

**June 2022** 

# U.S. & N.C. Construction Outlook: Workforce Worries, Cost Challenges, Project Prospects

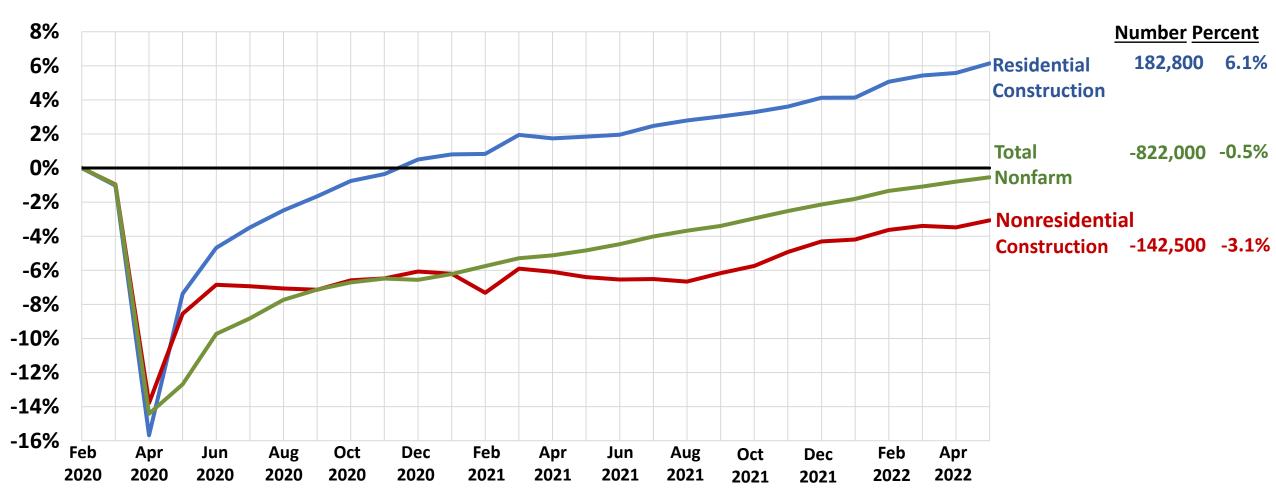
Ken Simonson
Chief Economist, AGC of America
ken.simonson@agc.org

#### Total Nonfarm & Construction Employment, Feb. 2020-May 2022

cumulative change (seasonally adjusted)



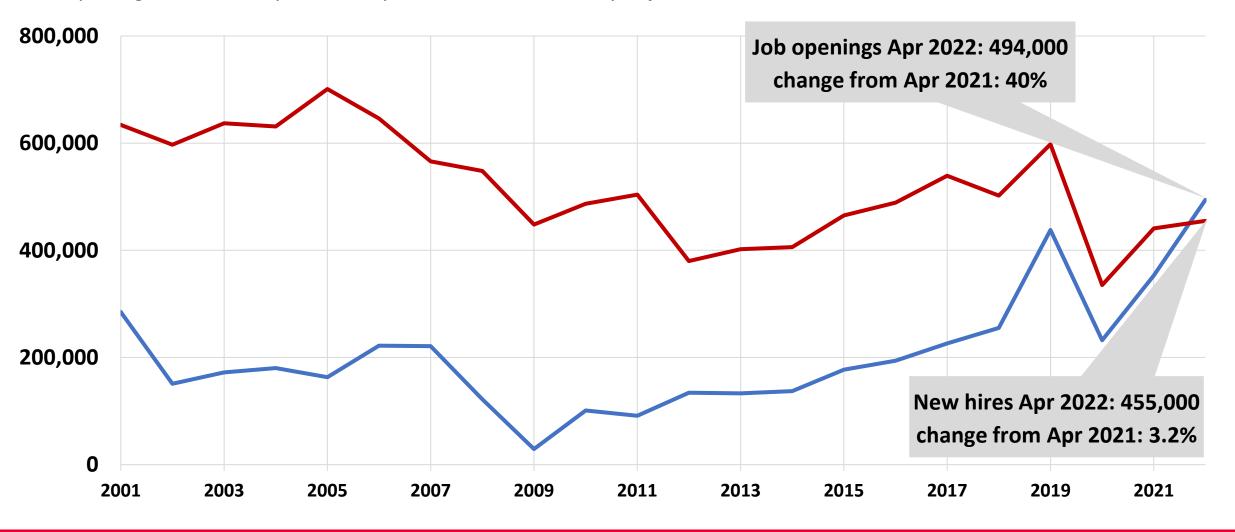
#### **Change since Feb. 2020:**



## Construction job openings exceed hires, set record high for Apr.



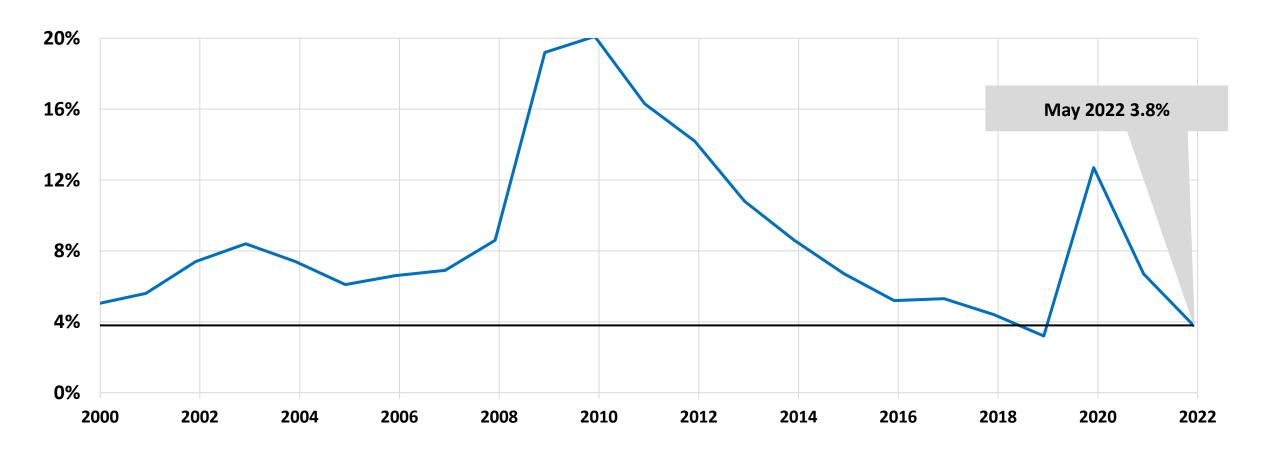
Job openings and hires, April 2001-April 2022, not seasonally adjusted



# Rate of construction unemployment

May 2000-May 2022, not seasonally adjusted





#### State construction employment change, Feb. 2020-May 2022

31 states up, 2 flat, 17 states and DC down (U.S.: 0.5%)

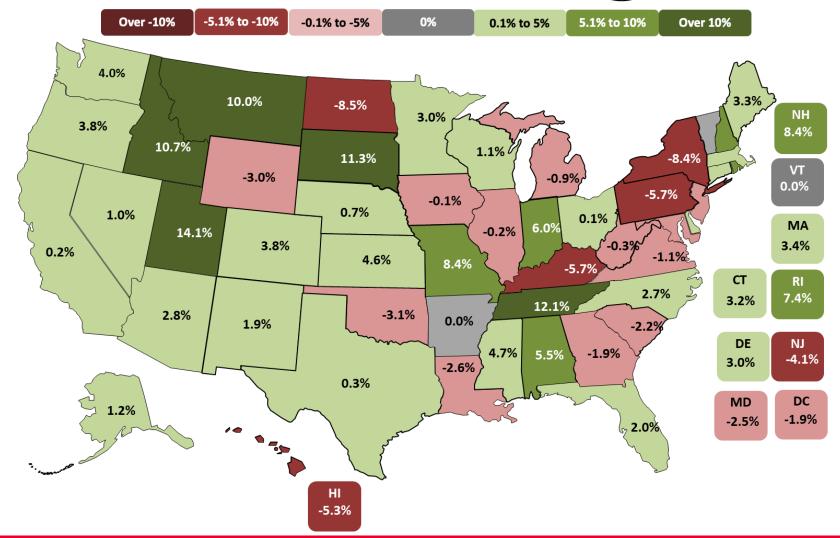


Top	5
-----	---

Utah	14.1%
Tennessee	12.1%
South Dakota	11.3%
Idaho	10.7%
Montana	10.0%

#### Bottom 5

North Dakota	-8.5%
New York	-8.4%
Pennsylvania	-5.7%
Kentucky	-5.7%
Hawaii	-5.3%

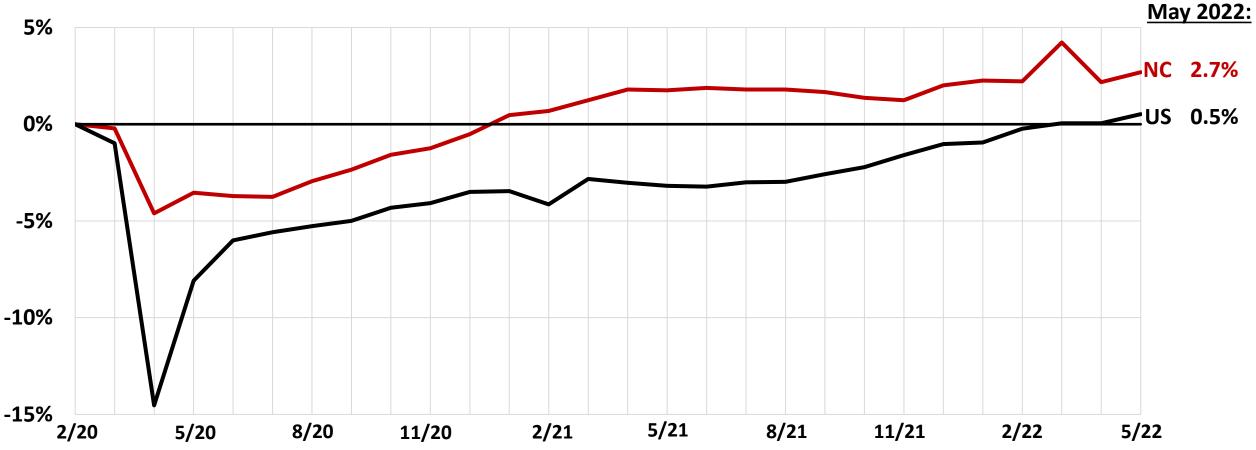


# **US & NC Construction Employment**

Cumulative change, Feb 2020-May 2022, seasonally adjusted



% change Feb 2020-



#### North Carolina Metro Construction Employment

May 2022 vs. 2019-2021 (not seasonally adjusted)



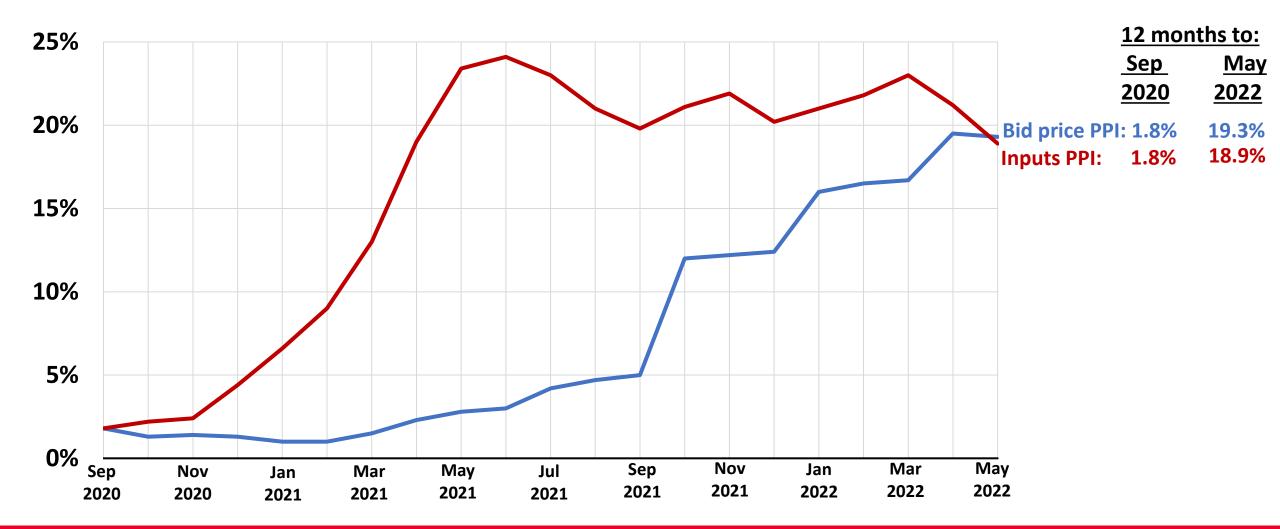
#### **Change from:**

	<u>May.</u> 2022	May <u>2021</u>	May <u>2020</u>	May <u>2019</u>
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC*	72,600	2%	7%	8%
Raleigh, NC*	46,200	5%	12%	14%
Greensboro-High Point, NC*	16,900	-1%	8%	7%
Winston-Salem, NC*	12,300	2%	5%	8%
Asheville, NC*	10,500	7%	14%	3%
Wilmington, NC*	9,800	0%	4%	7%
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC*	9,500	1%	6%	7%
Fayetteville, NC*	5,500	6%	10%	-10%
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC*	5,200	4%	13%	16%

#### Costs vs. bid prices for new nonresidential construction

Year-over-year change in PPIs, Sep 2020-May 2022, not seasonally adjusted



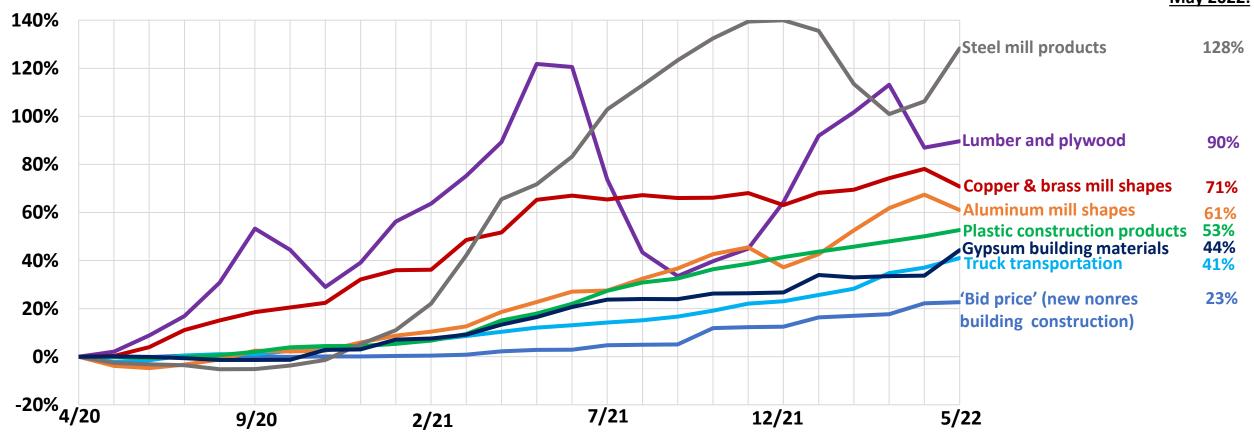


## PPIs for construction bid prices and selected inputs

cumulative change in PPIs, April 2020-May 2022 (not seasonally adjusted)



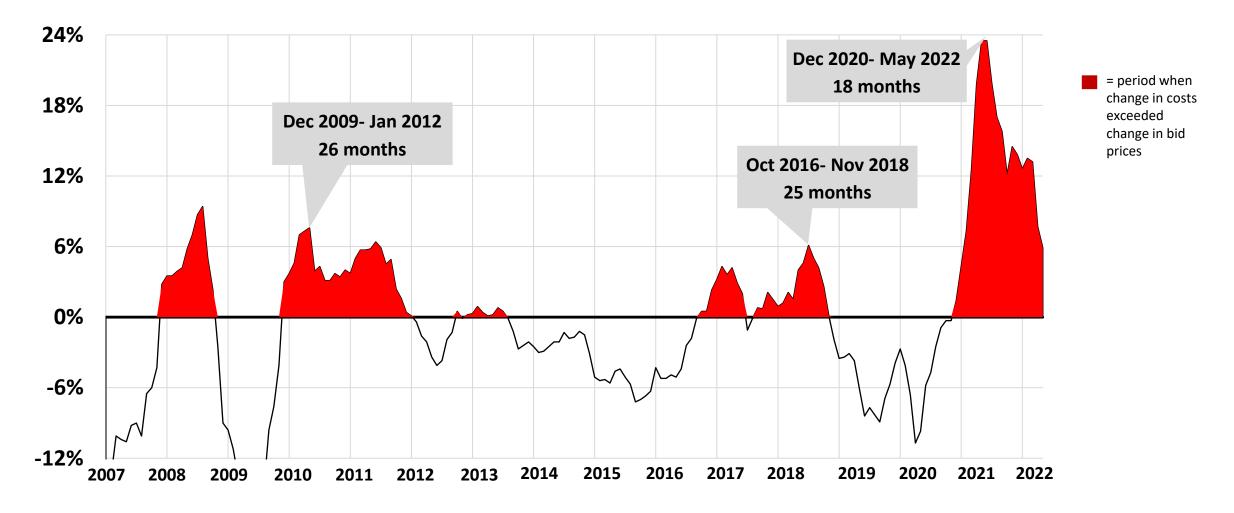
% change **April 2020-**May 2022:



#### Cost squeeze on contractors can last two years or more

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





## Change in construction spending: Jan-April 2022 vs. 2021

current (not inflation-adjusted) dollars, not seasonally adjusted



- Total 12%; private residential 19% (single-family 20%; multi 5%); private nonres 9%; public 0.8% Largest segments (in descending order of 2021 spending)
- Power 1% (electric 0.4%; oil/gas fields & pipelines 4%)
- Commercial 20% (warehouse 22%; retail 21%; farm 2%)
- Education -3% (primary/secondary -7%; higher ed 2%)
- Mfg. 34% (chemical -3%; computer/electronic 244%; food/beverage/tobacco 22%; transp. equip. -9%)
- Office 5%
- Highway and street 7%
- Transportation -0.7% (air -7%; freight rail/trucking 6%; mass transit -1%)
- Health care 6% (hospital 3%; medical building 19%; special care -13%)
- Lodging -26%

# Forward-looking indicators



Indicator	Latest date	Current value	Year-ago value
Architecture Billings Index (ABI)	May	53.5	58.6
Dodge Momentum Index (DMI)	May	170	150
Multifamily permits not yet started	May	127,000	98,000

# Medium-term impacts as recovery begins



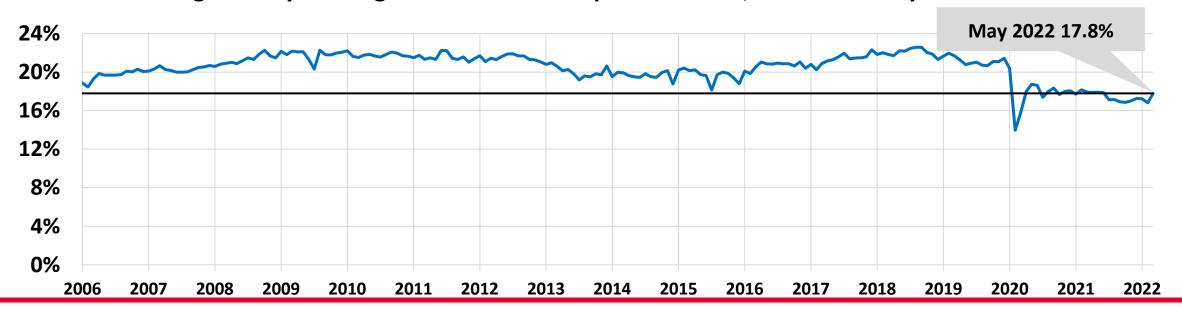
- Economic recovery should continue but invasion of Ukraine and Western sanctions add to cost and supply-chain pressures
- Slower rebound than for other sectors as owners, investors/lenders, institutions, and public agencies face uncertainty about future demand, costs, and completion times
- Continuing cost and supply challenges may lead to more project deferrals
- Infrastructure funds will take time to distribute and award to individual projects, muting the medium-term impact on labor and materials "shortages"
- Best current prospects: manufacturing, data centers, renewable energy
- At risk of slowdown: warehouse, multifamily

# Wage premium for construction has shrunk



- "Premium" for construction wages relative to total private sector has shrunk from 20-23% pre-pandemic to 18% for production & nonsupervisory employees as other sectors boost pay, benefits and offer flexible hours and locations
- Implications: Contractors will have raise pay still more, pay more overtime, invest more in labor-saving software and equipment

#### Average hourly earnings in excess of total private sector, Mar 2006-May 2022



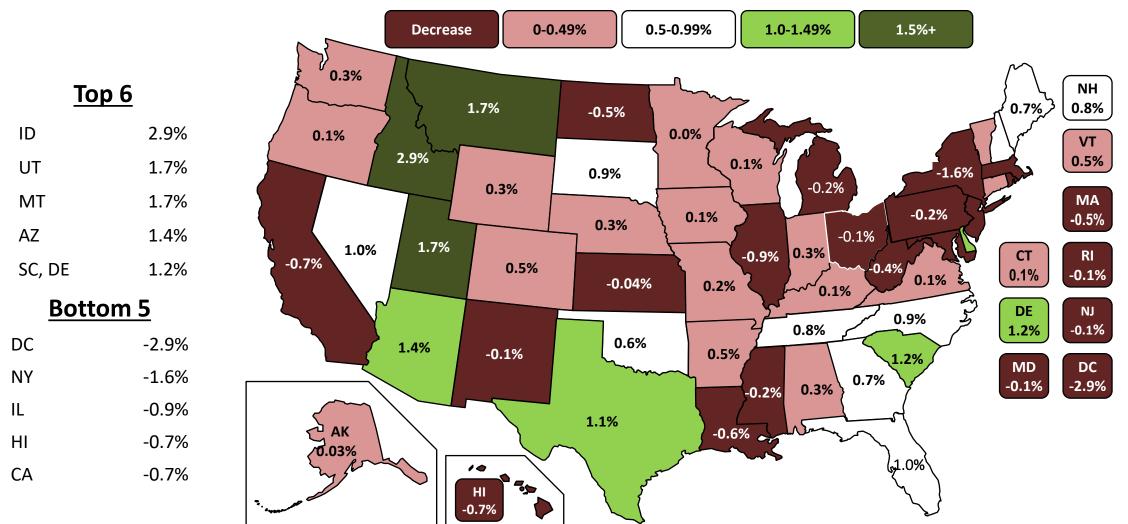
# Long-run construction outlook (post-pandemic)



- 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 2020–July 2021 (U.S.: 0.12%)





#### **AGC** economic resources

(email <u>ken.simonson@agc.org</u>)

THE CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

- The Data DIGest: weekly 1-page email (subscribe at <a href="http://store.agc.org">http://store.agc.org</a>)
- 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: <a href="www.agc.org/learn/construction-data">www.agc.org/learn/construction-data</a>
- Monthly press releases: construction spending; producer price indexes; national, state, metro employment with rankings: <a href="https://www.agc.org/newsroom">https://www.agc.org/newsroom</a>

