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U.S. & N.C. Construction Outlook: Workforce Worries, Project Prospects, Supply Snags

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Total Nonfarm & Construction Employment, Feb. 2020-Jan. 2022

cumulative change (seasonally adjusted)



Change to 1/22 from:



Construction job openings and hires



Dec 2001-Dec 2021, not seasonally adjusted



State construction employment change, Feb. 2020-December 2021

23 states and DC up, 1 state flat, 26 states down (U.S.: -1.3%)



Тор 5			
South Dakota	10.5%		
Utah	8.8%		
Idaho	8.2%		
Delaware	6.4%		
District of Columbia	4.5%		
Bottom 5			
Louisiana	-12.6%		
Wyoming	-10.9%		
New York	-10.3%		
Nevada	-8.1%		
Pennsylvania			



US & NC Construction Employment

Cumulative change, Feb 2020-Dec 2021, seasonally adjusted



% change



North Carolina Metro Construction Employment

Dec. 2021 vs. 2020 & 2019 (not seasonally adjusted)



Change from:

		Change	Change Ironn.	
	<u>Dec.</u>	Dec.	Dec.	
	<u>2021</u>	2020	<u>2019</u>	
Asheville*	10,100	6.3%	3.1%	
<u>Burlington*</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>3.1%</u>	<u>0%</u>	
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC*	69,100	0.6%	-1.1%	
Durham-Chapel Hill*	<u>9,800</u>	<u>3.2%</u>	<u>6.5%</u>	
Fayetteville*	5,200	8.3%	-8.8%	
<u>Greensboro-High Point*</u>	<u>16,700</u>	<u>6.4%</u>	<u>6.4%</u>	
Greenville*	3,200	3.2%	-8.6%	
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton*	<u>5,200</u>	<u>8.3%</u>	<u>10.6%</u>	
Raleigh*	44,500	5.2%	6.7%	
Rocky Mount*	<u>2,600</u>	<u>4.0%</u>	<u>-3.7%</u>	
Wilmington*	9,800	6.5%	5.4%	
Winston-Salem*	11,900	0%	2.6%	

Source: BLS *The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports employment for construction, mining and logging combined for metro areas in which 61

mining and logging have few employers. Construction-only employment change is shown for a metro if BLS posts that data.

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2022 AGC Hiring & Outlook Survey: Firms' expectations regarding headcount and hiring over next 12 months





7 J Source: AGC 2022 Outlook Survey; 1,019 total respondents

Construction spending: 2021 totals vs. 2020



- Total 8%; private residential 23% (single-family 33%; multi 16%); private nonres -2%; public -4% Largest segments (in descending order of 2021 spending)
- Power -0.1% (electric 1%; oil/gas fields & pipelines -5%)
- Highway and street 0.3%
- Education -9% (primary/secondary -7%; higher ed -14%)
- Commercial 4% (warehouse 16%; retail -8%)
- Office -6%
- Mfg. 9% (chemical 7%; computer/electronic 27%; transp. equip. -0.5%; food/beverage/tobacco 31%)
- Transportation -6% (air -10%; freight rail/trucking -6%; mass transit -0.7%)
- Health care 2% (hospital 5%; medical building 0.8%; special care -6%)
- Lodging -32%



AGC Outlook Survey: Net* % who expect 2022 value of projects to be higher/lower than 2021



Change in prices for inputs to new nonresidential construction

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





10 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, producer price indexes, <u>www.bls.gov/ppi</u>

PPIs for construction bid prices and selected inputs

cumulative change in PPIs, April 2020 – January 2022 (not seasonally adjusted)





AGC 2022 Outlook Survey: Firms cite pandemic impact as cause for higher cost and delays



(Total Responses: US 1,019; NC 28)

Costs have been higher than we anticipated

Projects have taken longer than we anticipated

We have put higher prices into our bids or contracts

We have put longer completion times into our bids or contracts

We have won new projects or add-ons to existing projects



Cost squeeze on contractors can last two years or more

Difference between year-over-year change in materials costs vs. bid prices, Jan 2006-Jan 2022



Source: Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, <u>www.bls.gov/ppi</u>, producer price indexes for goods inputs to nonresidential construction

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Medium-term impacts as recovery begins



- Economic recovery looks more certain but virus risks remain, especially for construction: low worker vaccination rate; possible pullback by owners on project starts
- Slower rebound than for other sectors as owners, investors/lenders, institutions, and public agencies face uncertainty about future demand, project 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 supply
- Best prospects: manufacturing, distribution, data centers, renewable energy

2 concerns about construction worker supply

- Low vaccination rate: 56% for construction workers, 83% for other occupations
- "Premium" for construction wages relative to total private sector has shrunk from 20-23% pre-pandemic to 17% for production & nonsupervisory employees



Average hourly earnings in excess of total private sector, March 2006-January 2022



Long-run construction outlook (post-pandemic)



- Slower population growth means slower demand growth for most 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
- Less oil drilling and pipeline construction
- Continuing demand for K-12 but much less for higher ed construction
- Not clear if offices will decentralize or remain in less demand
- Not clear yet if urban/rural or state-to-state trends will change

Population change by state, July 2020–July 2021 **(U.S.: 0.12%)**







AGC economic resources

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

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



