A Look at Employment Trends using NEW Interactive Construction Chart Book Dashboards

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Housekeeping

- Today's webinar will be recorded and automatically shared via follow-up email.
- The recording and slides will also be posted on <u>cpwr.com/webinars</u>.
- Attendees are automatically muted! Please submit panelist questions via the Q&A box.
- Spanish audio is available via simultaneous interpretation



Simultaneous Interpretation

WINDOWS / MAC / BROWSER

- 1. In your meeting/webinar controls, click Interpretation (1).
- 2. Click the language that you would like to hear.
- 3. (Optional) To hear the interpreted language only, click Mute Original Audio.

Notes:

 You must join the meeting audio through your computer audio/VoIP. You cannot listen to language interpretation if you use the dial-in or call me phone audio features.

ANDROID / IOS (MOBILE APP)

- 1. In your meeting controls, tap the ellipses ***.
- 2. Tap Language Interpretation.
- 3. Tap the language you want to hear.
- 4. (Optional) Tap the toggle to **Mute Original Audio**.
- Click **Done**.

Notes:

• You cannot listen to language interpretation if you use the dial-in or call me phone audio features.



Presentation Objectives

Provide updated construction industry employment trends.

Showcase our new
Interactive
Dashboards with
Dynamic Key Findings





General Employment Trends



Changes in the Workforce

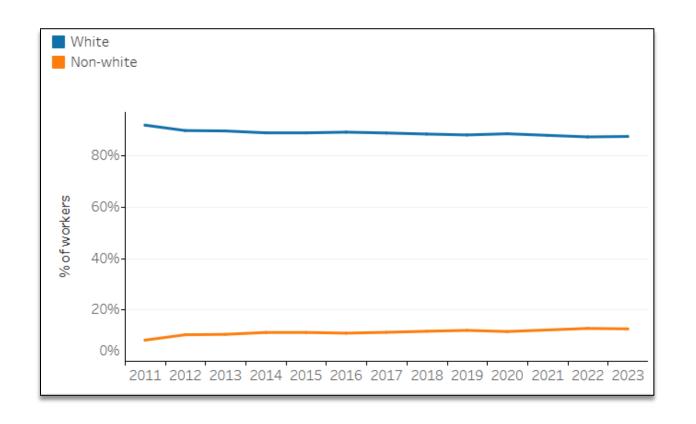
- Since 2011, there has been considerable change in the employment trends within construction.
 - Most notably among aging, women, non-White and Hispanic workers.
 - Match similar trends in overall U.S. workforce.





Race

- From 2011 to 2023,
 - White workers: -4.8%
 - 91.9% to 87.5%
 - Non-White workers:
 - +54.6%
 - 8.1% to 12.5%
 - Black: +62%
 - Asian: +51.8%
 - Hawaiian/Pacific
 Islander: +323.2%
 - AmericanIndian/Aleut/Eskimo:+90.4%

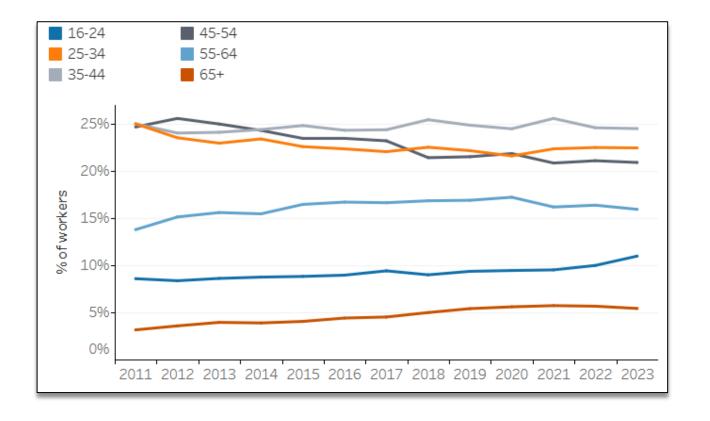


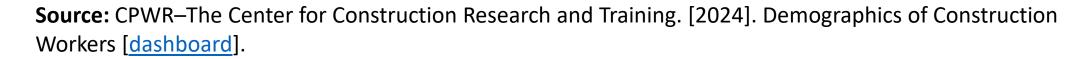
Source: CPWR—The Center for Construction Research and Training. [2024]. Demographics of Construction Workers [dashboard].



Age

- From 2011 to 2023,
 - 65 years or older: **+72.4%**
 - 3.1% to 5.4%
 - 55 years or older: **+26.0%**
 - 16.9% to 21.3%
 - 25 to 34 years: **-10.2%**
 - 25% to 22.4%

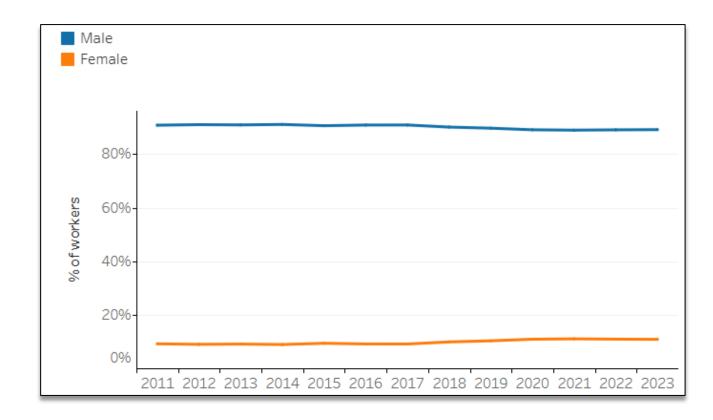


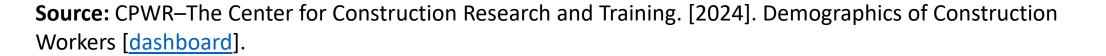




Sex

- From 2011 to 2023,
 - Women workers:+18.2%
 - 9.2% to 10.8%
 - Men workers: -1.8%
 - 90.8% to 89.2%

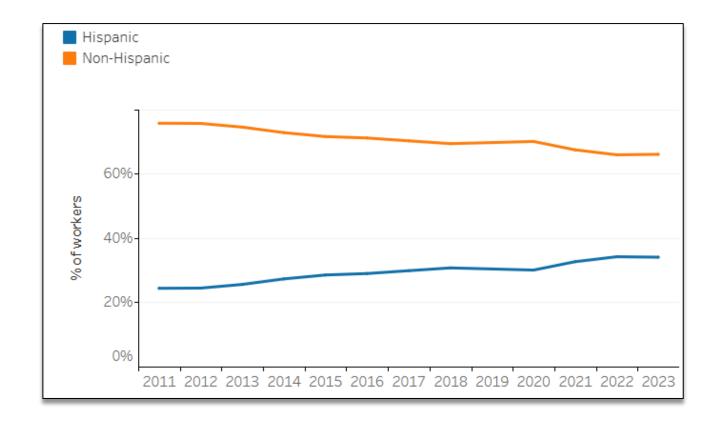






Ethnicity

- From 2011 to 2023,
 - Hispanics: +39.7%
 - 24.3% to 34%
 - Non-Hispanics: -12.8%
 - 75.7% to 66.0%



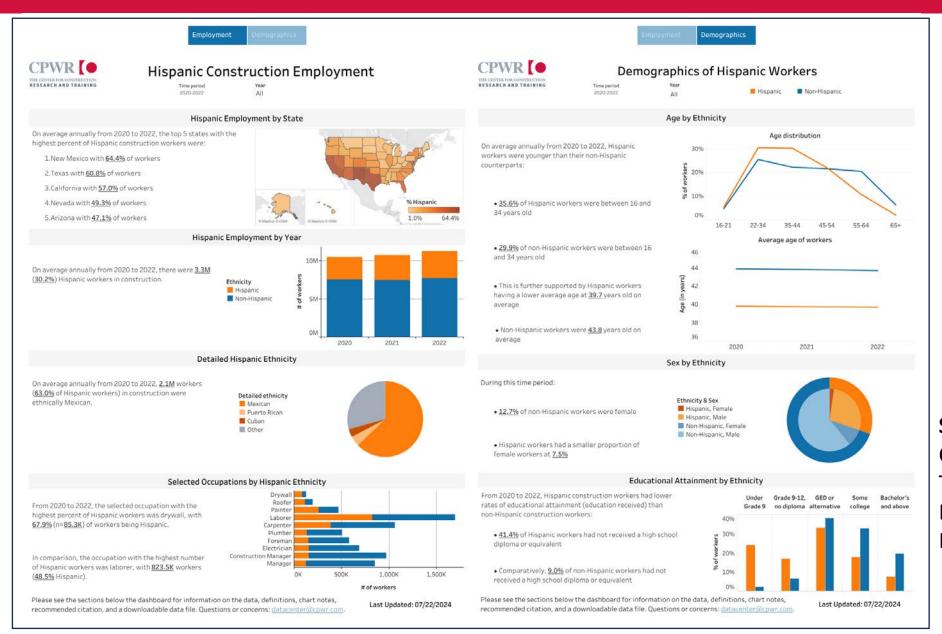




Hispanic Employment Trends



Hispanic Employment and Demographics



Source: CPWR-The Center for Construction Research and Training. [2025]. Hispanic Employment and Demographics [dashboard].

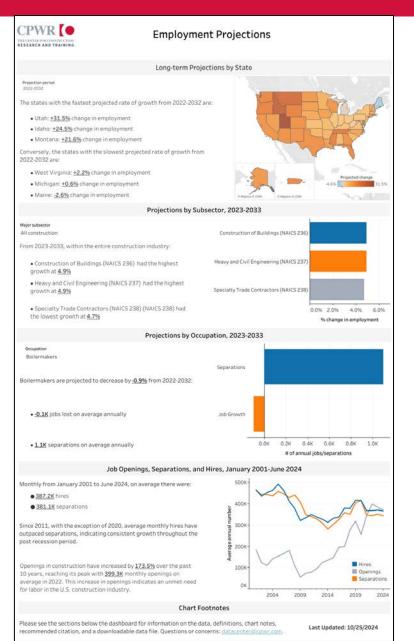






- Construction workers are rapidly changing across trades, states, and demographics.
 - Projections allow us to predict these changes to better adapt and prepare.

Source: CPWR—The Center for Construction Research and Training. [2025]. Employment Projections [dashboard].





Long-term Projections by State

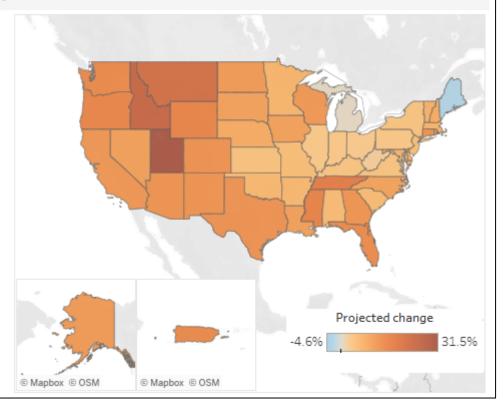
Projection period

The states with the fastest projected rate of growth from 2022-2032 are:

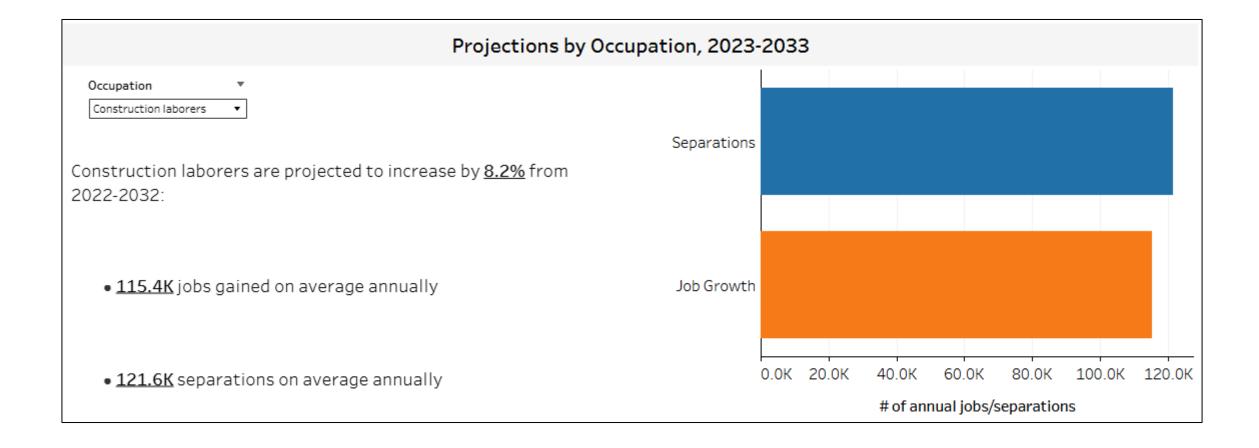
- Utah: +31.5% change in employment
- Idaho: <u>+24.5%</u> change in employment
- Montana: +21.6% change in employment

Conversely, the states with the slowest projected rate of growth from 2022-2032 are:

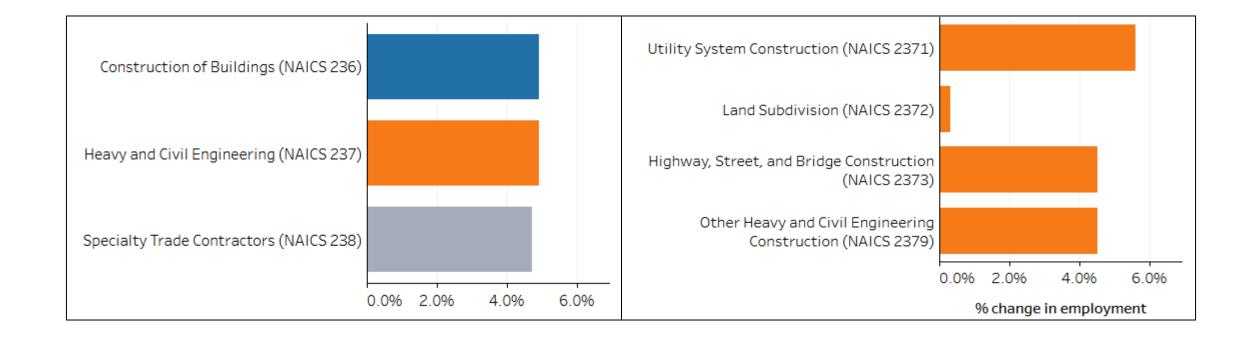
- West Virginia: +2.2% change in employment
- Michigan: +0.6% change in employment
- Maine: -2.6% change in employment













About the Data

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Definitions and Chart Notes

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Definitions

- Detailed subsector 4-to-5-digit NAICS codes within construction (under NAICS 23).
- Major subsector 3-digit NAICS codes within construction (under NAICS 23).
- Openings The sum of net occupational employment change and occupational separations. Workers who change jobs within an occupation do not
 generate openings since there is no net change in openings from this movement.
- Separations the sum of labor force exits and occupational transfers.
 - Labor force exits workers who are leaving an occupation or exiting the labor force entirely
 - Occupational transfers workers who transfer to a different occupation. These represent permanent separations, not temporary movements where a
 worker is expected to return to the same occupation in the future.

Chart Notes

Map and Bar Chart by Occupation: Data shown is for construction and extraction occupations and is not specific to the construction industry. Common construction trades are shown, but extraction workers may be included.

Recommended Citation and Data File



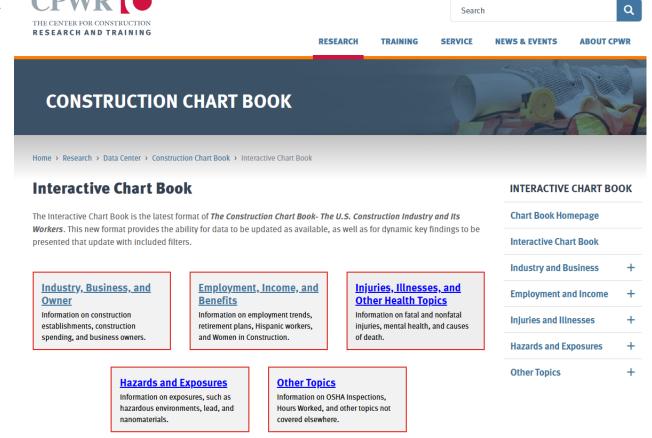


Wrap-Up/Next Steps



Construction Chart Book

- 7th edition dashboards being added over the next few months
- PDF coming this summer



Link: CPWR—The Center for Construction Research and Training. [n.d.].Interactive Chart Book. https://www.cpwr.com/research/data-center/the-construction-chart-book/interactive-7th/



Lista de recursos en español

CPWR Data Center Resources

• 7th edition <u>Employment, Income, and Benefits Dashboards</u> **Employment, Income, and Benefits**

The Employment and Income Interactive Chart Book section presents data related to employment trends, income/wages, and benefits. Additional dashboards will be published over the next few months covering additional related topics.

Employment Trends

- Demographics of Construction Workers
- Employment Projections
- Employment Trends

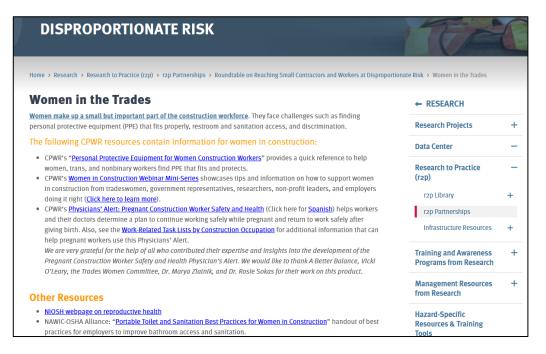
Demographic and Characteristic Trends

- Hispanic Employment and Demographics
- Immigrant Hispanic Workers
- Immigrant Workers
- Self-employed Workers
- Temporary Workers
- Women in Construction
- Recent Data Bulletins (2023 to 2025)
 - Aging and Retirement Trends in the Construction Industry
 - Hispanic Construction Workers: Employment, Business Ownership, and Injury Trends
 - Labor Force Characteristics in Construction and All Industries, 2011-2022
 - Employment Costs in Construction
 - Women in Construction: Employment, Business Owner, and Injury Trends



Other CPWR Resources

Women in the Trades



Spanish Resources





Other CPWR Resources

Aging Workers

MANAGEMENT RESOURCES FROM RESEARCH



Aging Workers

Older workers bring a wealth of knowledge and skills to the job site, including a strong work ethic, a sense of responsibility, maturity, and loyalty. Their experience is particularly important when it comes to identifying hazards and safely completing complex tasks — they've seen what can go wrong and know how to prevent mistakes and work efficiently.

Supporting older workers who remain on the job is especially important today, when the construction workforce overall is aging and the industry is having difficulties recruiting and retaining enough skilled workers. However, the demands of many construction jobs can challenge older workers. Workers with years of experience often have job-related physical wear and tear, such as chronic musculoskeletal conditions, hearing loss, and chronic lung and other diseases. Construction workers also encounter the normal effects of aging, which may include reduced muscle mass, balance, cardiovascular function, visual acuity and reaction times, as well as increased susceptibility to respiratory infections and heat-related illnesses.

Many contractors have found ways to address these challenges and reap the benefits of having older workers on their teams. Central to this effort is increased attention to work organization, which provides proven safety and

Aging Workers Resources

- Aging Workers Data Dashboard
 Hazard assessment and primary prevention
 Supportive programs
- Legal resources
 Success stories/lessons
 learned

← RESEARCH

Research Projects +

Data Center
Research to Practice (r2p) +

Training and Awareness +

Programs from Research +

Management Resources +

from Research +

Hazard-Specific Resources & Training Tools



Thank you!

Questions?

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