



Cornell University
ILR School

Cornell University ILR School
DigitalCommons@ILR

Federal Publications

Key Workplace Documents

10-2007

Current Trends in Construction Employment

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/key_workplace

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Key Workplace Documents at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Federal Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact hlmdigital@cornell.edu.

Current Trends in Construction Employment

Abstract

[Excerpt] From 2004 to 2006, construction was among the leading contributors to job growth, with employment expanding at over triple the rate of total nonfarm payrolls as measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) or “establishment” survey. Fueled by a boom in housing, the industry had added over a million jobs since its most recent trough in 2003. In 2006, the housing boom ended as homes sales stalled and the number of unsold homes rose. Construction employment peaked in September 2006 and then fell by 112,000 over the year. Residential construction has borne the brunt of the slowdown, shedding 192,000 jobs since March 2006.

Job losses in construction appear subdued in comparison to the sharp declines in some of the other housing indicators. Homebuilding has continued to weaken, with starts, permits, and construction spending all falling. In August 2007, the number of single family units under construction was 22.4 percent below the previous year’s level, and residential construction spending was down 16.0 percent over the year. Throughout the recent turmoil in housing, the downturn in construction spending has been confined to the residential segment, which accounts for just under half of total construction spending. Expenditures on nonresidential building and public-sector construction have continued to expand throughout the downturn, with annualized spending increasing by 14.7 percent, as of August 2007. Overall, construction spending has only declined 1.7 percent over the year ending in August.

Keywords

construction, industry, trends, employment, unemployment, labor market, Current Employment Statistics, decline, residential, hiring, layoff, housing

Comments

Suggested Citation

Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2007). Current trends in construction employment. *Issues in Labor Statistics*. Washington, DC: Author.

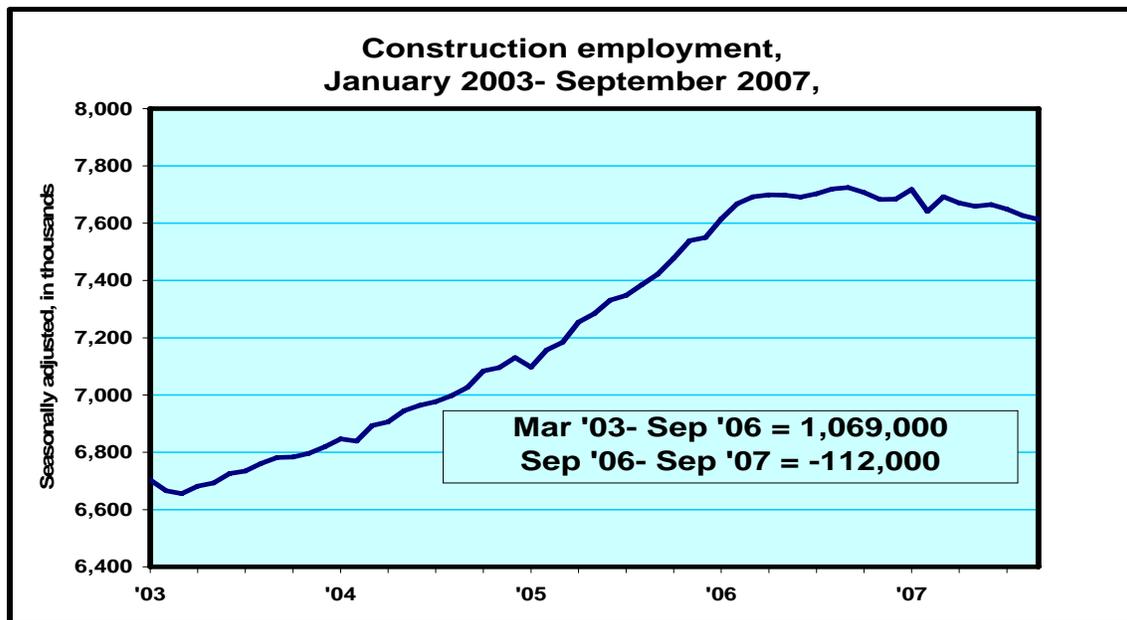


Issues in Labor Statistics: Current Trends in Construction Employment

Bureau of Labor Statistics
October 5, 2007

Issues in Labor Statistics: Current Trends in Construction Employment

From 2004 to 2006, construction was among the leading contributors to job growth, with employment expanding at over triple the rate of total nonfarm payrolls as measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) or “establishment” survey. Fueled by a boom in housing, the industry had added over a million jobs since its most recent trough in 2003. In 2006, the housing boom ended as homes sales stalled and the number of unsold homes rose. Construction employment peaked in September 2006 and then fell by 112,000 over the year. Residential construction has borne the brunt of the slowdown, shedding 192,000 jobs since March 2006.



Job losses in construction appear subdued in comparison to the sharp declines in some of the other housing indicators. Homebuilding has continued to weaken, with starts, permits, and construction spending all falling.¹ In August 2007, the number of single family units under construction was 22.4 percent below the previous year’s level, and residential construction spending was down 16.0 percent over the year. Throughout the recent turmoil in housing, the downturn in construction spending has been confined to the residential segment, which accounts for just under half of total construction spending. Expenditures on nonresidential building and public-sector construction have continued to expand throughout the downturn, with annualized spending increasing by 14.7 percent, as of August 2007.² Overall, construction spending has only declined 1.7 percent over the year ending in August.

CES employment has broadly mirrored construction spending, if with less pronounced movements. The residential construction components have seen the largest job losses, 192,000 since March 2006, with modest job growth across the nonresidential components tempering total construction job losses.

The shallow declines have led to speculation that perhaps CES has not accurately captured construction employment. In fact, since the most recent benchmark in March 2006, construction employment in the CES series has closely mirrored the QCEW universe employment counts.³

Preliminary benchmark figures for March 2007, released on October 5, 2007, indicate a downward benchmark revision of 8,000 or 0.1 percent for construction. It is possible that some firms classified as primarily engaging in residential construction have taken on more nonresidential construction projects, as activity in the two markets has diverged.⁴

Construction Indicators			
Indicator	Current period value	Year ago value	Over-the-year percent change
Construction Employment (Thousands)	7,613 Sep. 2007	7,725 Sep. 2006	-1.4
Construction Spending (Thousands of Dollars)	1,166,667 Aug. 2007	1,186,254 Aug. 2006	-1.7
Housing Units Under Construction (Thousands)	690 August 2007	889 August 2006	-22.4

Additional BLS statistics provide a basis for comparison of recent trends in construction. The Current Population Survey (CPS), a survey of households, produces monthly construction employment estimates.⁵ Since January 2006, CPS private-sector construction employment has broadly emulated the CES construction series, with staffing at construction firms remaining steady over the year. Similarly, the unemployment rate among construction workers has remained essentially unchanged during this period—5.3 percent in August 2007 compared to 5.9 percent in August 2006. Together these measures are in line with the relative flatness reported in CES construction employment.

It is unclear as to what extent construction employment is being impacted by the industry's large number of immigrants, some of whom are assumed to be undocumented. In 2006, 28 percent of all workers employed in construction and extraction occupations were foreign born.⁶ It is likely that many of these workers are included in the payroll survey. However, the exact number is undetermined as CES does not collect demographic information. BLS requests the number of persons employed by a given establishment, regardless of nationality or legal status. While BLS surveys are confidential and used only for statistical purposes, firms may be reluctant to report payroll data on undocumented workers to a government agency. Thus hiring and layoffs in construction may be larger than reported in the payroll survey due to exclusion of such workers.

Another dynamic affecting construction employment is the large number of temporary workers in the industry. Temporary workers allow firms to scale production up or down to meet demand, without incurring the costs associated with hiring or laying off permanent workers. When

choosing contract workers, construction firms have three options: hire temporary workers directly, subcontract from a third party, or subcontract with self-employed individuals. Under CES methodology, directly hired temporary workers are indistinguishable from permanent employees. Workers from a third-party employment agency would be classified according to the industry in which the contract agency operates. A temporary help firm specializing in construction would be included in construction, while a diversified temporary help firm would be counted in the employment services industry. As of May 2006, 178,100 workers in the employment services industry were employed in construction and extraction occupations.⁷ Self-employed individuals fall outside the scope of the CES payroll survey; however, they are captured in the household survey.

According to data from the household survey, approximately one in six individuals working in construction is self-employed. That is over twice the average across all nonagricultural industries. Much like temporary contract workers, self-employment is considered to be more sensitive to economic fluctuations. CPS data indicate that self-employed construction workers have been impacted, albeit modestly, by the slowdown in housing. In the first half of 2007, self-employment in construction was down 0.5 percent from the prior year.

Through the March 2007 benchmark reference period, CES construction employment has trended in line with the universe employment counts derived from UI records. Over the past year ending in September 2007, CES has recorded a construction employment decline of over 110,000. While the drop has been modest when compared to other housing indicators, nonresidential construction activity and spending remained relatively strong throughout the recent housing downturn. In addition, construction-related job losses are possibly occurring among groups that are not included in the CES construction payroll series, such as the self-employed, workers in the temporary help industry, and undocumented employees.

Construction industries, September 2007 over-the-year change and prior 3-year average, in thousands or percent change, seasonally adjusted				
	Over-the- year change	Over-the- year change percent change	Over-the-year change, prior 3-year avg. (Sep 03- Sep 06)	Over-the- year percent change, prior 3-year
Nonresidential specialty trade	36	1.4	81	3.4
Residential specialty trade	-107	-4.5	128	6.1
Heavy and civil engineering	3	0.3	26	2.9
Nonresidential building	3	0.4	20	2.6
Residential building	-48	-4.6	59	6.5

For additional information, contact Christopher Goodman, an economist in the Division of Current Employment Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics. E-mail: goodman.christopher@bls.gov. Telephone: 202-691-6555. Information in this summary will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200. Federal Relay Service: 1-800-877-8339. This report is in the public domain and may be reproduced without permission.

Notes

¹ Data on housing starts, building permits, and construction spending are available from the U.S. Census Bureau at www.census.gov/cgi-bin/briefroom/BriefRm.

² Expenditures were calculated from the U.S. Census Bureau's total construction spending minus residential private-sector construction spending.

³ In order to ensure the survey's reliability, CES employment data are benchmarked annually to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data, a complete universe count of employment derived from UI tax records that nearly all employers are required to file. Establishments not covered by UI are counted in the CES survey, resulting in a small employment gap between the two series. See the methods section of the Benchmark article for more information on this topic; on the Internet at www.bls.gov/web/cesbmart.htm.

⁴ QCEW updates NAICS Codes for every worksite on a 3-year cycle; see www.bls.gov/qcew.

⁵ For more information on CPS data see www.bls.gov/cps.

⁶ Data on foreign-born workers are available from the CPS at www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/forbrn.pdf.

⁷ For more information on Occupational Employment Statistics see www.bls.gov/oes.