# Largest Changes in Construction Employment by Metropolitan Area or Division, March 2023–March 2024
(not seasonally adjusted)

Total 358 Areas: 234 (65%) with gains, 81 (23%) with losses, 43 unchanged. US total construction employment change: +3.4% (seasonally adjusted).

## Most Jobs Added

| | Area[1] | Industry[2] | March '23 | March '24 | 12-month gains/loss | 12-month % change | Rank[3] based on: gain/loss | % change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | Construction | 110,400 | 116,600 | 6,200 | 6% | 1 | 80 |
| 1 | Baton Rouge, LA | Construction | 47,900 | 54,100 | 6,200 | 13% | 1 | 20 |
| 3 | Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Div. | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 80,400 | 86,100 | 5,700 | 7% | 3 | 65 |
| 4 | Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | Construction | 165,000 | 170,200 | 5,200 | 3% | 4 | 149 |
| 5 | Detroit-Dearborn-Livonia, MI Div. | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 22,600 | 27,600 | 5,000 | 22% | 5 | 3 |
| 6 | Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA | Construction | 70,300 | 75,200 | 4,900 | 7% | 6 | 65 |
| 7 | Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Div. | Construction | 55,700 | 60,500 | 4,800 | 9% | 7 | 42 |
| 8 | Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV | Construction | 80,700 | 85,300 | 4,600 | 6% | 8 | 80 |
| 9 | Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA | Construction | 141,900 | 146,200 | 4,300 | 3% | 9 | 149 |
| 9 | Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN | Construction | 59,000 | 63,300 | 4,300 | 7% | 9 | 65 |

## Most Jobs Lost

| | Area[1] | Industry[2] | March '23 | March '24 | 12-month gain/loss | 12-month % change | Rank[3] based on: gain/loss | % change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New York City, NY | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 141,900 | 134,400 | -7,500 | -5% | 358 | 333 |
| 2 | Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 78,900 | 73,200 | -5,700 | -7% | 357 | 349 |
| 3 | Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 110,500 | 104,900 | -5,600 | -5% | 356 | 333 |
| 4 | Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA | Construction | 81,000 | 76,400 | -4,600 | -6% | 355 | 345 |
| 5 | Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA Div. | Construction | 104,700 | 100,200 | -4,500 | -4% | 354 | 322 |
| 6 | Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 79,100 | 76,400 | -2,700 | -3% | 353 | 310 |
| 7 | Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 49,600 | 47,200 | -2,400 | -5% | 351 | 333 |
| 7 | Pittsburgh, PA | Construction | 53,400 | 51,000 | -2,400 | -4% | 351 | 322 |
| 9 | Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 16,400 | 14,100 | -2,300 | -14% | 350 | 357 |
| 10 | Montgomery County-Bucks County-Chester County, PA Div. | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 56,600 | 54,400 | -2,200 | -4% | 349 | 322 |

## Largest Percentage Gains

| | Area[1] | Industry[2] | March '23 | March '24 | 12-month gain/loss | 12-month % change | Rank[3] based on: gain/loss | % change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Fairbanks, AK | Construction | 2,200 | 2,800 | 600 | 27% | 76 | 1 |
| 2 | Redding, CA | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 3,700 | 4,600 | 900 | 24% | 54 | 2 |
| 3 | Detroit-Dearborn-Livonia, MI Div. | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 22,600 | 27,600 | 5,000 | 22% | 5 | 3 |
| 4 | Anchorage, AK | Construction | 9,200 | 11,000 | 1,800 | 20% | 31 | 4 |
| 4 | Danville, IL | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 500 | 600 | 100 | 20% | 185 | 4 |
| 4 | Lawton, OK | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 1,500 | 1,800 | 300 | 20% | 116 | 4 |
| 7 | Chico, CA | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 3,800 | 4,500 | 700 | 18% | 66 | 7 |
| 8 | Elmira, NY | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 1,200 | 1,400 | 200 | 17% | 151 | 8 |
| 9 | Lansing-East Lansing, MI | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 8,600 | 10,000 | 1,400 | 16% | 40 | 9 |
| 9 | Saginaw, MI | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 3,200 | 3,700 | 500 | 16% | 89 | 9 |
| 9 | Tulsa, OK | Construction | 25,000 | 28,900 | 3,900 | 16% | 11 | 9 |
| 9 | Sioux Falls, SD | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 10,100 | 11,700 | 1,600 | 16% | 35 | 9 |

## Largest Percentage Losses

| | Area[1] | Industry[2] | March '23 | March '24 | 12-month gain/loss | 12-month % change | Rank[3] based on: gain/loss | % change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Decatur, IL | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 3,900 | 2,900 | -1,000 | -26% | 337 | 358 |
| 2 | Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 16,400 | 14,100 | -2,300 | -14% | 350 | 357 |
| 3 | Lake Charles, LA | Construction | 11,800 | 10,500 | -1,300 | -11% | 344 | 355 |
| 3 | Bellingham, WA | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 9,000 | 8,000 | -1,000 | -11% | 337 | 355 |
| 5 | Duluth, MN-WI | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 9,200 | 8,400 | -800 | -9% | 335 | 353 |
| 5 | Ithaca, NY | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 1,100 | 1,000 | -100 | -9% | 278 | 353 |
| 7 | Grand Junction, CO | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 6,600 | 6,100 | -500 | -8% | 324 | 351 |
| 7 | Grants Pass, OR | Construction | 1,200 | 1,100 | -100 | -8% | 278 | 351 |
| 9 | Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 78,900 | 73,200 | -5,700 | -7% | 357 | 349 |
| 9 | Walla Walla, WA | Mining, Logging, and Construction | 1,400 | 1,300 | -100 | -7% | 278 | 349 |

**Footnotes:**

[1]**Area**: Metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) are designated by the Office of Management and Budget. MSAs generally cover one or more entire counties or county equivalents, or New England City and Town Area (NECTA) in the six New England states. There are 11 MSAs with more than 2,500,000 people. Employment in these MSAs is presented in two or more divisions (Div.) or subdivisions rather than for the MSA as a whole.

[2]**Industry:** The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) only reports construction employment combined with mining and logging in most metros, because of small sample sizes or to preserve confidentiality for industries with few employers. Metro data is not seasonally adjusted.

[3]**Rank:** BLS currently provides construction (or combined construction, mining and logging) employment data for 358 metro areas, rounded to the nearest 100. Thus, it is not possible to calculate percent changes more accurately than to the nearest whole percent and all metro areas with the same whole-percent change in employment are ranked the same. (Exception: Employment changes of less than 0.5% are shown and ranked based on the nearest 0.1%.)