

# The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Louisiana

### **Economic Impact of Construction:**

- U.S. gross domestic product (GDP)—the value of all goods and services produced in the country—totaled \$25.7 trillion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the 3rd quarter of 2022; construction contributed \$1.0 trillion (3.9%).
- In Louisiana, construction contributed \$14 billion (4.8%) of the state's GDP of \$285 billion.
- There were 909,000 construction establishments in the U.S. in the 3rd quarter of 2022, including 12,500 in Indiana. (An establishment is a fixed business location; about 99% of construction firms have only one establishment.)

### **Construction Spending:**

- Nonresidential spending in the U.S. totaled \$888 billion in 2022 (\$534 billion private, \$355 billion public).
- Residential construction spending in the U.S. totaled \$910 billion (\$442 billion single-family, \$105 billion multifamily, \$354 billion improvements, \$9 billion public).
- Private nonresidential spending in Louisiana totaled \$5.1 billion in 2021. State and local spending totaled \$4.1 billion. (Totals are not available for residential, railroad, power, communication, or federal construction.)

## **Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):**

- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 7.9 million workers in February 2023, an increase of 249,000 (3.2%) from February 2022 and an increase of 4.1% from February 2020, the peak pre-pandemic month.
- Construction employment in Louisiana in February 2023 totaled 131,700, an increase of 2,300 (2%) from February 2022 and a decrease of 5,500 or 4% from February 2020.
- Contractors are having trouble filling positions, impeding the industry's recovery. In the January 2023 AGC-Sage Business Hiring and Outlook Survey, 80% of firms had a hard time filling salaried and hourly craft positions.

#### **Construction Industry Pay:**

• Construction jobs pay well. In Louisiana, 4 out of the 5 most numerous construction occupations had median annual pay exceeding the median for all employees in 2021. (Half of workers earn more than the median; half earn less.)



Source: Macrina Wilkins, Senior Research Analyst, AGC of America, <a href="macrina.wilkins@agc.org">macrina.wilkins@agc.org</a>, from Bureau of Economic Analysis (GDP); Census Bureau (spending); Bureau of Labor Statistics (<a href="mailto:national">national</a> and <a href="mailto:state">state</a> employment, <a href="mailto:median wages">median wages</a>); AGC (<a href="mailto:outlook survey">outlook survey</a>).

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