**Weingarten Seigel Group Inc.**  
198 Route Nine  
Manalapan, New Jersey 07726

**Wellesley Constriction**  
17875 University Drive  
Livonia, Michigan 48152

**West Venture Development Company**  
6345 Balboa Boulevard  
Encino, California 91316

**Western National Properties**  
630 The City Drive  
Orange, California 92668

**Wesrfield Homes**  
33073 North Hunt Club Road  
Gurnee, Illinois 60031

**Weston Development**  
10960 Wilshire Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California 90024

**Westrend Corporation**  
23671 Birtcher Drive  
Lake Forest, California 92630

**Westway Construction Corporation**  
250 West River Drive  
Saint Charles, Illinois 60174

**Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Company**  
Building WRE - 2  
Tacoma, Washington 98477

**Whitecliff Company**  
859 San Mateo Drive  
San Mateo, California 94401

**Whittaker Construction**  
355A Mid Rivers Mall Drive  
St. Peters, Missouri 63376

**Wick Building Systems**  
404 Walter Road  
Mazomanie, Wisconsin 53560

**William L. Berry Company**  
6701 Democracy Boulevard  
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

**William Lyon Construction**  
4490 Von Karmon  
Newport Beach, California 92658

**Williamsburg Properties Inc.**  
423 Wards Corner Road  
Loveland, Ohio 45140

**Wimpey (George) Inc.**  
3565 Seventh Avenue  
San Diego, California 92103

**Winncrest Homes**  
**9985 Flosom Boulevard**  
**Sacramento, California 95827**

**Wiseman - Hughes Enterprises**  
**975 East 22nd Street**  
**Wheaton, Illinois 60187**

**Woodcrest Development Inc.**  
**17911 Mitchell Avenue**  
**Irvine, California 92714**

**Woodside Homes**  
**2275 Renaissance Drive**  
**Las Vegas, Nevada 89119**

**Woodview Development Company**  
**200 East Sandpointe Avenue**  
**Santa Ana, California 92707**

**Wooldrige Organization**  
**1500 Green Hill Road**  
**West Chester, Pennsylvania**

**Zale Group**  
**100 Lexington Drive**  
**Buffalo Grove, Illinois 60089**

**Zaring National Corporation**  
**11300 Cornell Park Drive**  
**Cincinnati, Ohio 45242**

**Zicka Homes**  
**11939 Montgomery Road**  
**Cincinnati, Ohio 45249**

# **APPENDIX H**

## **List of Construction Contractors**

## APPENDIX H

## List of Construction Contractors

A.J. Contracting Company Inc.  
470 Park Avenue South  
New York, New York 10016

ABB Lummus Crest Inc.  
1515 Broad Street  
Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003

Absher Construction Company  
1106 Shaw Road SE  
Puyallup, Washington 98372

Adolfson & Peterson Inc.  
6701 West 23rd Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55426

Advanco Constructors Inc.  
1500 West 9th Street  
Upland, California 91786

Al Johnson Construction Company  
3209 West 76th Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435

Alex J. Etkin Inc.  
31440 Northwestern Highway, Suite 150  
Farmington Hills, Michigan 48018

Allam A. Meyers Inc.  
PO Box 98  
Worcester, Pennsylvania 19490

Alvin H. Butz Inc.  
Route 309 North 22  
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18104

Andrew T. Curd Builders Inc.  
230 North Maryland Avenue  
Glendale, California 91206

Anthony Marino Construction Corporation  
485 Broadway  
New York, New York 10013

ARB Inc.  
4042 Patton Way  
Bakersfield, California 93308

**Armada / Hoffler Construction Company**  
860 Greenbriar Circle  
Chesapeake, Virginia 23320

**Austin Industries**  
2949 Stemmons Freeway  
Dallas, Texas 75247

**Ball, Ball & Brosamer Inc.**  
333 Camille  
Alamo, California 94507

**Barge - Wagener Inc.**  
1815 The Exchange  
Atlanta, Georgia 30339

**Barnard & Burk Group Inc.**  
10252 Mayfair Drive  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809

**Barnhill Contracting Company**  
2311 North Main Street  
Tarboro, North Carolina 27886

**Barr & Barr Inc.**  
330 West 42nd  
New York, New York 10036

**Barry, Bette & Led Duke Inc.**  
1245 Kings Road  
Schenectady, New York 12303

**Barton Malow Company**  
27777 Franklin Road  
Southfield, Michigan 48034

**Batson - Cook Company**  
817 4th Avenue  
West Point, Georgia 31833

**Baugh Enterprises Inc.**  
900 Poplar Place South  
Seattle, Washington 98144

**BE & K Inc.**  
2000 International Park Drive  
Birmingham, Alabama 35243

**Beaver Builders Inc.**  
One Wells Avenue  
Newton, Massachusetts 02159

**Beazer USA Inc.**  
2515 McKinney Avenue  
Dallas, Texas 75201

**Bechtel Group Inc.**  
50 Beale Street  
San Francisco, California 94105

**Becker Brothers Inc.**  
1200 Peoria Savings Plaza  
Peoria, Illinois 61602

**Becon Construction Company Inc.**  
650 North Belt  
Houston, Texas 77060

**Bedford Development Company**  
3470 Mount Diablo Boulevard  
Lafayette, California 94549

**Beers Construction Company**  
70 Ellis Street NE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

**Bell Ray Construction Company Inc.**  
255 Wilson Pike Circle  
Brentwood, Tennessee 37027

**Bernards Brothers Construction**  
610 Ilez Street  
San Fernando, California 91340

**Biehn Construction Inc.**  
2100 Quaker Pointe Drive  
Quakertown, Pennsylvania 18951

**Big - D Construction Corporation**  
389 West 2nd Street  
Ogden, Utah 84404

**Birtcher Construction Ltd.**  
27822 Lazo Road  
Laguna Beach, California 92656

**Blake Construction Company Inc.**  
1120 Connecticut Avenue NW  
Washington, D.C. 20007

**Blounting Inc.**  
4520 Executive Park Drive  
Montgomery, Alabama 36116

**Blythe Industries Inc.**  
2911 North Graham Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28206

**BMW Constructors Inc.**  
1740 West Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46222



**BOH Brothers Construction Company Inc.**  
730 South Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

**Boldt Group Inc.**  
2525 North Roemer Road  
Appleton, Wisconsin 54915

**Bradbury & Stamm Construction Company Inc.**  
1217 1st NW  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

**Brasfield & Gorne General Contractors Inc.**  
729 South 30th Street  
Birmingham, Alabama 35233

**Breton Construction Inc.**  
2 Corporate Park  
Irvine, California 92714

**Brice Building Company Inc.**  
PO Box 1028  
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

**Brinderson Corporation**  
19700 Fairchild  
Irvine, California 92715

**Brown & Root Building Co.**  
5830 142nd Avenue N  
Clearwater, Florida 34620

**Brown & Root Inc.**  
4100 Clinton Drive  
Houston, Texas 77020

**Burns and Roe Enterprises Inc.**  
800 Kinderkamack Road  
Oradell, New Jersey

**Butler Construction**  
31st Southwest Trafficway  
Kansas City, Missouri 64108

**C. J. Langenfelder & Sons Inc.**  
8427 Pulaski Avenue  
Baltimore, Maryland 21217

**C. Overaa & Company**  
200 Parr Boulevard  
Richmond, California 94801

**C. D. Smith Construction Inc.**  
889 E. Johnson Street  
Fond Du Lac, Wisconsin 54935

**C. G. Schmidt Inc.**  
4199 North Richards Street  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

**C. J. Rogers Inc.**  
G3328 Torrey Road  
Flint, Michigan 48507

**C. R. Klewin Construction Company**  
40 Connecticut Avenue  
Norwich, Connecticut 06360

**C. R. Meyer & Sons Company**  
895 West 20th Avenue  
Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901

**Caddell Construction Company Inc.**  
2700 Lagoon Park Drive  
Montgomery, Alabama 36109

**Cajun Contractors Inc.**  
15131 Airline Highway  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70817

**Campbell Construction Company**  
2120 20th Street  
Sacramento, California 95818

**Carrothers Construction Inc.**  
Highway 7 S  
Water Valley, Mississippi 38965

**CCC Group Inc.**  
5797 Dietrich  
San Antonio, Texas 78219

**CDI Contractors Inc.**  
3000 Cantrell  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72202

**CDK Contracting Company**  
800 South Hutton Street  
Farmington, New Mexico 87401

**Centennial Contractors Inc.**  
8381 Old Courthouse Road  
Vienna, Virginia 22182

**Centex Construction Group Inc.**  
3333 Lee Parkway  
Dallas, Texas 75219

**Centric / Jones Company**  
5490 West 13th Avenue  
Denver, Colorado 80214

**Century Contractors West Inc.**  
**4 Kingwood Place**  
**Kingwood, Texas 77339**

**Chanen Construction Company**  
**3300 North 3rd Avenue**  
**Phoenix, Arizona 85013**

**Charles Pankow Builders Ltd.**  
**2476 North Lake Avenue**  
**Altadena, California 91001**

**Charter Builders Inc.**  
**10105 West Technology Boulevard**  
**Dallas, Texas 75207**

**Chicago Bridge Iron Company**  
**901 West 22nd Street**  
**Hinsdale, Illinois 60521**

**Cianbro Corporation**  
**PO Box 1000**  
**Pittsfield, Maine 04967**

**Citadel Corporation**  
**6075 The Corners**  
**Norcross, Georgia 30076**

**Cives Corporation**  
**411 Rouse Lane**  
**Roswell, Georgia 30076**

**Clandy & Theys Construction Company**  
**516 West Cabarrus Street**  
**Raleigh, North Carolina 27603**

**Clark Construction Company**  
**PO Box 40087**  
**Lansing, Michigan 48901**

**CRSS Construction Inc.**  
**216 16th Street**  
**Denver, Colorado 80202**

**Cruz Construction Corporation**  
**952 Holmdel Road**  
**Holmdel, New Jersey 07733**

**Dal - Mac Construction Company**  
**111 West Spring Valley Road**  
**Richardson, Texas 75081**

**Damon G. Douglas Company**  
**245 Birchwood Avenue**  
**Cranford, New Jersey 07016**

**Daniel J. Keating Construction Company**  
812 Lancaster Avenue  
Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085

**Danis Industries Corporation**  
2 Riverplace Suite 400  
Dayton, Ohio 45401

**Davidson & Jones Construction Company**  
1201 Front Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

**Davy McKee Corporation**  
One Oliver Plaza  
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania 15222

**Day & Zimmermann Inc.**  
1818 Market Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

**DeMaria Building Company Inc.**  
45500 Grand River  
Novi, Michigan 48050

**DeMetree Central Constructors Corporation**  
895 SE Lake Street  
Longwood, Florida 32750

**Denton Construction Company**  
20415 Mack  
Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan 48236

**Destec Engineering Inc.**  
2500 Citywest Boulevard  
Houston, Texas 77042

**Devcon Construction Inc.**  
555 Los Coches Street  
Milpitas, California 95035

**Dick Corporation**  
900 State Route 51  
Clairton, Pennsylvania 15025

**Dillingham Construction Holdings Inc.**  
5960 Inglewood Drive  
Pleasanton, California 94588

**Donald M. Drake Company**  
1740 NW Flanders Street  
Portland, Oregon 97209

**Dondlinger & Sons Construction**  
1206 East Lincoln  
Wichita, Kansas 67211

**Donohoe Construction Inc.**  
2101 Wisconsin Avenue NW  
Washington, D.C. 20007

**Duke Associates**  
8888 Keystone Cross  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46240

**Dunn Construction Company Inc.**  
2 Old River Place  
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

**E.A. Hathaway & Company**  
565 Laurelwood Road  
Santa Clara, California 95054

**E.L. Yeager Construction Company Inc.**  
1995 Agua Mansa Road  
Riverside, California 92509

**E.W. Howell Company Inc.**  
2 Seaview Boulevard  
Port Washington, New York 11050

**Ebasco Services Inc.**  
2 World Trade Center  
New York, New York 10048

**EBY Corporation**  
610 North Main  
Wichita, Kansas 67203

**ECCO III Enterprises Inc.**  
500 East 132nd  
Bronx, New York 10454

**Ecology and Environment Inc.**  
368 Pleasantview Drive  
Lancaster, New York 14086

**Edward Kraemer & Sons Inc.**  
1 Plainview Road  
Plain, Wisconsin 53577

**Eichleay Holdings Inc.**  
5th & Penn's Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206

**EMJ Corporation**  
6148 Lee Highway  
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37421

**Environmental Contracting Corporation**  
445 South Figueroa  
Los Angeles, California 90071

**Environmental Industries Inc.**  
24121 Ventura Boulevard  
Calabasas, California 91302

**F.A. Wilhelm Construction Company Inc.**  
3914 Prospect Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46203

**Facilities Systems Engineering Corporation**  
8933 La Cienega Boulevard  
Inglewood, California 90301

**Facility Constructors Inc.**  
2233 Lake Park Drive  
Smyrna, Georgia 30080

**Faulkner Construction Company**  
3901 South Lamar, Suite 200  
Austin, Texas 78704

**Federal Construction Company**  
1355 Snell Isle Boulevard NE  
St. Petersburg, Florida 33704

**Ficon Corporation**  
14011 Telegraph Road  
Woodbridge, Virginia 22192

**Fish Engineering & Construction Inc.**  
1990 Post Oak Boulevard  
Houston, Texas 77056

**Fitzpatrick & Associates Inc.**  
1115 Pine Brook Road  
Eatontown, New Jersey 00724

**Foster Wheeler Corporation**  
Perryville Plaza  
Clinton, New Jersey 08809

**Frank L. Ciminelli Construction Company Inc.**  
369 Franklin Street  
Buffalo, New York 14202

**Frank Messer & Sons Construction Company**  
4612 Paddock Road  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

**Fred Weber Inc.**  
2320 Creve Coeur Mill Road  
St. Louis, Missouri 63146

**Freesen Inc.**  
316 South Pearl Highway  
Bluffs, Illinois 62621

**Frontier - Kemper Construction Inc.**  
**1695 Allen Road**  
**Evansville, Indiana 47710**

**Fru - Con Constrtuction Corporation**  
**15933 Clayton Road**  
**Ballwin, Missouri 63011**

**Fusco Corporation**  
**555 Longwharf Drive, Suite 14**  
**New Haven, Connecticut 06511**

**G.E. Johnson Construction Company Inc.**  
**310 South 14th Street**  
**Colorado Springs, Colorado 80904**

**Gall Landau & Young Construction Company Inc.**  
**100 116th Avenue SE**  
**Bellevue, Washington 98004**

**Gentosi Brothers Inc.**  
**42 Corporate Park, Suite 200**  
**Irvine, California 92714**

**George & Lynch Inc.**  
**113 West 6th Street**  
**New Castle, Delaware 19720**

**George A. Fuller Company**  
**919 Third Avenue**  
**New York, New York 10022**

**George B.H. Macomber Company**  
**Russia Wharf 530 Atlintic**  
**Boston, Massachusetts 02210**

**Gerald H. Phipps Inc.**  
**1530 West 13th Avenue**  
**Denver, Colorado 80204**

**Geupel Construction Company Inc.**  
**1661 Old Henderson Road**  
**Columbus, Ohio 43220**

**Geupel De Mars Inc.**  
**1919 North Meridian Street**  
**Indianapolis, Indiana 46202**

**Gilbane Building Company**  
**7 Jackson Walkway**  
**Providence, Rhode Island 02903**

**Glen Construction Company Inc.**  
**9055 Comprint Court**  
**Gaitersburg, Maryland 20877**

**Gosnell Builders**  
2728 North 24th Street  
Phoenix, Arizona 85008

**Granger Construction Company**  
PO Box 22187  
Lansing, Michigan 48909

**Granite Construction Company**  
585 West Beach Street  
Watsonville, California 95076

**Graycor Inc.**  
640 North La Salle, Suite 610  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

**Great Lakes Dredge Dock Company**  
2122 York Road  
Hinsdale, Illinois 60521

**Green Holdings Inc.**  
8055 East Tufts Avenue, Suite 600  
Denver, Colorado 80237

**Gulf States Inc.**  
323 Cherry  
Freeport, Texas 77541

**Gust K. Newberg Construction Company**  
2040 North Ashland  
Chicago, Illinois 60614

**Guy F. Atkinson Company of California**  
10 West Orange Avenue  
South San Francisco, California 94080

**H & M Construction Company Inc.**  
50 Security Drive  
Jackson, Tennessee 38305

**H.B. Alexander Enterprises Inc.**  
3300 North 3rd Street  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110

**H.B. Zachry Company**  
527 Harding Boulevard  
San Antonio, Texas 78221

**H.J. Russell Construction Company**  
504 Fair Street SW  
Atlanta, Georgia 30313

**Haden Management Corporation**  
32450 North Avis  
Madison Heights, Michigan 48071



**Halmar Contracting Inc.**  
160 West Lincoln Avenue  
Mt. Vernon, New York 10550

**Harbert International Inc.**  
1 Riverchase Parkway S  
Birmingham, Alabama 35224

**Hardin Construction Group Inc.**  
1380 West Paces Ferry Road  
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

**Harkins Builders Inc.**  
12301 Old Columbia Pike  
Silver Springs, Maryland 20904

**Harris Construction Company**  
1505 North Chestnut Avenue  
Fresno, California 93703

**Harvey Construction Company Inc.**  
10 Harvey Road  
Manchester, New Hampshire 03102

**Haselden Construction**  
2134 South Valentia  
Denver, Colorado 80231

**Hawkins Construction Company**  
2512 Deerpark Boulevard  
Omaha, Nebraska 68105

**HBE Corporation**  
11330 Olive Street Road  
St. Louis, Missouri 63141

**HCB Contractors**  
1401 Elm Street, Suite 4600  
Dallas, Texas 75202

**Hensel Phelps Construction Company**  
420 6th Avenue  
Greeley, Colorado 80631

**Hoar Construction**  
1900 International Park Drive  
Birmingham, Alabama 35243

**Hoffman Corporation**  
1300 SW 6th  
Portland, Oregon 97201

**Holder Corporation**  
900 Ashwood Parkway, Suite 300  
Atlanta, Georgia 30338

**Hood Corporation**  
8201 South Sorensen Avenue  
Whittier, California 90607

**HRH Construction Corporation**  
909 3rd Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

**Hubbard Construction Company**  
1936 Lee Road  
Winter Park, Florida 32789

**Huber, Hunt and Nichols Inc.**  
2450 South Tibbs Avenue  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46241

**Hunt Building Corporation**  
4401 North Mesa  
El Paso, Texas 79902

**Huntcor Inc.**  
426 North 44th Street, Suite 410  
Phoenix, Arizona 85008

**Hunzinger Construction Company**  
21100 Enterprise Avenue  
Brookfield, Wisconsin 53005

**IA Construction Corporation**  
Route 202  
Concordville, Pennsylvania 19331

**IC Harbor Construction Company**  
701 Harger Road, Suite 100  
Hinsdale, Illinois 60521

**ICA - Construction Corporation**  
2655 Le Jeune Road  
Miami, Florida 33134

**ICF Kaiser Engineers Inc.**  
9300 Lee Highway  
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

**Industrial Contractors Inc.**  
401 NW 1st Street  
Evansville, Indiana 47708

**International Technology Corporation**  
23456 Hawthorne  
Torrance, California 90505

**J. Fletcher Creamer & Sons Inc.**  
101 East Broadway  
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

**J.S. Alberici Construction Company Inc.**  
2150 Kienlen Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri 63121

**J.A. Tiberti Construction Company**  
1806 Industrial Road  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

**J.D. Abrams Inc.**  
111 Congress Avenue, Suite 2400  
Austin, Texas 78701

**J.E. Dunn Construction Company**  
929 Holmes  
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

**J.F. White Contracting Company**  
1 Gateway Court  
Newton, Massachusetts 02158

**J.H. Findorff & Son Inc.**  
601 West Wilson Street  
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

**J.H. Kelly Inc.**  
821 3rd Avenue  
Longview, Washington 98632

**J.H. Pomeroy & Company Inc.**  
400 West Lake Street, Suite 206  
Roselle, Illinois 60172

**J.R. Roberts Enterprises Inc.**  
5330 Primrose Drive, Suite 248  
Fair Oaks, California 95628

**Jack B. Parson Construction**  
5100 South Washington Boulevard  
Ogden, Utah 84403

**Jackson Construction Company**  
280 Bridge Street  
Dedham, Massachusetts 02026

**Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.**  
251 South Lake Avenue  
Pasadena, California 91101

**James McHugh Construction Company**  
2222 South Indiana Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60616

**James N. Gray Construction Company**  
Highway 90  
Glasgow, Kentucky 42141

Jaynes Corporation  
2906 Broadway Boulevard NE  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107

Joe E. Woods Inc.  
63 East Main Street, Suite 410  
Mesa, Arizona 85201

John Brown E & C Inc.  
333 Ludlow Street  
Stamford, Connecticut 06902

John S. Clark Company Ltd.  
450 Airport Road  
Mount Airy, North Carolina 27030

Jones Group Inc.  
6060 South Albans  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28287

Kajima Engineering & Construction Inc.  
510 West 6th Street, Suite 200  
Los Angeles, California 90014

Kajima International Inc.  
2100 North Central Road  
Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024

Kaiser Foundation Inc.  
1 Kaiser Plaza  
Oakland, California 94612

Kasler Corporation  
27400 East 5th Street  
Highland, California 92346

Keller Construction Company Ltd.  
9950 East Baldwin Place  
El Monte, California 91731

Kiewit Construction Group Inc.  
3555 Farnam  
Omaha, Nebraska 68131

Kitchell Corporation  
1707 East Highland, Suite 100  
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Knutson Construction Company  
5301 East River Road  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55437

Kokosing Construction Company Inc.  
PO Box 226  
Fredericktown, Ohio 43019

**Koll Construction**  
4343 Vonkarman Avenue  
Newport Beach, California 92660

**Koren - Diresta Construction Company Inc.**  
475 5th Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

**Korte Construction Company**  
700 St. Louis Union Station  
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

**Koss Construction Company**  
4090 Westown Parkway  
West Des Moines, Iowa 50265

**Kraus - Anderson Construction Company**  
525 South 8th Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404

**L.E. Wentz Company**  
1599 Industrial Road  
San Carlos, California 94070

**L.F. Driscoll Company**  
9 Presidential Boulevard  
Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania 19004

**LaQuila Construction Inc.**  
789 East 91st  
Brooklyn, New York 11236

**Layton Construction Company Inc.**  
2987 South 300 West  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

**Lee Lewis General Contractors Inc.**  
2521 74th  
Lubbock, Texas 79423

**Lehrer McGovern Bovis Inc.**  
387 Park Avenue S  
New York, New York 10016

**Leon D. DeMatteis Construction Corporation**  
820 Elmont Road  
Elmont, New York 11003

**Linbeck Construction Corporation**  
3810 West Alabama  
Houston, Texas 77027

**Lionmark Inc.**  
1620 Woodson Road  
St. Louis, Missouri 63114

**Litwin Engineers & Constructors Inc.**  
580 Westlake Park Boulevard  
Houston, Texas 77079

**Lunda Construction Company**  
620 Gebhardt Road  
Black River Falls, Wisconsin 54615

**Lusardi Construction Company**  
1570 Linda Vista Drive  
San Marcos, California 92069

**Lyda Inc.**  
6228 Bandera Road  
San Antonio, Texas 78238

**Lydig Construction Inc.**  
North 603 Havana  
Spokane, Washington 99202

**M.A. Mortenson Company**  
700 North Meadow Lane  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55422

**M.B. Kahn Construction Company Inc.**  
Flintlake & Highway 555  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

**Macco Construction Inc.**  
14409 South Paramount Boulevard  
Paramount, California 90723

**Maescher Industries Inc.**  
2106 Florance Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45206

**Majestic Construction Company**  
275 North Franklin Turnpike  
Ramsey, New Jersey 07446

**Manhattan Building Construction**  
1717 South Boulder  
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119

**Marnell Corrao Association Inc.**  
4495 Polaris Avenue  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89103

**Marshall Contractors Inc.**  
75 Newman Avenue  
Rumford, Rhode Island 02916

**Mashuda Corporation**  
21101 Route 19  
Evans City, Pennsylvania 16033

**McCarthy Building Construction**  
1341 North Rock Hill Road  
St. Louis, Missouri 63124

**McMormick Construction Company**  
2507 Empire Avenue  
Burbank, California 91504

**McCroy Construction Company Inc.**  
1616 Gervais Street  
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

**McDermott International Inc.**  
1010 Common Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

**McDevitt & Street Company**  
One Parkway Plaza  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28210

**McGough Construction Company Inc.**  
2737 Fairview Avenue N  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55113

**McShane Builders Inc.**  
2604 East Dempster, Suite 500  
Des Plaines, Illinois 60016

**Mellon Stuart Company**  
One North Shore Court  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15212

**Miller Building Corporation**  
1410 Commonwealth Drive  
Wilmington, North Carolina 28403

**Miron Construction Company Inc.**  
806 Valley Road  
Menasha, Wisconsin 54952

**Misener Marine Construction Inc.**  
544 West Tyson Avenue  
Tampa, Florida 33611

**Modern Continental Construction Company Inc.**  
2277 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

**Morganti Group Inc.**  
10 South Street  
Ridgefield, Connecticut 06877

**Morley Construction Company Inc.**  
2999 Overland Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90064

**Morrison Knudsen Corporation**  
**Morrison Knudsed Plaza**  
**Boise, Idaho 83729**

**Morse Diesel International**  
**1515 Broadway**  
**New York, New York 10036**

**Mosser Construction Inc.**  
**122 South Wilson Avenue**  
**Fremont, Ohio 43420**

**Mountain States Mineral Enterprises Inc.**  
**4370 South Fremont Avenue**  
**Tucson, Arizona 85714**

**Mumane Associates Inc.**  
**99 Boynton Avenue**  
**Plattsburgh, New York 12901**

**NAB Construction Corporation**  
**112-20 14th Avenue**  
**College Point, New York 11356**

**Nabholz Construction Corporation**  
**612 Garland**  
**Conway, Arkansas 72032**

**Nason & Cullen Inc.**  
**150 South Warner Road**  
**Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087**

**National Engineering & Contracting Company**  
**12608 Alameda Drive**  
**Cleveland, Ohio 44136**

**Nielsen Construction Company**  
**3127 Jefferson Street**  
**San Diego, California 92110**

**Nielsons Inc.**  
**22419 County Road G**  
**Cortez, Colorado 81321**

**Norwood Industrial Construction Company Inc.**  
**530 Brandywine Parkway**  
**West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380**

**Nuhann Inc.**  
**614 West 184th Street**  
**Gardena, California 90248**

**O & G Industries Inc.**  
**112 Wall Street**  
**Torrington, Connecticut 06790**



**OHM Corporation**  
16406 State Route 224 East  
Findlay, Ohio 45840

**Oltmans Construction Company**  
10005 Mission Mill Road  
Whittier, California 90601

**Opus Construction**  
9900 East Bren Road  
Hopkins, Minnesota 55343

**P J Dick Contracting Inc.**  
1020 LaBanon Road Route 885  
West Mifflin, Pennsylvania 15122

**Pacific Construction Company Ltd.**  
707 Richards Street, Suite 400  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

**Pan - Pacific Construction Inc.**  
1001 Bishop Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

**Paul H. Schwendener Inc**  
1000 VanDustrial Drive  
Westmont, Illinois 60559

**Pavarini Construction Company Inc.**  
West Putnum Avenue  
Greenwich, Connecticut 06830

**PCL Enterprises Inc.**  
2000 South Colorado Boulevard  
Denver, Colorado 80222

**Peabody Construction Company Inc.**  
Granite Street Route 536  
Braintree, Massachusetts 02184

**Peck / Jones Construction Corporation**  
10866 Wilshire Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California 90024

**Perini Corporation**  
73 Mount Wayte Avenue  
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701

**Peter Brown Construction Company**  
205 4th Street SW  
Largo, Florida 34640

**Petracca & Sons Inc.**  
109-37 Sutphin Boulevard  
Jamaica, New York 11435

**Pike Holdings Inc.**  
Route 3 at I 93  
Tilton, New Hampshire 03276

**Pioneer Construction Company**  
550 Kirtland Street SW  
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49507

**Pitt - Des Moines Inc.**  
3400 Grand Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15225

**Pizzagalli Construction Company**  
55 Joy Drive  
Burlington, Vermont 05403

**PKF - Mark III Inc.**  
170 Pheasant Run Road  
Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940

**Power Contracting & Engineering Corporation**  
3205 North Wilke Road  
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004

**R. S. Mowery & Sons Inc.**  
625 Hamilton Street  
Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013

**R.J. Griffin & Company**  
5775 Peachtree - Dunwoody  
Atlanta, Georgia 30342

**R.M. Shoemaker Company**  
100 Front Street, Suite 1300  
West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428

**R.W. Granger & Sons Inc.**  
415 Boston Turnpike  
Shrewsbury, Massachusetts 01545

**Ray Wilson Company**  
199 South Los Robles Avenue  
Pasadena, California 91101

**Rentenbach Engineering Company**  
2400 Sutherland Avenue  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37919

**Riedel International Inc.**  
4555 North Channel Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97217

**Rieth - Riley Construction Company Inc.**  
311 West Madison  
Elkhart, Indiana 46516

**Ringland - Johnson - Crowley Company**  
500 SW 7th, Suite 300  
West Des Moines, Iowa 50265

**River City Construction Company**  
1050 West Washington Street  
Peoria, Illinois 61611

**Robert A. Kinsley Inc.**  
Water Street Extended  
York, Pennsylvania 17403

**Robert E. Bayley Construction Inc.**  
1 Union Square, Suite 1601  
Seattle, Washington 98101

**Rodgers Builders Inc.**  
5701 North Sharon Amity Road  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28215

**Roebbelen Engineering Inc.**  
1241 Hawk's Flight Court  
Folsom, California 95630

**Rudolph and Sletten Inc.**  
989 East Hillsdale Boulevard  
Foster City, California 94404

**Ruscilli Construction Comapny Inc.**  
2042 Arlingate Lane  
Columbus, Ohio 43228

**Ruscon Corporation**  
149 East Bay Street  
Charleston, South Carolina 29401

**Rust International Corporation**  
100 Corporate Parkway  
Birmingham, Alabama 35242

**Ryan Construction Company of Minnesota**  
900 2nd Avenue S, Suite 700  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

**S & B Engineers & Constructors Inc.**  
7809 Park Place Boulevard  
Houston, Texas 77087

**S.A. Healy Company**  
47th & East Avenue  
La Grange, Illinois 60525

**S.J. Amboroso Construction Company**  
348 Hatch Drive  
Foster City, California 94404

**S.G. Phillios Constructors Inc.**  
**PO Box 510**  
**Waitsfield, Vermont 05673**

**SAE Engineering and Construction Company**  
**11400 Rockville Pike**  
**Rockville, Maryland 20852**

**Saturn Construction Company Inc.**  
**115 Stevens Avenue**  
**Valhalla, New York 10595**

**Schal Associates Inc.**  
**200 West Hubbard**  
**Chicago, Illinois 60610**

**Sciaba Construction Corporation**  
**18 Walcott Street**  
**Boston, Massachusetts 02172**

**SDL Corporation**  
**2100 112th NE**  
**Bellevue, Washington 98004**

**Sellen Construction Company Inc.**  
**228 9th Avenue N**  
**Seattle, Washington 98109**

**Sevenson Environmental Services Inc.**  
**2749 Lockport Road**  
**Niagara Falls, New York 14305**

**Sheehan Pipeline Construction Company**  
**1924 South Utica Avenue**  
**Tulsa, Oklahoma 74104**

**Shiel Sexton Company Inc.**  
**8035 Castleton Road**  
**Indianapolis, Indiana 46250**

**Shook National Corporation**  
**440 Hunter Avenue**  
**Dayton, Ohio 45404**

**Sigal Construction Corporation**  
**3299 K Street NW**  
**Washington, D.C. 20007**

**Slattery Associates Inc.**  
**46-36 54th Road**  
**Maspeth, New York 11378**

**Sletten Construction Company**  
**1000 25th Street N**  
**Great Falls, Montana 59401**

**Snyder - Langston Builders**  
17962 Cowan Avenue  
Irvine, California 92714

**Sordoni Construction Services**  
45 Owen Street  
Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania 18704

**Starboard Development Corporation**  
1202 Kettner Boulevard  
San Diego, California 92101

**Stevens Painton Corporation**  
14470 York Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44133

**Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation**  
245 Summer Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

**Structure Tone Inc.**  
15 East 26th Street  
New York, New York 10010

**Suffolk Construction Company Inc.**  
65 Allerton Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02119

**Suitt Construction Company Inc.**  
1400 Cleveland Street  
Greenville, South Carolina 29605

**Sullivan Long & Hagerty Inc.**  
PO Box 2247  
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

**Summit Constructors Inc.**  
5470 Valley Highway  
Denver, Colorado 80216

**Sundt Corporation**  
4101 East Irvington  
Tucson, Arizona 85714

**Sverdrup Boulevard Corporation**  
1836 Lackland Hill Parkway  
St. Louis, Missouri 63146

**Swinerton & Walberg Company**  
580 California Street  
San Francisco, California 94104

**T.L. James & Company Inc.**  
106 West Mississippi  
Ruston, Louisiana 71270

**Tarlton Corporation**  
5500 West Park Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri 63110

**Teichert Inc.**  
3500 American River Drive  
Sacramento, California 95864

**Temple Associates Inc.**  
700 North Temple Drive  
Diboll, Texas 75941

**Terminal Construction Corporation**  
Route 17 Moonachie Avenue  
Woodridge, New Jersey 07074

**The Albert M. Higley Company**  
2926 Chester Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

**The Auchter Company**  
1021 Oak Street  
Jacksonville, Florida 32204

**The Austin Company**  
3650 Mayfield Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44121

**The Badger Company Inc.**  
1 Broadway  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142

**The Branch Group Inc.**  
3902 Franklin Road SW  
Roanoke, Virginia 24014

**The Christman Company**  
408 Kalamazoo Plaza  
Lansing, Michigan 48901

**The Clark Construction Group Inc.**  
7500 Old Georgetown Road  
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

**The Conduit & Foundation Corporation**  
33 Rock Hill Road  
Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania 19004

**The Dimeo Construction**  
75 Chapman Street  
Providence, Rhode Island 02905

**The Flintco Construction Inc.**  
1624 West 21st Street  
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74107

**The George Sollitt Construction Company**  
790 North Central  
Wood Dale, Illinois 60191

**The Great Lakes Construction Company**  
6600 Schaaf Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44131

**The Hardway Company**  
945 Broadway  
Columbus, Georgia 31901

**The Haskell Company**  
111 Riverside Avenue  
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

**The Henderson Corporation**  
575 Route 28  
Raritan, New Jersey 08869

**The Lane Construction Corporation**  
965 East Main Street  
Meriden, Connecticut 06450

**The Lott Group Inc.**  
3500 South Gressner Drive  
Houston, Texas 77063

**The M.W. Kellogg Company**  
3 Greenway Plaza  
Houston, Texas 77046

**The Parsons Corporation**  
100 West Walnut Street  
Pasadena, California 91103

**The Pepper Construction**  
643 North Orleans Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60610

**The Pinkerton & Laws Company**  
875 Douglas Road  
Atlanta, Georgia 30342

**The Pritchard Corporation**  
8205 West 108th Terrace  
Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66210

**The Quandel Group Inc.**  
PO Box E  
Minersville, Pennsylvania 17954

**The Robins Corporation**  
1901 Robins Drive  
Birmingham, Alabama 35209

**The Rudolph Libbe Construction Inc.**  
**6494 Latcha Road**  
**Walbridge, Ohio 43465**

**The Ruhlin Company**  
**6931 Ridge Road**  
**Sharon Center, Ohio 44274**

**The Turner Corporation**  
**633 3rd Avenue**  
**New York, New York 10017**

**The Whiting - Turner Contracting Company**  
**300 East Joppa Road**  
**Baltimore, Maryland 21204**

**Thomas O'Connor & Company Inc.**  
**45 Industrial Drive**  
**Canton, Massachusetts 02021**

**TIC Holdings Inc.**  
**40185 Routt County Road**  
**Steamboat Springs, Colorado 80487**

**Tidewater Construction Corporation**  
**809 South Military Highway**  
**Virginia Beach, Virginia 23464**

**Torcon Inc.**  
**214 Grove Street E**  
**Westfield, New Jersey 07090**

**Townsend and Bottum Inc.**  
**2245 South State Street**  
**Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104**

**Trataros Construction Inc.**  
**664 64th Street**  
**Brooklyn, New York 11220**

**Traylor Brothers Inc.**  
**835 North Congress Avenue**  
**Evansville, Indiana 47715**

**Tutor - Saliba Corporation**  
**15901 Olden Street**  
**San Fernando, California 91342**

**Underground Construction Company Inc.**  
**5145 Industrial Way**  
**Benicia, California 94510**

**United Dominion Constuction**  
**6000 Poplar Avenue**  
**Memphis, Tennessee 38137**



**United Engineers & Constructors International**  
30 South 17th Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

**V.R.H. Construction Corporation**  
320 Grand Avenue  
Englewood, New Jersey 07631

**Vecellio & Grogan Inc.**  
PO Box V  
Beckley, West Virginia 25802

**Veco International Inc.**  
5151 Fairbanks Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

**Vratsinas Construction Company**  
216 Louisiana  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

**W.E. O'neil Construction Company**  
2751 North Clybourn Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

**W.J. Barney Corporation**  
360 Lexington Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

**W.A. Klinger Inc.**  
2015 East 7th Street  
Sioux City, Iowa 51105

**W.G. Yates & Sons Constuction Company**  
1 Gully Avenue  
Philadelphia, Mississippi 39350

**W.M. Blanchard Company**  
199 Mountain Avenue  
Springfield, New Jersey 07081

**W.M. Jordan Company Inc.**  
11010 Jefferson Avenue  
Newport News, Virginia 23601

**W.M. Schlosser Company Inc.**  
2400 51st Place  
Hyattsville, Maryland 20781

**W.S. Bellows Construction Corporation**  
7272 Pinemont  
Houston, Texas 77040

**Walbridge Aldinger Company**  
613 Abbott Street  
Detroit, Michigan 48226

**Walsh Construction Company of Illinois**  
3710 South Western  
Chicago, Illinois 60609

**Washington Construction Company**  
101 International Way  
Missoula, Montana 59802

**Webcor Builders Inc.**  
777 Mariner's Island Boulevard  
San Mateo, California 94404

**Wehr Construction Inc.**  
2517 Plantside Drive  
Louisville, Kentucky 40299

**Weitz Company Inc.**  
800 2nd Avenue  
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

**White Barclay Inc.**  
22 Cassatt Avenue  
Berwyn, Pennsylvania 19312

**Wilder Construction Company**  
2006 North State Street  
Bellingham, Washington 98225

**Williams Brothers Construction Company Inc.**  
3800 Milam  
Houston, Texas 77006

**Wohlsen Construction Company**  
548 Steel Way  
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601

**Worth Construction Company Inc.**  
24 Taylor Avenue  
Bethel, Connecticut 06801

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