

Changes in Construction Materials Prices, 2001-2008 (Updated January 22, 2009)

Since early 2004, the construction industry has been jolted by a succession of steep price increases affecting a variety of materials. The attached tables document these increases, using producer price indexes (PPIs) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for specific construction segments, inputs and building types. The increases are compared to changes in the consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) and the PPI for finished goods.

Background on PPIs

Each row shows the BLS series identifier and name for a PPI (or CPI), and two groups of percentage changes. The first group shows the 12-month percentage change for the years ending December 2001-07. The second group shows preliminary price changes in the latest month from 1, 3 and 12 months before, and from December 2003, when construction costs first spiked. Percentages are downloaded for PPIs from BLS' PPI website, www.bls.gov/ppi, at the page for "PPI Databases--One-Screen Data Search." Most of the PPIs are commodity indexes. There are also two types of industry PPIs. One type measures the finished cost of new buildings or subcontractors' work, including labor, overhead and profit, as well as materials. The other measures the cost of inputs for six construction segments.

To provide consistency, "not seasonally adjusted" indexes have been selected for all items. For many items, BLS does not post a seasonally adjusted index, either because the price does not vary consistently by season or there is not enough data available to calculate a seasonal adjustment. However, prices of items such as natural gas do show wide seasonal swings; for these PPIs, a large one- or three-month change may not be unusual. The PPIs shown are available only at a national level.

As the name implies, the PPI for a commodity measures the price charged by a producer of that item or category. The index excludes any costs the buyer incurs beyond the producer's loading dock or other point of sale, such as insurance, freight, storage, fabrication, or installation. Such costs are considerable for many construction inputs and may change at rates different from the PPI, but these rates cannot be estimated from PPI data. There is no PPI for construction labor, and the PPIs for trucking and insurance are not specific enough to indicate the specialized services and products used in construction.

The PPIs chosen for these tables are believed to be the closest approximation to items actually used or bought for construction. Some PPIs cover a wider range of materials than items used specifically in construction. For instance, steel mill products include steel used in motor vehicles, appliances, equipment, etc., as well as construction. Other PPIs, like those for concrete products, reflect materials used solely in construction. An industry PPI measures the costs of all items used by an industry, including items like diesel fuel that are consumed during construction. Readers are encouraged to scroll through the indexes on the PPI website. BLS has invited users to submit ideas for additional PPIs; send them to simonsonk@agc.org.

Organization of PPI Tables

Table 1 compares the CPI-U with PPIs for finished goods and for construction inputs (materials that go into every type of residential and nonresidential project, plus items such as diesel fuel that are used up by contractors). The construction input PPIs are separately weighted for inputs used in highway and street, other heavy, nonresidential building, multi- and single-unit new residential construction. Weights are available on request; they differ markedly for different types of construction.

Table 2 shows PPIs for completed new buildings (industrial, warehouse, school and office) and for the prices charged by concrete, roofing, electrical and plumbing contractors for work on new nonresidential buildings. Unlike other PPIs, these indexes include changes in general or specialty contractors' overhead, profit and labor costs as well as material inputs.

Table 3 shows changes in PPIs for specific construction inputs. Items are grouped into petroleum-based products; concrete and brick products; miscellaneous materials; and metal products. Indented index names show that the item is a subset of the last unindented item above it; this relationship is also shown in BLS's numbering system, which assigns one or more extra digits to subcategories. For instance, "WPU1331, concrete block and brick," is indented to show it is included in the index for "WPU133 Concrete products."

Table 4 has indexes covering changes in PPIs for basic inputs--*items used to produce construction inputs*--divided into nonmetals, and metal ores and scrap. Recent changes in these indexes can show up later in price changes for materials made from these items.

Changes in Construction Costs

In general, through 2003 most construction materials show very modest increases and many decreases in price, similar to the CPI, which rose 1.6% in 2001, 2.4% in 2002, and 1.9% in 2003. Beginning in 2004, however, many construction materials had years with double-digit increases, whereas the CPI has continued to rise at a 2.5-5.6 % annual rate.