

January 2023

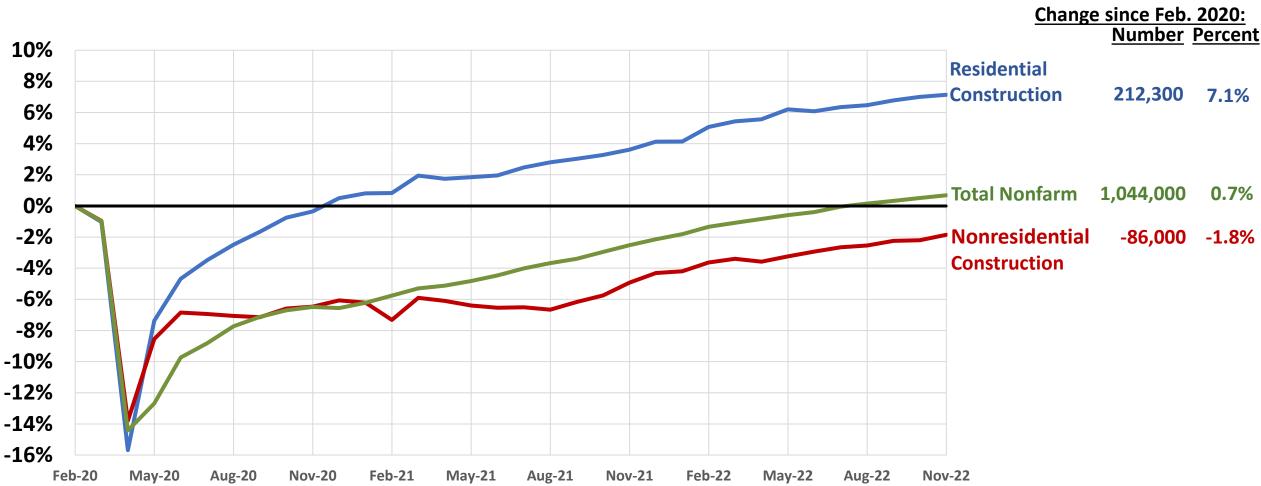
US & TX Construction Outlook: Rotation or Retreat?

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Total nonfarm & construction employment, Feb. 2020-Nov. 2022

cumulative change (seasonally adjusted)

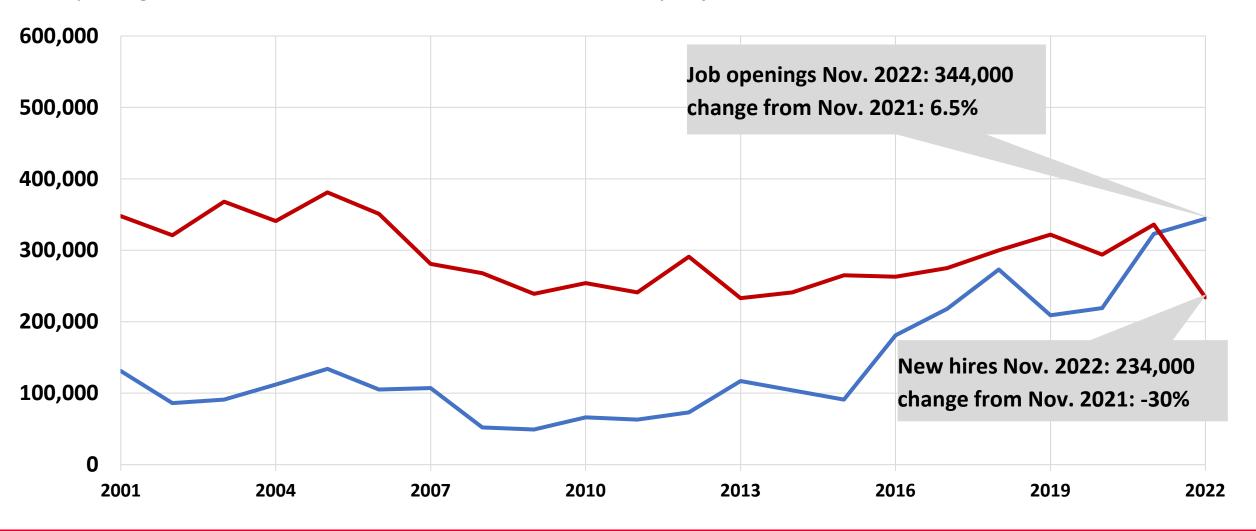




Construction job openings & new hires



Job openings and hires, Nov. 2001-Nov. 2022, not seasonally adjusted

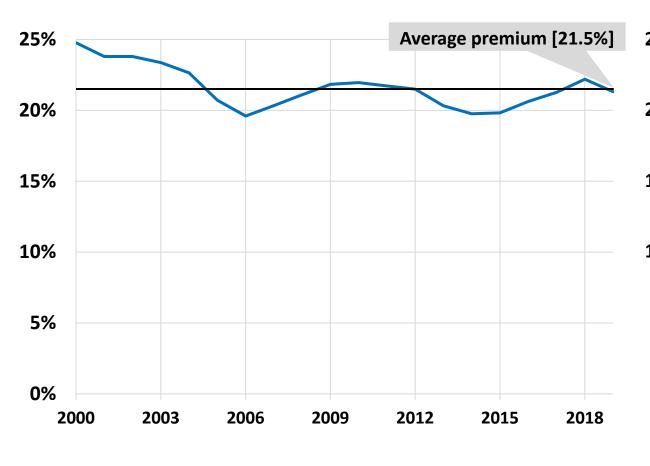


Construction wage "premium" vs. total private sector

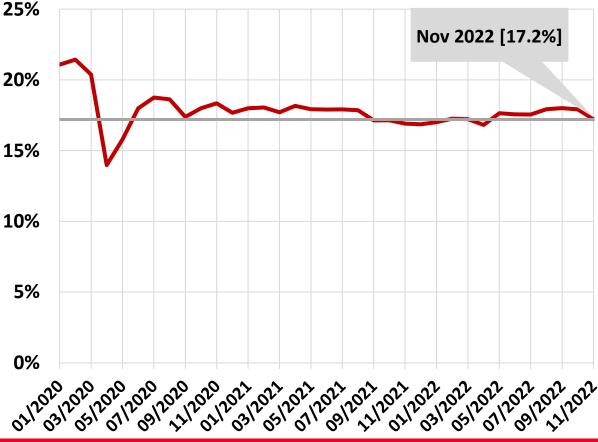
Excess of average hourly earnings for production/ nonsupervisory employees in construction vs. private sector



Annual premium, 2000-2019



Monthly premium, Jan 2020-Nov 2022 (seasonally adjusted)



Construction employment change by state, November 2021-November 2022

42 states up, 8 states + DC down, 0 unchanged (U.S.: 3.3%)

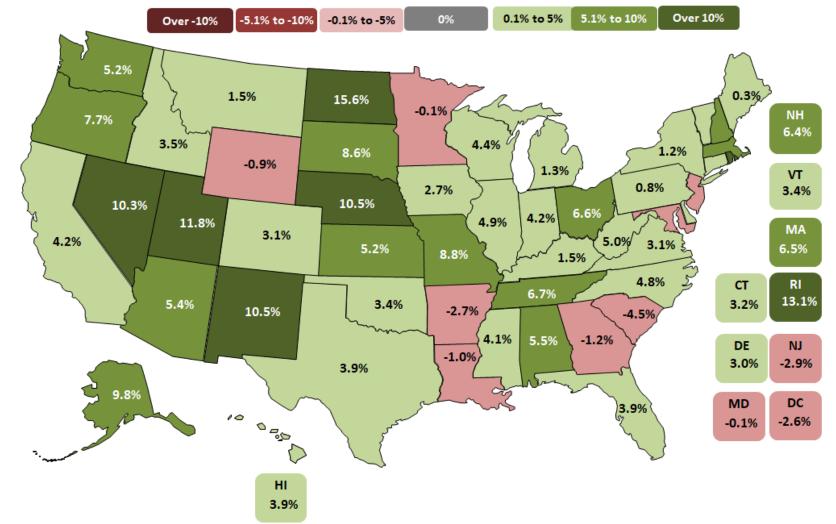


	<u></u>
ND	15.6%
RI	13.1%
UT	11.8%
NE	10.5%
NM	10.5%

Top 5

SC	-4.5%
NJ	-2.9%
AR	-2.7%
GA	-1.2%
LA	-1.0%

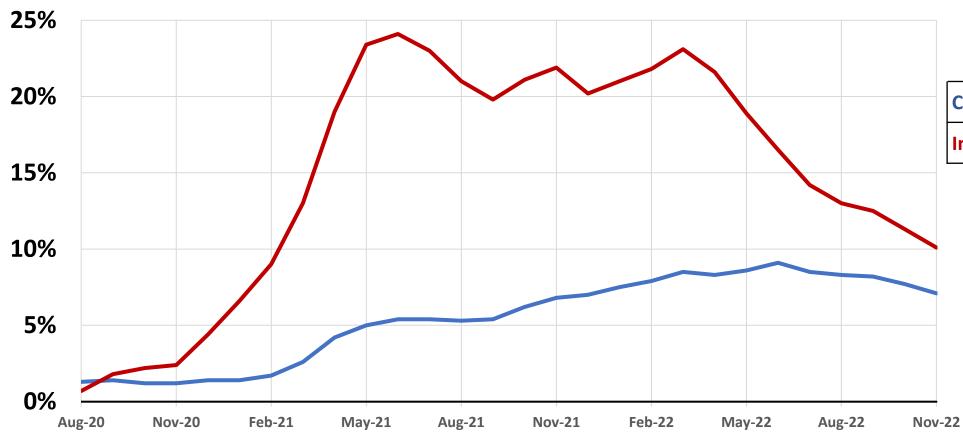
Bottom 5



Costs for new nonresidential construction vs. consumer prices

Year-over-year change in PPI for construction inputs and CPI August 2020 - November 2022, not seasonally adjusted





	12 months to:		
	Aug-20	Nov-22	
СРІ	1.3%	7.1%	
Inputs PPI	0.7%	10.1%	

Wide variation in construction input cost trends



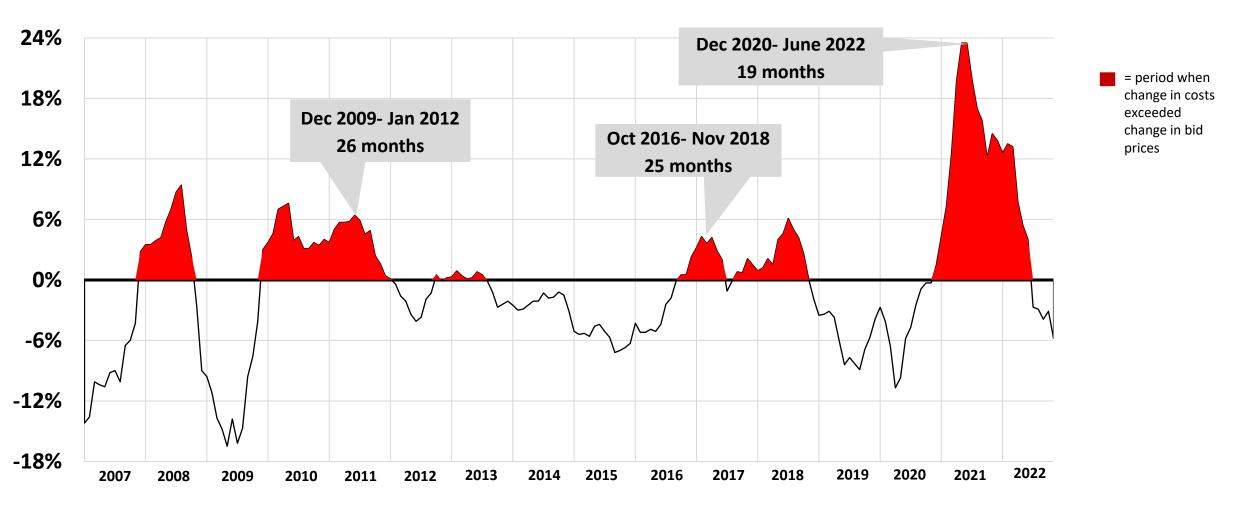
change in producer price indexes (not seasonally adjusted)

	Nov 2022 c	Nov 2022 change from:	
	Oct	Nov	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	
#2 diesel fuel	-3.4%	59.6%	
Architectural coatings (paint, etc.)	0%	26.3%	
Asphalt paving mixtures and blocks	-0.9%	19.8%	
Concrete products	0.8%	14.3%	
Subcontractor price indexes, nonresidential building work			
Roofing contractors	0%	20.8%	
Electrical contractors	0.1%	13.8%	
Plumbing contractors	0.3%	15.0%	
Concrete contractors	0.3%	10.9%	

Cost squeeze on contractors can last two years or more

Difference between year-over-year change in materials costs vs. bid prices, Jan 2007-Nov 2022





Change in construction spending: November 2022 vs. November 2021



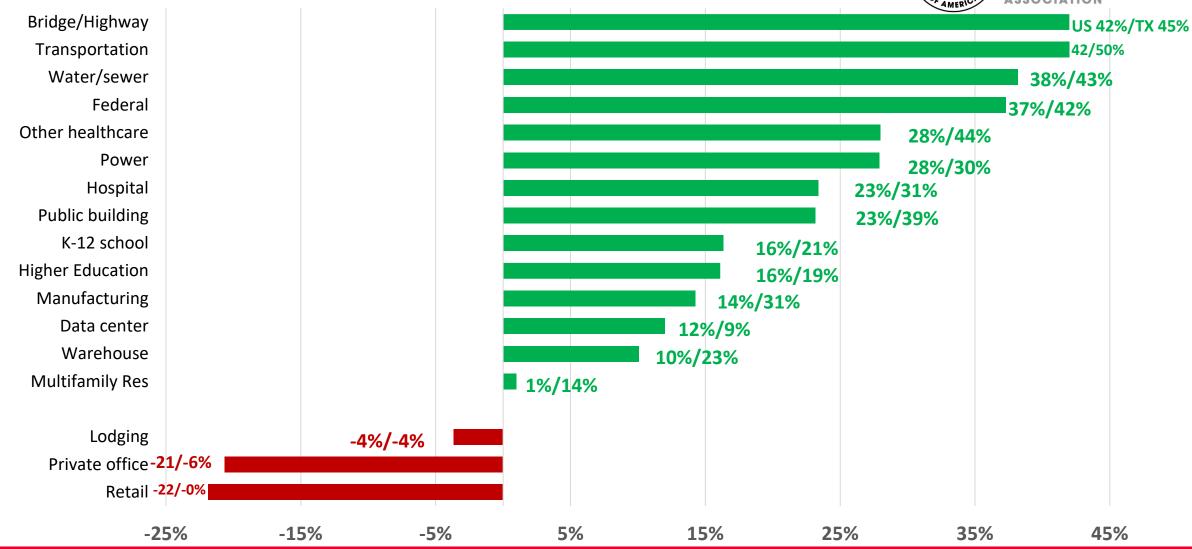
- current (not inflation-adjusted) dollars, seasonally adjusted
- Total 9%: private res 5% (single-family -10%; multi 11%; improvements 28%); private nonres 13%; public 10% Largest segments (in descending order of November 2022 spending)
- Mfg. 43% (computer/electronic 203%; chemical -27%; food/beverage/tobacco 28%; transp. equip. 26%)
- Commercial 20% (warehouse 18%; retail 25%; farm 19%)
- Highway and street 15%
- Power -8% (electric -8%; oil/gas fields & pipelines -10%)
- Education 3% (primary/secondary 3%; higher ed 5%)
- Office 3%
- Transportation 7% (air 6%; freight rail/trucking 15%; mass transit 6%)
- Health care 7% (hospital 4%; medical building 11%; special care 7%)
- Sewage and waste disposal 20%
- Water supply 31%

AGC Outlook Survey: Net* % who expect 2023 value of projects to be higher or lower than 2022 (US%/TX%)

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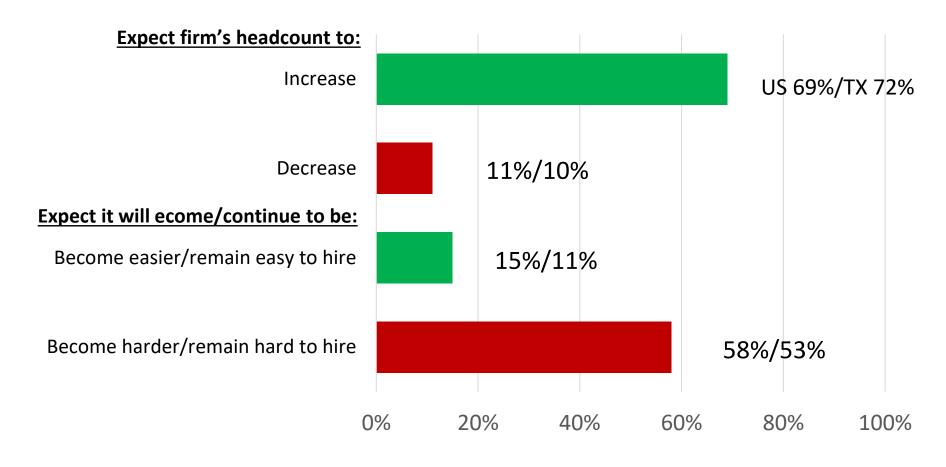
* Net = % expecting higher value - % expecting lower value than in 2022



AGC Outlook Survey: Firms' expectations regarding their headcount and hiring over next 12 months



% of US/TX respondents who:



Medium-term outlook for construction



- Economic recovery should continue but likelihood of recession remains high
- Homebuilding is likely to fall for several months until prices, interest rates flatten
- Multifamily, warehouse, retail, office, lodging are at risk from slowdown, rising rates
- 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(n), labor, environmental strings may tie up project starts for years
- Materials cost and lead time trends are mixed, no longer all upward
- Labor availability has resumed being the #1 challenge for many contractors

Long-run construction outlook (post-pandemic)

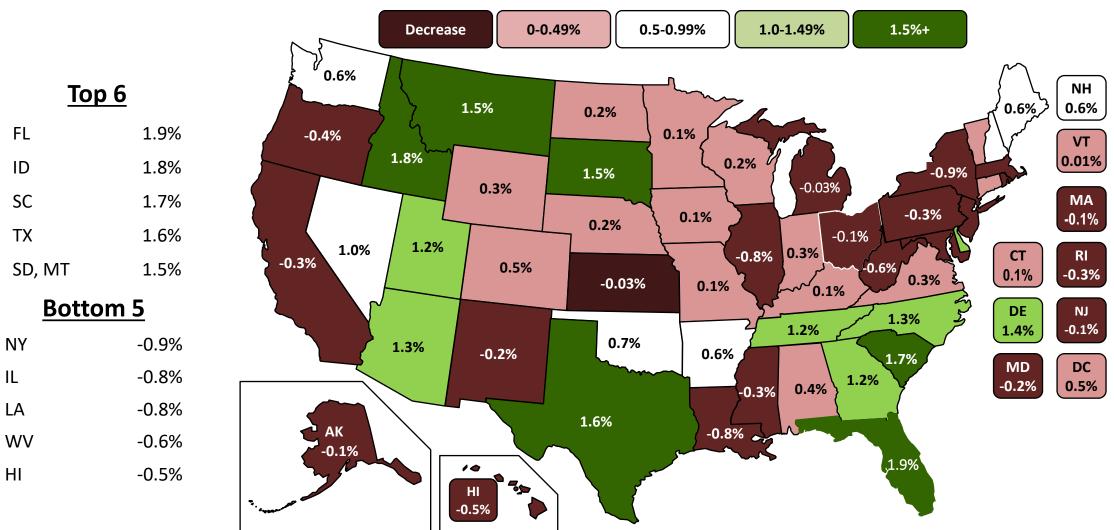


- Finding workers will be a challenge for much longer than materials costs or supply
- Slower population growth means slower demand growth for most construction
- Slowing demand for K-12, decline for higher ed construction
- Permanent shift from retail to e-commerce/distribution structures
- More specialized 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

Population change by state, July 2021–July 2022

(U.S.: 0.38%)





AGC economic resources

(email ken.simonson@agc.org)

THE CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

- The Data DIGest: weekly 1-page email (subscribe at http://store.agc.org)
- Construction Inflation <u>Alert</u>:

https://www.agc.org/learn/construction-data/agc-construction-inflation-alert

- ConsensusDocs Price Escalation Resource <u>Center</u>: <u>https://www.consensusdocs.org/price-escalation-clause/</u>
- Surveys, state and metro data, fact sheets: www.agc.org/learn/construction-data
- Monthly press releases: construction spending; producer price indexes; national, state, metro employment with rankings: https://www.agc.org/newsroom

