The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Alabama

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Alabama.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending in the U.S. in 2009 totaled \$654 billion (\$346 billion private, \$307 billion public).
- Private nonresidential spending in Alabama totaled \$7.6 billion in 2009. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Alabama totaled \$1.9 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Alabama in June totaled 87,300, a decrease of 5.0% from June 2009 and a decrease of 23% from the state's peak in March 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Alabama averaged \$41,797, 9% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 773,600 construction firms in 2008, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Alabama had 9,900 construction firms in 2008, of which 88% were small businesses (<20 employees).



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Metro area or division	12-mo. empl. change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-5%	-
Anniston-Oxford*	-13%	286
Auburn-Opelika*	-12%	277
Birmingham-Hoover	-9%	214
Decatur*	3%	18
Dothan*	-3%	83
Florence-Muscle Shoals*	0%	26
Gadsden*	-6%	153
Huntsville*	-3%	83
Mobile*	-3%	83
Montgomery*	-7%	174
Tuscaloosa*	-5%	133

*Mining and logging included with construction

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Alaska

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Alaska.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Alaska totaled \$432 million in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Alaska totaled \$537 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Alaska in May totaled 16,700, an increase of 2.5% from May 2009 and a decrease of 12% from the state's peak in April 2005.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Alaska averaged \$68,963, 49% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Alaska had 2,700 construction firms in 2007, of which 94% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	2%	-
Anchorage, AK	-3%	61
Fairbanks, AK	-4%	81

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Arizona

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Arizona.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Arizona totaled \$9.6 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Arizona totaled \$2.7 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Arizona in May totaled 116,200, a decrease of 11.2% from May 2009 and a decrease of 52% from the state's peak in June 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Arizona averaged \$44,110, 5% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Arizona had 16,800 construction firms in 2007, of which 85% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-13%	-
Flagstaff, AZ	-32%	336
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	-13%	286
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	-11%	254
Prescott, AZ	-9%	214
Tucson, AZ	-16%	316
Yuma, AZ	-10%	232

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Arkansas

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Arkansas.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Arkansas totaled \$2.6 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Arkansas totaled \$1.3 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Arkansas in May totaled 51,800, an increase of 3.0% from May 2009 and a decrease of 10% from the state's peak in June 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Arkansas averaged \$39,643, 13% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Arkansas had 6,400 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	3%	-
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR- MO	-10%	215
Fort Smith, AR-OK	-5%	106
Little Rock-North Little Rock- Conway, AR	-5%	106

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The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and California

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in California.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in California totaled \$21.8 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in California totaled \$21.9 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in California in June totaled 543,300, a decrease of 12.0% from June 2009 and a decrease of 43% from the state's peak in February 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in California averaged \$55,061, 9% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- California had 80,200 construction firms in 2007, of which 88% were small businesses.







	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-12%	-
Bakersfield-Delano	-15%	310
Fresno	-11%	254
LA-Long Beach-Glendale, Div.	-13%	286
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, Div.	-11%	254
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura	-12%	277
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	-16%	316
SacramentoArden-Arcade—		
Roseville	-18%	323
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos	-5%	133
SF-San Mateo-Redwood City, Div.	-10%	232
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara	-11%	254
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, Div.	-13%	286
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	-13%	286

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Colorado

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Colorado.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending in the U.S. in 2009 totaled \$654 billion (\$346 billion private, \$307 billion public).
- Private nonresidential spending in Colorado totaled \$4.7 billion in 2009. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Colorado totaled \$2.6 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Colorado in June totaled 111,300, a decrease of 13.7% from June 2009 and a decrease of 34% from the state's peak in March 2001.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Colorado averaged \$47,815, 2% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 773,600 construction firms in 2008, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Colorado had 19,500 construction firms in 2008, of which 92% were small businesses (<20 employees).



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-14%	-
Boulder	-8%	194
Colorado Springs	-12%	277
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield	-8%	194
Fort Collins-Loveland	-9%	214
Grand Junction	-13%	286
Greeley	-2%	65
Pueblo	-14%	302

Source: Ken Simonson, Chief Economist, AGC of America, simonsonk@agc.org, from Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/sae)















			12-month	12-month	
Area	June 09	June 10	% change	gain/loss	Rank
Statewide	135,300	116,200	-14%	-19,100	-
Statewide*	158,800	138,800	-13%	-20,000	-
Boulder*	5,000	4,600	-8%	-400	194
Colorado Springs*	14,300	12,600	-12%	-1,700	277
Denver-Aurora-	78 300	71 700	-8%	-6 600	19/
Broomfield*	70,500	/1,/00	070	0,000	134
Fort Collins-Loveland*	8,600	7,800	-9%	-800	214
Grand Junction*	7,800	6,800	-13%	-1,000	286
Greeley*	9,300	9,100	-2%	-200	65
Pueblo*	3,600	3,100	-14%	-500	302
*Industry const, mining, logging					

Source: Ken Simonson, Chief Economist, AGC of America, simonsonk@agc.org, from Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/sae)

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Connecticut

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Connecticut.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Connecticut totaled \$4.2 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Connecticut totaled \$2.0 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Connecticut in May totaled 50,900, a decrease of 6.9% from May 2009 and a decrease of 26% from the state's peak in June 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Connecticut averaged \$57,770, 1% less than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Connecticut had 9,700 construction firms in 2007, of which 93% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-8%	-
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT NECTA	-10%	215
Hartford-West Hartford- East Hartford, CT NECTA	-9%	198
New Haven, CT NECTA	-5%	106
Norwich-New London, CT-RI NECTA	-6%	129
Waterbury, CT NECTA	0%	17

NECTA= New England City and Town Area

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Delaware

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Delaware.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Delaware totaled \$378 million in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Delaware totaled \$586 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction* employment in Delaware in May totaled 18,300, a decrease of 9.4% from May 2009 and a decrease of 39% from the state's peak in November 2005.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Delaware averaged \$48,649, 3% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Delaware had 2,700 construction firms in 2007, of which 90% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-10%	-
Dover, DE	-21%	324
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Div.	-12%	257

*State total includes logging & mining

July 13, 2010

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The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and District of Columbia

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in D.C.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in D.C. totaled \$1.9 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in D.C. totaled \$1.2 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction* employment in D.C. in May totaled 11,100, a decrease of 8.3% from May 2009 and a decrease of 27% from the peak in March 1990.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in D.C. averaged \$56,375, 21% less than all private sector employees in the District.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- D.C. had 400 construction firms in 2007, of which 83% were small businesses.







Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Washington, DC	-8%	180

*State total includes logging & mining

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The Economic Impact of Construction in the U.S., Florida, and Greater Pensacola

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Florida.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending in the U.S. in 2009 totaled \$654 billion (\$346 billion private, \$307 billion public).
- Private nonresidential spending in Florida totaled \$12.9 billion in 2009. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Florida totaled \$8.0 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Florida in June totaled 363,100, a decrease of 7.2% from June 2009 and a decrease of 47% from the state's peak in June 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Florida averaged \$41,495, 4% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 773,600 construction firms in 2008, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Florida had 53,200 construction firms in 2008, of which 92% were small businesses (<20 employees).







	12-mo. empl.	Rank
Metro area or division	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-8%	-
Cape Coral-Fort Myers*	-13%	286
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach- Deerfield Beach, Div.	-14%	302
Jacksonville	-10%	232
Lakeland-Winter Haven*	-7%	174
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, Div.	-8%	194
Naples-Marco Island*	-10%	232
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota*	-10%	232
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford	-8%	194
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent*	-6%	153
Tallahassee*	-8%	194
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	-10%	232
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton- Boynton Beach, Div.	-19%	325

*Mining and logging included with construction

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Georgia

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Georgia.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Georgia totaled \$10.3 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Georgia totaled \$4.6 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Georgia in May totaled 148,700, a decrease of 12.2% from May 2009 and a decrease of 34% from the state's peak in March 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Georgia averaged \$45,032, 4% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Georgia had 23,300 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-12%	-
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	-12%	257
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	-6%	129
Savannah, GA	-5%	106

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Hawaii

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Hawaii.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Hawaii totaled \$1.3 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Hawaii totaled \$705 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction* employment in Hawaii in May totaled 30,700, a decrease of 4.1% from May 2009 and a decrease of 23% from the state's peak in November 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Hawaii averaged \$62,773, 62% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Hawaii had 3,000 construction firms in 2007, of which 87% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-4%	-
Honolulu, HI	0%	17

*State total includes logging & mining

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Idaho

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Idaho.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Idaho totaled \$1.1 billion in 2009. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Idaho totaled \$1.4 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Idaho in June totaled 28,800, a decrease of 13.8% from June 2009 and a decrease of 46% from the state's peak in June 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Idaho averaged \$37,236, 11% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 773,600 construction firms in 2008, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Idaho had 8,000 construction firms in 2008, of which 95% were small (<20 employees).



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-14%	-
Boise City-Nampa, ID	-11%	254
Coeur d'Alene, ID	-14%	302
Idaho Falls, ID	-11%	254
Lewiston, ID-WA	-17%	321
Pocatello, ID	-12%	277

Source: Ken Simonson, Chief Economist, AGC of America, simonsonk@agc.org, from Prof. Stephen Fuller, George Mason University (investment); Census Bureau (spending, small business); Reed Construction Data (starts); Bureau of Labor Statistics (jobs, pay)

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Illinois

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Illinois.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Illinois totaled \$10.9 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Illinois totaled \$7.7 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Illinois in June totaled 198,500, a decrease of 8.8% from June 2009 and a decrease of 29% from the state's peak in October 2002.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Illinois averaged \$59,489, 23% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Illinois had 32,900 construction firms in 2007, of which 93% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-8%	-
Bloomington-Normal, IL	-3%	83
Champaign-Urbana, IL	-5%	133
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL Div.	-15%	310
Danville, IL	0%	26
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	-2%	65
Decatur, IL	-9%	214
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	-7%	174
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI	-20%	327
Peoria, IL	1%	21
Rockford, IL	-2%	65
Springfield, IL	-13%	286

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The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Indiana

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Indiana.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Indiana totaled \$9.7 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Indiana totaled \$3.3 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Indiana in May totaled 114,200, a decrease of 6.1% from May 2009 and a decrease of 26% from the state's peak in December 2008.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Indiana averaged \$47,058, 23% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Indiana had 16,200 construction firms in 2007, of which 92% were small businesses.







Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-6%	-
Anderson, IN	-7%	151
Bloomington, IN	-9%	198
Columbus, IN	-7%	151
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	-9%	198
Evansville, IN-KY	-10%	215
Fort Wayne, IN	-4%	81
Gary, IN Div.	-11%	239
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	-16%	305
Kokomo, IN	-10%	215
Lafayette, IN	-13%	271
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	-14%	285
Muncie, IN	-13%	271
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	-11%	239
Terre Haute, IN	-9%	198

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Iowa

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Iowa.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Iowa totaled \$5.3 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Iowa totaled \$1.5 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Iowa in May totaled 63,600, a decrease of 2.9% from May 2009 and a decrease of 17% from the state's peak in February 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Iowa averaged \$43,527, 20% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Iowa had 9,000 construction firms in 2007, of which 93% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-3%	-
Cedar Rapids, IA	-1%	44
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	-10%	215

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Kansas

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Kansas.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Kansas totaled \$2.4 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Kansas totaled \$1.4 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Kansas in May totaled 61,900, an increase of 6.2% from May 2009 and a decrease of 8% from the state's peak in January 2000.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Kansas averaged \$43,267, 12% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Kansas had 8,100 construction firms in 2007, of which 92% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	4%	-
Kansas City, KS	6%	6
Topeka, KS	4%	9
Wichita, KS	-3%	61

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Kentucky

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Kentucky.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Kentucky totaled \$2.5 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Kentucky totaled \$1.8 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Kentucky in May totaled 68,700, a decrease of 6.5% from May 2009 and a decrease of 24% from the state's peak in March 2000.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Kentucky averaged \$43,284, 15% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Kentucky had 9,200 construction firms in 2007, of which 90% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-6%	-
Bowling Green, KY	-3%	61
Elizabethtown, KY	-6%	129
Lexington-Fayette, KY	-4%	81
Louisville- Jefferson County, KY-IN	-4%	81
Owensboro, KY	-4%	81

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Louisiana

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Louisiana.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Louisiana totaled \$7.5 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Louisiana totaled \$2.4 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Louisiana in May totaled 124,100, a decrease of 5.2% from May 2009 and a decrease of 9% from the state's peak in November 2008.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Louisiana averaged \$50,998, 26% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Louisiana had 9,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 88% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-5%	-
Baton Rouge, LA	-4%	81
Houma-Bayou Cane- Thibodaux, LA	-2%	54
Lafayette, LA	1%	14
Lake Charles, LA	-15%	294
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	-5%	106
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	0%	17

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Maine

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Maine.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Maine totaled \$1.3 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Maine totaled \$466 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Maine in May totaled 22,700, a decrease of 10.3% from May 2009 and a decrease of 29% from the state's peak in April 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Maine averaged \$40,130, 12% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Maine had 5,600 construction firms in 2007, of which 96% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-10%	-
Bangor, ME NECTA	-4%	81
Lewiston-Auburn, ME NECTA	-5%	106
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford,	80/	190
ME NECTA	-8%	180

NECTA= New England City and Town Area

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Maryland

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Maryland.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Maryland totaled \$5.4 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Maryland totaled \$4.5 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction* employment in Maryland in May totaled 149,300, a decrease of 4.7% from May 2009 and a decrease of 22% from the state's peak in March 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Maryland averaged \$53,562, 11% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Maryland had 17,100 construction firms in 2007, of which 89% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-5%	-
Baltimore-Towson, MD	-13%	271
Bethesda- Rockville- Frederick, MD Div.	-1%	44
Calvert- Charles- Prince George's, MD	-1%	44
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	-8%	180

*State total includes logging & mining

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The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Massachusetts

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Massachusetts.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Massachusetts totaled \$8.3 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Massachusetts totaled \$3.6 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Massachusetts in May totaled 106,500, a decrease of 4.9% from May 2009 and a decrease of 26% from the state's peak in April 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Massachusetts averaged \$61,792, 9% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Massachusetts had 19,600 construction firms in 2007, of which 94% were small businesses.







Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-5%	-
Barnstable Town, NECTA	-10%	215
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, NECTA Div.	-9%	198
Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton NECTA Div.	-7%	151
Framingham, NECTA Div.	-6%	129
Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Div.	11%	2
Leominster-Fitchburg-Gardner, NECTA	-11%	239
Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Div.	-2%	54
New Bedford, NECTA	-8%	180
Peabody, NECTA Div.	-13%	271
Pittsfield, NECTA	-13%	271
Springfield, MA-CT NECTA	-7%	151
Worcester, MA-CT NECTA	-4%	81

NECTA= New England City and Town Area

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The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Michigan

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Michigan.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Michigan totaled \$6.4 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Michigan totaled \$2.3 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Michigan in May totaled 118,200, a decrease of 8.1% from May 2009 and a decrease of 45% from the state's peak in April 2000.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Michigan averaged \$49,757, 16% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Michigan had 23,700 construction firms in 2007, of which 94% were small businesses.







	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-8%	-
Ann Arbor	-5%	106
Battle Creek	-5%	106
Bay City	0%	17
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Div.	-12%	257
Flint	-3%	61
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	-8%	180
Holland-Grand Haven	-11%	239
Jackson	-6%	129
Kalamazoo-Portage	-14%	285
Lansing-East Lansing	-9%	198
Monroe	-29%	334
Muskegon-Norton Shores	-12%	257
Niles-Benton Harbor	-11%	239
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North	-9%	198
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Div.	-10%	215





The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Minnesota

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Minnesota.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Minnesota totaled \$3.2 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Minnesota totaled \$2.5 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Minnesota in May totaled 82,900, a decrease of 12.3% from May 2009 and a decrease of 37% from the state's peak in February 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Minnesota averaged \$52,284, 16% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Minnesota had 17,900 construction firms in 2007, of which 94% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-13%	-
Duluth, MN-WI	-6%	129
Minneapolis-St. Paul- Bloomington, MN-WI	-17%	311
Rochester, MN	-11%	239
St. Cloud, MN	-4%	81

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Mississippi

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Mississippi.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Mississippi totaled \$3.4 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Mississippi totaled \$1.5 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Mississippi in May totaled 48,600, a decrease of 6.7% from May 2009 and a decrease of 23% from the state's peak in April 2008.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Mississippi averaged \$40,599, 23% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Mississippi had 5,300 construction firms in 2007, of which 89% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-8%	-
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	-5%	106
Jackson, MS	-11%	239
Pascagoula, MS	-31%	335

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Missouri

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Missouri.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Missouri totaled \$5.6 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Missouri totaled \$3.0 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Missouri in May totaled 102,000, a decrease of 15.0% from May 2009 and a decrease of 32% from the state's peak in June 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Missouri averaged \$49,280, 23% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Missouri had 16,800 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-15%	-
Kansas City, MO	-11%	239
Springfield, MO	-1%	44
St. Louis, MO-IL	-7%	151

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Montana

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Montana.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Montana totaled \$599 million in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Montana totaled \$276 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Montana in May totaled 22,400, a decrease of 4.7% from May 2009 and a decrease of 32% from the state's peak in May 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Montana averaged \$39,918, 24% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Montana had 6,200 construction firms in 2007, of which 96% were small businesses.



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The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Nebraska

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Nebraska.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Nebraska totaled \$2.7 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Nebraska totaled \$1.1 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction* employment in Nebraska in May totaled 46,300, a decrease of 2.7% from May 2009 and a decrease of 10% from the state's peak in September 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Nebraska averaged \$40,875, 13% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Nebraska had 6,000 construction firms in 2007, of which 93% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-4%	-
Lincoln, NE	-1%	44
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	-12%	257

*State total includes logging & mining

July 13, 2010

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Nevada

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Nevada.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Nevada totaled \$12.7 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Nevada totaled \$2.2 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Nevada in May totaled 63,300, a decrease of 23.0% from May 2009 and a decrease of 57% from the state's peak in June 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Nevada averaged \$58,640, 43% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Nevada had 6,200 construction firms in 2007, of which 79% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-23%	-
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	-25%	331
Reno-Sparks, NV	-22%	326

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The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and New Hampshire

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in New Hampshire.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in New Hampshire totaled \$1.2 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in New Hampshire totaled \$685 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in New Hampshire in May totaled 22,800, an increase of 1.3% from May 2009 and a decrease of 24% from the state's peak in March 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in New Hampshire averaged \$49,045, 9% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- New Hampshire had 4,800 construction firms in 2007, of which 94% were small businesses.







Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	1%	-
Manchester, NH NECTA	-7%	151
Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Div.	-11%	239
Portsmouth, NH-ME NECTA	0%	17
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME NECTA	0%	17

NECTA=New England City and Town Area

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and New Jersey

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in New Jersey.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in New Jersey totaled \$7.1 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in New Jersey totaled \$3.1 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in New Jersey in May totaled 126,000, a decrease of 10.1% from May 2009 and a decrease of 29% from the state's peak in April 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in New Jersey averaged \$60,574, 11% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- New Jersey had 25,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 94% were small businesses.



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	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-11%	-
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	-10%	215
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic, NJ	-10%	215
Camden, NJ Div.	-9%	198
Edison-New Brunswick, NJ Div.	-17%	311
Newark-Union, NJ-PA Div.	-4%	81
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	-5%	106
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	0%	17

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and New Mexico

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in New Mexico.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in New Mexico totaled \$3.3 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in New Mexico totaled \$1.4 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in New Mexico in May totaled 42,100, a decrease of 12.5% from May 2009 and a decrease of 29% from the state's peak in June 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in New Mexico averaged \$40,906, 11% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- New Mexico had 5,900 construction firms in 2007, of which 89% were small businesses.



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	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-11%	-
Albuquerque, NM	-10%	215
Las Cruces, NM	-8%	180
Santa Fe, NM	-18%	318

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The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and New York

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in New York.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in New York totaled \$18.1 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in New York totaled \$12.3 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in New York in May totaled 306,000, a decrease of 6.3% from May 2009 and a decrease of 16% from the state's peak in February 2008.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in New York averaged \$59,610, 1% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- New York had 48,000 construction firms in 2007, of which 93% were small businesses.







	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-6%	-
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	1%	14
Binghamton, NY	-2%	54
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	0%	17
Elmira, NY	6%	6
Glens Falls, NY	-4%	81
Ithaca, NY	0%	17
Kingston, NY	0%	17
Nassau-Suffolk, NY Div.	-2%	54
New York City, NY	-7%	151
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh- Middletown, NY	-5%	106
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester, NY	-17%	311
Rochester, NY	-3%	61
Syracuse, NY	2%	13
Utica-Rome, NY	-3%	61

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and North Carolina

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in North Carolina.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in North Carolina totaled \$7.1 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in North Carolina totaled \$5.1 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in North Carolina in June totaled 171,400, a decrease of 10.6% from June 2009 and a decrease of 33% from the state's peak in June 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in North Carolina averaged \$39,432, 0% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- North Carolina had 28,700 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% were small businesses.



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	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-10%	-
Asheville, NC	-9%	214
Burlington, NC	-11%	254
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	-16%	316
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	-14%	302
Fayetteville, NC	-5%	133
Greensboro-High Point, NC	-8%	194
Greenville, NC	-6%	153
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	-7%	174
Raleigh-Cary, NC	-11%	254
Rocky Mount, NC	-11%	254
Wilmington, NC	-11%	254
Winston-Salem, NC	-9%	214

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and North Dakota

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in North Dakota.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in North Dakota totaled \$521 million in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in North Dakota totaled \$774 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in North Dakota in May totaled 21,300, an increase of 5.4% from May 2009 and a decrease of 3% from the state's peak in September 2009.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in North Dakota averaged \$45,406, 27% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- North Dakota had 2,400 construction firms in 2007, of which 93% were small businesses.



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	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	1%	-
Bismarck, ND	8%	3
Fargo, ND-MN	-7%	151
Grand Forks, ND-MN	8%	3

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Ohio

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Ohio.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Ohio totaled \$9.2 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Ohio totaled \$3.9 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Ohio in May totaled 170,900, a decrease of 5.6% from May 2009 and a decrease of 32% from the state's peak in March 2000.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Ohio averaged \$47,155, 17% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Ohio had 24,800 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% were small businesses.



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	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-6%	-
Akron, OH	-6%	129
Canton-Massillon, OH	-10%	215
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	-7%	151
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	-17%	311
Columbus, OH	5%	8
Dayton, OH	-6%	129
Lima, OH	-6%	129
Mansfield, OH	-6%	129
Sandusky, OH	-10%	215
Springfield, OH	0%	17
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	-23%	327
Toledo, OH	-3%	61
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	-1%	44

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Oklahoma

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Oklahoma.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Oklahoma totaled \$2.8 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Oklahoma totaled \$1.5 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Oklahoma in May totaled 68,600, a decrease of 1.0% from May 2009 and a decrease of 10% from the state's peak in July 2008.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Oklahoma averaged \$39,415, 7% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Oklahoma had 8,700 construction firms in 2007, of which 92% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-1%	-
Lawton, OK	0%	17
Oklahoma City, OK	4%	9
Tulsa, OK	-5%	106

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Oregon

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Oregon.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Oregon totaled \$3.2 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Oregon totaled \$1.2 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Oregon in May totaled 65,600, a decrease of 11.0% from May 2009 and a decrease of 38% from the state's peak in March 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Oregon averaged \$46,851, 17% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Oregon had 15,000 construction firms in 2007, of which 93% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-12%	-
Bend, OR	-13%	271
Corvallis, OR	0%	17
Eugene-Springfield, OR	-4%	81
Medford, OR	-15%	294
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR- WA	-11%	239
Salem, OR	-7%	151

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Pennsylvania

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Pennsylvania.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Pennsylvania totaled \$10.6 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Pennsylvania totaled \$6.9 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Pennsylvania in May totaled 218,700, a decrease of 3.0% from May 2009 and a decrease of 17% from the state's peak in January 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Pennsylvania averaged \$52,498, 18% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Pennsylvania had 29,800 construction firms in 2007, of which 92% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-4%	-
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	-5%	106
Erie, PA	-3%	61
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	-6%	129
Lancaster, PA	-5%	106
Philadelphia, PA Div.	-13%	271
Pittsburg, PA	-1%	44
Reading, PA	-4%	81
Scranton-Wilkes- Barre, PA	-3%	61
York-Hanover, PA	-3%	61

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Rhode Island

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Rhode Island.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Rhode Island totaled \$993 million in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Rhode Island totaled \$459 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Rhode Island in May totaled 16,400, a decrease of 5.7% from May 2009 and a decrease of 31% from the state's peak in January 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Rhode Island averaged \$52,238, 26% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Rhode Island had 3,600 construction firms in 2007, of which 95% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-6%	-
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI- MA NECTA	-12%	257

NECTA= New England City and Town Area

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and South Carolina

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in South Carolina.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in South Carolina totaled \$4.4 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in South Carolina totaled \$1.8 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in South Carolina in June totaled 79,200, a decrease of 9.9% from June 2009 and a decrease of 38% from the state's peak in December 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in South Carolina averaged \$40,249, 13% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- South Carolina had 13,000 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-10	-
Charleston-North Charleston- Summerville, SC	-5%	133
Columbia, SC	-5%	133
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	-6%	153

July 21, 2010

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and South Dakota

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in South Dakota.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in South Dakota totaled \$1.3 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in South Dakota totaled \$438 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction* employment in South Dakota in May totaled 20,100, a decrease of 7.8% from May 2009 and a decrease of 15% from the state's peak in January 2008.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in South Dakota averaged \$38,090, 16% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- South Dakota had 3,400 construction firms in 2007, of which 94% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-6%	-
Rapid City, SD	-4%	81
Sioux Falls, SD	-7%	151

*State total includes logging & mining

Source: Ken Simonson, Chief Economist, AGC of America, <u>simonsonk@agc.org</u>, from Prof. Stephen Fuller, George Mason University (investment); Census Bureau (spending); Reed Construction Data (starts); Bureau of Labor Statistics (jobs, pay); Small Business Administration (small business)

July 13, 2010

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Tennessee

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Tennessee.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Tennessee totaled \$6.2 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Tennessee totaled \$2.8 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction* employment in Tennessee in June totaled 103,700, a decrease of 4.5% from June 2009 and a decrease of 25% from the state's peak in November 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Tennessee averaged \$43,039, 7% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Tennessee had 12,100 construction firms in 2007, of which 88% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-5%	-
Chattanooga, TN-GA	11%	4
Clarksville, TN-KY	-3%	83
Cleveland, TN	-7%	174
Jackson, TN	0%	26
Johnson City, TN	0%	26
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	-6%	153
Knoxville, TN	-3%	83
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	-8%	194
Morristown, TN	-5%	133
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro- Franklin, TN	-8%	194

*State total includes logging & mining

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The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Texas

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Texas.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Texas totaled \$36.3 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Texas totaled \$16.4 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction* employment in Texas in June totaled 565,900, a decrease of 4.9% from June 2009 and a decrease of 16% from the state's peak in May 2008.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Texas averaged \$48,983, 6% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 773,600 construction firms in 2008, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Texas had 42,100 construction firms in 2008, of which 86% were small (<20 employees).







	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-5%	-
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	-4%	114
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	0%	26
College Station-Bryan, TX	-3%	83
Corpus Christi, TX	-1%	55
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX Div.	-9%	214
El Paso, TX	3%	18
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Div.	-6%	153
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	-9%	214
Longview, TX	-2%	65
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	-8%	194
Midland, TX	-1%	55
Odessa, TX	0%	26
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	-4%	114

Source: Ken Simonson, Chief Economist, AGC of America, simonsonk@agc.org, from Prof. Stephen Fuller, George Mason University (investment); Census Bureau (spending, small business); Reed Construction Data (starts); Bureau of Labor Statistics (jobs, pay)





A193	12-mo. % change (WiA)	Rask (out of 207)
Statewide		
Abirro, Tr	-05	129
Anazilia, Tr	-ex	180
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	-5%	106
Besumore-Port Arthur, TX	-2%	44
Brownwile+Harlingen, TX	-4%	180
College Station-Bryan, TX	-15	44
Corpus Christi, TX	-4%	129
Dallas Plano Irving, TX Div.	-12%	239
E Paso, TX	-15	44
Fort Worth-Kringson, TX Dix.	-7%	151
Houston-Sugar Land-Raytown, TX	-10%	215
Killeen Temple Furt Hood, TX	-7%	151
Laredo, TX	-85	180
Longview, TX	-7%	151
uubbod, TX	-2%	54
McAller- Édinburg-Mission, TX	-10%	215
Miduad, TX	-4%	81
Odessa, TX	-3%	61
San Angelo, TX	-5%	61
San Anzonio-New Resurfiels, TX	-8%	106
Sherman-Denican, TX	-ex	**
Texarlana, TE-Texarlana, AR	-es	81
Tyler, TX	-ex	81
Victoria, TX	-5%	104
Waca, Tx	-6%	129
Webla Falls, TX	-4%	180

Source: Ken Simonson, Chief Economist, AGC of America, simonsonk@agc.org, from Prof. Stephen Fuller, George Mason University (investment); Census Bureau (spending, small business); Reed Construction Data (starts); Bureau of Labor Statistics (jobs, pay)

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Utah

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Utah.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Utah totaled \$4.1 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Utah totaled \$1.6 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Utah in May totaled 65,800, a decrease of 7.7% from May 2009 and a decrease of 38% from the state's peak in April 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Utah averaged \$40,874, 8% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Utah had 11,400 construction firms in 2007, of which 92% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-7%	-
Logan, UT-ID	-4%	81
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	-12%	257
Provo-Orem, UT	-4%	81
Salt Lake City, UT	-3%	61
St. George, UT	-21%	324

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Vermont

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Vermont.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Vermont totaled \$362 million in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Vermont totaled \$307 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Vermont in May totaled 11,600, a decrease of 14.7% from May 2009 and a decrease of 34% from the state's peak in April 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Vermont averaged \$41,672, 10% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Vermont had 3,100 construction firms in 2007, of which 96% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-13%	-
Burlington-South Burlington, VT NECTA	0%	17

NECTA= New England City and Town Area

July 13, 2010

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Virginia

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Virginia.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Virginia totaled \$5 billion in 2009. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Virginia totaled \$5.7 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Virginia in June totaled 179,900, a decrease of 4.1% from June 2009 and a decrease of 29% from the state's peak in March 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Virginia averaged \$45,198, 5% less than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 773,600 construction firms in 2008, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Virginia had 23,800 construction firms in 2008, of which 91% were small (<20 employees).



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-5%	-
Northern Virginia, VA	-9%	214
Richmond, VA	-1%	55
Roanoke, VA	-8%	194
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	-3%	83

Source: Ken Simonson, Chief Economist, AGC of America, simonsonk@agc.org, from Prof. Stephen Fuller, George Mason University (investment); Census Bureau (spending, small business); Reed Construction Data (starts); Bureau of Labor Statistics (jobs, pay)

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Washington

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Washington.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Washington totaled \$7.7 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Washington totaled \$3.1 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Washington in May totaled 137,800, a decrease of 15.6% from May 2009 and a decrease of 35% from the state's peak in June 2007.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Washington averaged \$51,026, 9% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Washington had 26,100 construction firms in 2007, of which 92% were small businesses.



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	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-16%	-
Bellingham, WA	-17%	311
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	-7%	151
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA	-14%	285
Longview, WA	-7%	151
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	-7%	151
Olympia, WA	-4%	81
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Div.	-18%	318
Spokane, WA	-8%	180
Tacoma, WA Div.	-4%	81
Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA	-12%	257
Yakima, WA	-6%	129

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and West Virginia

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in West Virginia.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in West Virginia totaled \$1.2 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in West Virginia totaled \$672 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in West Virginia in May totaled 33,800, a decrease of 1.5% from May 2009 and a decrease of 16% from the state's peak in December 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in West Virginia averaged \$44,663, 24% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- West Virginia had 4,400 construction firms in 2007, of which 93% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	-1%	-
Charleston, WV	-6%	129

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Wisconsin

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Wisconsin.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Wisconsin totaled \$4.8 billion in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Wisconsin totaled \$2.0 billion in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in June 2010, a decrease of 447,000 (7.4%) from June 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.7%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Wisconsin in June totaled 100,800, a decrease of -0.1% from June 2009 and a decrease of 22% from the state's peak in April 2006.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Wisconsin averaged \$48,883, 27% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Wisconsin had 16,700 construction firms in 2007, of which 93% were small businesses.



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Area	12-mo. % change (NSA)	Rank (out of 337)
Statewide	0%	-
Appleton, WI	0%	26
Eau Claire, WI	13%	2
Fond du Lac, WI	4%	11
Green Bay, WI	3%	18
Janesville, WI	0%	26
La Crosse, WI-MN	4%	11
Madison, WI	-4%	114
Milwaukee-Waukesha West Allis, WI	-7%	174
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	6%	6
Racine, WI	4%	11
Sheboygan, WI	0%	26
Wausau, WI	4%	11

The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Wyoming

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs in the state of investment.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in Wyoming.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending (public + private) in the U.S. totaled \$676 billion in 2009.
- Private nonresidential spending in Wyoming totaled \$612 million in 2008. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Wyoming totaled \$445 million in 2009, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 5.6 million workers in May 2010, a decrease of 529,000 (8.6%) from May 2009 and a decrease of 2.1 million (27.6%) from August 2006 when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Wyoming in May totaled 21,500, a decrease of 13.0% from May 2009 and a decrease of 25% from the state's peak in August 2008.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2009, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$49,312, 9% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Wyoming averaged \$45,566, 15% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 811,500 construction firms in 2007, of which 91% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Wyoming had 3,100 construction firms in 2007, of which 94% were small businesses.



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	12-mo. %	Rank
Area	change (NSA)	(out of 337)
Statewide	-12%	-
Casper, WY	-4%	81
Cheyenne, WY	-10%	215

Source: Ken Simonson, Chief Economist, AGC of America, <u>simonsonk@agc.org</u>, from Prof. Stephen Fuller, George Mason University (investment); Census Bureau (spending); Reed Construction Data (starts); Bureau of Labor Statistics (jobs, pay); Small Business Administration (small business)

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