Residential Construction Employment across States and Congressional Districts, 2016

By Natalia Siniavskaia, Ph.D.
March 20, 2018

The most recent American Community Survey (ACS) data show that, including self-employed, 9.8 million people worked in construction in 2016. NAHB estimates that out of this total, more than 3.8 million people worked in residential construction, accounting for 2.5% of the US employed civilian labor force. These numbers reflect modest but steady job gains that took place since 2011 when construction employment bottomed out. Nevertheless, the industry employment levels remain far below the peaks reached during the housing boom when more than 11 million worked in construction, and home building employed more than 5 million people, including self-employed workers.

NAHB estimates also allow analyzing the distribution of home building jobs across states and congressional districts. Congressional district estimates are particularly useful to highlight the importance of home building to voting constituency residing in the district. The NAHB estimates show that the average congressional district has more than 8,800 residents working in residential construction but that number is often significantly higher. In Montana's single Congressional district, close to 20,600 residents are in home building.

New NAHB residential construction employment estimates only include workers directly employed by the industry and do not count additional jobs created (May 1, 2014 Special Study) when building material suppliers, furniture producers, landscaping and other dependent industries hire workers in response to shifting demand for their products and services triggered by residential construction.

Data Sources and Methodology

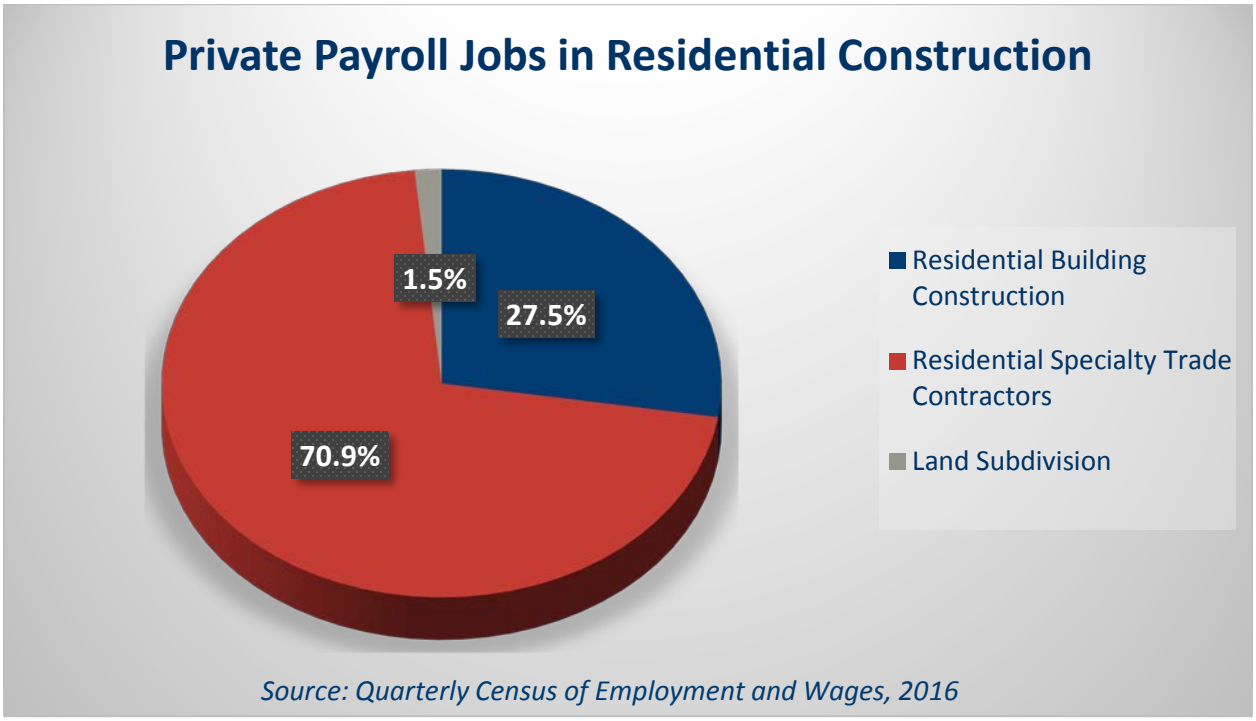
NAHB estimates of residential construction employment by state and congressional district rely on the two main sources of data: the American Community Survey from the US Census Bureau and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The ACS surveys households rather than businesses and, consequently, covers self-employed workers in addition to workers employed by private companies, government and non-profit groups. Because of this broader employment definition, the ACS employment numbers exceed the estimates based on surveys of businesses with payroll employees, such as the QCEW, but count voting constituencies and reflect the political importance of home building more accurately. In addition, the ACS employment estimates are available not only by state and metro area but also by congressional district, something that no other employment data source can offer.

Counting self-employed is particularly important in the construction industry where they traditionally make up a larger share of the labor force. In fact, the construction sector registers one of the highest shares of self-employed among all industries. According to the 2016 ACS, 23.5% of construction workers are self-employed, while the economy-wide average does not reach 10% of the employed labor force.

The drawback of the ACS is its limited construction industry information, particularly, it does not differentiate between residential and non-residential construction. In contrast, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data specify whether employees work in commercial or residential building. Furthermore, the QCEW differentiates between residential building construction, land subdivision and residential specialty trade contractors. The QCEW data come from quarterly tax reports filed by employers covered by various unemployment insurance programs, and, in essence, amounts to a "virtual census" of businesses with payroll employees. However, it completely misses self-employed workers.

The 2016 QCEW data show that residential specialty trade contractors account for close to 71% of all private payroll jobs in the home building industry (see Figure 1). This is consistent with a 2015 NAHB survey (September 1, 2015 Special Study) showing that two thirds of single-family builders subcontract out at least 75% of their work. Residential building construction (which includes single-family and multifamily builders, whether they build on their own land or land owned by a homeowner or investor, and residential remodelers) accounts for 27.5%. The remaining 1.5% is in land subdivision.



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2016

To account for self-employed workers and, at the same time, have access to the detailed industry structure information, NAHB Economics combines data from the ACS and QCEW. First, the share of

residential construction is estimated for each state based on the QCEW data. Residential building construction, residential specialty trade contractors and land subdivision are combined to form "residential construction", or "home building". The resultant state shares are then applied to the ACS data to break construction workers into residential and non-residential. The estimates assume that, within each state, the share of construction workers who work in the home building industry is the same whether they are self-employed or working as employees of a construction company. This, probably, results in a somewhat conservative estimate, because the self-employed share in residential construction, especially, in remodeling, is likely to be greater than in non-residential.

Construction Self-Employed through the Housing Boom and Bust

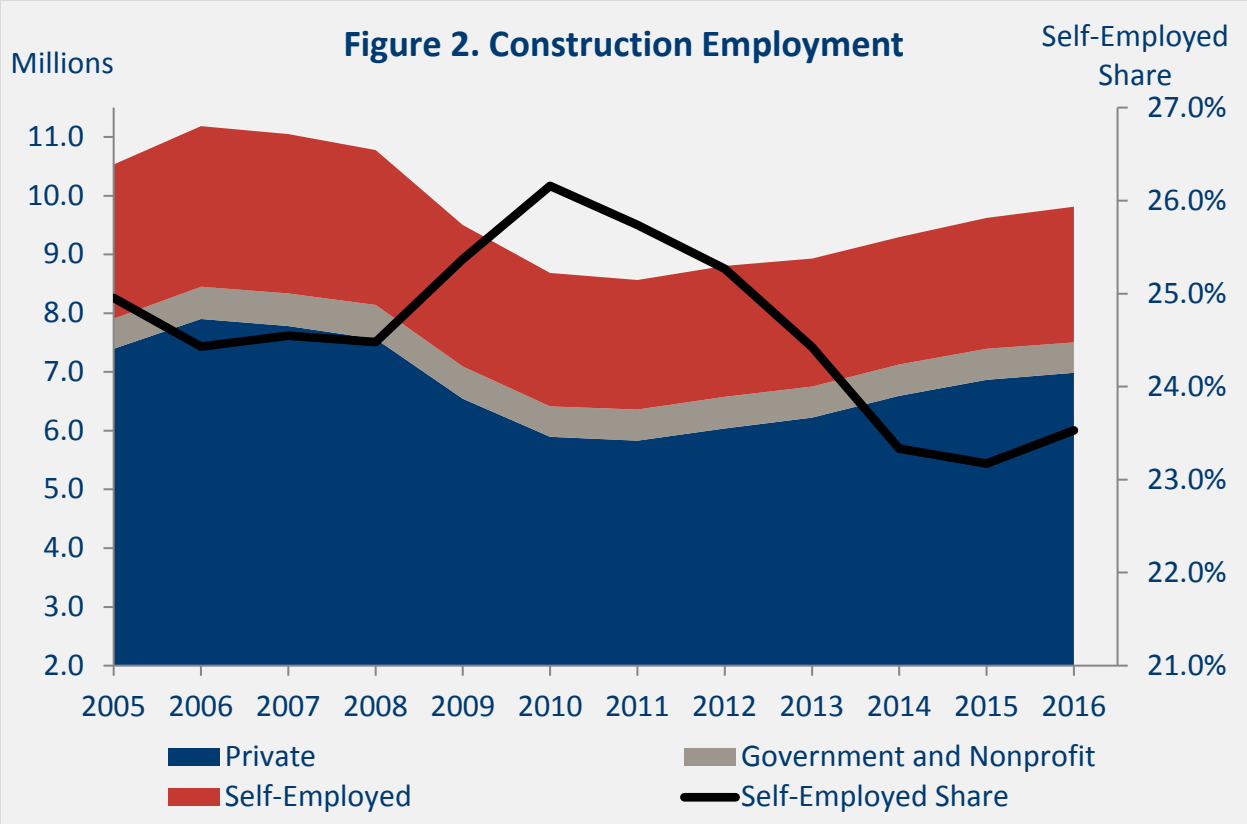
The 2016 ACS shows that 9.8 million workers were employed by the construction industry in 2016. This is still 1.4 million fewer jobs than in 2006, at the peak of the housing boom. Nevertheless, it represents five consecutive years of steady job gains (see Figure 2).

The ACS data also highlight the high reliance of the industry on self-employed workers. Out of 9.8 million construction workers, 23.5% (2.3 million) are self-employed while the economy-wide average is less than 10%. The high self-employment rates in construction reflect a common practice of builders and remodelers to maintain relatively small payrolls and rely on subcontractors for a large share of the construction work.

During the housing downturn, construction self-employment increased from 24% in 2006 to more than 26% in 2010. Once the situation stabilized and construction started gaining jobs, the self-employment rates reversed their course in 2011 and fell close to 23% in recent years (see Figure 2).

During the downturn builders and remodelers who were no longer able to maintain a steady work flow may have tried to manage costs by eliminating payroll positions and joining the ranks of the self-employed. It is also possible that some construction employees laid off during the downturn were able to stay in the industry by striking out on their own. The share of self-employed workers in construction peaked in 2010, exceeding 26%.

The opposite hiring trends emerged once the housing industry started its slow climb out of the cyclical trough. The construction industry has been adding payroll jobs since 2011, while the number of self-employed construction workers continued dwindling until 2015. The ACS data show that from 2011 to 2016, construction gained close to 1.2 million (20%) private payroll jobs but the pool of self-employed workers grew by about 100,000 (5%). This helps explain why builders have reported more extreme labor and subcontractor shortages than commonly cited numbers based only on payroll employment suggest.



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2016.

Residential Construction Employment across States

NAHB estimates that, out of 9.8 million people working in construction in 2016, more than 3.8 million people worked in residential construction, accounting for 2.5% of the US employed civilian labor force. This represents the fifth consecutive year of modest employment gains for home building. However, the number of residential construction jobs remains well below the peak levels the industry reached in 2006 when, according to the NAHB estimates, more than 5 million people worked in residential construction.

Not surprisingly, the most populous state—California—also has the most residential construction workers. More than half a million California residents worked in home building in 2016, accounting for almost 3% of the state employed labor force. Both numbers are still significantly down from the 2006 cyclical peak. At that time, California was home to over 788 thousand residential construction workers. A decade later, a quarter million of home building jobs (32%) are still gone.

Despite being one of the states most severely affected by the housing downturn, Florida comes in second with 361 thousand residential construction workers (still unable to restore more than a third of homebuilding jobs compared to the 2006 levels). Florida has fewer residents than Texas and about as many as New York but owing to its large vacation and seasonal housing stock, employs more residential

construction workers. In Florida, residential construction workers account for a relatively high 3.9% of the employed state labor. Even though this share is well above the national average (2.5%), it is drastically lower than in 2006 when Florida registered the highest share among all 50 states and the District of Columbia, 6.5%.

Among the states hardest hit by the housing downturn and slowest to recover home building jobs are New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona and still showing job losses of 46, 43, and 41%, respectively, compared to 2006. Despite these significant job losses, home building in Nevada and Arizona continues to employ a relatively high share of local workers – more than 3% of the employed civilian labor force.

Similarly to Florida, other states with a high prevalence of seasonal, vacation homes top the list of states with the highest share of residential construction workers in 2016. Montana with 4.1% of the employed labor force working in home building takes the top spot on the list. In addition to Montana and Florida, ten other states register shares of residential construction workers that exceed 3%: Idaho (3.7%), Colorado (3.5%), Vermont (3.5%), Utah (3.4%), Maine (3.3%), Arizona (3.2%), and New Hampshire (3.2%), Delaware (3.1%), Nevada (3.1%), and Washington (3.1%).

Many of these states, where home building accounts for a higher share of the labor force, also register higher shares of self-employed. Notably, Maine, Montana and Vermont have the highest shares of self-employed construction workers in the nation, with more than a third of their construction workforce being self-employed. In Maine, the share of self-employed reaches 40%.

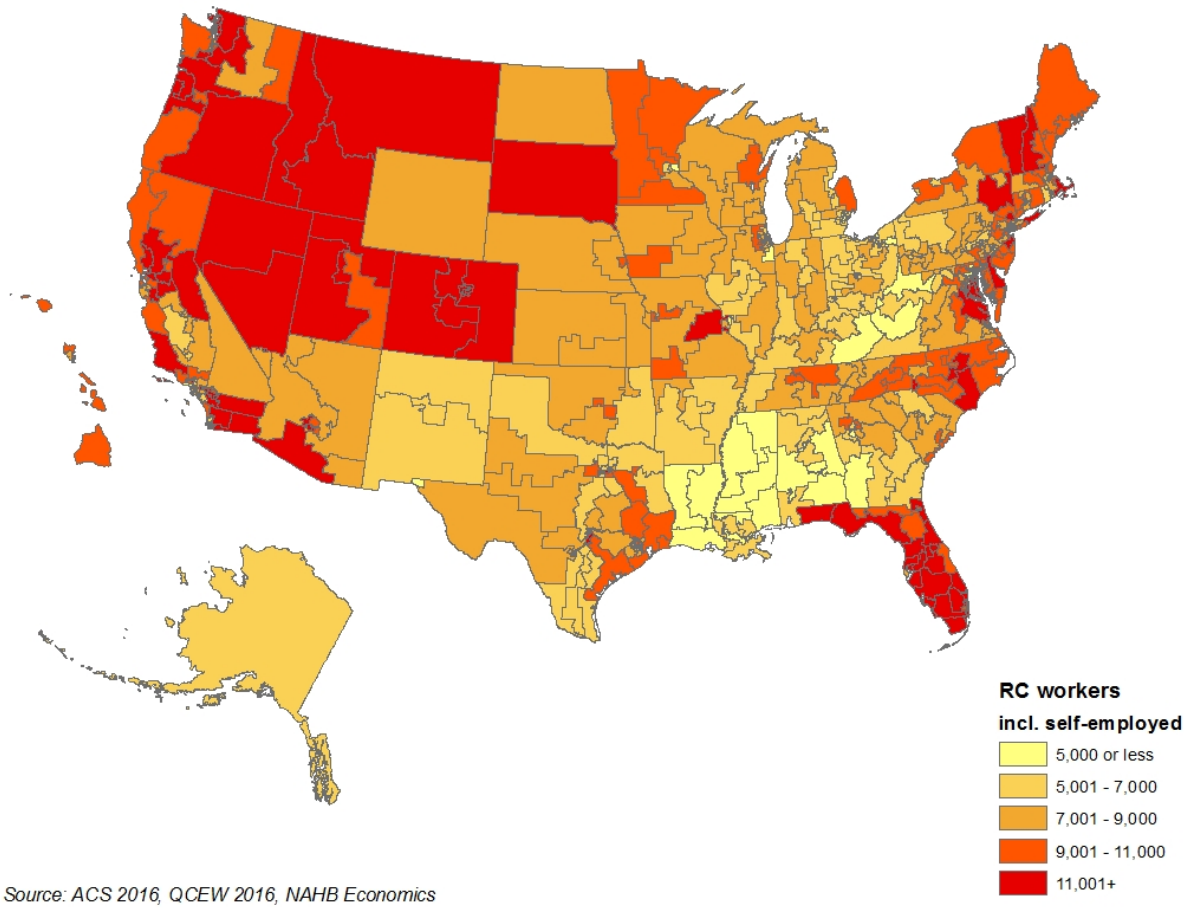
The New England states are where it takes the longest time to build a house. Because of the short construction season and longer times to complete a project, specialty trade contractors in these states have fewer workers on their payrolls[1]. As a result, a greater share of work is done by independent entrepreneurs, thus explaining high self-employment shares in these states that go together with elevated shares of residential construction workers in local labor force. Nevertheless, with the exception of Montana, these high shares are below the self-employment peak levels these states registered in the midst of the severe housing downturn.

Residential Construction Workers in Congressional Districts

The detailed geographic coverage in the ACS also allows RC employment to be estimated by Congressional district (see Table 2). In 2016, the average Congressional district had more than 8,800 residents working in residential construction, considerably down from the average of more than 11,000 workers in 2005. Figure 3 helps visualize the distribution of RC workers across the Congressional districts. Many areas that were once booming and consequently hardest hit by the housing downturn still show higher than average numbers and shares of residential construction workers.

[1] The 2012 Economic Census data show that specialty trade contractors in Montana, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, Idaho, New Hampshire have the smallest payrolls in the nation with 5 to 6 workers, on average. Whereas, the national average is close to 9 workers.

Figure 3. Residential Construction Employment, 2016



Source: ACS 2016, QCEW 2016, NAHB Economics

Montana's lone Congressional district (Rep. Greg Gianforte – R) registers the record number of residential construction workers among all districts – 20,590. Colorado's 7 (Rep. Ed Perlmutter – D) that encompasses parts of the Denver-Aurora metro area and Florida's 19 (Rep. Francis Rooney – R) that serves an area on the west coast of Florida from Fort Myers to Marco Island come second and third with more than 18,000 employed in home building. Florida's 25th (Rep. Mario Díaz-Balart – R) is next with just under 18,000 residential construction workers residing there. Arizona 7th (Rep. Ruben Gallego – D) includes much of inner Phoenix and has more than 17,000 workers. California's 29th (Rep. Tony Cardenas – D) has close to 16,500 residential construction workers. Florida's 20th (Rep. Alcee Hastings – D) that includes precincts in and around Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach and Texas's 29th (Rep. Gene Green – D) that serves the eastern portion of the Greater Houston area are next on the list with more than 16,300 and 16,200 workers, respectively. Three additional districts from Florida conclude the top twelve list – 27th in far South Florida (Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen – R), 21st in South East Florida (Rep. Lois Frankel – D), and 17th in South Central Florida (Rep. Tom Rooney – R) – with around 16,000 residents working in construction.

By design, Congressional districts are drawn to represent roughly the same number of people. So generally, large numbers of residential construction workers translate into high shares of RC workers in their district employed labor forces. The three districts from Florida register the top highest shares of residential construction workers in its employed labor force. The 17th District of Florida has the highest share, 5.8%. Florida's 19th and 25th districts are next with 5.5% and 5%, respectively. Texas's 29th and Arizona's 7th register the share of residential construction workers just under 5%.

At the other end of the spectrum there are several districts that contain parts of large urban areas: the District of Columbia (Rep. Eleanor Holmes Norton – D), the 12th of New York (Rep. Carolyn Maloney – D), located in New York City, and Pennsylvania's 2nd (Rep. Dwight Evans – D) that includes areas of the city of Philadelphia. Most residents in these urban districts tend to work in professional, scientific, and technical services. The District of Columbia stands out for having the lowest number of RC workers residing in the district, around 1,500. At the same time, it has a disproportionally large share of public administration workers. The 12th District of New York is home to a very large group of finance and insurance workers. Meanwhile, in Pennsylvania's 2nd more than a third of residents work in health care and educational services.

Conclusion

The new estimates show that despite losing thousands of jobs during the housing downturn, the home building industry employs a substantial number of workers in most parts of the country. The average Congressional district has close to 8,800 residents working in residential construction but the number can be twice as high or higher, and is close to 20,600 in Montana's At-Large Congressional District.

Considering that the estimates only include workers directly employed by the industry and do not count jobs created in related industries– such as design and architecture, furniture making, building materials, landscaping, etc. - the true impact of residential construction on local employment is underestimated.

Table 1. Residential Construction (RC) Employment and Establishments by State, 2016

State	RC Establishments	RC Employment (Including Self-Employed)		Share of Self-Employed Workers in Construction
		Total Workers	Share of Employed Civilian Labor	
United States	515,914	3,844,264	2.5%	23.5%
Alabama	4,765	33,601	1.6%	25.1%
Alaska	1,238	6,082	1.7%	23.3%
Arizona	7,069	97,497	3.2%	21.5%
Arkansas	3,776	24,888	1.9%	25.9%
California	51,224	537,509	2.9%	24.1%
Colorado	13,461	98,633	3.5%	24.6%
Connecticut	6,275	44,052	2.4%	33.3%
Delaware	1,879	13,930	3.1%	21.3%
District of Columbia	322	1,486	0.4%	10.9%
Florida	49,880	360,913	3.9%	26.3%
Georgia	12,731	97,466	2.1%	24.3%
Hawaii	2,143	19,181	2.8%	18.0%
Idaho	5,743	28,251	3.7%	25.9%
Illinois	25,685	124,784	2.0%	23.8%
Indiana	9,169	65,083	2.1%	23.0%
Iowa	5,648	33,227	2.1%	21.1%
Kansas	4,881	33,183	2.3%	20.7%
Kentucky	5,123	34,926	1.8%	24.7%
Louisiana	5,022	26,272	1.3%	19.0%
Maine	4,072	21,689	3.3%	39.6%
Maryland	10,929	73,326	2.4%	19.2%
Massachusetts	14,652	80,874	2.3%	26.0%
Michigan	13,092	94,560	2.1%	29.8%
Minnesota	10,378	64,111	2.2%	25.6%
Mississippi	2,289	15,288	1.2%	28.3%
Missouri	8,949	64,794	2.2%	24.8%
Montana	4,159	20,589	4.1%	36.6%
Nebraska	4,549	25,172	2.5%	22.1%
Nevada	3,073	42,342	3.1%	14.1%
New Hampshire	3,067	22,728	3.2%	28.6%
New Jersey	15,637	117,564	2.7%	21.7%
New Mexico	2,697	18,873	2.1%	22.8%
New York	35,779	236,353	2.5%	19.7%
North Carolina	17,895	133,641	2.9%	23.8%
North Dakota	2,008	7,429	1.8%	17.7%
Ohio	14,007	98,283	1.8%	26.5%
Oklahoma	5,175	39,173	2.2%	27.0%
Oregon	9,466	56,544	2.9%	23.0%
Pennsylvania	19,126	129,249	2.1%	24.5%
Rhode Island	2,551	12,677	2.4%	28.9%
South Carolina	6,528	53,926	2.4%	21.0%
South Dakota	2,275	11,895	2.7%	30.0%
Tennessee	6,884	69,564	2.3%	26.2%
Texas	25,479	295,754	2.3%	21.0%
Utah	7,873	50,120	3.4%	19.2%
Vermont	2,138	11,304	3.5%	34.6%
Virginia	13,788	101,912	2.5%	21.4%
Washington	19,088	106,783	3.1%	19.6%
West Virginia	2,538	14,846	2.0%	16.0%
Wisconsin	9,739	63,758	2.2%	24.0%
Wyoming	1,793	8,177	2.8%	28.9%

Table 2. Residential Construction Employment, 2016

State	Congressional District	Residential Construction	
		Total Workers (incl. self-employed)	Share of Civilian Employed Labor Force
AL	01	5,457	1.9
AL	02	3,904	1.4
AL	03	4,769	1.6
AL	04	5,187	1.9
AL	05	5,313	1.6
AL	06	5,593	1.7
AL	07	3,378	1.3
AK	00	6,082	1.7
AZ	01	7,229	2.6
AZ	02	7,156	2.3
AZ	03	14,815	4.7
AZ	04	7,387	2.7
AZ	05	10,566	2.9
AZ	06	9,856	2.6
AZ	07	17,143	4.8
AZ	08	11,458	3.4
AZ	09	11,887	2.8
AR	01	5,422	1.9
AR	02	6,224	1.8
AR	03	7,569	2.1
AR	04	5,673	2.0
CA	01	9,489	3.4
CA	02	10,066	3.0
CA	03	11,220	3.5
CA	04	11,920	3.7
CA	05	11,748	3.2
CA	06	10,559	3.1
CA	07	9,339	2.7
CA	08	8,961	3.3
CA	09	13,088	4.1
CA	10	13,841	4.4
CA	11	12,200	3.4
CA	12	7,045	1.6
CA	13	9,934	2.5
CA	14	9,194	2.2
CA	15	10,841	2.8
CA	16	8,808	3.3
CA	17	7,120	1.8
CA	18	7,983	2.1
CA	19	13,590	3.5
CA	20	10,088	3.0
CA	21	6,557	2.5
CA	22	8,057	2.5
CA	23	8,590	3.0
CA	24	11,307	3.2
CA	25	10,136	3.1
CA	26	9,393	2.7

State	Congressional District	Residential Construction	
		Total Workers (incl. self-employed)	Share of Civilian Employed Labor Force
CA	27	7,751	2.2
CA	28	6,863	1.8
CA	29	16,536	4.7
CA	30	9,058	2.3
CA	31	9,369	2.9
CA	32	11,118	3.2
CA	33	4,703	1.3
CA	34	12,779	3.4
CA	35	13,344	4.0
CA	36	11,756	4.1
CA	37	7,749	2.1
CA	38	8,984	2.8
CA	39	8,158	2.3
CA	40	11,482	3.6
CA	41	14,632	4.5
CA	42	15,006	4.3
CA	43	8,075	2.3
CA	44	12,494	3.9
CA	45	6,350	1.6
CA	46	13,012	3.6
CA	47	7,986	2.3
CA	48	8,958	2.4
CA	49	9,877	2.9
CA	50	15,137	4.3
CA	51	11,089	3.7
CA	52	5,237	1.4
CA	53	8,933	2.3
CO	01	14,884	3.3
CO	02	12,111	2.8
CO	03	14,218	4.1
CO	04	13,951	3.6
CO	05	11,103	3.1
CO	06	14,322	3.3
CO	07	18,044	4.3
CT	01	7,457	2.1
CT	02	9,486	2.6
CT	03	7,488	2.0
CT	04	9,770	2.7
CT	05	9,851	2.8
DE	00	13,930	3.1
DC	98	1,486	0.4
FL	01	11,436	3.5
FL	02	12,370	4.3
FL	03	10,576	3.4
FL	04	11,913	3.1
FL	05	10,504	3.4
FL	06	13,742	4.4
FL	07	13,393	3.5
FL	08	10,687	3.5

State	Congressional District	Residential Construction	
		Total Workers (incl. self-employed)	Share of Civilian Employed Labor Force
FL	09	11,063	3.0
FL	10	14,107	3.5
FL	11	11,460	4.7
FL	12	13,513	4.3
FL	13	8,896	2.6
FL	14	14,086	3.6
FL	15	11,747	3.3
FL	16	14,581	4.2
FL	17	15,918	5.8
FL	18	13,630	4.1
FL	19	18,042	5.5
FL	20	16,311	4.4
FL	21	16,030	4.6
FL	22	12,723	3.4
FL	23	10,596	2.8
FL	24	13,868	4.1
FL	25	17,841	5.0
FL	26	15,720	4.2
FL	27	16,160	4.2
GA	01	6,456	2.0
GA	02	3,893	1.5
GA	03	6,874	2.1
GA	04	7,352	2.1
GA	05	4,165	1.1
GA	06	6,344	1.6
GA	07	9,046	2.3
GA	08	5,386	1.8
GA	09	8,252	2.6
GA	10	7,159	2.2
GA	11	9,874	2.5
GA	12	6,855	2.4
GA	13	6,930	1.9
GA	14	8,881	2.8
HI	01	8,467	2.4
HI	02	10,713	3.2
ID	01	15,828	4.1
ID	02	12,422	3.3
IL	01	6,097	2.0
IL	02	4,210	1.4
IL	03	8,530	2.5
IL	04	8,092	2.3
IL	05	6,092	1.4
IL	06	7,734	2.0
IL	07	3,979	1.1
IL	08	8,172	2.2
IL	09	5,109	1.4
IL	10	6,029	1.7
IL	11	9,398	2.5
IL	12	6,271	2.1

State	Congressional District	Residential Construction	
		Total Workers (incl. self-employed)	Share of Civilian Employed Labor Force
IL	13	6,133	1.8
IL	14	9,477	2.5
IL	15	7,712	2.5
IL	16	7,592	2.3
IL	17	7,173	2.3
IL	18	6,983	2.0
IN	01	8,040	2.5
IN	02	5,326	1.6
IN	03	7,139	2.0
IN	04	7,464	2.1
IN	05	6,323	1.6
IN	06	8,941	2.7
IN	07	7,153	2.0
IN	08	6,935	2.0
IN	09	7,761	2.1
IA	01	8,299	2.1
IA	02	7,726	2.0
IA	03	9,395	2.2
IA	04	7,808	2.0
KS	01	8,788	2.6
KS	02	8,197	2.4
KS	03	8,528	2.1
KS	04	7,670	2.2
KY	01	6,015	2.1
KY	02	7,331	2.1
KY	03	5,047	1.4
KY	04	6,645	1.8
KY	05	3,934	1.8
KY	06	5,954	1.6
LA	01	5,158	1.4
LA	02	3,877	1.1
LA	03	4,851	1.4
LA	04	3,731	1.3
LA	05	2,705	0.9
LA	06	5,948	1.6
ME	01	10,793	3.0
ME	02	10,897	3.6
MD	01	10,705	2.9
MD	02	8,662	2.3
MD	03	7,892	1.9
MD	04	12,224	3.0
MD	05	11,543	3.0
MD	06	7,985	2.1
MD	07	4,531	1.3
MD	08	9,784	2.4
MA	01	7,978	2.2
MA	02	9,365	2.4
MA	03	9,003	2.3
MA	04	8,163	2.1

State	Congressional District	Residential Construction	
		Total Workers (incl. self-employed)	Share of Civilian Employed Labor Force
MA	05	7,052	1.7
MA	06	9,300	2.3
MA	07	6,728	1.6
MA	08	10,165	2.4
MA	09	13,121	3.6
MI	01	8,670	2.9
MI	02	7,724	2.2
MI	03	6,592	1.9
MI	04	8,452	2.8
MI	05	6,501	2.3
MI	06	7,422	2.1
MI	07	6,985	2.2
MI	08	7,792	2.1
MI	09	5,806	1.6
MI	10	9,384	2.8
MI	11	6,053	1.6
MI	12	5,148	1.5
MI	13	4,652	1.8
MI	14	3,377	1.1
MN	01	9,506	2.7
MN	02	7,277	1.9
MN	03	6,815	1.8
MN	04	4,649	1.3
MN	05	6,009	1.5
MN	06	10,695	2.8
MN	07	9,398	2.8
MN	08	9,764	3.1
MS	01	4,060	1.2
MS	02	2,925	1.1
MS	03	3,728	1.2
MS	04	4,575	1.4
MO	01	4,095	1.1
MO	02	7,595	1.9
MO	03	11,446	3.0
MO	04	8,328	2.5
MO	05	9,349	2.5
MO	06	7,667	2.1
MO	07	9,200	2.6
MO	08	7,113	2.3
MT	00	20,589	4.1
NE	01	7,997	2.4
NE	02	9,125	2.6
NE	03	8,051	2.6
NV	01	12,284	3.6
NV	02	11,033	3.2
NV	03	7,610	2.0
NV	04	11,414	3.6
NH	01	10,877	2.9
NH	02	11,851	3.4

State	Congressional District	Residential Construction	
		Total Workers (incl. self-employed)	Share of Civilian Employed Labor Force
NJ	01	9,334	2.5
NJ	02	10,353	3.1
NJ	03	10,824	3.0
NJ	04	11,638	3.4
NJ	05	9,161	2.4
NJ	06	9,554	2.6
NJ	07	9,849	2.6
NJ	08	11,864	2.9
NJ	09	10,791	2.9
NJ	10	6,791	1.9
NJ	11	8,637	2.3
NJ	12	8,767	2.4
NM	01	6,807	2.1
NM	02	6,574	2.4
NM	03	5,492	2.0
NY	01	12,647	3.6
NY	02	10,707	2.9
NY	03	8,842	2.5
NY	04	9,182	2.6
NY	05	11,303	3.0
NY	06	10,514	2.8
NY	07	8,708	2.4
NY	08	7,916	2.2
NY	09	6,304	1.8
NY	10	5,286	1.4
NY	11	10,190	3.1
NY	12	3,782	0.9
NY	13	5,463	1.4
NY	14	13,331	3.9
NY	15	5,901	2.0
NY	16	8,726	2.5
NY	17	11,385	3.2
NY	18	10,538	3.0
NY	19	11,402	3.5
NY	20	7,122	1.9
NY	21	9,993	3.2
NY	22	7,586	2.4
NY	23	8,296	2.7
NY	24	9,598	2.8
NY	25	6,392	1.8
NY	26	5,114	1.6
NY	27	10,125	2.8
NC	01	9,246	2.8
NC	02	11,532	3.0
NC	03	10,479	3.5
NC	04	9,404	2.0
NC	05	10,552	3.2
NC	06	9,929	2.8
NC	07	11,734	3.6

State	Congressional District	Residential Construction	
		Total Workers (incl. self-employed)	Share of Civilian Employed Labor Force
NC	08	9,801	3.0
NC	09	10,671	3.1
NC	10	9,183	2.6
NC	11	10,435	3.3
NC	12	12,578	2.8
NC	13	8,099	2.2
ND	00	7,429	1.8
OH	01	6,479	1.8
OH	02	6,501	1.8
OH	03	5,999	1.5
OH	04	6,607	2.0
OH	05	6,550	1.8
OH	06	6,933	2.3
OH	07	8,389	2.4
OH	08	6,256	1.8
OH	09	5,917	1.8
OH	10	5,187	1.6
OH	11	3,356	1.1
OH	12	5,003	1.3
OH	13	4,627	1.4
OH	14	6,463	1.8
OH	15	7,858	2.2
OH	16	6,157	1.7
OK	01	8,297	2.2
OK	02	6,255	2.2
OK	03	7,421	2.2
OK	04	7,190	2.0
OK	05	10,011	2.7
OR	01	12,095	2.9
OR	02	11,045	3.2
OR	03	10,832	2.4
OR	04	9,493	2.8
OR	05	13,080	3.4
PA	01	6,177	1.9
PA	02	2,891	0.9
PA	03	6,363	2.0
PA	04	8,081	2.2
PA	05	5,470	1.8
PA	06	7,791	2.0
PA	07	7,821	2.2
PA	08	8,678	2.4
PA	09	8,125	2.7
PA	10	7,834	2.5
PA	11	7,532	2.2
PA	12	8,199	2.5
PA	13	7,995	2.3
PA	14	5,446	1.5
PA	15	6,083	1.7
PA	16	9,193	2.6

State	Congressional District	Residential Construction	
		Total Workers (incl. self-employed)	Share of Civilian Employed Labor Force
PA	17	7,663	2.3
PA	18	7,910	2.3
RI	01	6,230	2.4
RI	02	6,447	2.5
SC	01	9,660	2.6
SC	02	8,647	2.6
SC	03	7,379	2.4
SC	04	7,043	2.1
SC	05	5,974	1.9
SC	06	7,599	2.8
SC	07	7,625	2.5
SD	00	11,895	2.7
TN	01	8,416	2.8
TN	02	8,043	2.3
TN	03	7,506	2.4
TN	04	8,549	2.3
TN	05	9,297	2.3
TN	06	9,191	2.7
TN	07	7,745	2.5
TN	08	5,391	1.8
TN	09	5,426	1.7
TX	01	5,862	2.0
TX	02	8,027	2.0
TX	03	5,506	1.3
TX	04	6,673	2.1
TX	05	9,821	2.9
TX	06	6,496	1.7
TX	07	6,434	1.6
TX	08	9,683	2.6
TX	09	8,377	2.2
TX	10	7,917	1.9
TX	11	7,612	2.3
TX	12	9,193	2.4
TX	13	6,774	2.1
TX	14	10,022	3.0
TX	15	6,422	2.1
TX	16	4,386	1.4
TX	17	7,401	2.0
TX	18	9,796	2.7
TX	19	7,116	2.2
TX	20	8,575	2.3
TX	21	7,881	1.9
TX	22	7,996	1.9
TX	23	8,234	2.6
TX	24	5,880	1.3
TX	25	6,349	1.8
TX	26	6,370	1.4
TX	27	9,750	2.9
TX	28	6,120	2.1

State	Congressional District	Residential Construction	
		Total Workers (incl. self-employed)	Share of Civilian Employed Labor Force
TX	29	16,216	4.9
TX	30	9,394	2.8
TX	31	7,220	1.8
TX	32	7,653	1.9
TX	33	15,537	4.6
TX	34	5,364	2.0
TX	35	13,096	3.3
TX	36	10,602	3.4
UT	01	12,086	3.4
UT	02	13,738	3.8
UT	03	10,266	2.9
UT	04	14,030	3.6
VT	00	11,304	3.5
VA	01	11,101	2.9
VA	02	9,221	2.7
VA	03	8,207	2.3
VA	04	7,898	2.2
VA	05	8,304	2.5
VA	06	7,815	2.2
VA	07	10,287	2.6
VA	08	11,295	2.5
VA	09	6,672	2.3
VA	10	10,687	2.5
VA	11	10,424	2.5
WA	01	12,285	3.3
WA	02	13,043	3.7
WA	03	12,040	3.8
WA	04	8,574	2.8
WA	05	9,766	3.1
WA	06	9,004	3.0
WA	07	8,423	1.8
WA	08	12,698	3.5
WA	09	9,236	2.4
WA	10	11,713	3.6
WV	01	4,740	1.8
WV	02	6,536	2.5
WV	03	3,570	1.7
WI	01	7,857	2.2
WI	02	8,109	1.9
WI	03	8,162	2.2
WI	04	5,202	1.6
WI	05	8,679	2.3
WI	06	7,764	2.1
WI	07	8,491	2.4
WI	08	9,495	2.5
WY	00	8,177	2.8
PR	98	19,672	1.9