The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Oklahoma

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 Oklahoma, construction contributed $8 billion (3.3%) of the state's GDP of $245 billion.
- There were 909,000 construction establishments in the U.S. in the 3rd quarter of 2022, including 10,400 in Oklahoma. (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 Oklahoma totaled $4.0 billion in 2021. State and local spending totaled $3.8 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 Oklahoma in February 2023 totaled 82,600, an increase of 3,300 (4%) from February 2022 and an increase of 1,200 or 1% 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 Oklahoma, 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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Occupations</th>
<th>First-Line Supervisors</th>
<th>Plumbers/Pipefitters</th>
<th>Electricians</th>
<th>Carpenters</th>
<th>Laborers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0 - $20</td>
<td>$20-40</td>
<td>$40-60</td>
<td>$60-80</td>
<td>$80-100</td>
<td>$100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$37,500</td>
<td>$62,390</td>
<td>$47,490</td>
<td>$52,250</td>
<td>$38,380</td>
<td>$36,090</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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