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US Construction Spending, Labor and Materials Outlook

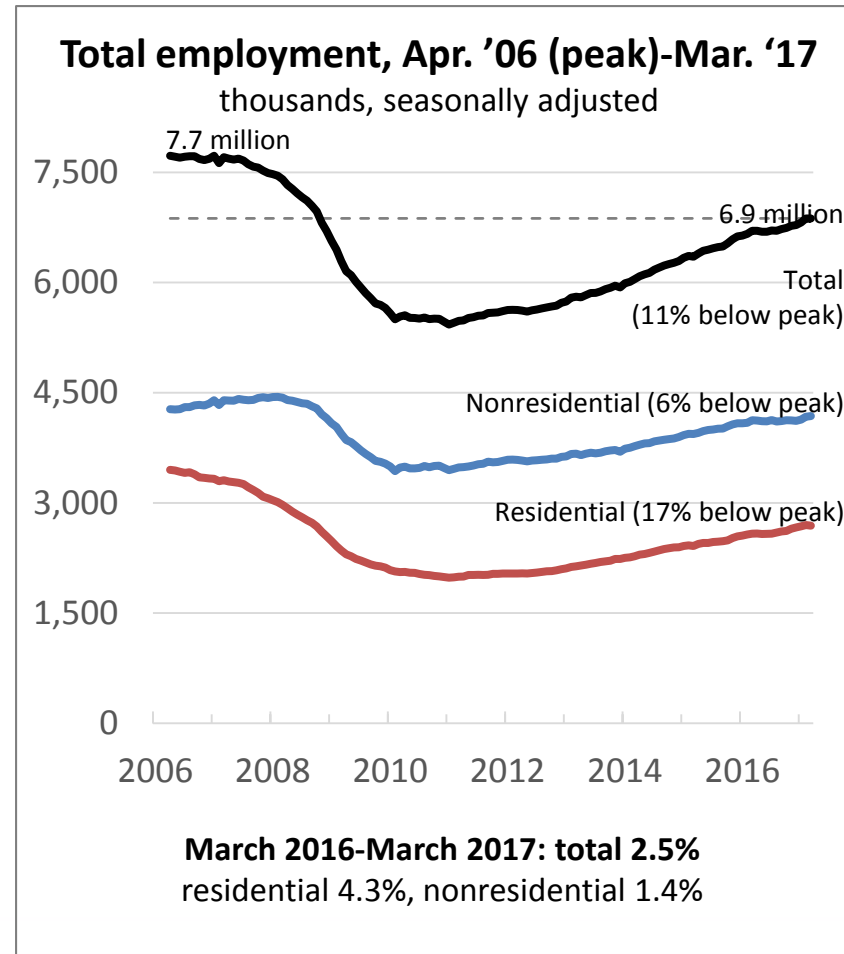
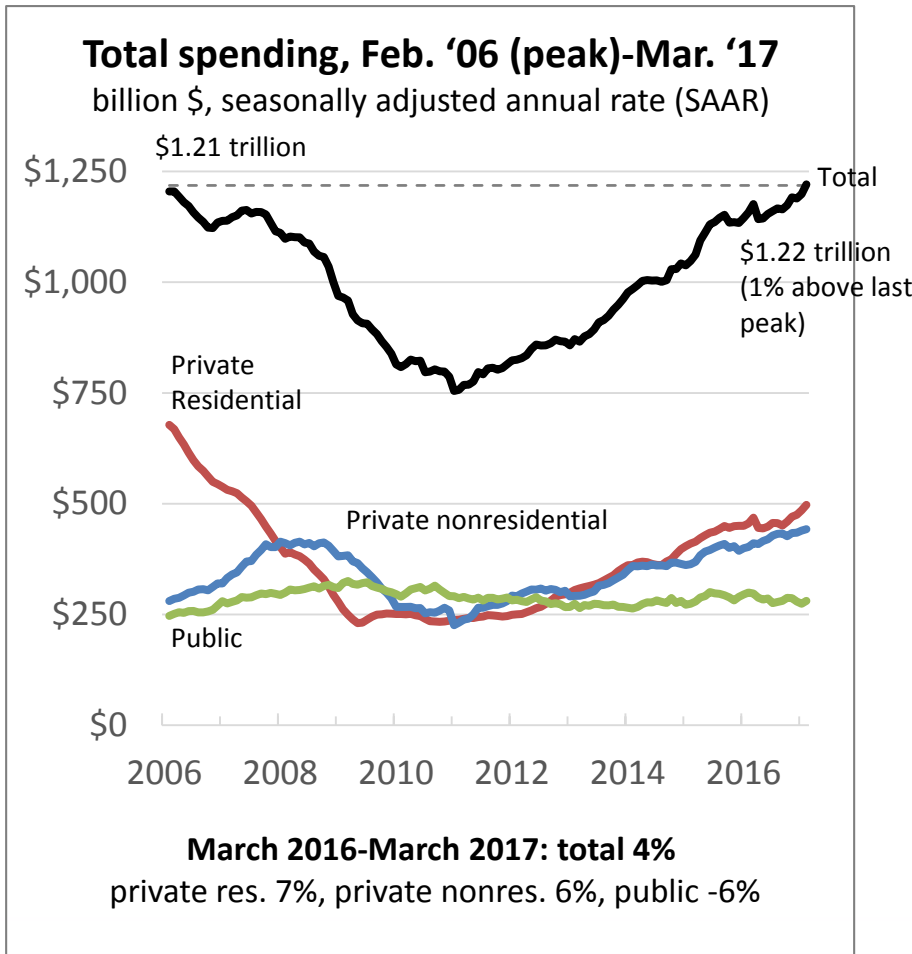
American Wire Producers Association

Atlanta, May 10, 2017

Ken Simonson

Chief Economist, AGC of America

Construction spending & employment, 2006-2017



7 areas of policy uncertainties affecting construction

- Infrastructure: How much? How soon? What types? Funding source?
- Immigration: Impact on new & current workers? Wall construction?
- Trade: Higher materials costs? Shortages? Less or more factory const.?
- Regulatory relief: Which ones? How soon?
- Health care rewrite: Timing? Impact on demand for hospital const.?
- Fiscal: Lower taxes? For whom? Bigger deficits? Implications for construction demand, labor supply?
- Monetary: Higher interest rates? Impact on housing, state/local bonds?

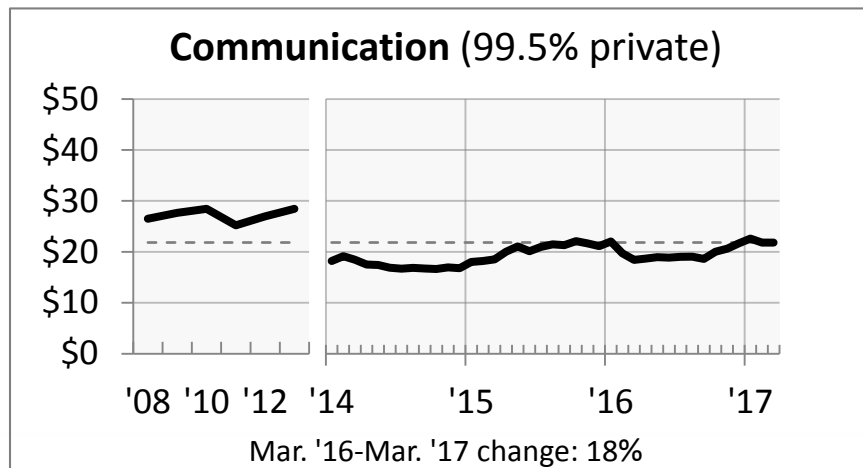
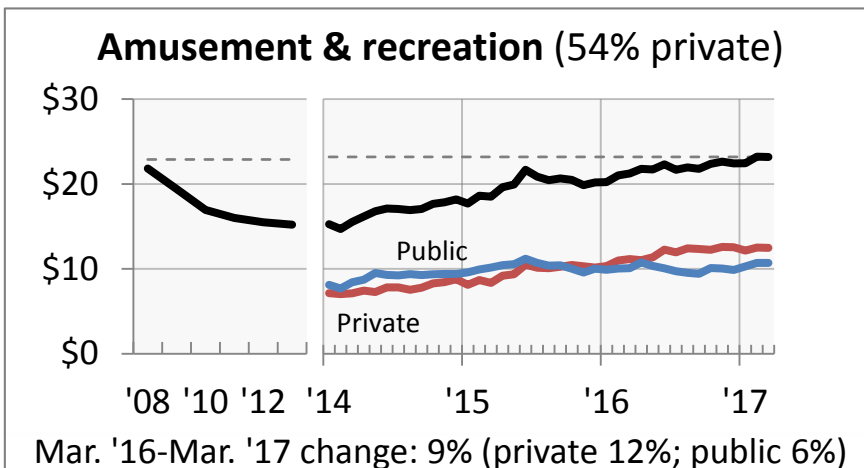
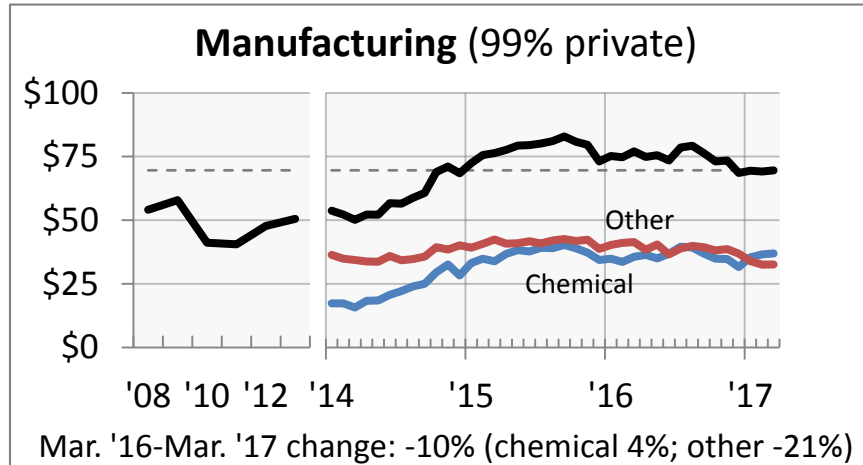
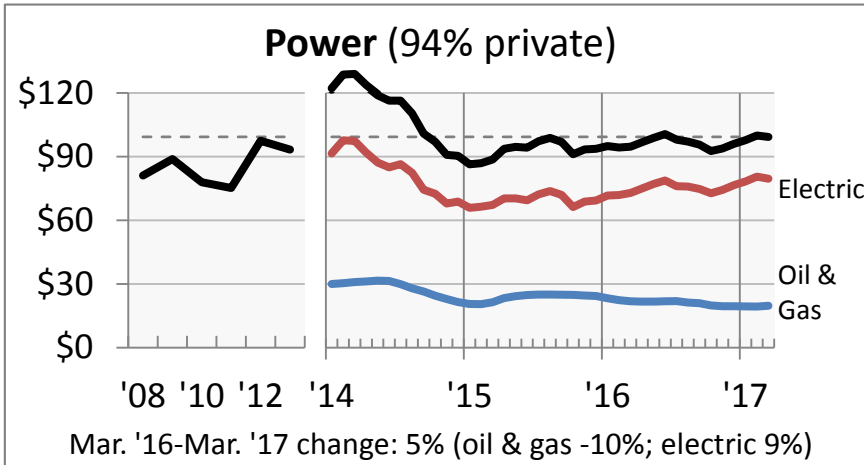
Nonresidential segments: 2015-16 change, 2017 forecast

	<u>2016 vs.</u> <u>2015</u>	<u>Jan.-Mar.</u> <u>'17 vs. '16</u>	<u>2017</u> <u>forecast</u>
<u>Nonresidential total (public+private)</u>	<u>5</u> %	<u>5</u>%	<u>2-6</u>%
Power (incl. oil & gas field structures, pipelines)	4	5	5-10
Highway and street	1	-5	2-5
Educational	6	5	3-7
Manufacturing	-4	-10	<0
Commercial (retail, warehouse, farm)	11	14	0-5
Office	25	21	8-13
Transportation	-6	-9	0-5
Health care	2	1	0-5
Lodging	25	13	~0
Sewage & waste disposal	-9	-24	
Other--amusement; communication; religious; public safety; conservation; water: 10% of total	-1	-1	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau construction spending report; Author's forecast

Construction spending: industrial, heavy

annual total, 2008-13; monthly, SAAR, 1/14-3/17; billion \$

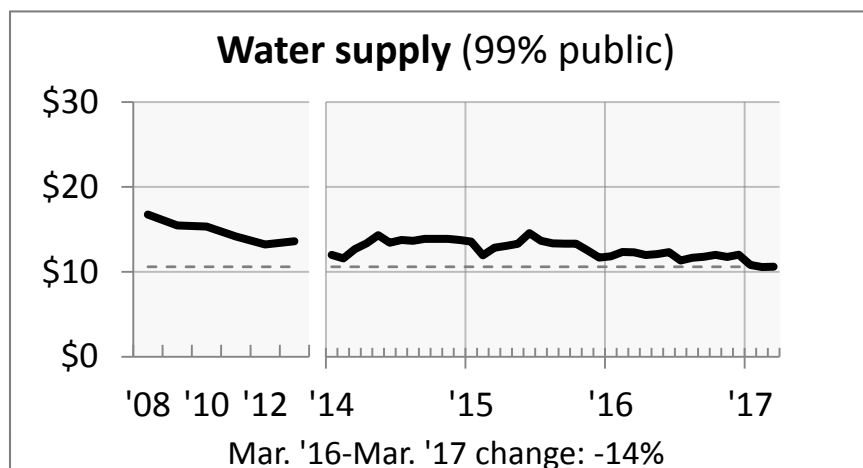
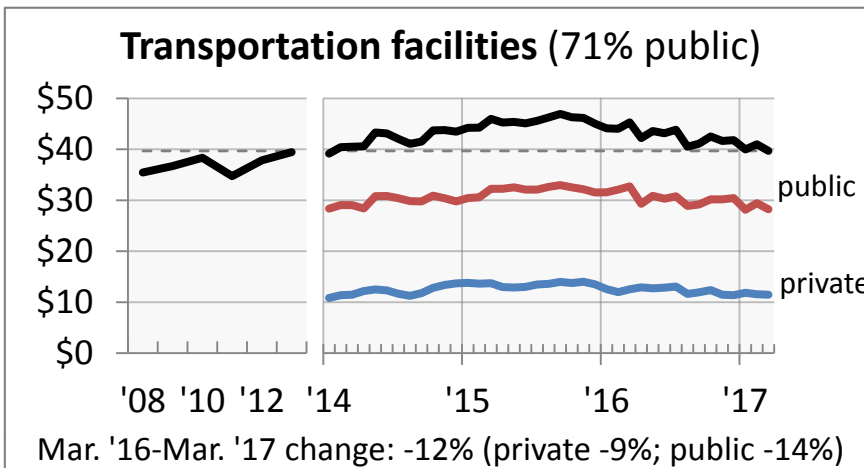
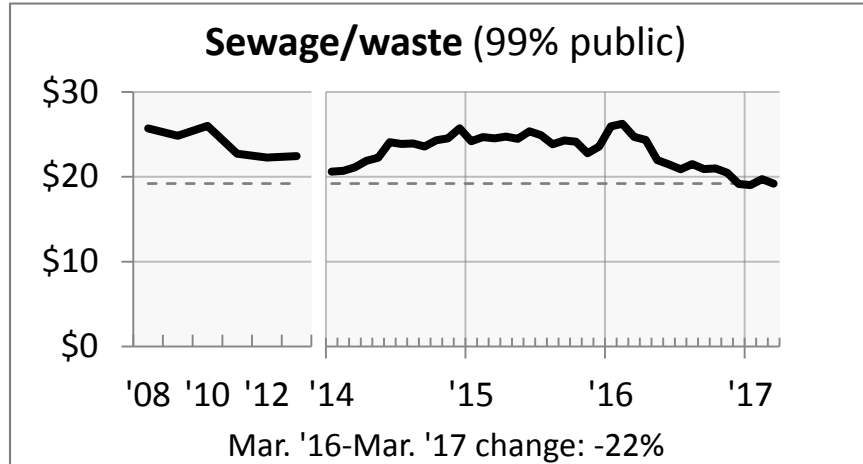
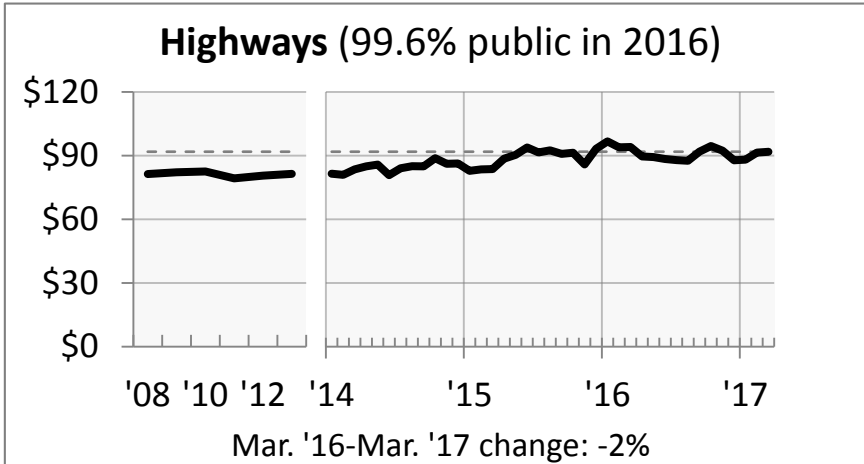


Key points: power, manufacturing, recreation

- Solar, wind power are growing again; expect more gas-fired plants, natural gas pipelines into '18
- Mfg decline led by completion or delay of chemical plants (fertilizer, ethane crackers, petrochemicals, LNG) and transportation equipment (cars, trucks, jets, railcars); recovery in '18 depends on policy impacts, especially trade and tax
- Amusement & recreation spending is very “lumpy”—a few big stadiums at irregular intervals; but funding for local, state, federal parks keeps eroding

Construction spending: public works

annual total, 2008-13; monthly, SAAR, 1/14-3/17; billion \$

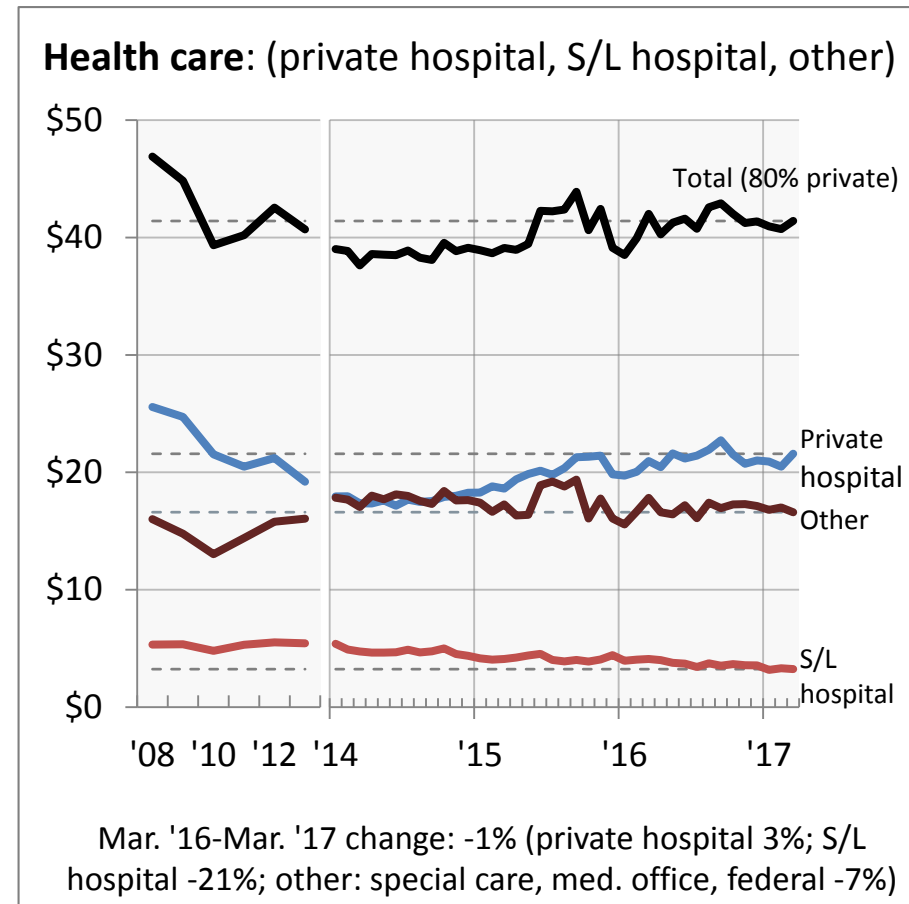
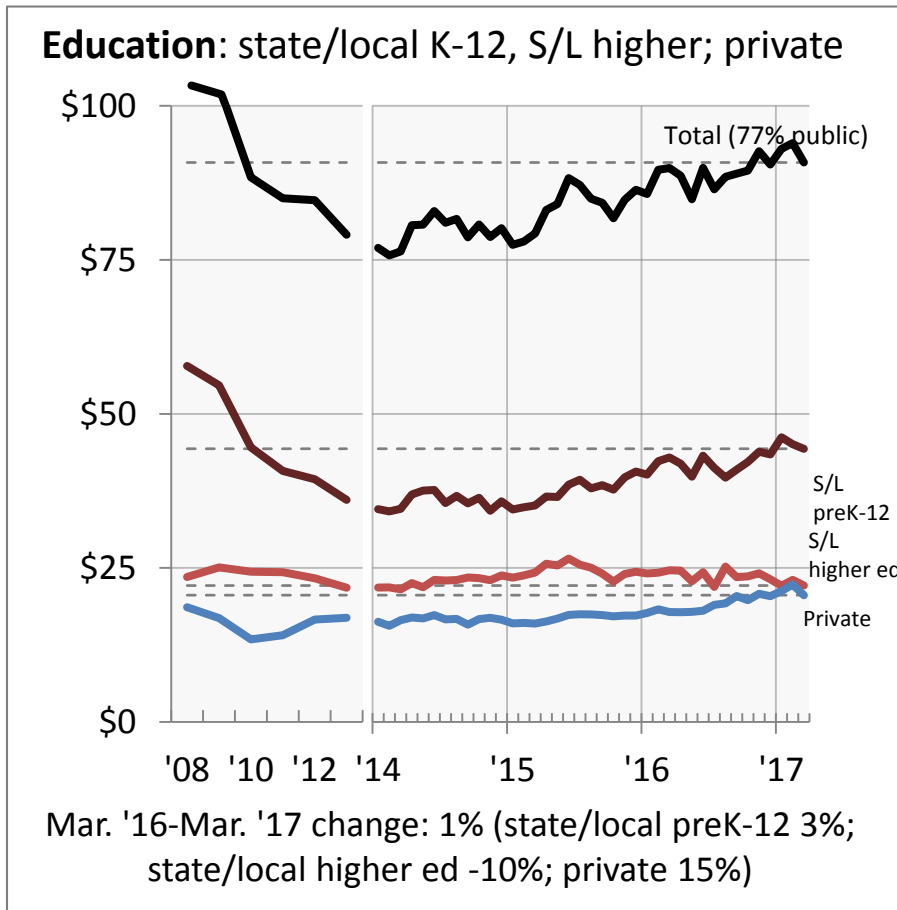


Key points: roads, transportation, sewer/water

- Highway funds benefit from more travel, hence fuel purchases; gradual pick-up in state funding & P3s; higher federal funding unlikely before '18
- Railroads slashing investment; pickup in airport projects but no increase likely in port, transit construction funding
- Eastern & Midwestern cities under orders to make long-term upgrades to sewer systems that should keep a floor on spending; water utilities hurt by drought, conservation but may get money for lead abatement

Construction spending: education, health care

annual total, 2008-13; monthly, SAAR, 1/14-3/17; billion \$

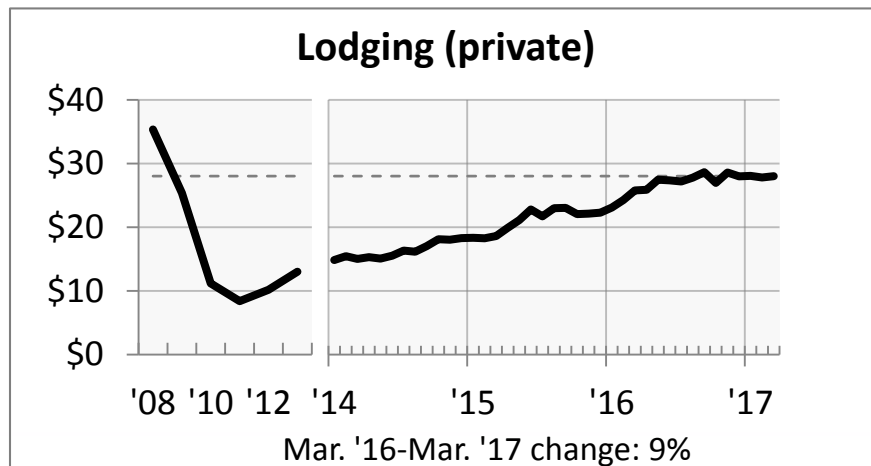
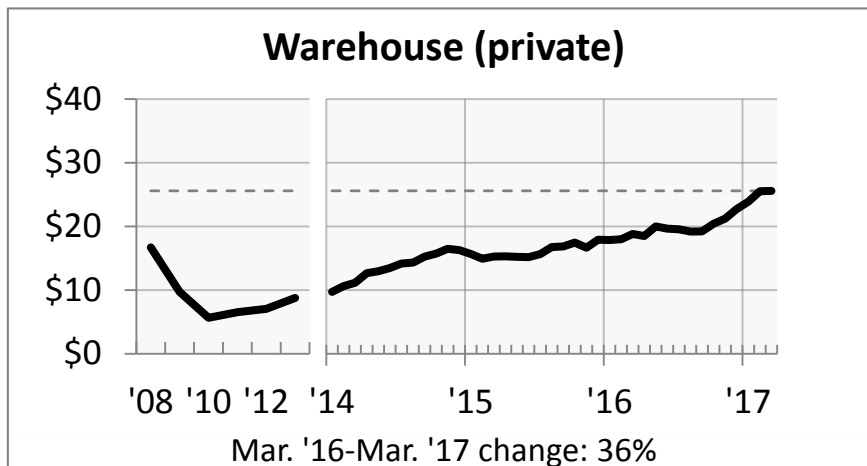
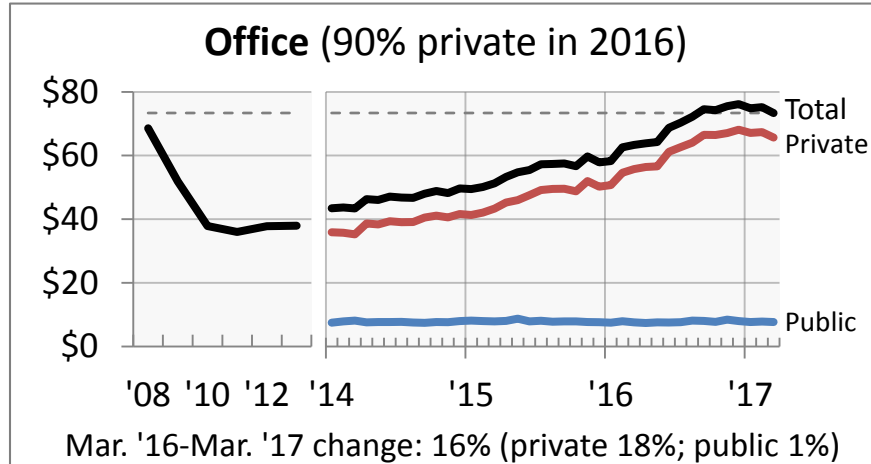
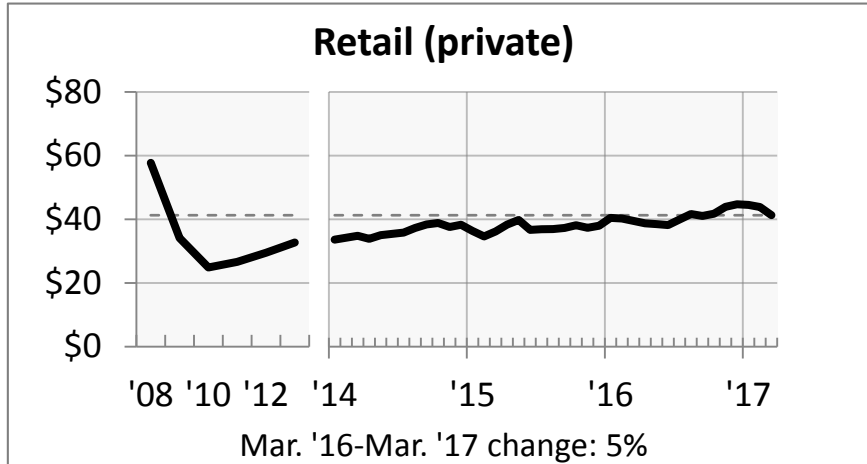


Key points: education & health care

- Bond issues passed in 2014-16 should boost preK-12 projects in 2017 and 2018
- Higher-ed enrollment declined 21% from 2011 to 2016, so colleges need fewer dorms & classrooms; apts. (multifamily) replacing dorms (educational construction)
- Hospitals face uncertainty about utilization and reimbursement rates if Affordable Care Act is repealed/modified/replaced; also, more competition from standalone urgent care, outpatient surgery, clinics in stores

Construction spending: developer-financed

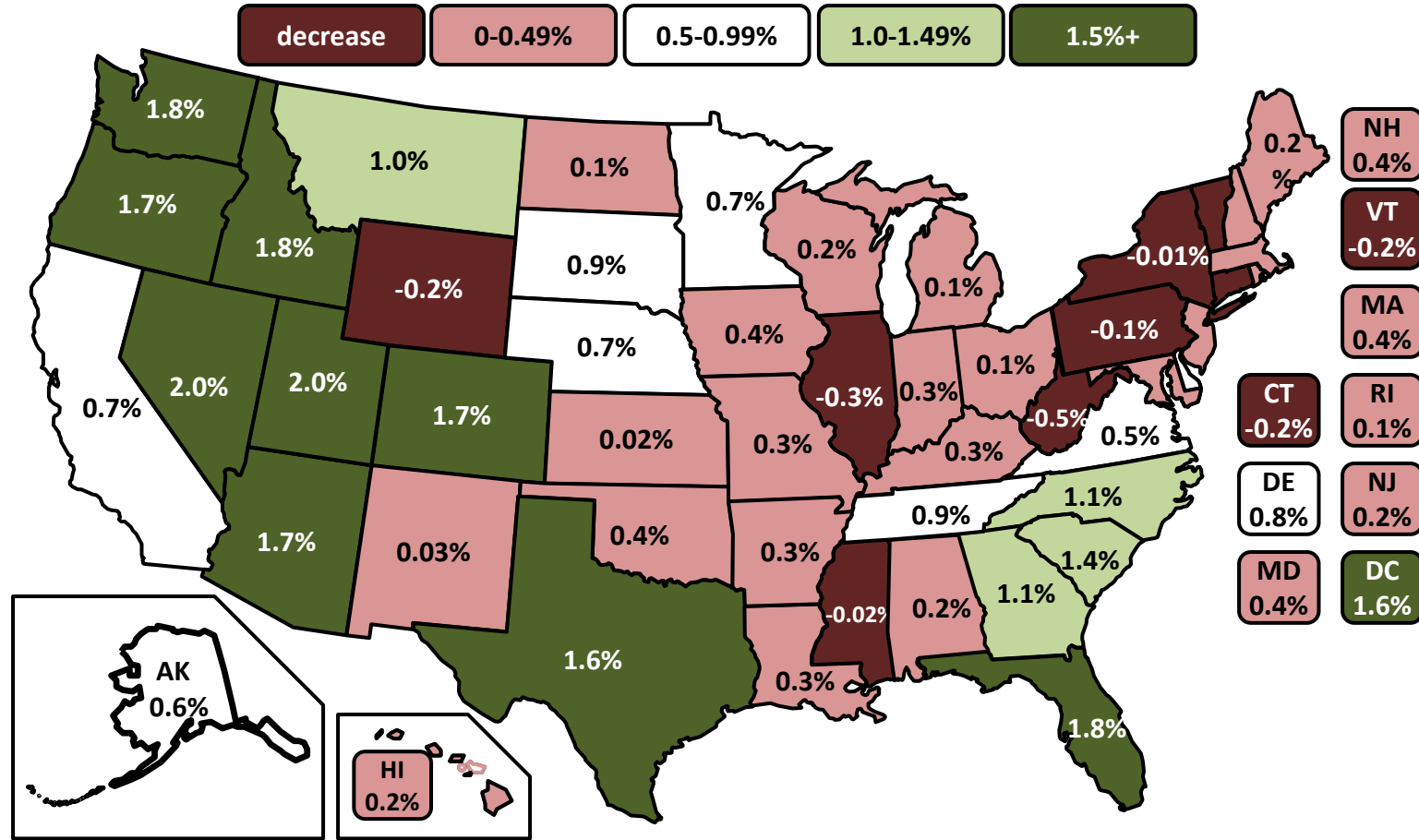
annual total, 2008-13; monthly, SAAR, 1/14-3/17; billion \$



Key points: retail, warehouse, office, hotel, data centers

- Retail now tied to mixed-use buildings & renovations, not standalone stores or shopping centers
- Warehouse market still benefiting from e-commerce; more local than huge regional distribution centers likely in future
- Record employment each month but office space per employee keeps shrinking; more urban & renovation work than suburban office parks
- Hotel construction likely to drop as revenue per available room slows
- Data centers remain a strong niche but no data available on how strong

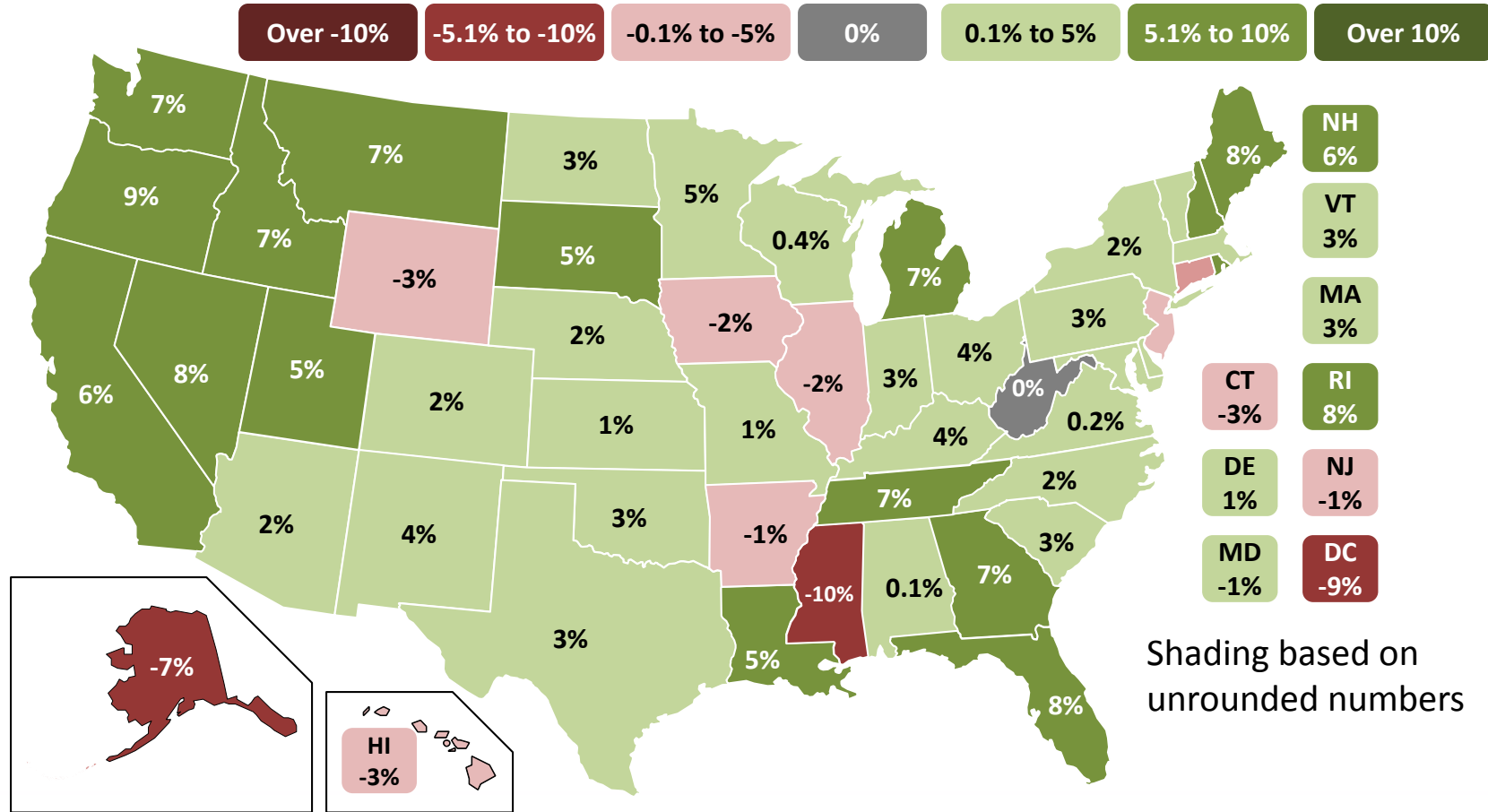
Population change by state, July 2015-July 2016 (U.S.: 0.70%)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

State construction employment change (U.S.: 4%)

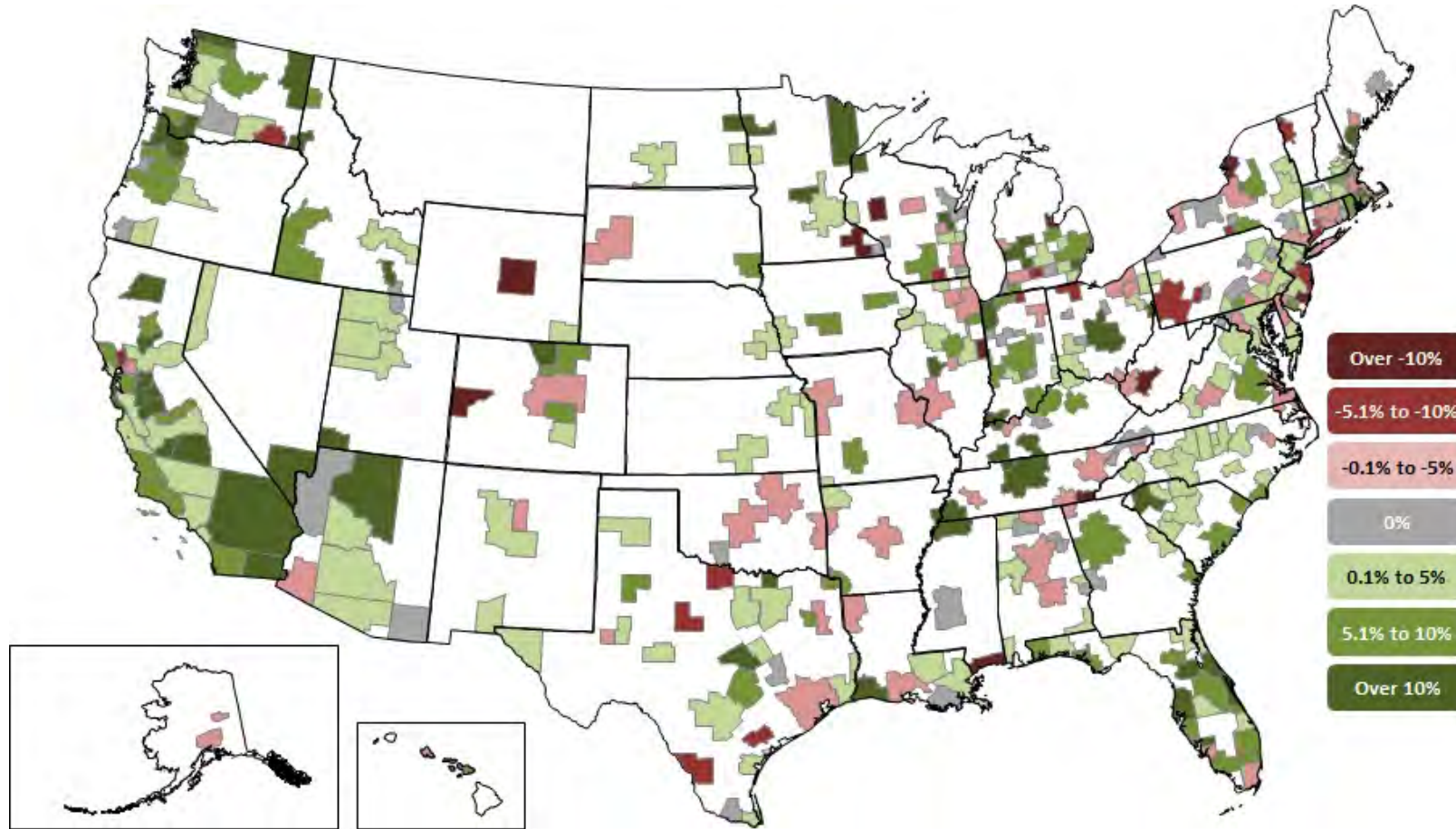
3/16 to 3/17: 39 states up, 10 + DC down



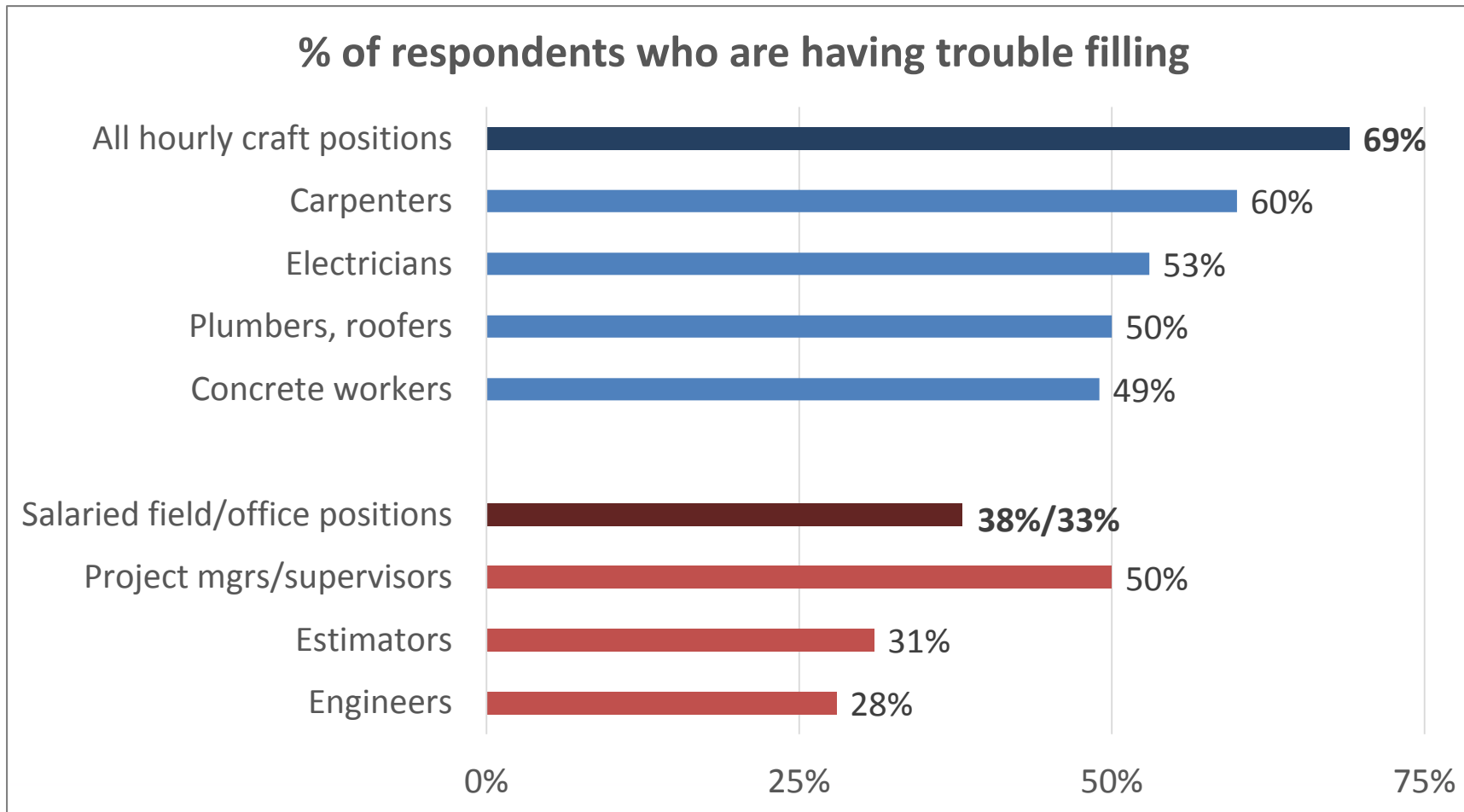
Shading based on unrounded numbers

Metro construction employment change

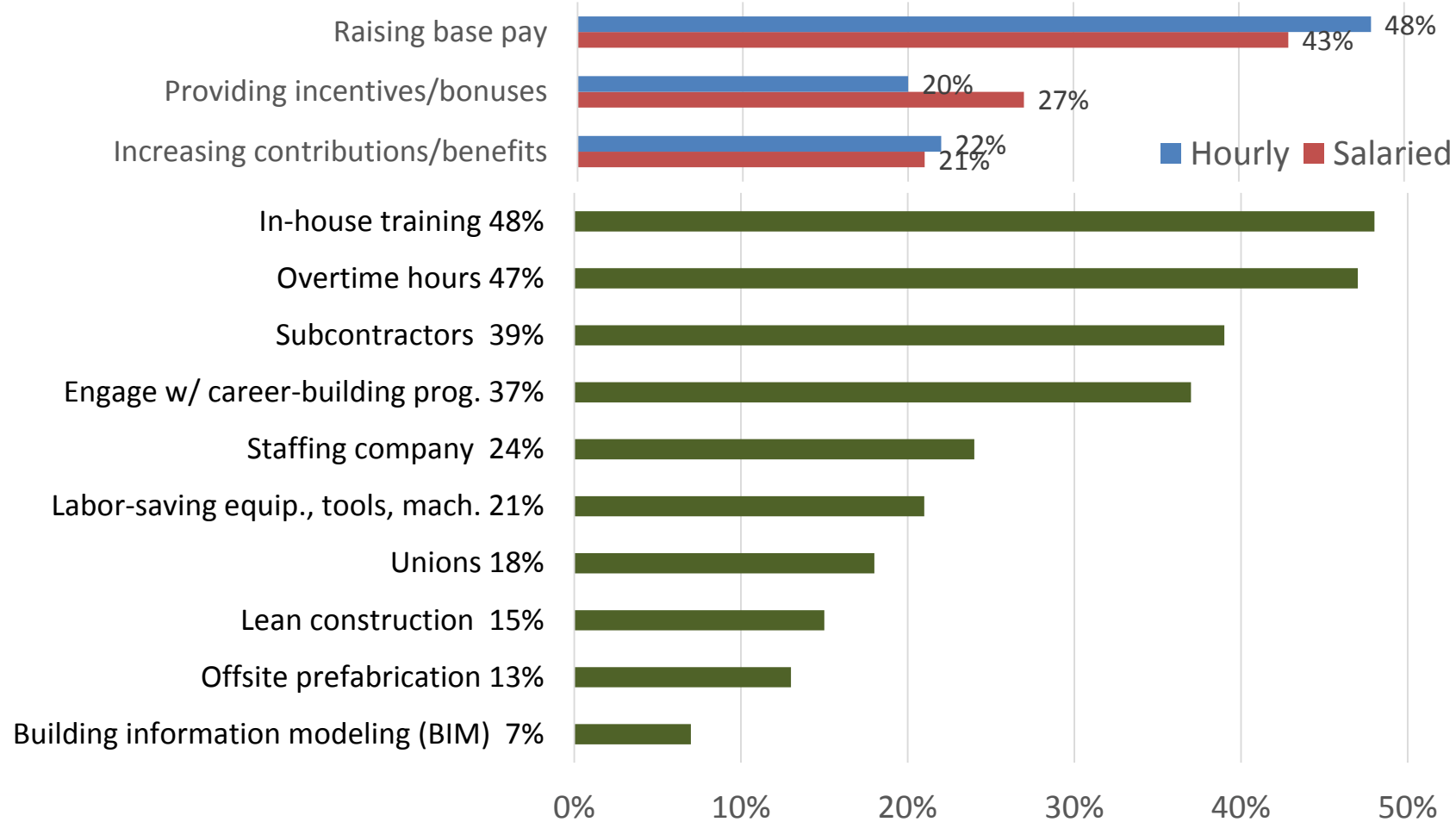
3/16 to 3/17: 224 metros **up (62%)**, 42 unchanged, 92 **down (27%)**



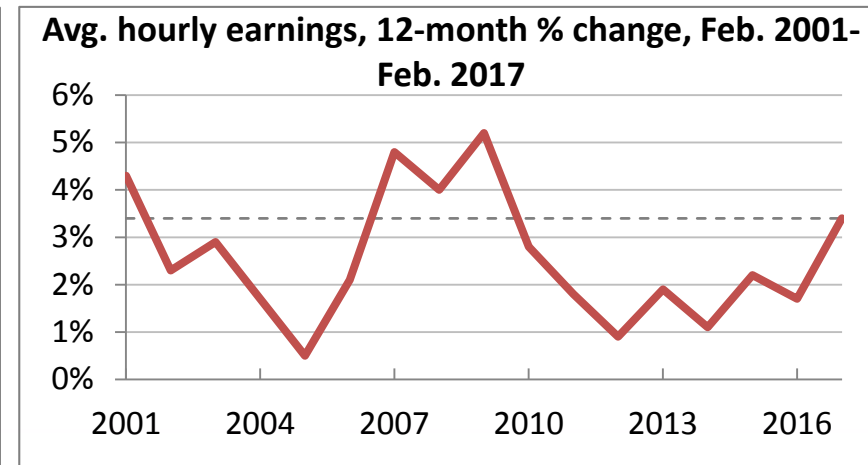
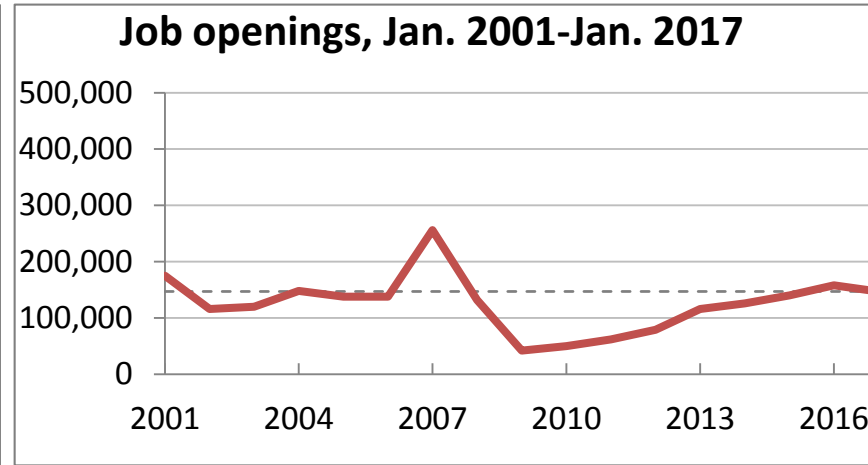
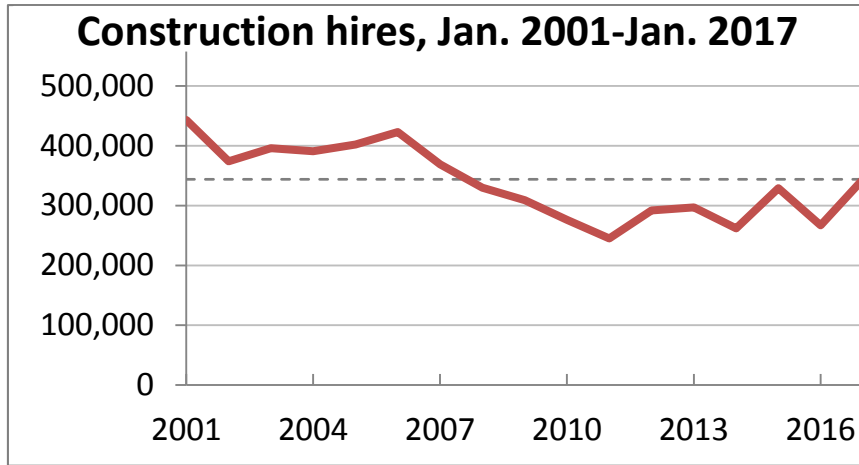
Hardest positions to fill



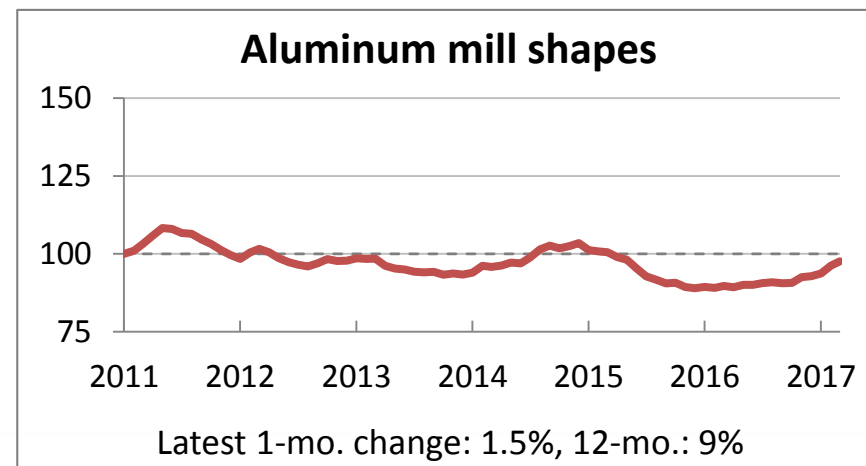
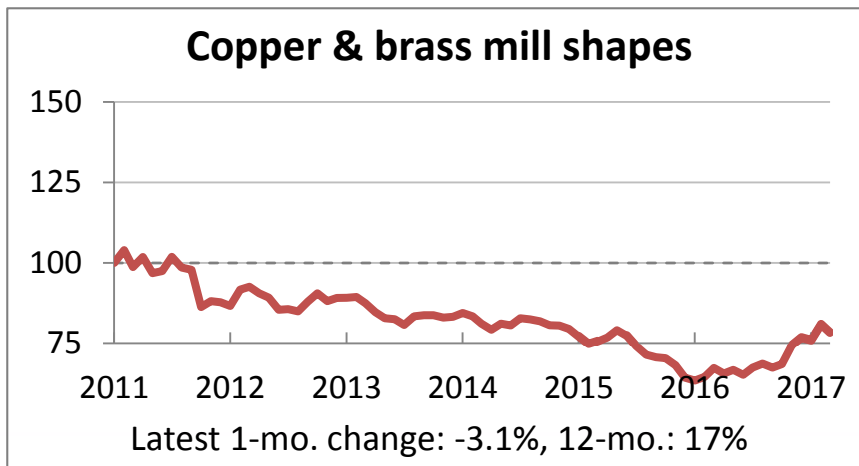
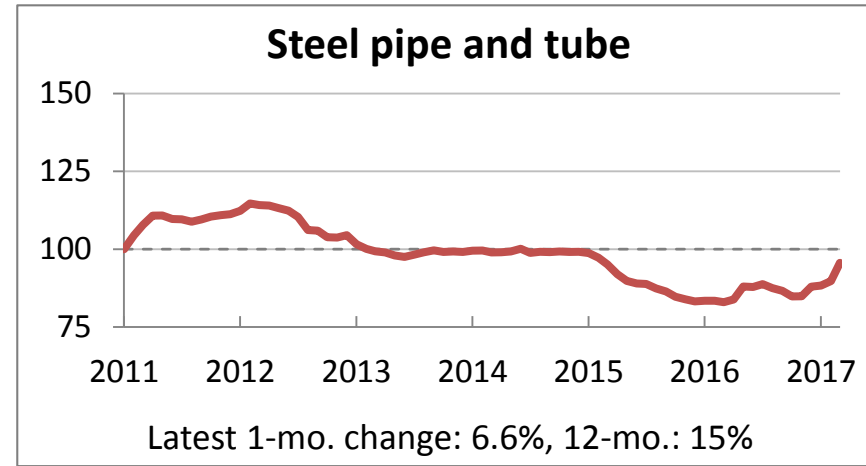
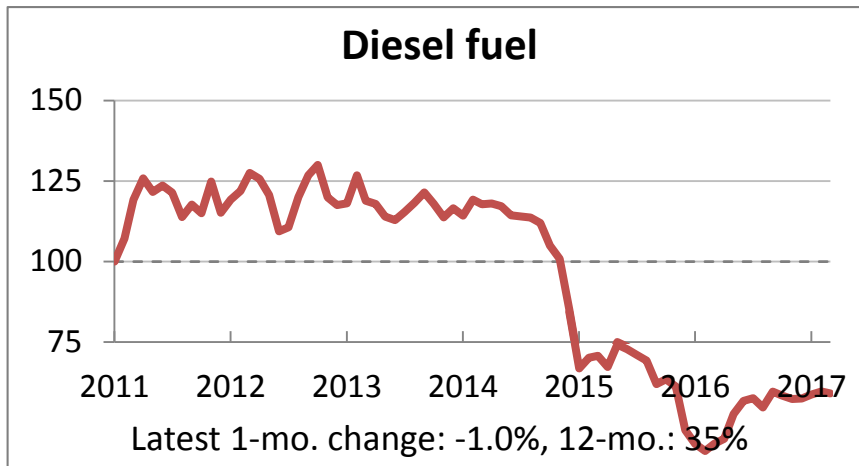
How contractors are coping with worker shortages



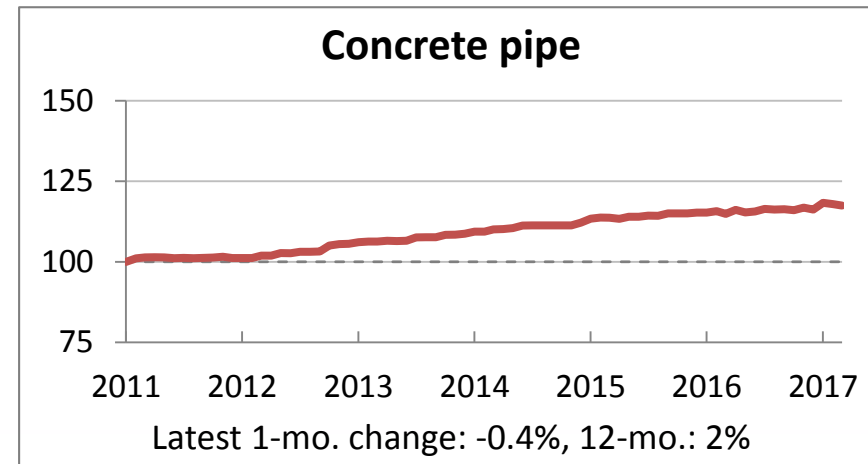
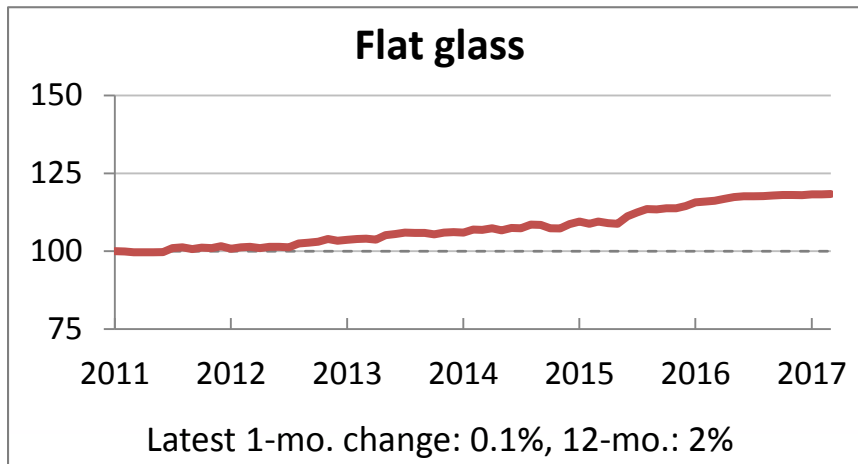
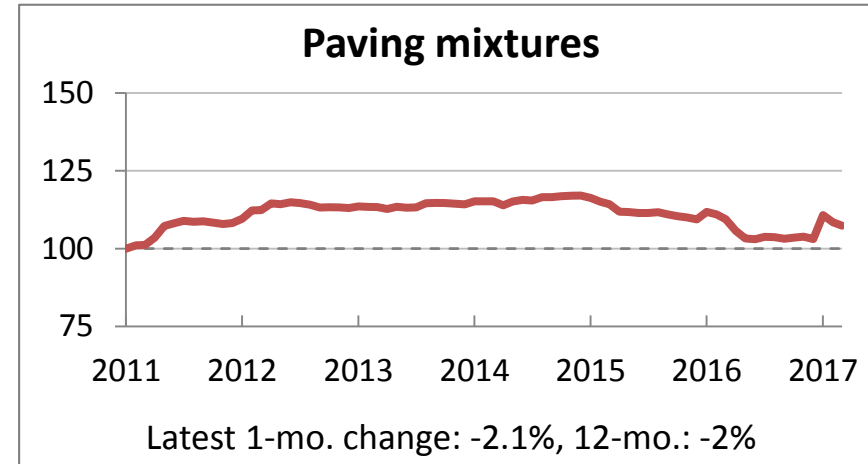
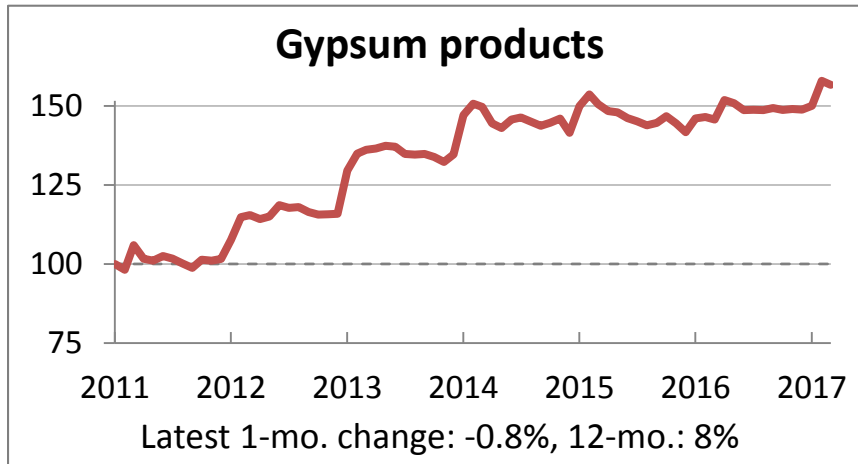
Construction workforce indicators (not seasonally adjusted)



Producer price indexes for key inputs, 1/11-3/17 (Jan. 2011=100)



Producer price indexes for key inputs, 1/11-3/17 (Jan. 2011=100)



2016 summary, 2017 forecast

	2016 actual	Jan-Mar '17 vs. '16	2017 forecast
Total spending	5%	3%	2-7%
Private – residential	6%	6%	6-10%
– nonresidential	8%	7%	2-7%
Public	-1%	-8%	0-3%
Goods & services inputs PPI	-1%	3%	2-4%
Employment cost index	1.9%	2.4%	3-4%

Source: actuals: Census, BLS; forecasts: Author's estimates

AGC economic resources

(email simonsonk@agc.org)

- *The Data DIGest*: weekly 1-page email (subscribe at <http://store.agc.org>)
- monthly press releases: spending; PPI; national, state, metro employment
- yearly employment & outlook surveys, state and metro data, fact sheets:
www.agc.org/learn/construction-data



Sept. 24-Oct. 2, 2009
Vol. 9, No. 33

Construction job losses remain heavy, widespread; homebuilding rises, nonres sinks

[Download the one-page Data DIGest](#)

City-by-City Construction Employment, August 2009 and 2008

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll job losses in September totaled 263,000, barely half the average of the last 12 months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported on Friday. (Seasonal adjustment takes into account normal monthly variations in weather and numbers of work days.) *But construction, particularly nonresidential, continued to hemorrhage jobs. Construction lost 15% of its September 2008 jobs in the last 12 months, compared to 4% for the entire nonfarm economy. September losses totaled 51,000 in nonresidential building, specialty trade, and heavy and civil engineering construction combined, nearly the monthly average loss of 54,000 over the past 12 months. Residential building and specialty trade contractors shed a combined 13,000 jobs in September, barely a third as many as the monthly average over the 12-month span. One faintly positive sign was that architectural and engineering services employment, a harbinger of future demand for construction, rose for the first time in 15 months, albeit by only 500 jobs (0.04%). Average hourly earnings in construction tumbled 16 cents to \$22.45 in September, bringing the 12-month change to 36 cents or 1.6%, compared to 2.5% for all private-sector production or nonsupervisory employees. The overall unemployment rate climbed to 9.5% in September, not seasonally adjusted (9.8%, seasonally adjusted) from 6.0% a year earlier. The unemployment rate in construction, 17.1%, not seasonally adjusted, again topped every other industry and was up from 9.9% a year earlier.*

For the eighth month in a row, all 372 metro areas had higher unemployment rates in August than a year earlier, BLS reported on Wednesday. (Seasonally adjusted industry and metro unemployment rates are not available.) Of the 369 areas reporting nonfarm payroll employment, 356 had year-to-year losses, 11 had gains and two were unchanged. The largest percentage gains were in Sandusky, Ohio, 2.7%; Hot Springs, Arkansas, 2.6%; Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, Washington, 2.5%; Jonesboro, Ark., 1.9%; and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas, 1.5%. *If sustained, these gains can lead to more demand for construction. AGC compiled a list of 337 areas, including divisions and subdivisions of the 34 largest metros, for which BLS provided construction employment figures (combined with mining and logging in metros where employment in these industries is small). Construction employment fell over the past 12 months in 324 of these locations, rose in eight and was unchanged in five. The largest 12-month percentage construction employment gains were in Columbus, Indiana, 14% (combined data); Anderson, Ind., 6% (combined); Tulsa (construction only); Longview, Wash. (combined) and Baton Rouge (construction only), 3% each. The worst construction job losses were in Reno-Sparks, Nevada, -35% (construction only); Duluth, Minnesota-Wisconsin, -33% (combined); Tucson, -31% (construction only); Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, Wash., -30% (combined); and Redding, California, -28% (combined).*

Construction in Chicago will not get a boost from the Olympics. The International Olympic Committee today awarded the 2016 Games to Rio.

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