

July 2024

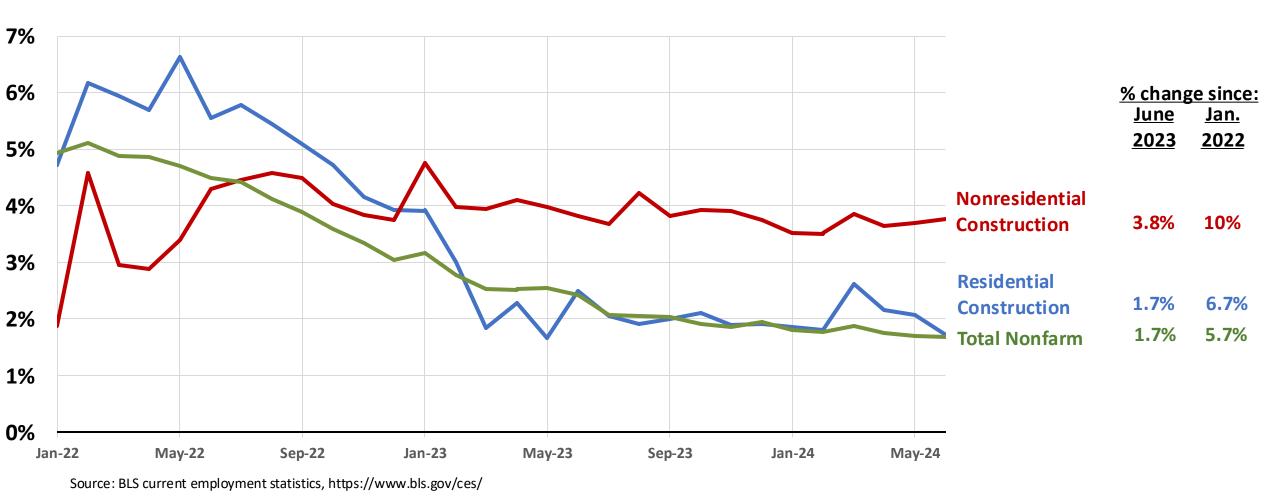
US Construction Outlook: Torrid or Tepid?

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Total nonfarm & construction employment, Jan. 2022-June 2024

Year-over-year change, seasonally adjusted





Construction employment change by state, May 2023-May 2024 (U.S.: 3.0%)

39 states up, 1 state unchanged, 10 states & DC down

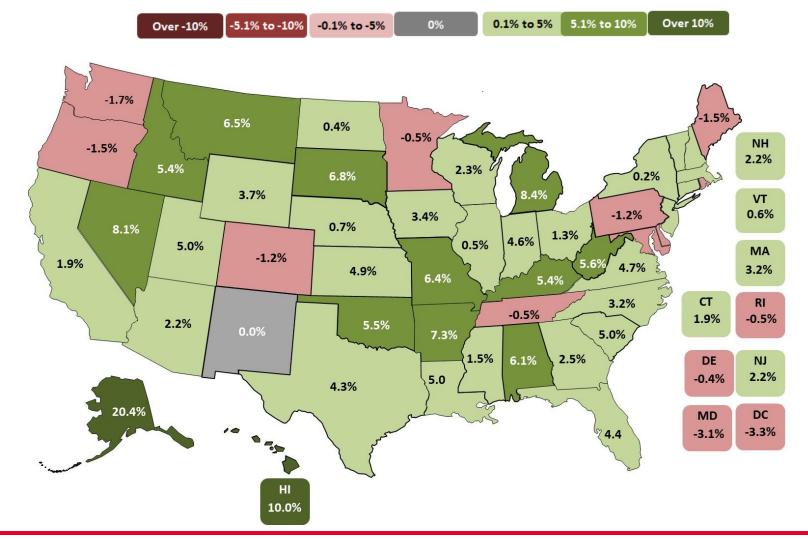


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λ Κ	20.4%
- 11	10.0%
MI	8.4%
VV	8.1%
AR	7.3%

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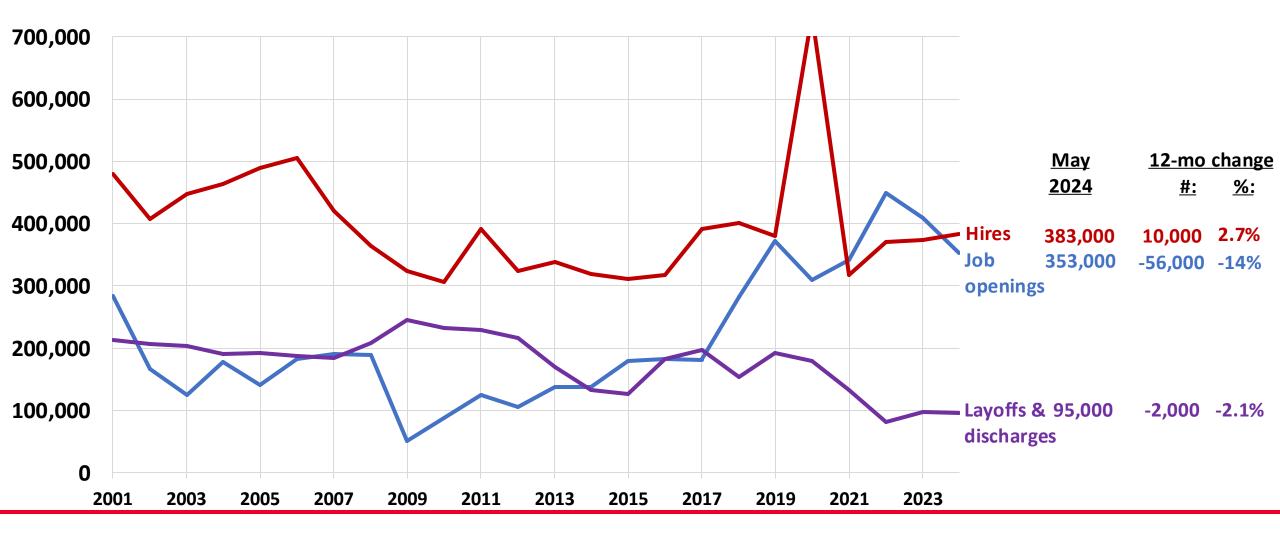
DC	-3.3%
MD	-3.1%
WA	-1.7%
OR	-1.5%
ME	-1.5%



Construction job openings, hires & layoffs

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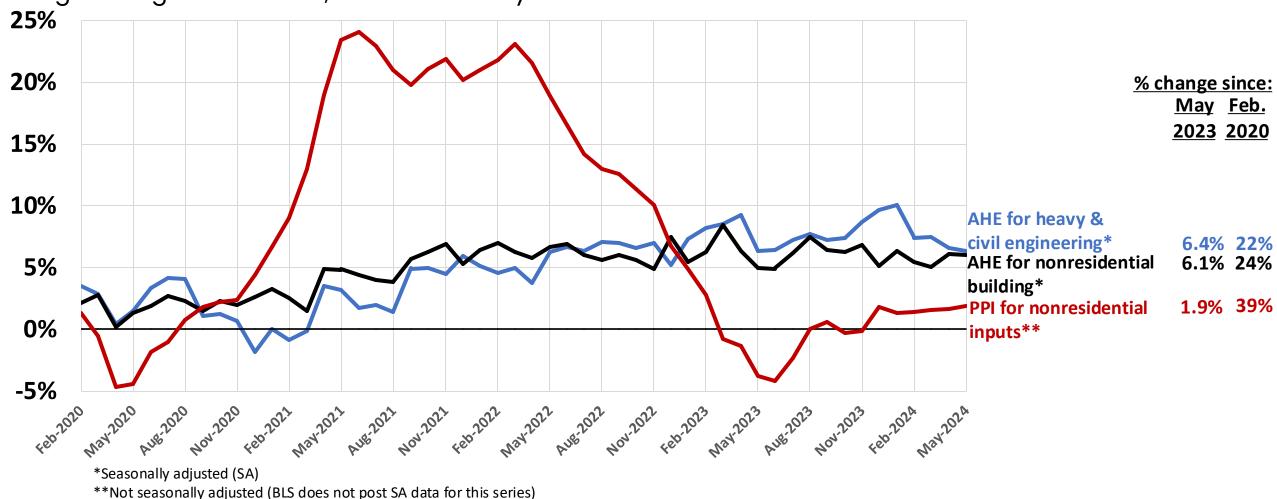
Job openings, hires, and layoffs May 2001-May 2024, seasonally adjusted



Change in construction materials and labor costs, 2020-2024

Year-over-year change in producer price index (PPI) for nonresidential inputs and average hourly earnings (AHE) for nonresidential building and heavy & civil engineering construction, Feb. 2020 – May 2024





^{5 |} Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, PPI, <u>www.bls.gov/ppi</u>; AHE, <u>https://www.bls.gov/ces/</u>

Input and bid price changes, May 2024



producer price indexes, 1 - & 12-mo. change (not seasonally adjusted)

May 2024 cl	hange from:
Apr. 2024	May 2023

(1 month) (12 months)

Overall input costs and bid prices have moderated

Inputs to new nonresidential construction	-0.6%	1.9%
Output (bid price) index for new nonresidential buildings	0.0%	-1.0%

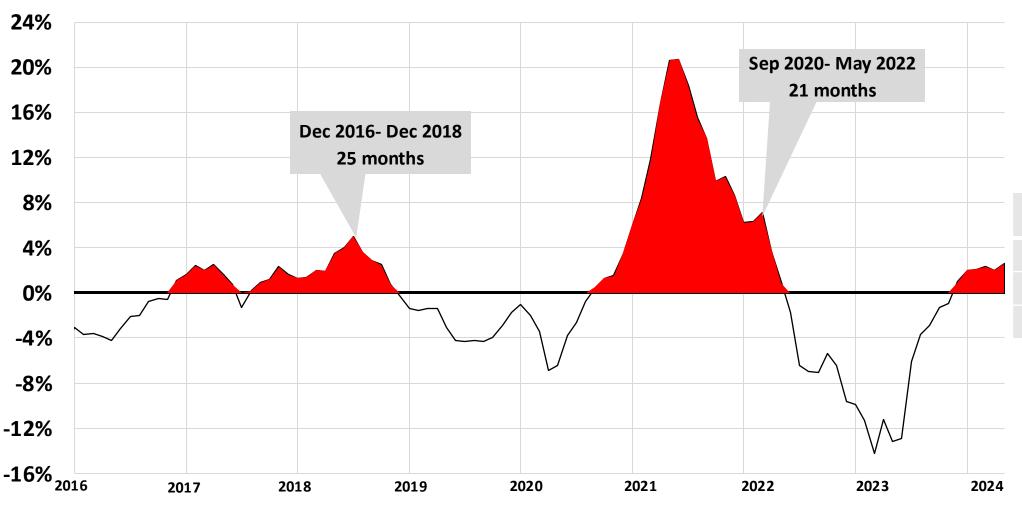
...but some input prices remain volatile

Copper and brass mill shapes	4.5%	9.6%
Aluminum mill shapes	4.4%	-0.6%
Diesel fuel	-20%	13%

Cost squeeze on contractors can reappear suddenly

Difference between year-over-year change in materials costs vs. bid prices, Jan 2016-May 2024





= period when change in input costs exceeded change in bid prices

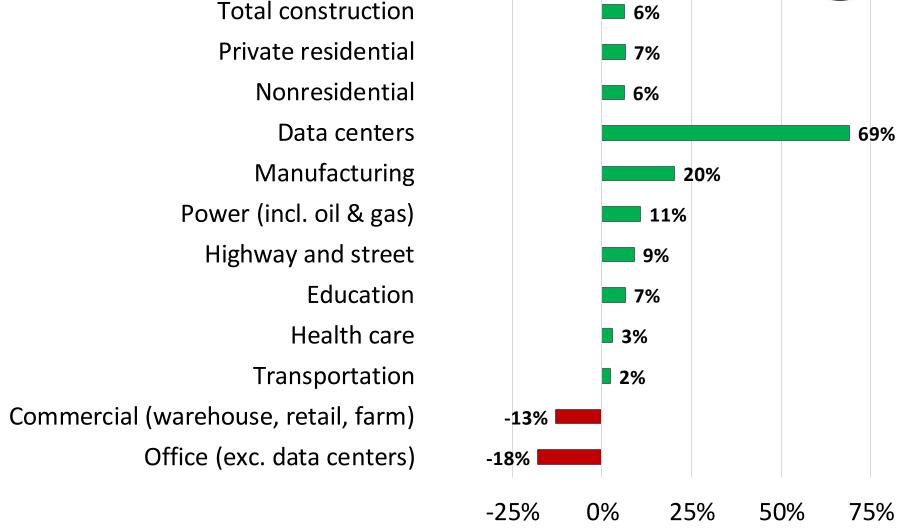
May 2023-May	2024	change
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Input price PPI	1.9%
Bid price PPI	-0.7%
Difference	2.6%

Change in construction spending: May 2023-May 2024

Year-over-year % change in current (not inflation-adjusted) dollars, seasonally adjusted





Change in construction spending: May 2023-May 2024

current (not inflation-adjusted) dollars, seasonally adjusted



Total 6%: <u>Private residential</u> 7% (single-family 14%; multi -5%; improvements 3%); <u>public residential</u> 15% <u>Nonresidential</u> 6% (private 4%, public 10%)

Nonresidential segments (in descending order of May 2024 spending; combined new & renovation spending)

- Mfg. 20% (computer/electronic 31%; chemical 6%; transportation equipment 37%; food/beverage/tobacco -24%)
- Highway and street 9%
- Power 11% (electric 13%; oil/gas fields & pipelines -2%)
- Commercial -13% (warehouse -20%; retail -7%; farm 4%)
- Education 6% (primary/secondary 1%; higher ed 12%)
- Office including data centers -0.1% (data centers 69%; other private office -18%; public office 9%)
- Health care 3% (hospital 12%; medical building -8%; special care 6%)
- Transportation 2% (air 2%; private rail/truck 4%; transit -17%)
- Other: Sewage/waste 11%; Amuse/recreation 3%; Water supply 13%; Communication 3%; Lodging -9%; Conservation/development -4%

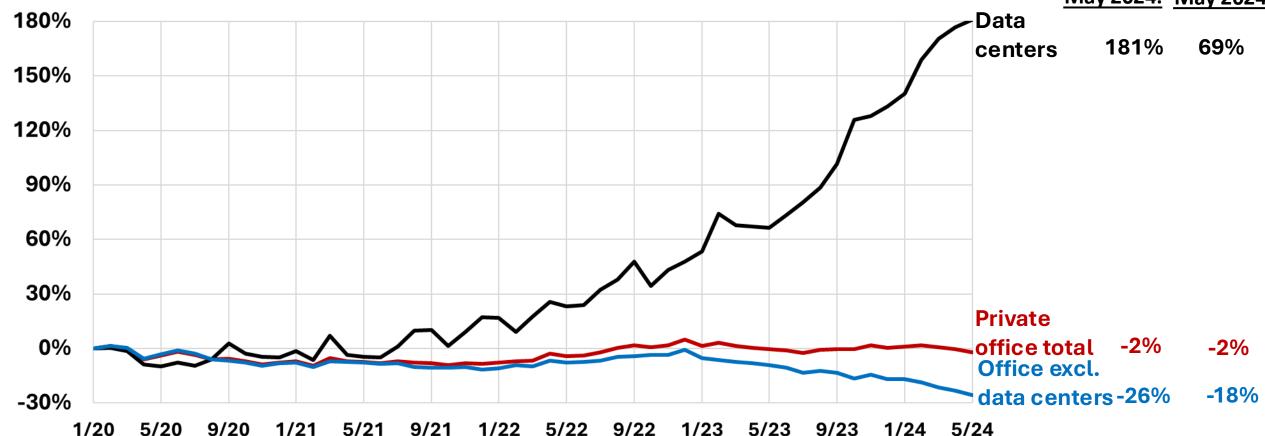
Private office & data center construction

Cumulative change, Jan. 2020- May 2024, seasonally adjusted annual rate



% change
Jan. 2020- May 2023-

May 2024: May 2024:



Medium-term outlook for construction



- Economic recovery: will continue but with sticky inflation & interest rates
- Single-family: revival should continue despite 7% mortgage rates
- Multifamily, warehouse, office: steep drops likely as vacancies and costs climb
- Data center, manufacturing construction, power, infrastructure: strong growth
- Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act, "Chips" Act, Inflation Reduction Act will give major boost to infrastructure, manufacturing, and power construction. BUT
 - money will be slow to turn into construction awards and spending
 - Buy America, labor, environmental strings may tie up project starts for years
- Materials costs, lead times: few problems except electrical gear, some electronics
- Labor availability remains the #1 challenge for many contractors

Source: Author

Long-run construction outlook



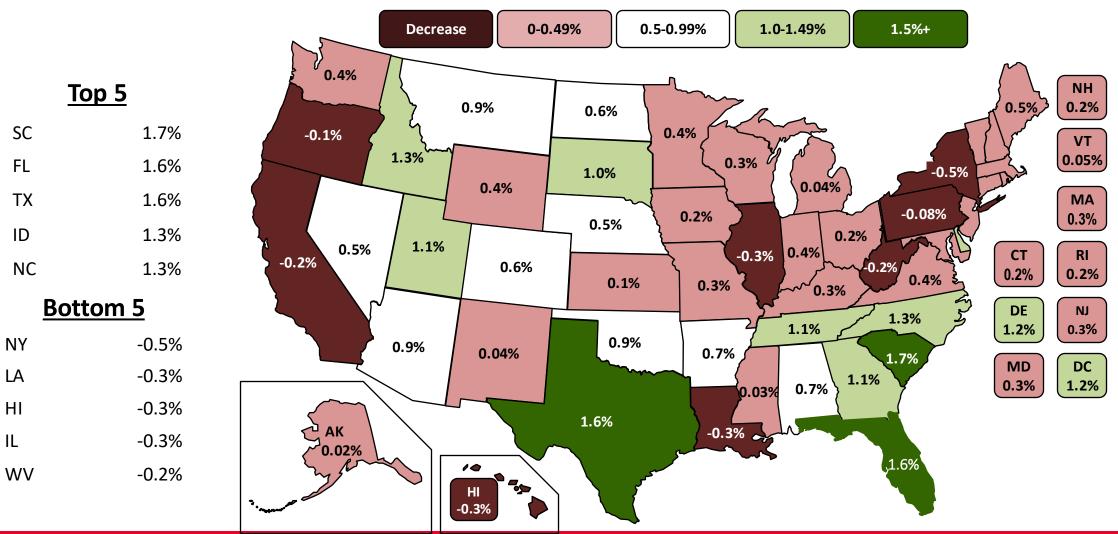
- Finding workers will be a challenge for much longer than materials costs or supply
- Slower population growth fewer workers but also slower demand growth
- Slowing demand for K-12, decline for higher ed construction
- Permanent shift from retail to e-commerce/distribution structures
- More specialized and online healthcare facilities; fewer hospitals, nursing homes
- More wind, solar, battery storage and charging facilities, and related manufacturing
- Not clear if offices will decentralize or remain in less demand
- Not clear if recent urban/rural or state-to-state migration will remain or reverse

Source: Author

Population change by state, July 2022–July 2023

(U.S.: 0.49%)





AGC economic resources

(email ken.simonson@agc.org)

- Data DIGest: weekly email summary of construction economic news (<u>subscribe</u>: https://marketplace.agc.org/Store/ItemDetail?iProductCode=4401&OrderLineId=901649fd-c733-4103-93e0-a251778cd084)
- Surveys, state and metro data, <u>fact sheets</u>: <u>www.agc.org/learn/construction-data</u>
- Monthly <u>press releases</u>: construction spending; producer price indexes; national, state, metro employment with rankings: https://www.agc.org/newsroom
- Construction impact model: https://www.agc.org/agc-construction-impact-model
- ConsensusDocs Price Escalation Resource <u>Center</u>: https://www.consensusdocs.org/price-escalation-clause/





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PPI for inputs rises in April but dips over 12 months; pay in construction tops U.S. median by 18%

Prices show mixed trends in April

The producer price index (PPI) for material and service inputs to new nonresidential constructions 0.5% from March to April but declined 1.1% year-over-year (y/y), according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data posted on Thursday...



Construction pay tops U.S. median by 18%

"Half of payrolf workers in construction earn more than \$54,540," 16% more than the U.S. median wage of \$46,310, "and the top 25% make at least \$77,330," 4.9% higher than the U.S. top quartile base of \$73,460, the National Association of Home Builders reported on Tuesday, based on its analysis of May 2022 Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics posted by RLS.—



Child counts decline in 35 states

In a trend with implications for school and other construction, "Thirty-five states have fewer children than they did five years ago, a situation caused by declining birth rates nationwide, but also by young families migrating across state borders in search of cheaper housing," Stateline recorded on Thursdaw.



Results from RICS-AACE construction survey

Firms reporting declining profit margins outnumbered firms reporting rising margins by 27 percentage points (a net balance reading of -27%) in the first quarter (O1) 2023 RICS-AACE USA Construction Monitor, covering 60 responses between March 8 and April 21 and posted by RICS on Monday.



AGC Highway safety survey closes tonight

Highway contractors are invited to complete AGC's annual highway work zone safety survey by tonight. May 12. Responses will be kent confidential...



Census of Construction reminder

The Census Bureau reminded firms in all industries, "The due date for responding to the 2022 Economic Census has passed, but it's not too late to respond."..





