

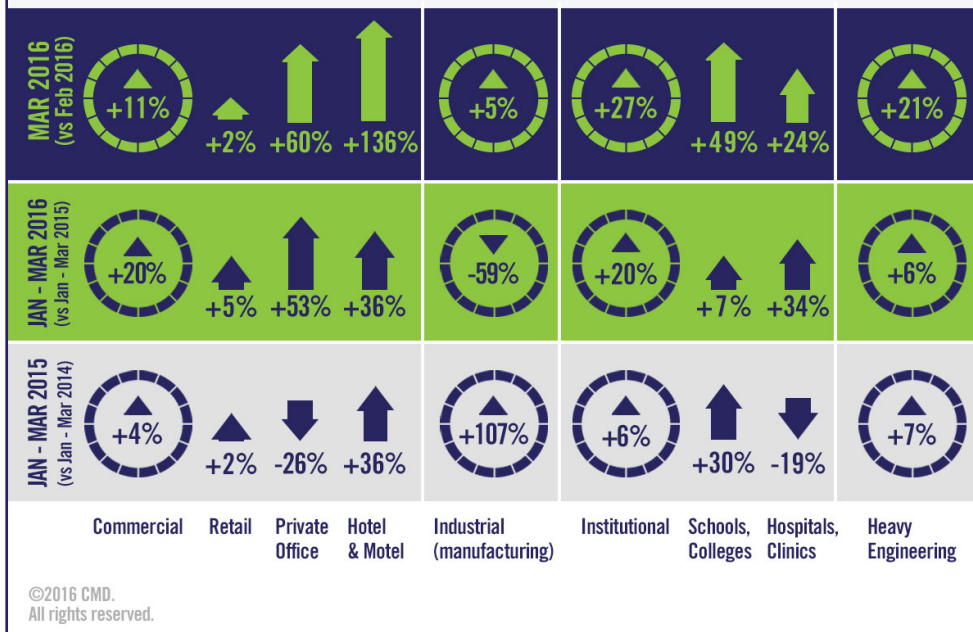
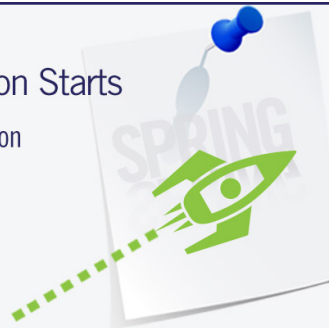
Construction Industry Snapshot

Issued: April 2016
(based on March Starts Stats)

Spring Comes Early for CMD's Construction Starts

CMD announced today that March's level of U.S. construction starts, excluding residential work, **was \$28.5 billion, a sharp climb of 18.0% versus February.**

That's considerably better than the usual or long-term average February-to-March change of +2.5%.



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March's Notable Points

- Year-over-year employment in construction in March was +4.7%, two-and-a-half times as fast as the +2.0% figure for all jobs in the economy. Next best among major industrial categories was 'education and health', +3.3%, followed by 'professional and business services' and 'leisure and hospitality', each +3.1%. Retail was +2.4% and manufacturing, a bleak -0.2%.
- There were month-to-month percentage increases in all the major type-of-structure categories in March, led by institutional (+27.2%). Next in line and not that far behind was heavy engineering (+20.7%), followed by commercial, which was also in double-digits (+11.3%). Industrial was +5.2%.

30 Technology Parkway South, Suite 100
Norcross, GA 30092
P. 1.800-424-3996
F. 1-770-417-4399
E. marketing@cmdgroup.com
www.cmdgroup.com/construction-forecast
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Spring Comes Early for CMD's Construction Starts

CMD announced today that March's level of U.S. construction starts, excluding residential work, was \$28.5 billion, a sharp climb of 18.0% versus February. That's considerably better than the usual or long-term average February-to-March change of +2.5%. It's closer to the traditional March-to-April jump of +12.0% (i.e., the largest month-to-month step upward during the year). Therefore, it appears spring has come early for the construction sector in 2016.

Also noteworthy with this report has been a significant upward revision in February's starts, from \$19.1 billion to \$24.1 billion. Among type-of-structure categories, the biggest adjustments higher occurred in 'parking garages,' 'private office buildings,' and 'hospitals/clinics.'

The level of starts in March of this year compared with March 2015 was not that much different, +1.6%. January-to-March starts in 2016 versus 2015's first quarter, however, have been +9.8%.

The starts figures throughout this report are not seasonally adjusted (NSA). Nor are they altered for inflation. They are expressed in what are termed 'current' as opposed to 'constant' dollars.

'Non-residential building' plus 'engineering/civil' work accounts for a considerably larger share of total construction than residential activity. The former's combined proportion of total put-in-place construction in the Census Bureau's February report was 62%; the latter's was 38%.

CMD's construction starts are leading indicators for the Census Bureau's capital investment or put-in-place series. Also, the reporting period for starts (i.e., March 2016) is one month ahead of the reporting period for the investment series (i.e., February 2016.)

As reported in the latest *Employment Situation Report* from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the construction sector added 37,000 jobs in March, its best gain so far this year. The monthly average in 2016 has been +25,000, or +7.1% compared with +23,000 in Q1 2015.

Year-over-year employment in construction in March was +4.7%, two-and-a-half times as fast as the +2.0% figure for all jobs in the economy. Next best among major industrial categories was 'education and health,' +3.3%, followed by 'professional and business services' and 'leisure and hospitality,' each +3.1%. Retail was +2.4% and manufacturing, a bleak -0.2%.

The jobless rate in construction in March — a time of year when winter's lingering effects keep many workers off job sites — was 8.7%. A year ago in March, though, it had been worse at 9.5%.

Before there can be on-site construction activity, projects must be contemplated and planned by owners and rendered into working drawings by design professionals. Total jobs in architectural and engineering services in March flattened (0.0%) versus February, but were still ahead to an encouraging degree (+2.5%) year over year. They've been between +2.0% and +3.0% for the past 22 months. Just a slight push more and they'll be restored to their pre-Great Recession peak.

There were month-to-month percentage increases in all the major type-of-structure categories in March, led by institutional (+27.2%). Next in line and not that far behind was heavy engineering (+20.7%), followed by commercial, which was also in double-digits (+11.3%). Industrial was +5.2. The usually smaller-volume category of industrial can display wild swings from one month to the next depending on whether or not there has been a go-ahead for a mega project or two.

Comparing standalone March 2016 with its counterpart in 2015, the percent changes were more varied. Institutional (+37.0%) was best. Commercial (+15.1%), higher by less than half as much, placed second and heavy engineering/civil (+5.6%) came in third. Industrial starts, with limited large project support in March 2016, were -81.9% compared with the same month of last year.

Year-to-date results through Q1 2016 have seen commercial (+19.9%) and institutional (+19.5%) in a virtual tie. Heavy engineering (+5.8%) has been up, but to a lesser extent. Industrial starts (-59.3%) have been down by more than half versus the same January-to-March period of 2015.

'Private office buildings' has been the largest subset category within commercial starts so far this year. Its percentage changes have been uniformly and impressively positive: +59.9% month to month (m/m); +120.1% year over year (y/y); and +52.8% year to date (ytd). 'Retail/shopping' has been the next largest contributor to commercial and its results have been mixed, +2.0% m/m and +5.3% ytd, but -23.3% y/y. Also significant, 'hotel/motel' starts have recorded a checked, but mostly buoyant, set of percentage changes, +135.5% m/m; +3.6% y/y and +35.5% ytd.

More than 50% of the institutional category so far this year has consisted of 'school/college' starts, which were decently strong at +48.7% m/m, +15.1% y/y and +6.5% ytd. On balance, even better though, were 'hospital/clinic' starts: +24.4% m/m; +91.0% y/y; and +34.2% ytd.

'Roads/highways' is the dominant subset within heavy engineering/civil work and it turned in solid numbers in March: +18.9% m/m; +2.8% y/y; and +11.8% ytd. The other two subset categories that have been particularly important for heavy engineering through 2016's early going have been 'bridges' and 'water/sewage.' Both have provided nothing but good news. The

TABLE 1: VALUE OF UNITED STATES CONSTRUCTION STARTS — MARCH 2016 YEAR TO DATE (CMD)

| | Jan-Mar 16 (\$ billions) | % Change Jan-Mar 16 vs Jan-Mar 15 | % Change Mar 16 vs Mar 15 | % Change Mar 16 vs Feb 16 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Hotel/Motel | 3.899 | 35.5% | 3.6% | 135.5% |
| Retail/Shopping | 4.079 | 5.3% | -23.3% | 2.0% |
| Parking Garage | 1.206 | 128.1% | -39.2% | -87.9% |
| Amusement | 1.401 | -31.9% | -52.4% | 3.8% |
| Private Office | 6.059 | 52.8% | 120.1% | 59.9% |
| Government Office | 2.821 | 68.2% | 95.5% | 70.2% |
| Laboratory | 0.423 | 2.4% | -55.7% | -33.4% |
| Warehouse | 2.091 | 16.9% | 14.9% | 1.5% |
| Miscellaneous Commercial * | 3.080 | -16.9% | 21.2% | -44.8% |
| COMMERCIAL (big subset) | 25.060 | 19.9% | 15.1% | 11.3% |
| INDUSTRIAL (Manufacturing) | 2.140 | -59.3% | -81.9% | 5.2% |
| Religious | 0.355 | -12.5% | -22.5% | -13.7% |
| Hospital/Clinic | 4.525 | 68.2% | 91.0% | 24.4% |
| Nursing/Assisted Living | 1.517 | 7.3% | 42.4% | -29.3% |
| Library/Museum | 0.454 | 51.0% | 22.0% | 46.9% |
| Fire/Police/Courthouse/Prison | 1.078 | 5.2% | 109.8% | 99.4% |
| Military | 1.849 | 383.8% | 239.7% | -35.3% |
| School/College | 13.426 | 6.5% | 15.1% | 48.7% |
| Miscellaneous Medical | 0.803 | 35.9% | 118.3% | 7.0% |
| INSTITUTIONAL | 24.007 | 19.5% | 37.0% | 27.2% |
| Miscellaneous Non-residential | 1.452 | 69.9% | 45.5% | -15.6% |
| NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 52.657 | 11.8% | 0.0% | 17.0% |
| Airport | 0.396 | -2.9% | -50.7% | -52.3% |
| Road/Highway | 10.967 | 11.8% | 2.8% | 18.9% |
| Bridge | 4.047 | 17.8% | 66.5% | 101.2% |
| Dam/Marine | 0.629 | -56.9% | -70.0% | -67.9% |
| Water/Sewage | 5.641 | 9.8% | 5.0% | 8.8% |
| Miscellaneous Civil (power, etc.) | 3.772 | -1.0% | -6.3% | 20.2% |
| HEAVY ENGINEERING (Civil) | 25.452 | 5.8% | 5.6% | 20.7% |
| TOTAL NON-RESIDENTIAL | 78.109 | 9.8% | 1.6% | 18.0% |

* Includes transportation terminals and sports arenas.

Source: CMD Research Group/Table: CMD.

former has been +101.2% m/m, +66.5% y/y and +17.8% ytd, while the latter has been +8.8% m/m; +5.0% y/y; and +9.8% ytd. Only the smaller-volume sub-category of 'dam/marine' work within heavy engineering has faltered so far this year: -67.9% m/m; -70.0% y/y; and -56.9% ytd.

Table 2 on page three re-orders and provides more detail on some of the type-of-structure categories in Table 1. The reasons for this 'second view' are set out in the footnote.

In the 'Top 10' list on page four, Maryland and Alabama stand out for contributing two projects each. Also, Maryland has the only project meeting, barely, the exceptional \$1 billion benchmark.

Most of the slopes in the trend graphs on page 5 of this report are heading back up again.

The economy-wide jobless rate in March was 5.0%. It has hovered near that tight level for the past eight months. Worker compensation, though, remains restrained. For all private sector employees in March, year-over-year average hourly and average weekly earnings were +2.3% and +2.0% respectively. Employees in construction didn't fare quite as well, +2.2% and +1.5%.

Excluding supervisory personnel, however, improves the picture for workers in the construction sector. Their +2.4% y/y average hourly and +2.7% y/y average weekly pay rises have exceeded the pay check increases of +2.3% and +2.0% earned by all non-boss workers throughout the U.S.

The value of construction starts each month is summarized from CMD's database of all active construction projects in the U.S. Missing project values are estimated with the help of RSMean's building cost models.

CMD's non-residential construction starts series, because it is comprised of total-value estimates for individual projects, some of which are ultra-large, has a history of being more volatile than many other leading indicators for the economy. ♦

Alex Carrick

A "start" is determined by taking the announced bid date and adding a short time lag (30 to 60 days). CMD continues to follow the project via its network of researchers. If it is abandoned or re-bid, the start date is updated to reflect the new information.

Alex Carrick is Chief Economist for CMD. He has delivered presentations throughout North America on the U.S., Canadian and world construction outlooks. Mr. Carrick has been with CMD since 1985. Links to his numerous articles are featured on Twitter @CMD_GroupLLC — which has 38,000 followers — and @Alex_Carrick.

**TABLE 2: VALUE OF UNITED STATES CONSTRUCTION STARTS –
CMD INSIGHT VERSION – MARCH 2016**

ARRANGED TO MATCH THE ALPHABETICAL CATEGORY DROP-DOWN MENUS IN INSIGHT

| | Jan-Mar 16 (\$ billions) | % Change Jan-Mar 16 vs Jan-Mar 15 | % Change Mar 16 vs Mar 15 | % Change Mar 16 vs Feb 16 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Summary | | | | |
| CIVIL | 25.452 | 5.8% | 5.6% | 20.7% |
| NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 52.657 | 11.8% | 0.0% | 17.0% |
| RESIDENTIAL | 46.496 | 3.7% | 15.0% | 8.9% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 124.605 | 7.4% | 6.1% | 14.5% |
| Verticals | | | | |
| Airport | 0.396 | -2.9% | -50.7% | -52.3% |
| All Other Civil | 3.522 | -2.6% | -12.3% | 16.4% |
| Bridges | 4.047 | 17.8% | 66.5% | 101.2% |
| Dams / Canals / Marine Work | 0.629 | -56.9% | -70.0% | -67.9% |
| Power Infrastructure | 0.250 | 27.8% | 465.9% | 100.6% |
| Roads | 10.967 | 11.8% | 2.8% | 18.9% |
| Water and Sewage Treatment | 5.641 | 9.8% | 5.0% | 8.8% |
| CIVIL | 25.452 | 5.8% | 5.6% | 20.7% |
| Offices (private) | 6.059 | 52.8% | 120.1% | 59.9% |
| Parking Garages | 1.206 | 128.1% | -39.2% | -87.9% |
| Transportation Terminals | 1.503 | 13.7% | -13.4% | -14.3% |
| Commercial (small subset) | 8.768 | 50.7% | 70.2% | 4.1% |
| Amusement | 1.401 | -31.9% | -52.4% | 3.8% |
| Libraries / Museums | 0.454 | 51.0% | 22.0% | 46.9% |
| Religious | 0.355 | -12.5% | -22.5% | -13.7% |
| Sports Arenas / Convention Centers | 1.578 | -33.9% | 138.0% | -61.5% |
| Community | 3.788 | -26.5% | -24.3% | -31.9% |
| College / University | 4.509 | -11.8% | 10.1% | 78.2% |
| Elementary / Pre School | 4.566 | 24.7% | 69.5% | 42.3% |
| Jr / Sr High School | 4.000 | 14.3% | -12.8% | 18.1% |
| Special / Vocational | 0.351 | 8.0% | -25.5% | 193.6% |
| Educational | 13.426 | 6.5% | 15.1% | 48.7% |
| Courthouses | 0.258 | -23.1% | 146.3% | 351.3% |
| Fire and Police Stations | 0.446 | 44.5% | 30.3% | -17.6% |
| Government Offices | 2.821 | 68.2% | 95.5% | 70.2% |
| Prisons | 0.374 | -1.8% | 175.7% | 229.4% |
| Government | 3.898 | 44.3% | 100.0% | 78.9% |
| Industrial Labs / Labs / School Labs | 0.423 | 2.4% | -55.7% | -33.4% |
| Manufacturing | 2.140 | -59.3% | -81.9% | 5.2% |
| Warehouses | 2.091 | 16.9% | 14.9% | 1.5% |
| Industrial | 4.654 | -37.6% | -69.6% | -0.3% |
| Hospitals / Clinics | 4.525 | 34.2% | 91.0% | 24.4% |
| Medical Misc. | 0.803 | 35.9% | 118.3% | 7.0% |
| Nursing Homes | 1.517 | 7.3% | 42.4% | -29.3% |
| Medical | 6.844 | 27.3% | 81.9% | 7.5% |
| Military | 1.849 | 383.8% | 239.7% | -35.3% |
| Hotels | 3.899 | 35.5% | 3.6% | 135.5% |
| Retail Misc. | 1.452 | 69.9% | 45.5% | -15.6% |
| Shopping | 4.079 | 5.3% | -23.3% | 2.0% |
| Retail | 9.430 | 24.0% | -5.5% | 34.6% |
| NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING | 52.657 | 11.8% | 0.0% | 17.0% |
| Multi-Family | 12.327 | 9.2% | 52.5% | 35.0% |
| Single-Family | 34.168 | 1.9% | 3.4% | 0.1% |
| RESIDENTIAL | 46.496 | 3.7% | 15.0% | 8.9% |
| NON-RESIDENTIAL | 78.109 | 9.8% | 1.6% | 18.0% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 124.605 | 7.4% | 6.1% | 14.5% |

Table 1 conforms to the type-of-structure ordering adopted by many firms and organizations in the industry. Specifically, it breaks non-residential building into ICI work (i.e., industrial, commercial and institutional), since each has its own set of economic and demographic drivers. Table 2 presents an alternative, perhaps more user-friendly and intuitive type-of-structure ordering that matches how the data appears in CMD's on-line product 'Insight'.

Source: CMD/Table: CMD.

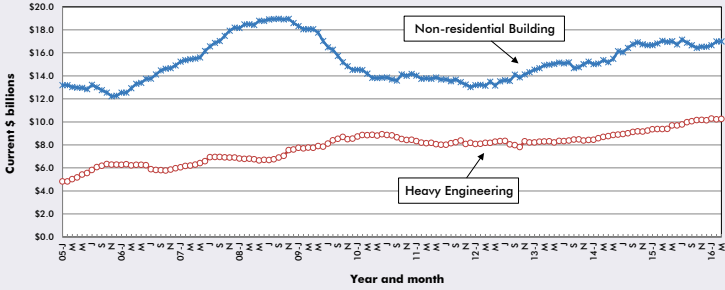
TABLE 3: THESE ARE THE 10 LARGEST PROJECTS IN THE U.S. START FIGURES FOR MARCH 2016

| REGION (EAST TO WEST) | TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION | DESCRIPTION | SQUARE FEET 000S | DOLLARS 000,000S |
|---|----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|
| New York New York | Institutional | Manhattan Forensic Major Building, Alterations 600 E 125th St NY-Office of General Services Design & Construction Group | * | \$159 |
| New Jersey East Windsor | Industrial | Aurobindo Pharma USA East Windsor Warehouse (1 structure) 203 Windsor Center Dr Aurobindo Pharma USA | 567 | \$300 |
| Maryland Baltimore | Commercial | Harbor Point Mixed Use Complex (Residences, Offices, etc.) (289 units; 17 stories) Point Street Beatty Development Group | 3,018 | \$1,000 |
| Silver Spring | Institutional | Washington Adventist Hospital (6 structures; 8 stories) Plum Orchard Dr & Cherry Hill Rd Washington Adventist Hospital | 600 | \$331 |
| District of Columbia Washington | Institutional | Cannon House Office Phase 1-4, Alterations (1 structure) 27 Independence Ave SE Architect Of The Capitol | * | \$300 |
| Florida Daytona Beach | Commercial | Daytona Beach Convention Hotel & Condos (2 structures; 29 stories) Oakridge Blvd Protogroup Inc | 1,389 | \$450 |
| Alabama Montgomery | Engineering/Civil | ALDOT Various Grade Drain Signing Striping & Bridge AL-Dept of Transportation | * | \$242 |
| Birmingham | Engineering/Civil | ALDOT Interchange 59 & 20 I59 & 20 AL-Dept of Transportation | * | \$209 |
| Oregon Portland | Institutional | OHSU Patient Housing & Parking Garage (2 structures; 14 stories) 3303 SW Bond Ave Oregon Health & Science University | 1,282 | \$349 |
| California Temecula | Commercial | Pechanga Resort & Casino (2 structures; 548 rooms; 2 stories) 45000 Pechanga Pkwy Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians Development Corp | 90 | \$285 |
| TOTALS: | | | 6,946 | \$3,625 |

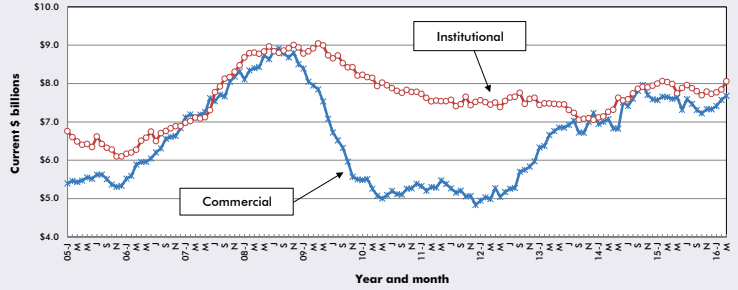
*A square footage measure does not apply for alteration and engineering/civil work.

Source: CMD/Table: CMD.

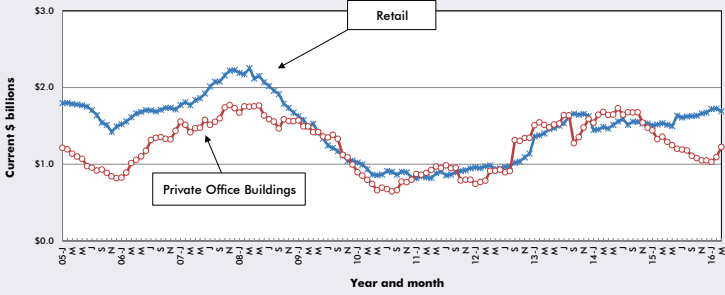
GRAPH 1: U.S. NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION STARTS — CMD (12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES)



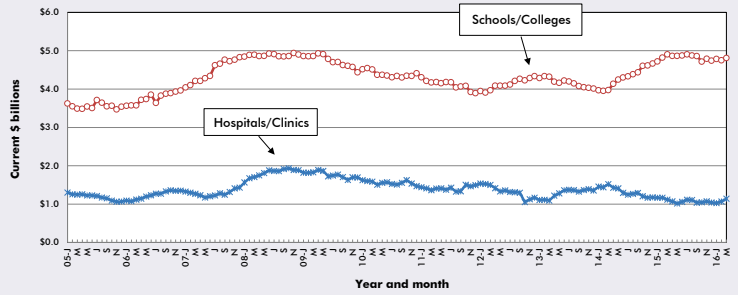
GRAPH 2: U.S. COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION STARTS — CMD (12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES)



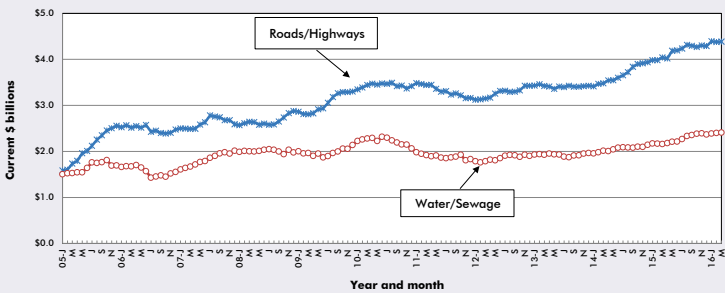
GRAPH 3: U.S. RETAIL AND PRIVATE OFFICE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION STARTS — CMD (12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES)



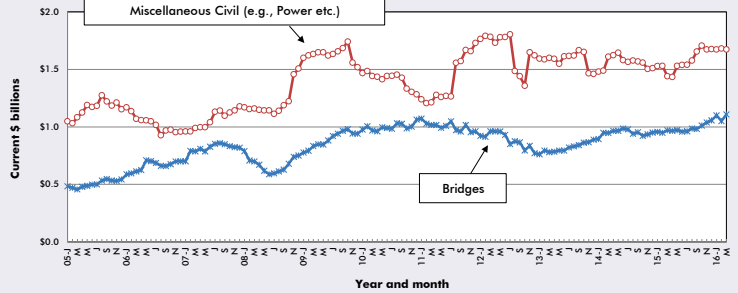
GRAPH 4: U.S. HOSPITAL/CLINIC AND SCHOOL/COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION STARTS — CMD (12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES)



GRAPH 5: U.S. ROAD/HIGHWAY AND WATER/SEWAGE CONSTRUCTION STARTS — CMD (12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES)



GRAPH 6: U.S. BRIDGES AND MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION STARTS — CMD (12-MONTH MOVING AVERAGES)



Source: CMD/Charts: CMD.

**TABLE 4: U.S. YEAR-TO-DATE REGIONAL STARTS
NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION* — CMD**

| | Jan-Mar 2015 | Jan-Mar 2016 | % Change |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Connecticut | \$922,923,506 | \$776,313,438 | -15.9% |
| Maine | \$153,731,720 | \$152,669,024 | -0.7% |
| Massachusetts | \$1,897,644,078 | \$1,973,365,193 | 4.0% |
| New Hampshire | \$264,545,203 | \$278,553,989 | 5.3% |
| Rhode Island | \$181,332,443 | \$66,770,552 | -63.2% |
| Vermont | \$117,602,735 | \$66,788,160 | -43.2% |
| Total New England | \$3,537,779,685 | \$3,314,460,356 | -6.3% |
| New Jersey | \$1,404,367,297 | \$1,443,819,055 | 2.8% |
| New York | \$5,452,589,902 | \$3,376,853,137 | -38.1% |
| Pennsylvania | \$1,676,708,764 | \$3,134,803,005 | 87.0% |
| Total Middle Atlantic | \$8,533,665,963 | \$7,955,475,197 | -6.8% |
| TOTAL NORTHEAST | \$12,071,445,648 | \$11,269,935,553 | -6.6% |
| Illinois | \$3,463,328,030 | \$1,954,336,739 | -43.6% |
| Indiana | \$846,805,443 | \$1,167,847,689 | 37.9% |
| Michigan | \$2,213,651,622 | \$2,113,340,883 | -4.5% |
| Ohio | \$1,688,756,425 | \$2,028,882,714 | 20.1% |
| Wisconsin | \$1,109,905,701 | \$1,269,058,372 | 14.3% |
| Total East North Central | \$9,322,447,221 | \$8,533,466,397 | -8.5% |
| Iowa | \$837,441,849 | \$986,302,411 | 17.8% |
| Kansas | \$1,138,419,767 | \$679,829,236 | -40.3% |
| Minnesota | \$990,054,415 | \$1,119,258,963 | 13.1% |
| Missouri | \$1,518,677,173 | \$1,328,499,226 | -12.5% |
| Nebraska | \$506,766,366 | \$690,264,428 | 36.2% |
| North Dakota | \$314,437,399 | \$401,503,468 | 27.7% |
| South Dakota | \$825,937,350 | \$308,799,952 | -62.6% |
| Total West North Central | \$6,131,734,319 | \$5,514,457,684 | -10.1% |
| TOTAL MIDWEST | \$15,454,181,540 | \$14,047,924,081 | -9.1% |
| Delaware | \$71,182,745 | \$188,361,599 | 164.6% |
| District of Columbia | \$309,319,139 | \$856,537,617 | 176.9% |
| Florida | \$4,442,428,844 | \$4,224,555,105 | -4.9% |
| Georgia | \$1,709,923,339 | \$3,163,130,276 | 85.0% |
| Maryland | \$1,010,172,475 | \$2,882,397,848 | 185.3% |
| North Carolina | \$1,964,020,197 | \$1,806,274,824 | -8.0% |
| South Carolina | \$1,049,343,820 | \$1,822,830,456 | 73.7% |
| Virginia | \$1,586,623,082 | \$1,602,389,141 | 1.0% |
| West Virginia | \$378,896,322 | \$165,178,421 | -56.4% |
| Total South Atlantic | \$12,521,909,963 | \$16,711,655,287 | 33.5% |
| Alabama | \$854,012,286 | \$1,344,790,224 | 57.5% |
| Kentucky | \$1,001,375,051 | \$1,478,013,262 | 47.6% |
| Mississippi | \$773,189,795 | \$566,243,568 | -26.8% |
| Tennessee | \$1,607,922,348 | \$1,798,059,220 | 11.8% |
| Total East South Central | \$4,236,499,480 | \$5,187,106,274 | 22.4% |
| Arkansas | \$628,793,823 | \$715,016,719 | 13.7% |
| Louisiana | \$4,813,660,814 | \$780,856,801 | -83.8% |
| Oklahoma | \$1,163,513,269 | \$1,282,613,892 | 10.2% |
| Texas | \$6,482,775,437 | \$10,532,763,212 | 62.5% |
| Total West South Central | \$13,088,743,343 | \$13,311,250,624 | 1.7% |
| TOTAL SOUTH | \$29,847,152,786 | \$35,210,012,185 | 18.0% |
| Arizona | \$631,828,207 | \$936,751,489 | 48.3% |
| Colorado | \$846,874,860 | \$1,291,971,781 | 52.6% |
| Idaho | \$332,412,321 | \$159,492,302 | -52.0% |
| Montana | \$177,461,780 | \$129,434,319 | -27.1% |
| Nevada | \$324,997,806 | \$1,450,029,546 | 346.2% |
| New Mexico | \$312,336,248 | \$449,655,206 | 44.0% |
| Utah | \$885,198,733 | \$1,328,748,169 | 50.1% |
| Wyoming | \$317,404,850 | \$216,025,859 | -31.9% |
| Total Mountain | \$3,828,514,805 | \$5,962,108,671 | 55.7% |
| Alaska | \$290,063,945 | \$466,223,421 | 60.7% |
| California | \$7,410,684,309 | \$6,818,723,837 | -8.0% |
| Hawaii | \$464,496,854 | \$1,194,539,834 | 157.2% |
| Oregon | \$753,031,380 | \$1,445,941,122 | 92.0% |
| Washington | \$1,035,979,713 | \$1,693,645,556 | 63.5% |
| Total Pacific | \$9,954,256,201 | \$11,619,073,770 | 16.7% |
| TOTAL WEST | \$13,782,771,006 | \$17,581,182,441 | 27.6% |
| TOTAL U.S. | \$71,155,550,980 | \$78,109,054,260 | 9.8% |

*Figures above are comprised of non-res building and engineering (i.e., residential is omitted).

Source: CMD/Table: CMD.

