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# Will U.S. Construction Thrive or Dive in the Rest of '25?

Ken Simonson

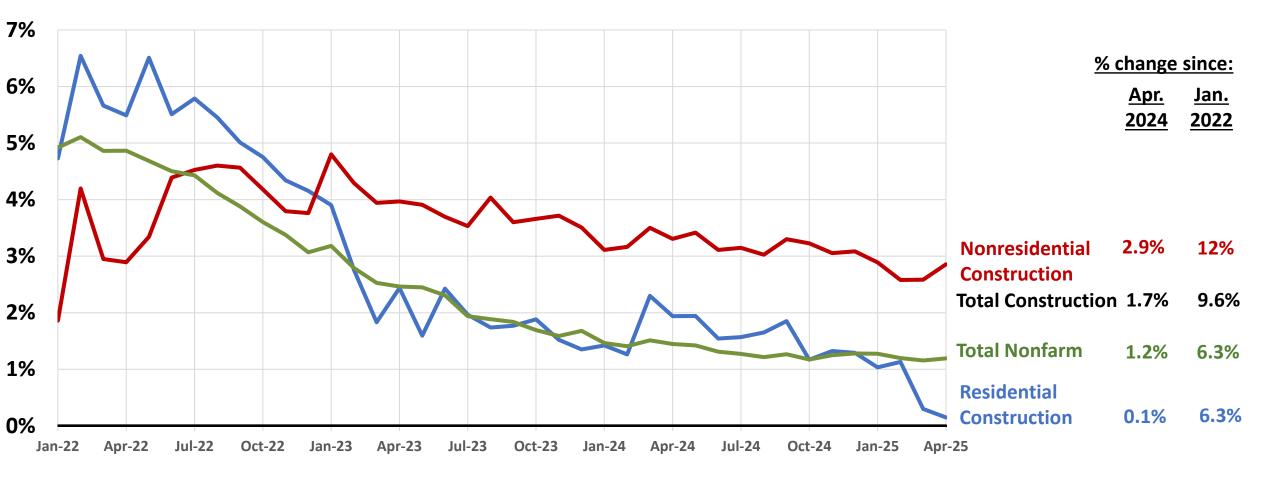
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#### Construction job gains have slowed but still outpace other sectors

Year-over-year change, Jan. 2022-Apr. 2025, seasonally adjusted





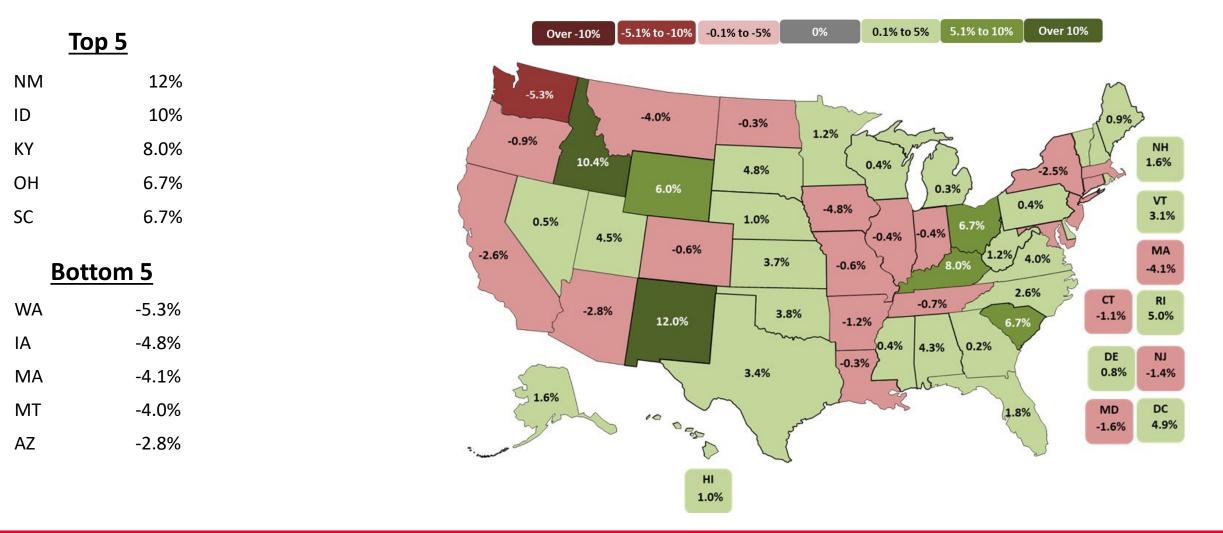
2 | Source: BLS current employment statistics, https://www.bls.gov/ces/

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#### **Construction employment is increasing in most states**

31 states & DC up & 19 states down Mar. 2024-Mar. 2025 (U.S.: 1.8%)

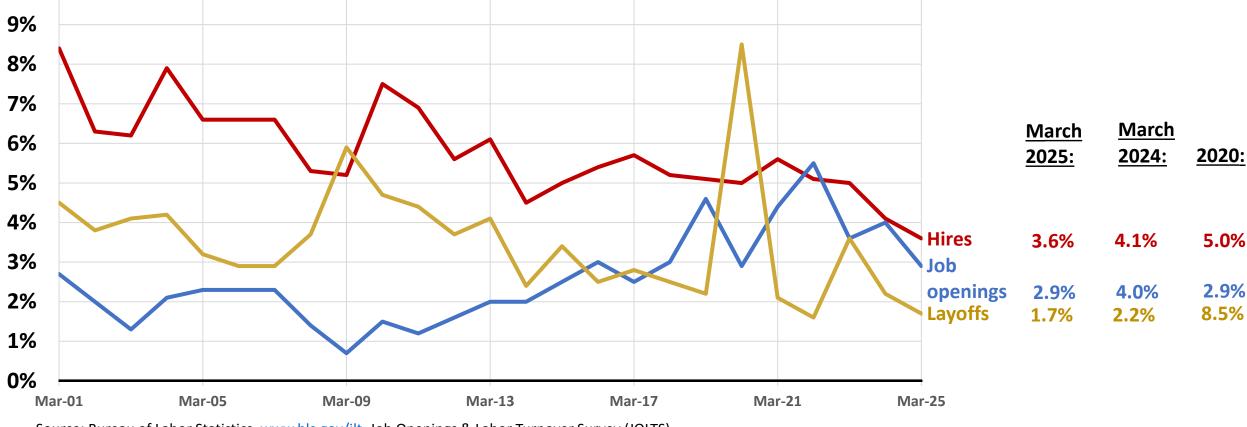




<sup>3</sup> | Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, state and area employment, www.bls.gov/sae

### Contractors have pulled back on hires & openings but also layoffs

Job openings, hires, and layoff rates, March 2001-March 2025, seasonally adjusted



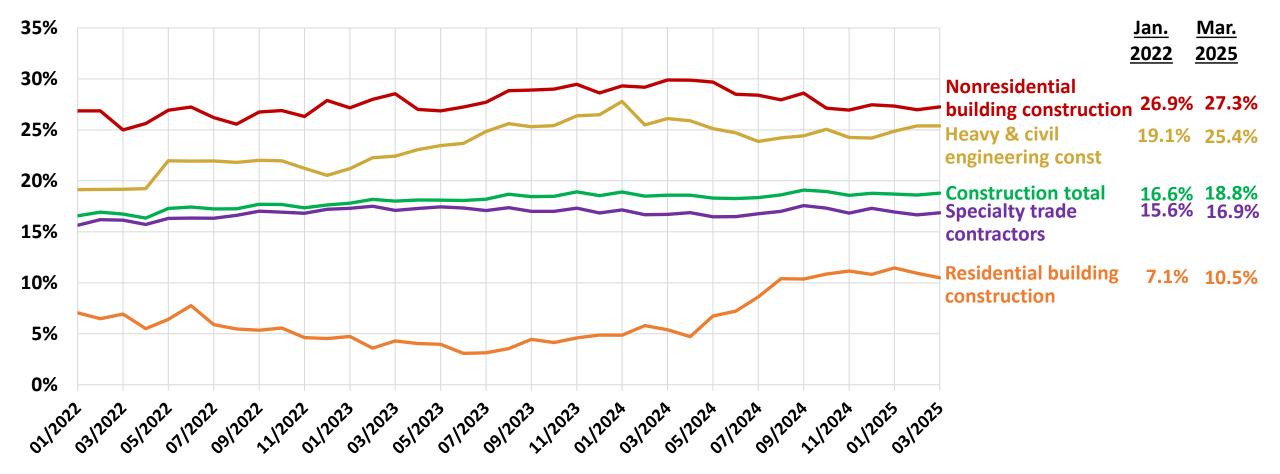
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, <u>www.bls.gov/jlt</u>, Job Openings & Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS)



10%

#### The wage 'premium' contractors pay to attract craft workers is rising

Wage 'premium'=average hourly earnings for production & nonsupervisory employees in nonresidential building construction & heavy and civil construction compared to private sector, Jan. 2022-Mar. 2025, seasonally adjusted

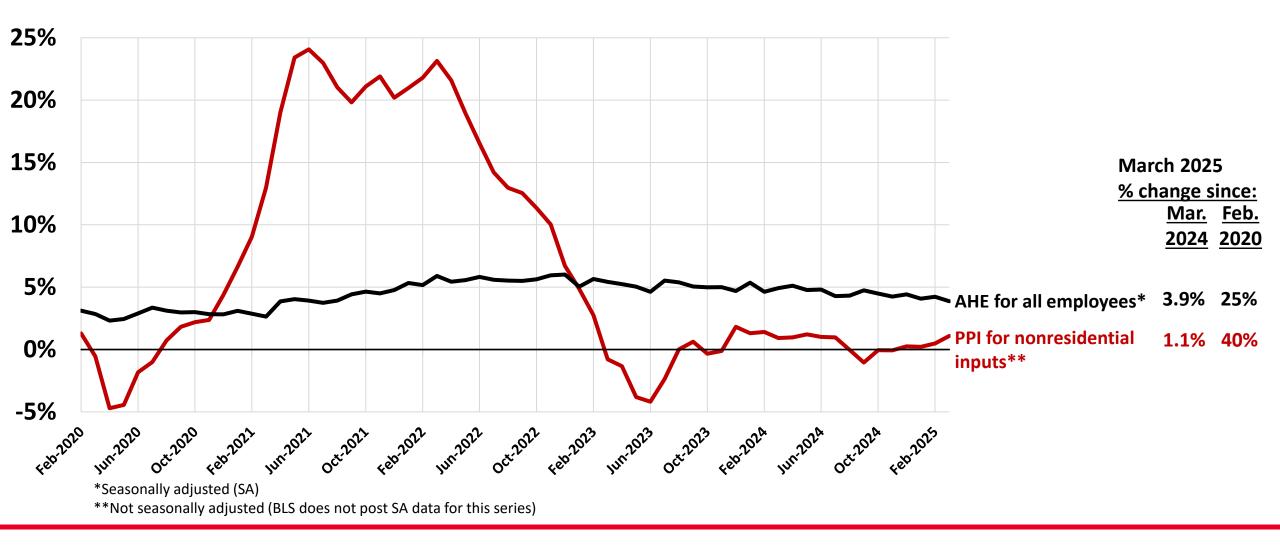




#### Wages have risen 4-6% since 2021; materials costs have been volatile

Year-over-year change in producer price index (PPI) for nonresidential inputs and average hourly earnings (AHE) for construction, Mar. 2020 – Mar. 2025





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

#### **Price changes for construction inputs as of March 2025**

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



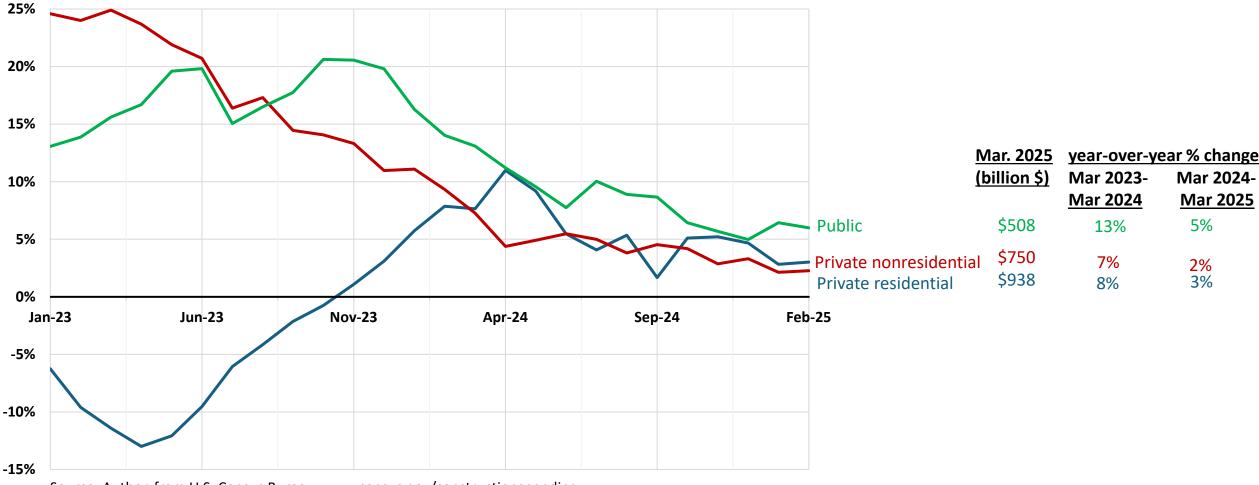
	March 2025 change from:		
	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2024	Feb. 2020
	<u>(1 month)</u>	<u>(12 months)</u>	<u>(61 months)</u>
Overall input costs were flat in 2024 but have outpaced the CPI since 2020			
PPI for inputs to new nonresidential construction	0.4%	6 1.1%	40%
Consumer price index (CPI)	0.2%	6 2.4%	24%
and some input prices remain volatile			
Copper and brass mill shapes	-2.69	% 10%	69%

Copper and brass mill shapes	-2.6%	10%	69%
Steel mill products	7.1%	-5.6%	54%
Gypsum building materials	0.0%	1.0%	52%

#### Change in construction spending, January 2023-March 2025

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





Source: Author, from U.S. Census Bureau, www.census.gov/constructionspending

#### **Spending trends: mix of increases and decreases**

current dollars, seasonally adjusted, March 2024-March 2025



**Total** 3%: <u>Private residential</u> 3% (single-family -0.8%; multi -12%; improvements 13%); <u>public residential</u> -2% <u>Nonresidential</u> 3% (private 2%, public 5%)

Nonresidential segments (in descending order of March 2025 spending; combined new & renovation spending)

- Mfg. 4% (computer/electronic -4.0%; chemical 16%; transportation equipment 11%; food/beverage/tobacco 14 %)
- Power 4% (electric 5%; oil/gas fields & pipelines -4%)
- Highway and street -2%
- Education 5% (primary/secondary 4%; higher ed 9%)
- Commercial -4% (warehouse -8%; retail -5%; farm 4%)
- Office including data centers 3% (data centers 33%; other private office -11%; public office 6%)
- Transportation 8% (air 17%; private rail/truck 5%; transit -10%)
- Health care -2% (hospital 3%; medical building -15%; special care 33%)
- Sewage/waste 9%; Amuse/recreation 13%; Water supply 12%; Communication 2%; Lodging 0.2%; Public safety 4%; Conser/development 4%

#### Tariff announcements & dates affecting construction (as of May 2)

(more at AGC <u>Tariff Resource Center</u>: <u>www.agc.org/tariff-resources-contractors</u>)

• 10% "baseline" tariff on nearly all imports



- Additional country-specific "reciprocal" tariffs announced, then suspended for 90 days on April 9
- China 145%: 10% tariff Feb. 4; changed to 20% March 4; 54% April 5, 145% April 9
- **Canada, Mexico** 25% if not covered by USMCA; 10% on energy, "critical minerals"
- Steel & aluminum 25%
- **Copper** pending investigation by Department of Commerce
- Lumber possible 25%; possible higher tariffs on Canadian lumber
- **Cars & trucks** 25%; partial credit for parts
- Fee on Chinese ships calling on U.S. ports varies by type of ship; begins in Oct., rises until 2028

#### Medium-term outlook: modestly positive but growing risk of decline



- Economic growth will continue but risks of inflation and recession are increasing
  - higher tariffs will raise costs, invite retaliation, may disrupt supply chains
  - harsh immigration/deportation actions will worsen construction labor shortages
  - expectation of larger deficits may push interest rates higher
  - less support for renewables may slow solar and EV related projects
  - however, lessened federal regulatory hurdles may help projects start sooner
- Single-family: gradual pickup if mortgage rates don't spike
- Multifamily, warehouse, office: declines likely through 2025 given high costs, weak demand
- Data center, power, infrastructure: best bets for growth
- Mfg. construction: canceled & deferred projects likely to outweigh new starts
- Materials costs: up 1-3%, much more if tariffs last; lead times: few problems except electrical gear
- Labor costs: up 4-5%; availability remains a challenge unless layoffs become widespread

#### Share of construction trade workers that are foreign born by trade, 2023



#### **Occupation**

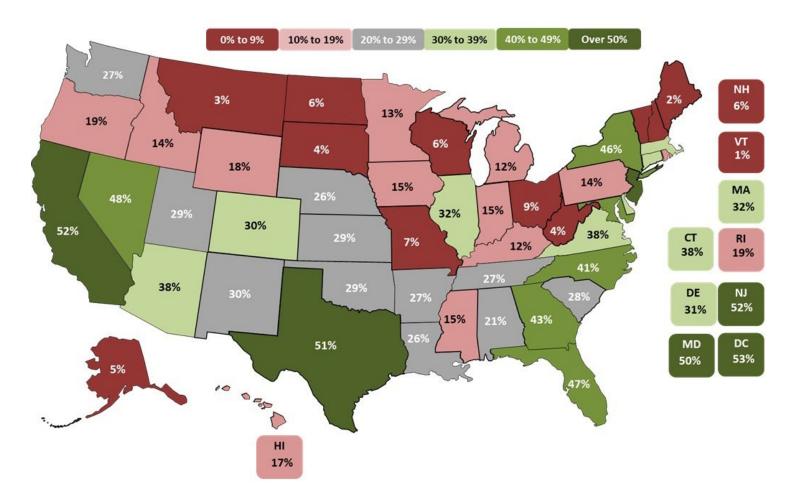
- Plasterers & Stucco Masons
- Drywall Installers, Ceiling Tile Installers, & Tapers Roofers
- Painters & Paperhangers
- Carpet, Floor, & Tile Installers and Finishers
- **Construction Laborers**
- **Insulation Workers**
- Carpenters
- Cement Masons, Concrete Finishers, Terrazzo Workers

Foreign		Foreign
<u>born</u>	<b>Occupation</b>	<u>born</u>
61%	Pipelayers	26%
61%	Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	18%
52%	Glaziers	18%
51%	Solar Photovoltaic Installers	17%
45%	Sheet Metal Workers	17%
43%	Boilermakers	16%
34%	Electricians	16%
32%	Structural Iron & Steel Workers	15%
31%	<b>Construction Equipment Operators</b>	15%

## Construction trades rely heavily on immigrants (34% vs. 18% for all workers); impact varies greatly by state (1-53%)

Share of construction trade workers that are foreign born by state, 2023

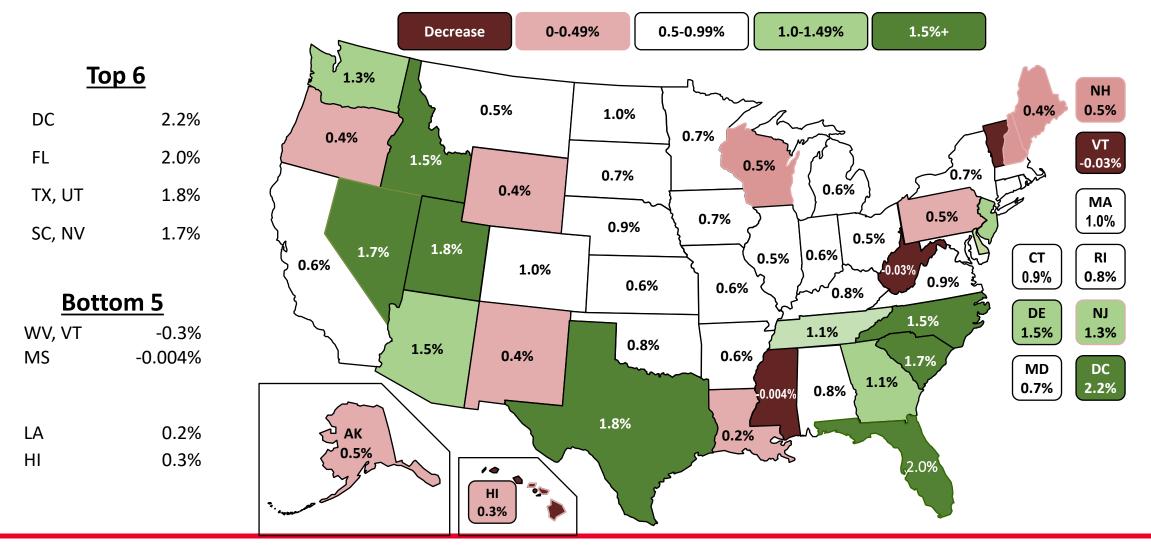




### Population change by state, July 2023–July 2024

U.S.: 0.98%; 84% was from net immigration, 16% from natural increase (births-deaths)





Note: Shading is based on unrounded %s.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Dec. 2024 population estimates, <u>www.census.gov/popest</u>

#### **AGC economic resources**

(email ken.simonson@agc.org)

- Data DIGest: weekly email summary of construction economic news (<u>subscribe</u>: <u>https://marketplace.agc.org/Store/ItemDetail?iProductCode=4401&OrderLineId=901</u> 649fd-c733-4103-93e0-a251778cd084)
- AGC <u>Tariff Resource Center</u>: <u>www.agc.org/tariff-resources-contractors</u>
- 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: <u>www.agc.org/newsroom</u>
- Construction impact model: <u>www.agc.org/agc-construction-impact-model</u>
- ConsensusDocs <u>Price Escalation Resource Center</u>: <u>www.consensusdocs.org/price-escalation-clause/</u>



