



FIRST
QUARTER
2026

CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION INDEX



MARCH 2026



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The CICI came in at 52.1 in Q1 2026, up from 50.6 in Q4 2025, reflecting modest but broadening optimism across the civil infrastructure sector.
- Backlog strengthened meaningfully, rising to 57.3 from 52.8, with median firm coverage at approximately 12 months and averages exceeding 15 months.
- Cost pressures have stabilized but not eased. Materials pricing is predictable, while labor remains the heavier margin burden due to shortages, turnover and the premium on experienced talent.
- The defining constraint entering 2026 is not a lack of opportunity, but the industry's capacity to execute profitably against growing workloads and a persistently tight labor market.
- Firms that invest in leadership depth, workforce development and disciplined backlog management are best positioned to capitalize on a prolonged infrastructure cycle with uneven opportunity.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By Brian Moore, Emily Beardall and Brian Strawberry

For the most part, the first quarter found contractors feeling fairly positive about the economy and the landscape ahead. Concerns over a recession and sliding demand were eased by reduced inflation and stabilized interest rate expectations. Confidence was scaffolded by strong local indicators, like funded projects; local, state and federal public-sector investment; and strong backlogs.

These conditions fueled contractors' overall business outlook, with many taking expansionary positions. The only drag on their optimism was operational doubt about their ability to have the headcount and capacity to deliver projects. Those who figure out how to balance productivity and financial stability against growing workloads and the ongoing labor shortage are best positioned for the remainder of the year.

Overall, contractors are hopeful but measured, knowing that capitalizing on the positive trends the sector is experiencing depends on their ability to execute.

OVERALL ECONOMIC AND MARKET CONDITIONS; INDEX ANALYSIS

NATIONAL VS. LOCAL ECONOMY:

National economic sentiment improved modestly in Q1 2026, building on the stabilization that took hold late in 2025. Concerns about recession risk and demand pullbacks have receded, with respondents pointing to easing inflation, more settled interest rate expectations and continued public-sector funding as reasons for a more optimistic baseline.

Local sentiment tells a stronger story. Most contractors expressed notably more confidence in their own regional markets than in the broader national picture, pointing to funded project pipelines, municipal capital programs, and state-level transportation and utility investment as tangible sources of workload visibility. Whatever uncertainty exists at the macro level, most respondents see little sign of it in their local backlogs; a reflection of how insulated civil infrastructure activity has become from broader

economic swings. There are, however, still a few areas of concern for highway contractors, particularly in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK:

Business expectations remained solidly in expansion territory in Q1 2026, though they pulled back slightly from the prior quarter. Firms continue to feel good about their ability to win work and grow revenue. Backlogs are building, bid activity is healthy and demand-side conditions are no longer the thing keeping contractors up at night.

What's tempering their optimism is the operational side. Staffing capacity, productivity and margin protection are the recurring concerns, as firms try to manage growing workloads against a tight labor market. The net picture heading into the rest of the year is one of confidence in top-line opportunity paired against real caution around profitability and opera-

tional efficiency, as firms determine whether that revenue actually lands on the bottom line.

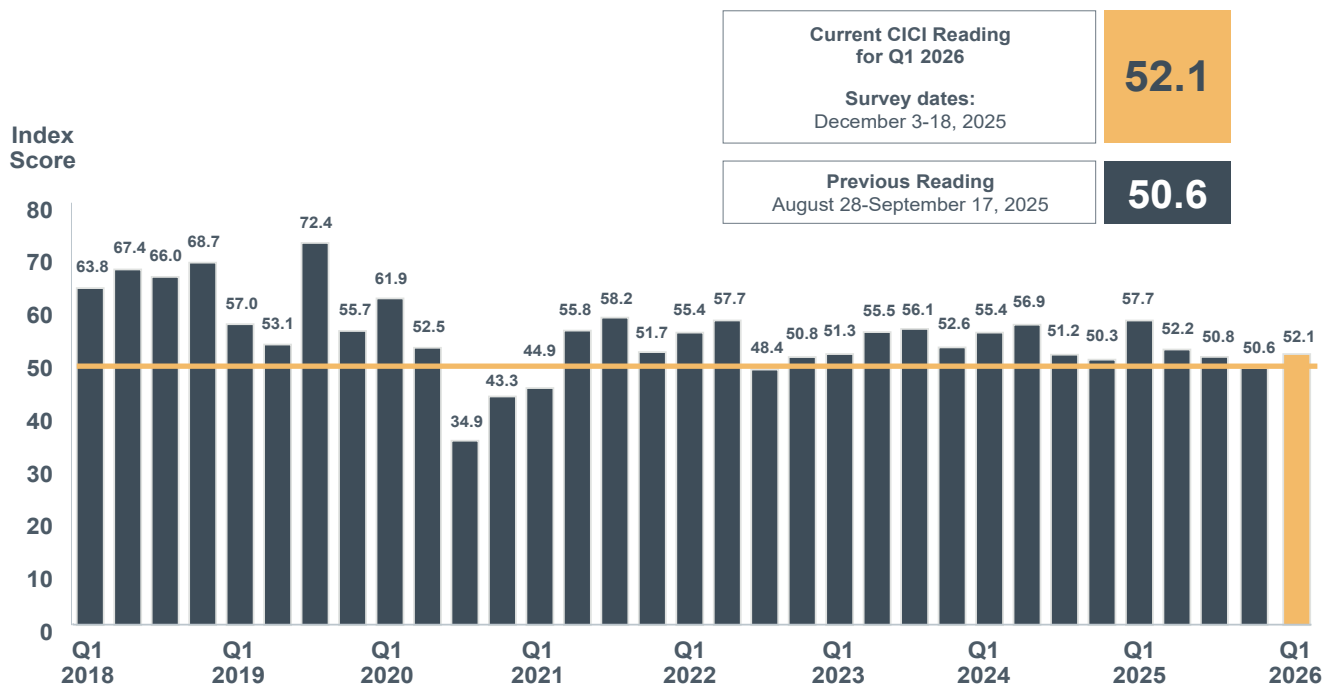
CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE MARKET:

Market sentiment held up well in the first quarter. Respondents continued to report expansion across transportation, water and utilities. While local activity expectations softened a touch from Q4, readings stayed well above the neutral threshold. The publicly funded project pipeline is moving, design-phase work is advancing into construction and the underlying demand picture looks intact.

The forward outlook is cautiously positive, with strengthening backlog indicators giving contractors reason for optimism. That said, respondents consistently flagged labor availability, competitive bidding and growing project complexity as the real constraints on growth. The market isn't short on opportunity; it's short on the capacity to capture it.

FMI'S CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION INDEX Q2 2018 TO Q1 2026

(SCORES ABOVE 50 INDICATE EXPANSION; BELOW 50, CONTRACTION)



Current CICI Reading for Q1 2026
52.1
Survey dates: December 3-18, 2025

Previous Reading
50.6
August 28-September 17, 2025

CICI INDEX MOVEMENT		Q1 2026	Q4 2025
Overall U.S. Economy	↑	49.0	48.7
Economy Where We Do Business	↑	52.1	48.0
Our Engineering and Construction Business	↓	55.2	55.3
Engineering and Construction Where We Do Business	↓	51.0	52.0
Backlog	↑	57.3	52.8
Book/Burn Rate	↓	56.3	57.0
Cost of Materials	↓	35.4	35.9
Cost of Labor	↑	29.2	27.5
Productivity	↓	49.0	49.3

SOURCE: FMI CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION INDEX Q1 2026 (FORMERLY HCCI)

MARKET CONDITIONS

BACKLOG AND PIPELINE TRENDS

BACKLOG CONDITIONS STRENGTHENED NOTICEABLY ENTERING THE FIRST QUARTER.

The aggregate backlog index rose to 57.3 from 52.8 in Q4, a meaningful jump that reflects growing confidence in near-term workload and project starts. Funded work is moving off the sidelines, with less of it sitting in planning or design and more converting into construction.

At the firm level, reported coverage is solid. The median backlog sits at approximately 12 months (with an average above 15), giving most contractors a clear runway well into late 2026. The improvement isn't uniform; transportation, water and

utility-focused firms are generally showing the biggest year-over-year gains, while others are seeing more modest progress. But very few firms report a weaker position than a year ago.

PIPELINE ACTIVITY IS PICKING UP AS WELL. Respondents described heightened estimating volumes and more work to pursue as projects move from design into active bidding. The catch is that converting opportunities into awards is requiring more upfront effort. Tighter bid quality expectations and sharper competition mean the easy wins are gone.

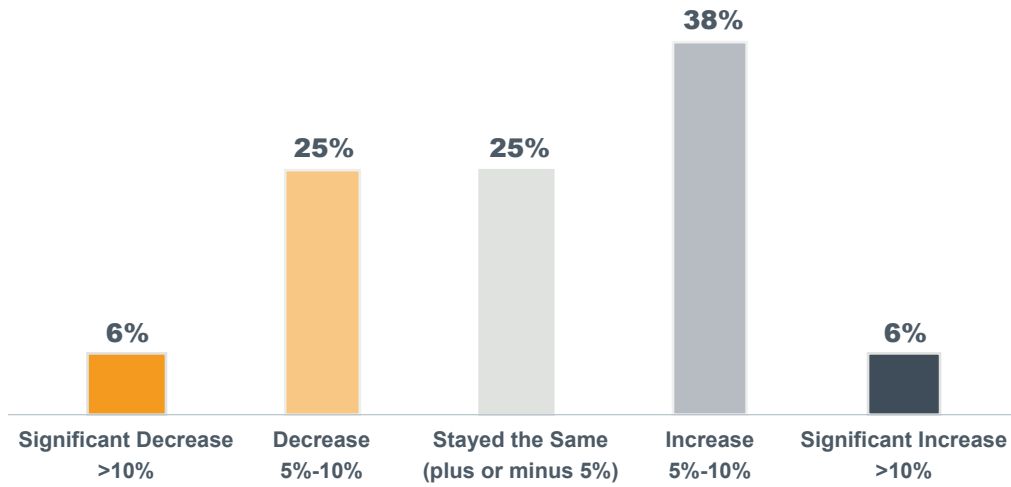
The persistent undercurrent in this data is execution risk. Firms identified labor availability, staffing experience gaps and productivity as the limiting factors in turning strong pipelines into profitable results. Backlog growth is welcome, but a number of contractors are quietly wondering whether they can absorb more work without squeezing margins or missing schedules. Entering mid-2026, the market has more than enough opportunity; the question is whether it has the capacity to deliver it.

Backlog is strengthening and pipelines are active, but the defining constraint entering 2026 is not demand — it's the industry's capacity to execute profitably.



BACKLOG BOOK/BURN RATE (YEAR OVER YEAR)

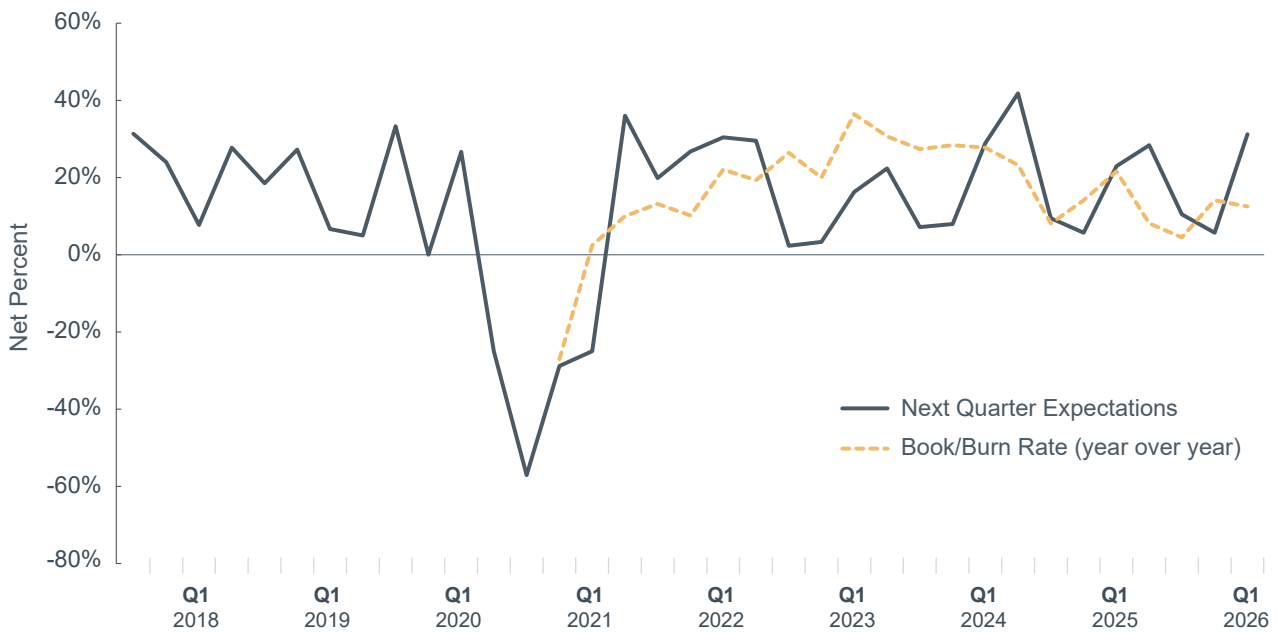
THIS REFERS TO THE RATE AT WHICH BACKLOG IS ADDED COMPARED TO HOW QUICKLY IT IS USED.



SOURCE: FMI CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION INDEX Q1 2026

NET PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING IMPROVING CONDITIONS

BACKLOGS | QUARTER OVER QUARTER



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

COST PRESSURES

MATERIALS: Material costs remained elevated but stable in Q1 2026, essentially flat from the prior quarter. The acceleration that defined earlier parts of the cycle has cooled, yet costs haven't come down. Contractors largely describe current pricing as predictable while still painful. Most firms have stopped waiting for relief and are building sustained higher input costs into their bids and project plans.

LABOR: Labor cost pressures showed some improvement, with fewer respondents reporting accelerating wage escalation than in prior quarters. The most acute spikes appear to be moderating, particularly for craft and supervisory roles. Even so, labor remains the heavier margin burden of the two input categories. Workforce shortages, elevated turnover and the premium required to attract experienced talent all keep costs stubbornly high. It's a less controllable problem than materials and most contractors know it.

NET PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING COST INCREASES ON INPUTS
 QUARTER OVER QUARTER



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

PRODUCTIVITY

The productivity index came in at 49.0 in Q1 2026, essentially flat from Q4 2025 and just below the expansion threshold. Firms are holding output steady, but meaningful efficiency gains remain elusive. The pattern is consistent with something structural rather than situational: workforce composition, experience gaps and project complexity are the real drivers, not a temporary dip in demand.

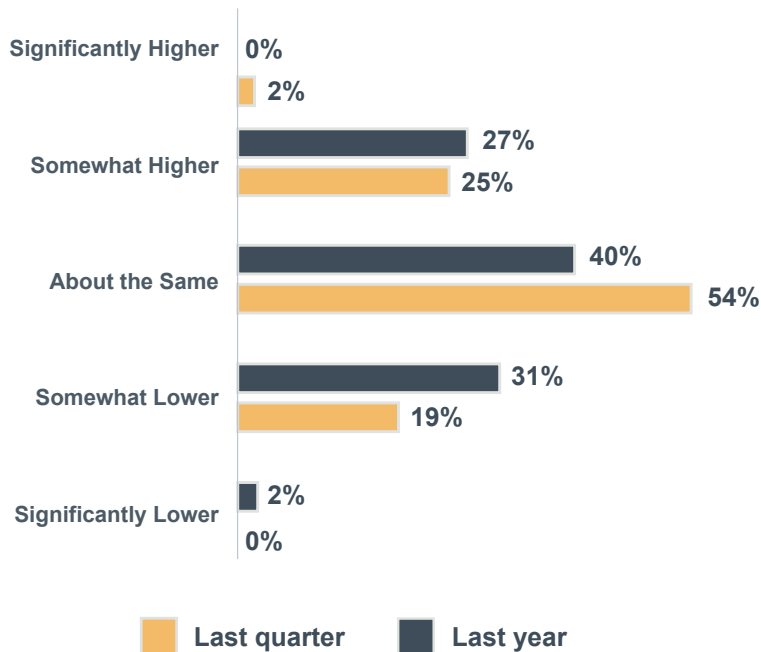
Labor is the primary culprit. Turnover, retirements and the rapid onboarding of less-experienced workers mean firms are frequently deploying more people to accomplish the same amount of work. Declining plan quality

from owners and designers is adding to the problem, creating coordination burdens and nonproductive time that eat into field efficiency.

The flat reading at least suggests firms are holding the line rather than losing ground. Process improvements, selective technology adoption and workforce development efforts are helping, even if the needle hasn't moved in a visible way yet. Meaningful productivity gains are a longer-term play. Rather than a near-term step change, the expectation is incremental improvement, as firms sharpen their operating models and find the right technology applications.

MARGIN

HOW WOULD YOU COMPARE MARGIN ON THE WORK YOU HAVE ACQUIRED IN THIS QUARTER VERSUS LAST QUARTER AND THE SAME QUARTER LAST YEAR? (I.E., YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE)



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

OUTLOOK BY SECTOR & TIME HORIZON

Across all three time horizons, the message from respondents is consistent: demand is not the concern, but rather consistent execution. Near-term confidence rests on solid backlogs and active pipelines, while the 12- and 36-month outlooks reflect growing conviction that public-funding programs will sustain a prolonged infrastructure cycle. In the near term, contractors are focused on managing what's in hand. Further out, the conversation shifts to whether firms have the people, processes and organizational capacity to fully capitalize on the opportunity ahead.

THREE-MONTH OUTLOOK

Steady Ground. The near-term outlook entering Q1 2026 is defined by stability in most markets rather than acceleration. Contractors see conditions holding or improving modestly over the next quarter, supported by continued pipeline movement. The constraints are primarily operational (e.g., labor availability, staffing capacity and productivity), not market-driven, and the focus is on delivering what's already in hand as seasonal ramp-up intensifies.

The near-term outlook entering Q1 2026 is one of steady, unspectacular stability. Across most segments, respondents expect conditions to hold or improve modestly over the next quarter. Few are bracing for any meaningful pullback, and improving backlog expectations, alongside continued project pipeline movement, give contractors reasonable confidence in their three-month visibility.

Constraints on that outlook are operational, not market-driven. Labor availability, staffing capacity and productivity are what contractors expect to be wrestling with over the next three months, especially as seasonal ramp-up intensifies the pressure. The focus in the near term is on managing what's already in hand, not chasing additional growth.



The current cycle offers more than just opportunity—it offers clarity. With demand in place, firms can concentrate on building the operational strength needed to sustain growth over time.

12-MONTH OUTLOOK

Building Momentum. Confidence strengthens as contractors look 12 months ahead. Backlog growth, advancing project starts and durable public funding programs give firms a clear line of sight into sustained activity through 2026 and into 2027. Capturing the next year's opportunity profitably will hinge on workforce readiness, leadership transitions and operational discipline.

Respondents expressed greater confidence looking one year out, with expectations for backlog growth, project starts and overall activity all strengthening. The underlying conviction is that public-funding programs are real, durable and will continue converting into construction. The pipeline building today will translate into sustained work through 2026 and into 2027.

Respondents aren't naive about what it will take to realize that outlook, however. Workforce availability, leadership transitions and productivity improvement were consistently cited as the gating factors; the question then becomes not whether work exists, but whether firms can field the people and processes to execute it profitably. The 12-month picture is optimistic; how much of it firms actually capture will come down to execution.

36-MONTH OUTLOOK

Sustained Expansion. Respondent confidence peaks at the three-year horizon. Multiyear public-funding programs, long-duration capital plans and persistent investment needs across transportation, water, energy and utility infrastructure point to a prolonged growth cycle. In response, contractors are positioning for the opportunity accordingly. Success over the next three years will be most experienced by firms that prioritize workforce development, succession planning, productivity improvements and disciplined technology adoption.

Respondent confidence is highest in the 36-month outlook. Three years out, the market looks solidly expansionary, sustained by multiyear public-funding programs, long-duration capital plans, and persistent investment needs across transportation, water, energy and utility infrastructure. Contractors aren't reading this as a temporary run of good fortune. They see a prolonged cycle and they're positioning accordingly.

That optimism comes with clarity on what's required to capitalize on it. When respondents describe what long-term success depends on, workforce development, succession planning, productivity and disciplined technology adoption are recurring themes. Demand won't be the problem over the next three years, but rather having the organizational capacity to take full advantage of it.

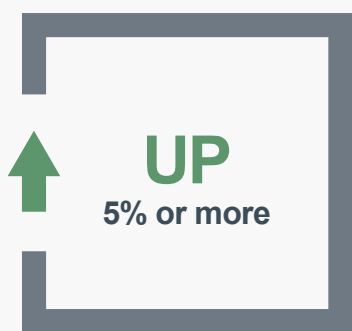


CIVIL CONSTRUCTION FORECAST

Transportation construction spending is forecast to grow at an approximately 5.3% compound annual growth rate from 2025 through 2029, rising from an estimated \$69.3 billion in 2025 to roughly \$85.2 billion by 2029. Near-term growth of approximately 1.8% is projected for 2026, reflecting a measured pace, as funded project pipelines continue converting into active construction; this transition occurs before accelerating to approximately 4.3% in 2027 and 7 to 8% annually in 2028 and 2029, as longer-horizon infrastructure programs move into full delivery. This trajectory is broadly consistent with respondents' cautiously optimistic 12- and 36-month outlooks, where confidence in durable demand is tempered by near-term execution constraints rather than any fundamental pullback in investment.

Highway and street construction tell a complementary but more moderated story. After a modest decline in 2025 (approximately \$142.6 billion, down slightly from 2024's \$144.4 billion), the forecast projects a gradual recovery to roughly \$144.5 billion in 2026, \$147.1 billion in 2027, \$153.5 billion in 2028 and \$160.7 billion in 2029, representing a 3.0% CAGR over the forecast period. The near-term softness reflects absorption of prior funding influxes and competitive bidding dynamics widely noted by survey respondents, while the steady acceleration through 2028 and 2029 aligns with index data showing strong backlog positions and improving pipeline momentum. Together, these two forecast lines reinforce the index's central theme: civil infrastructure demand fundamentals remain intact and are expected to strengthen, but the pace and profitability of growth will be shaped primarily by firms' execution capacity rather than by a lack of available work.

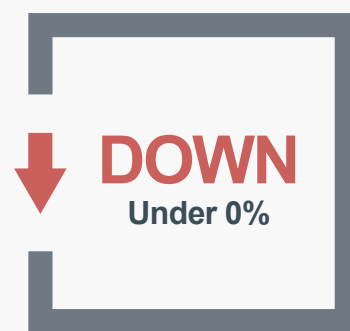
U.S. CIVIL SEGMENT PERFORMANCE 2025/2024 COMPARISON



Sewage and Waste Disposal
Water Supply
Conservation and Development



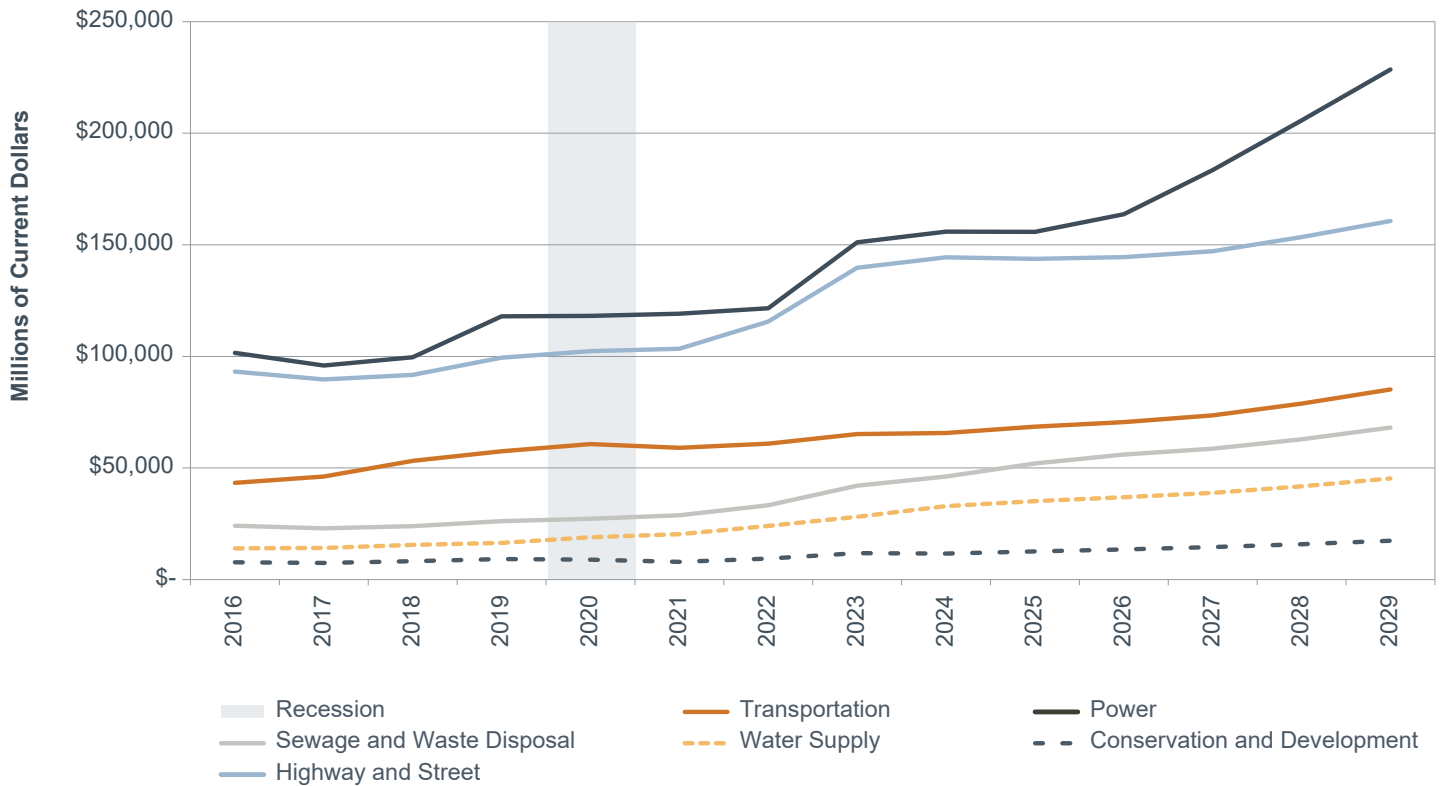
Transportation



Power
Highway and Street



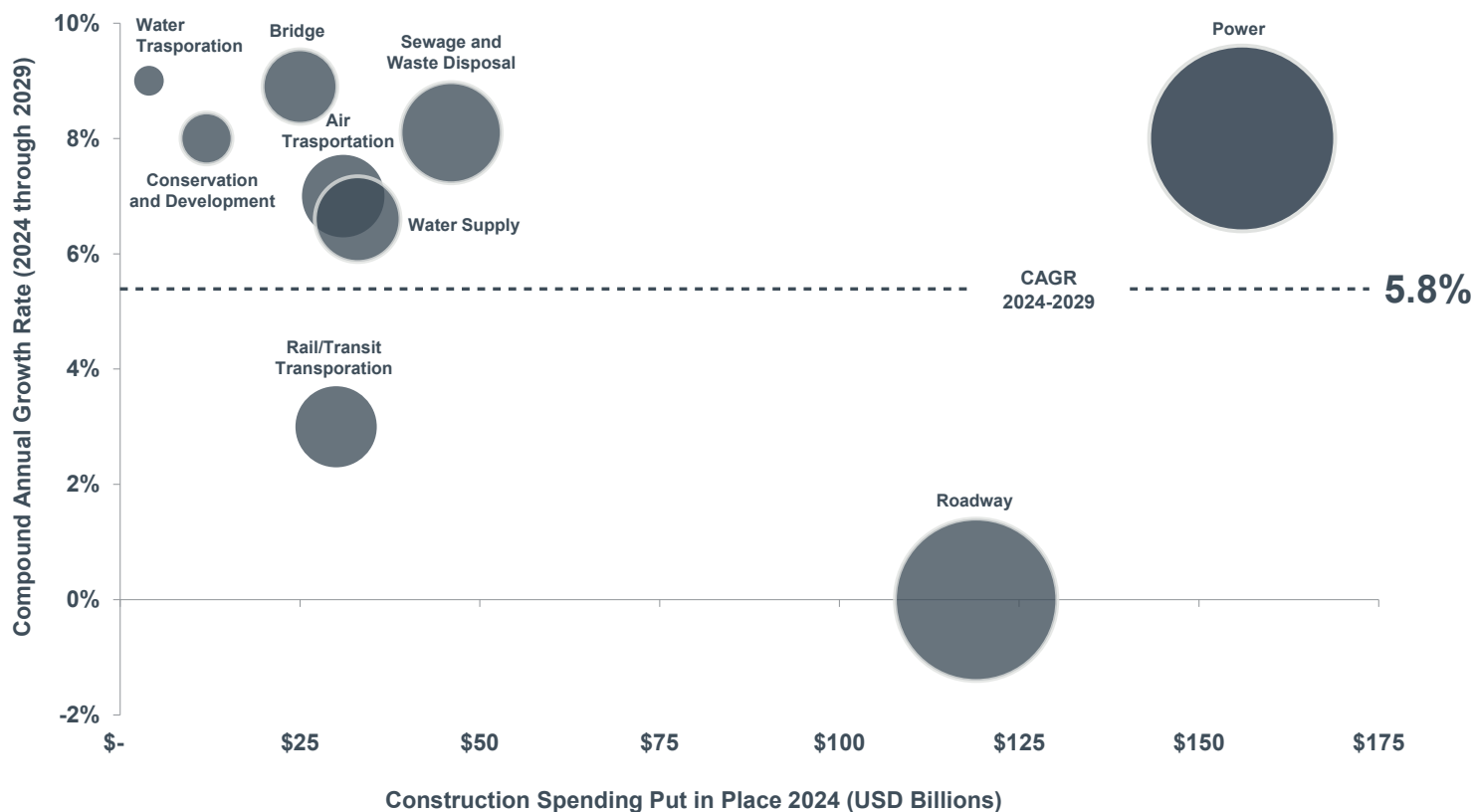
CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH



CIVIL CONSTRUCTION SPENDING PUT IN PLACE 2024 AND FORECAST GROWTH (2024 THROUGH 2029) BY SEGMENT



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

Strategic and Operational Implications

Strategic Impacts

The Q1 2026 index data collectively point to a market in which strategic advantage will increasingly be determined by organizational readiness rather than market position. With demand fundamentals expected to remain strong through the forecast period and backlog levels near multiyear highs, the firms best positioned to capture the coming cycle are those that have invested proactively in leadership depth, operational discipline and workforce development. The risk of the current environment is not a lack of opportunity, it is the temptation to pursue volume at the expense of selectivity. As bid environments grow more competitive and project complexity increases, firms that lack rigorous pursuit criteria and pre-award planning processes will find themselves winning work they are structurally unprepared to deliver profitably. At the strategic level, this environment calls for deliberate capacity planning tied to realistic workforce projections, disciplined backlog management that prioritizes margin quality over revenue growth, and a long-range commitment to succession and leadership development that matches the multiyear duration of the infrastructure cycle ahead. Firms that treat these as near-term operational fixes rather than enduring strategic priorities risk being left behind precisely when the market is at its most favorable.

Operational Impacts

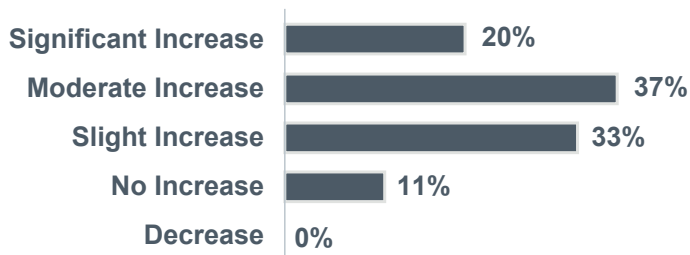
With sentiments indicating optimism around backlog growth, there is naturally going to be a need for firms to go on the offensive and hire more talent to meet their forecasted demands. While it's always exciting to bring new talent into the fold, in many instances this means that unproven project managers and field leaders will be thrust into managing larger, more complex projects. As a result, this move can introduce significant operational risk. Contractors will need to address this challenge head on by equipping their project teams with consistent, highly repeatable operational processes and project controls. These foundational elements are often referred to as the “blocking and tackling” of construction, and are essential practices for highly profitable contractors. It's easy to get hung up on how complex projects have become or market dynamics outside of your control. It's best not to over-complicate development and implementation of these operational processes, and instead focus on the key areas of the project life cycle that are known drivers of project success, such as pre-job planning (prior to mobilization), short-interval (i.e., look ahead) planning, monthly project reviews, exit strategy and post-job review. Creating consistency in delivery is critical to leadership's ability to identify projects before they begin to go sideways and experience margin erosion.

As a result, the business outlook in Q1 2026 reflects confidence in top-line opportunity, while maintaining a more cautious view on profitability and operational efficiency, as firms move through the year.

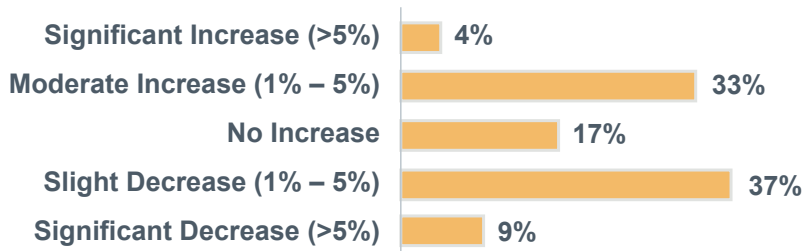
However, respondents also acknowledge that realizing this favorable 12-month outlook will depend heavily on firms' ability to address labor and execution challenges.

COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE

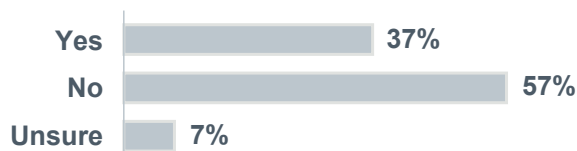
HOW HAS THE COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE CHANGED IN THE LAST QUARTER?



HOW HAVE BID PRICES BEEN IMPACTED IN THE LAST QUARTER?



IN THE PAST QUARTER, HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED AN INCREASE IN NONTRADITIONAL CIVIL FIRMS (NEW ENTRANTS) IN THE MARKET?



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

CURRENT ISSUES

Three themes dominate the operational landscape in 2026: backlog management, workforce capacity and technology adoption. Each reflects a different side of the same underlying environment: an industry with more opportunity than it can comfortably absorb. Backlogs are at or near multiyear highs, but converting that volume into profitable work is growing more difficult. Hiring plans are expanding, yet the labor market remains stubbornly tight, and every new hire comes with a ramp-up cost that weighs on near-term productivity. Meanwhile, interest in AI and technology continues to build, but adoption remains deliberate, as firms bridge enthusiasm and cautious implementation. Together, these issues paint a picture of a sector where the path to growth runs squarely through execution, and where the firms that invest in people, processes and the right tools will be the ones best positioned to capture it.

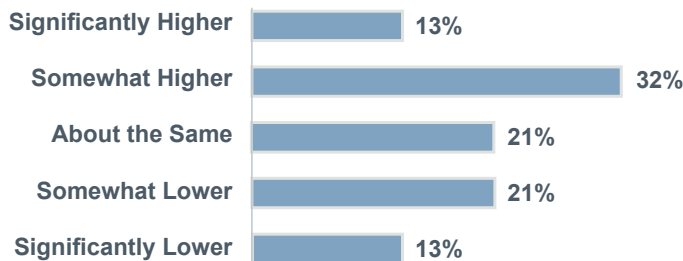
Backlog

Backlog is one of the clearest signals of market health right now, and the numbers look good. With an average just above 15 months, most firms have solid visibility into late 2026 or early 2027. That level of coverage reflects real traction in converting publicly funded programs into work that can actually be built.

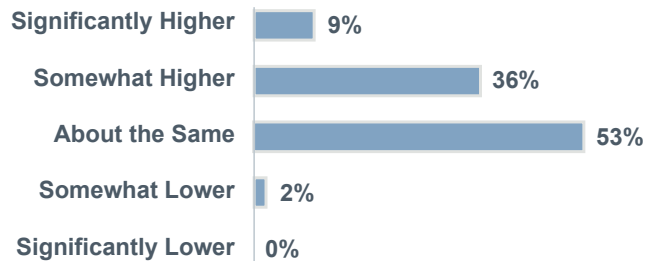
The more nuanced story is the growing gap between backlog volume and delivery capacity. A meaningful share of respondents acknowledges their current backlog is already at or beyond what they can comfortably staff. More work than you can execute isn't necessarily a good problem; it introduces real execution risk and pushes firms toward more disciplined sequencing and selectivity about what they pursue next.

Backlog quality is also drawing more attention, with several respondents noting that converting backlog into profitable work is becoming more challenging. Tighter bid environments, heavier estimating requirements, declining plan quality from owners and more complex project scopes all add friction between winning work and profiting on it. Volume looks strong; however, margin certainty is a different question.

HOW DOES YOUR BACKLOG COMPARE TO THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR, 2024?



HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR HIRING GOALS (THAT ARE PLANNED JOB OPENINGS) FOR 2026 COMPARED TO 2025?



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

Hiring/Staffing

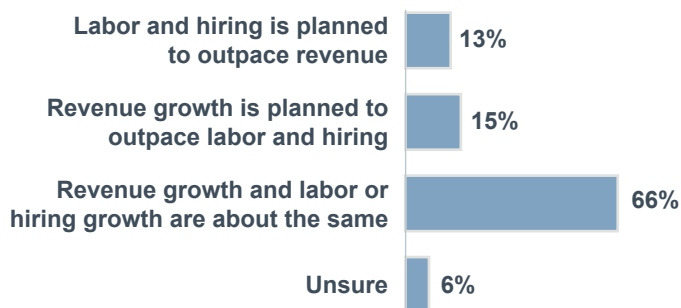
Hiring and staffing remain among the most pressing challenges heading into 2026. Most respondents plan to increase headcount relative to 2025, but the intent isn't driven by aggressive growth ambition—it's about keeping pace with rising workloads and replacing attrition.

Alignment between hiring plans and revenue goals is uneven. Some respondents feel their plans track reasonably well with anticipated growth; others are candid about a widening gap between available labor and workload requirements.

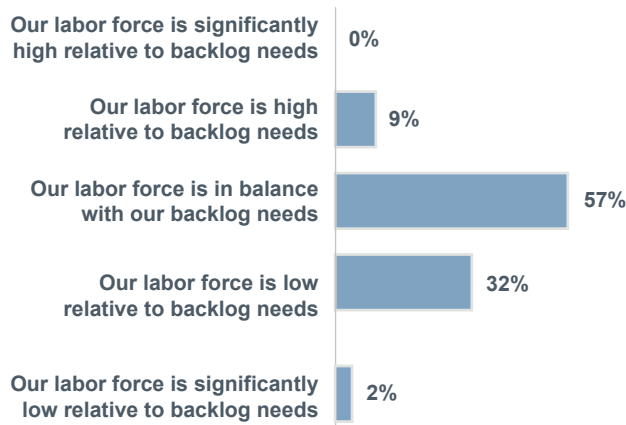
Voluntary turnover continues to be a real cost. Across respondents, the average rate sits just above 10%, with a median near 7%. These numbers are driven by retirements, leadership transitions and an intensely competitive labor market. Every departure means onboarding costs, a training curve and lost institutional knowledge. It's a compounding problem that makes the staffing challenge harder than the headline numbers suggest.

Firms are increasingly treating staffing as a long-term investment rather than a transactional hiring exercise. Succession planning, internal development programs and deliberate leadership transitions are showing up more prominently as priorities. At the same time, respondents are realistic: productivity losses during ramp-up and onboarding are unavoidable and the industry isn't going to work its way out of this challenge quickly. It requires sustained commitment to investing in people, not just hiring them.

HOW DO YOUR HIRING GOALS BALANCE RELATIVE TO YOUR ORGANIZATION REVENUE GOALS?

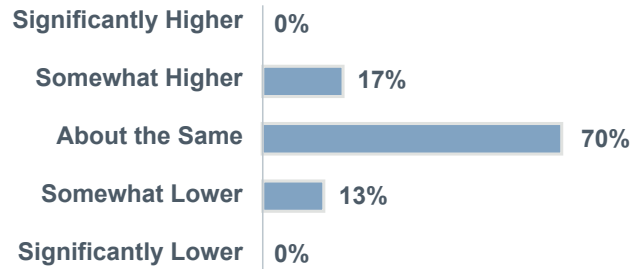


HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR LABOR FORCE CAPACITY RELATIVE TO YOUR 2026 BACKLOG?

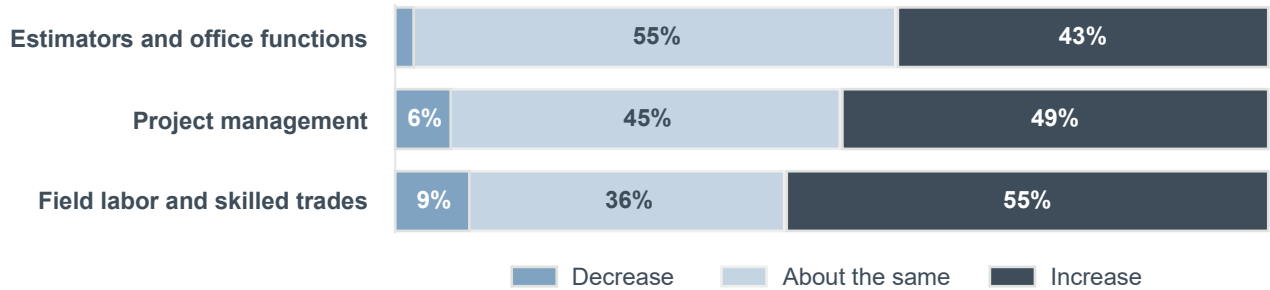


SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

IS THIS VOLUNTARY TURNOVER RATE TRENDING HIGHER OR LOWER COMPARED TO LAST YEAR?



HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE TREND IN YOUR PROJECT STAFFING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2025 COMPARED TO 2024?



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH



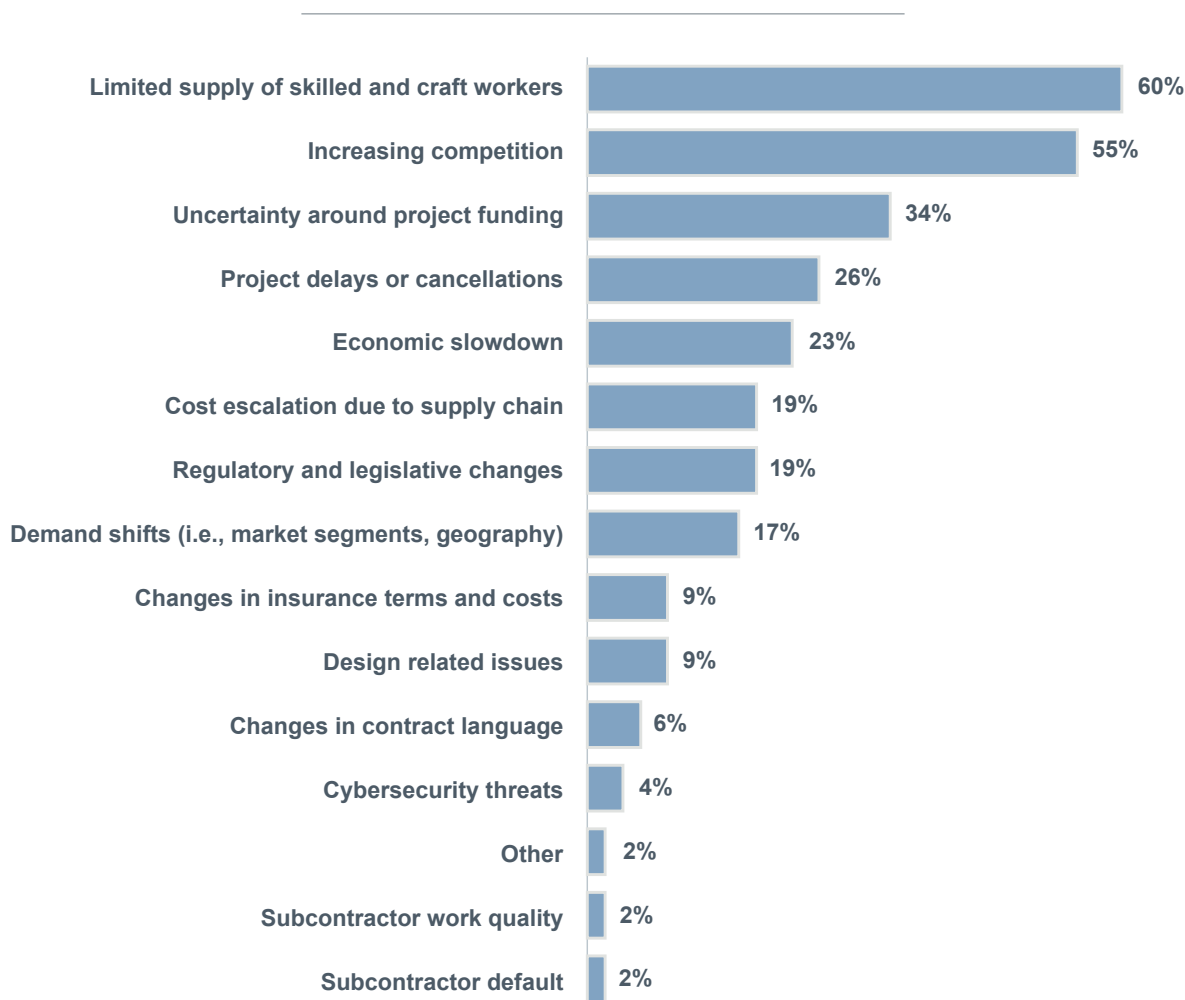
Technology and Artificial Intelligence

Interest in technology and AI is growing, but the pace of adoption remains deliberate. A growing share of respondents is either actively using AI-enabled tools or planning to within the next one to two years, most often in estimating, takeoff, data management and administrative workflows. The early enthusiasm for rapid, industry-wide transformation has given way to something more pragmatic. Firms are searching for specific use cases with clear value, and most describe AI today as a decision-support tool rather than a replacement for experienced judgment.

The barriers to adoption are real and consistent. Employee resistance, lack of internal expertise, data quality issues and uncertainty around ROI are the most common friction points. Many respondents also noted the difficulty of simply picking the right tools. The technology landscape is crowded and most firms don't have the internal bandwidth to properly evaluate, pilot and roll out new solutions. That's the practical reason why adoption timelines routinely stretch beyond initial expectations.

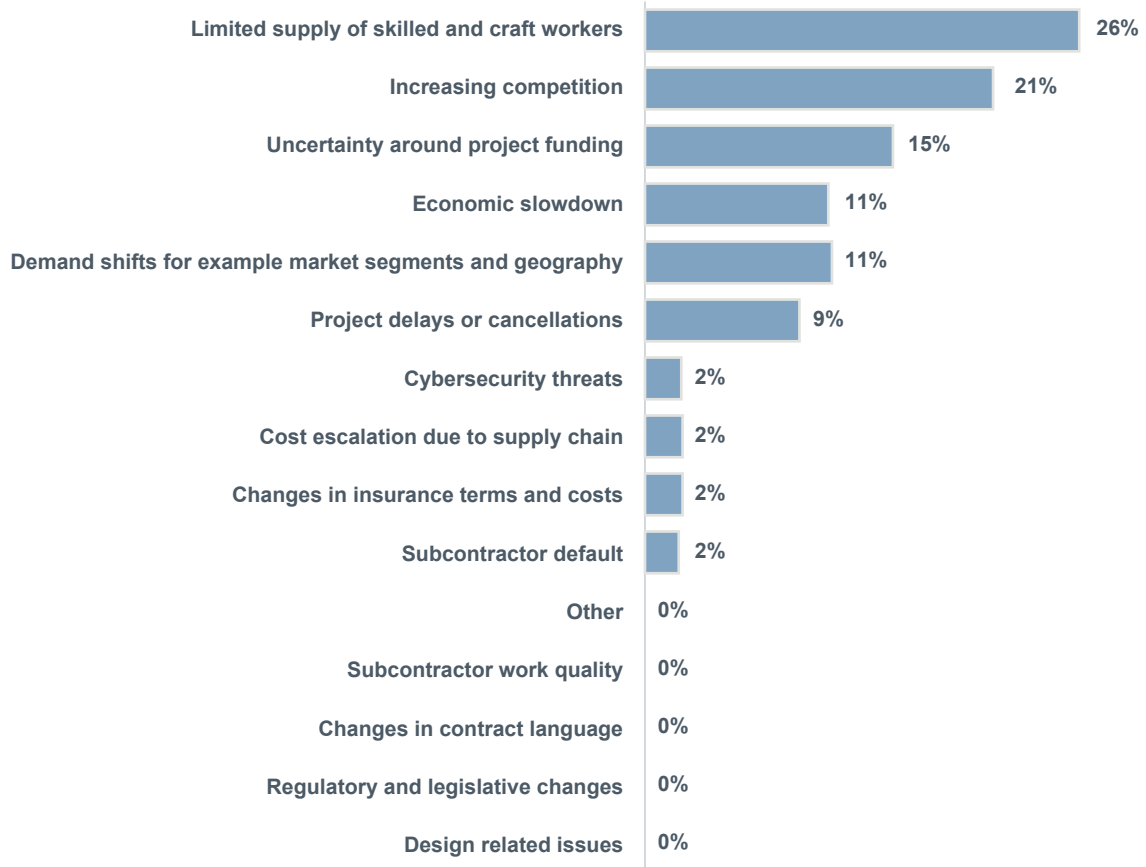
Longer term, firms see technology as a meaningful lever for productivity and workforce sustainability, particularly given the labor constraints that show no sign of being resolved quickly. The opportunity is clear: closing the gap between interest and implementation is the work that lies ahead.

WHAT THREE RISKS DO YOU EXPECT TO INCREASE THE MOST IN 2026?
(SELECT UP TO THREE)

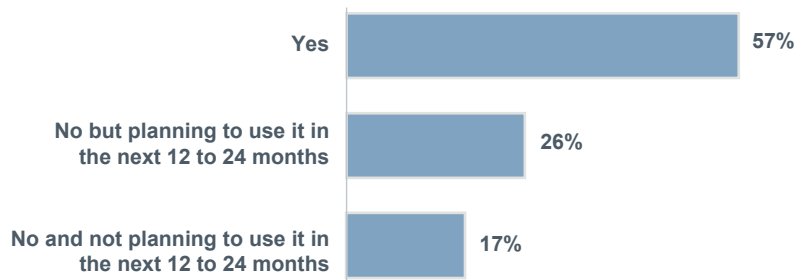


SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE WILL BE THE SINGLE LARGEST CHALLENGE FOR YOUR FIRM IN 2026?

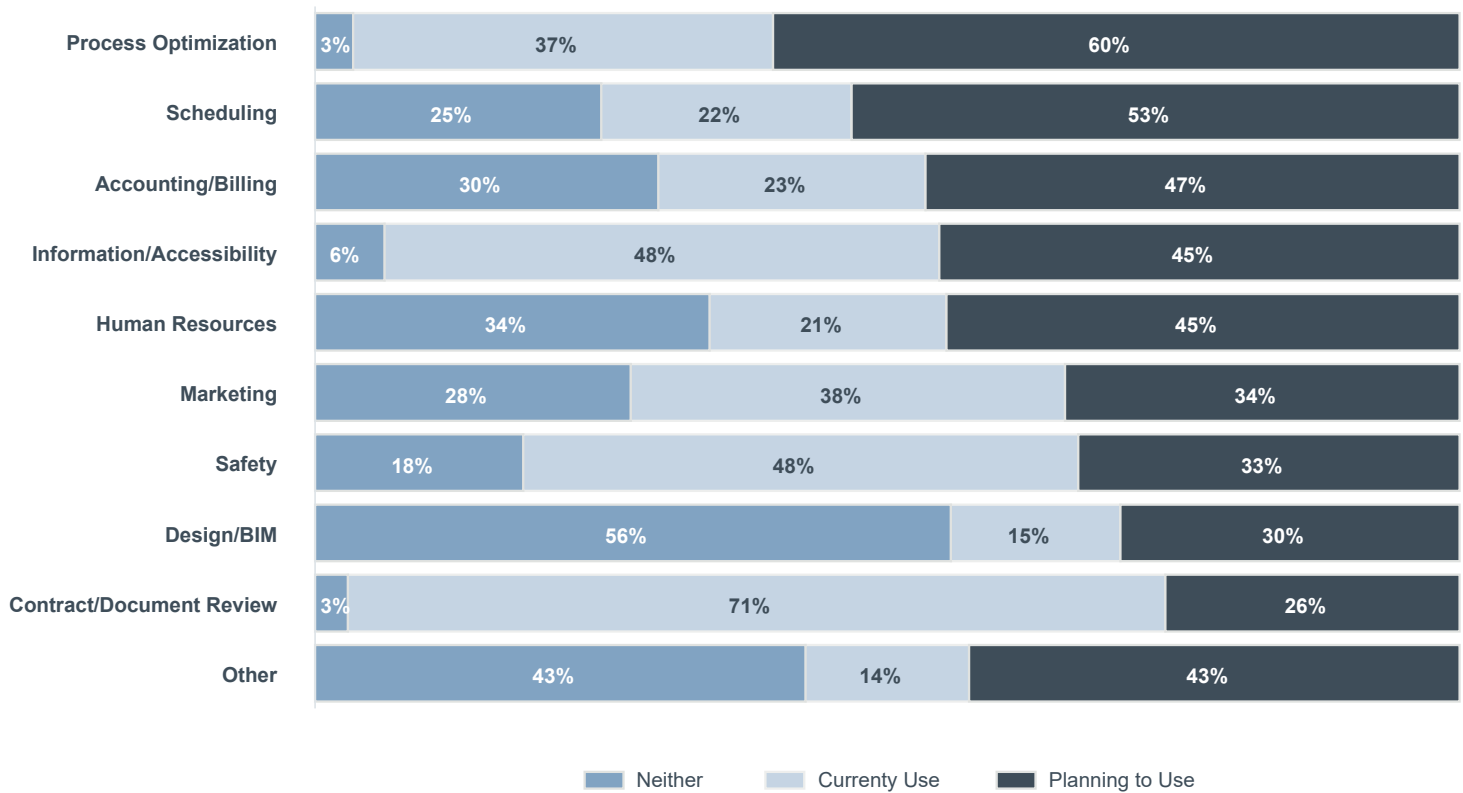


IS YOUR COMPANY CURRENTLY USING ANY FORM OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OR MACHINE LEARNING IN ITS OPERATIONS?



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

PLEASE SPECIFY EITHER HOW YOU CURRENTLY USE OR ARE PLANNING TO USE AI OR MACHINE LEARNING IN THE NEXT 12-24 MONTHS.

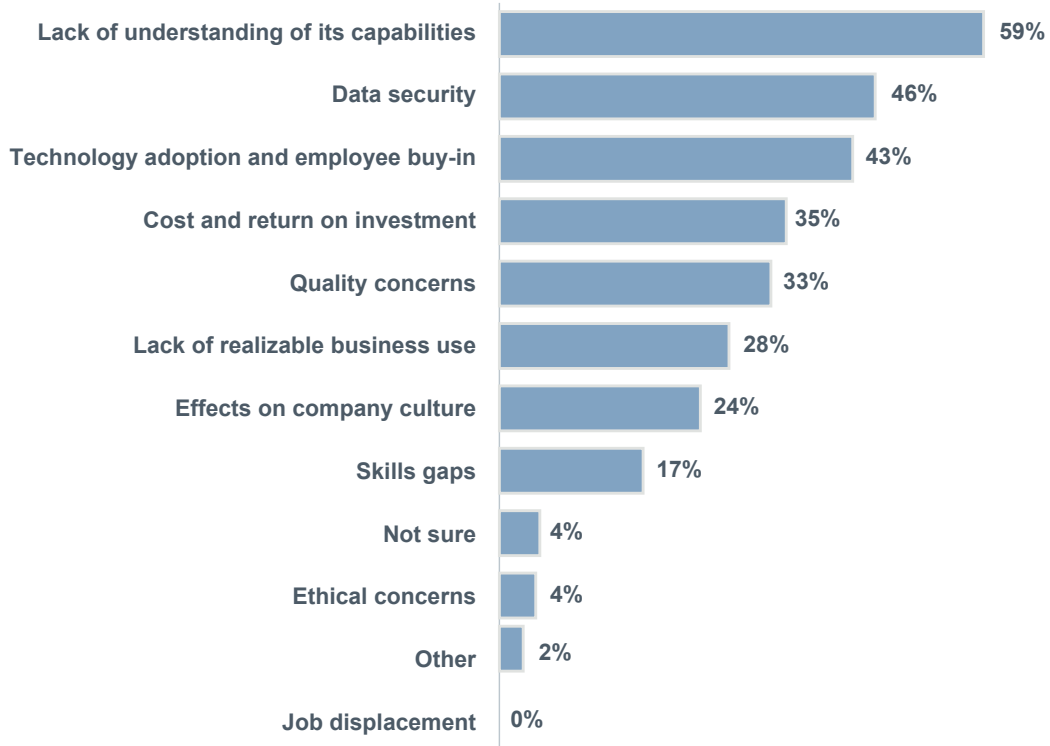


SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

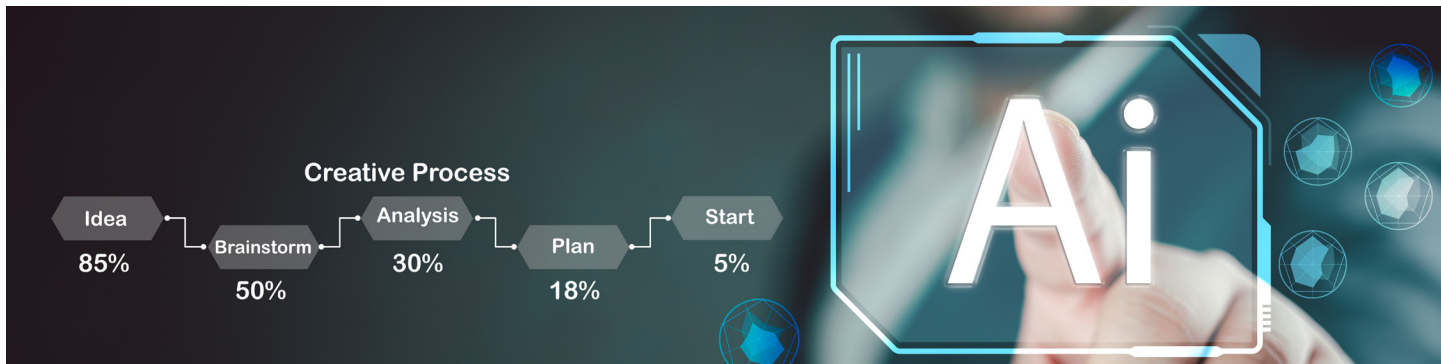




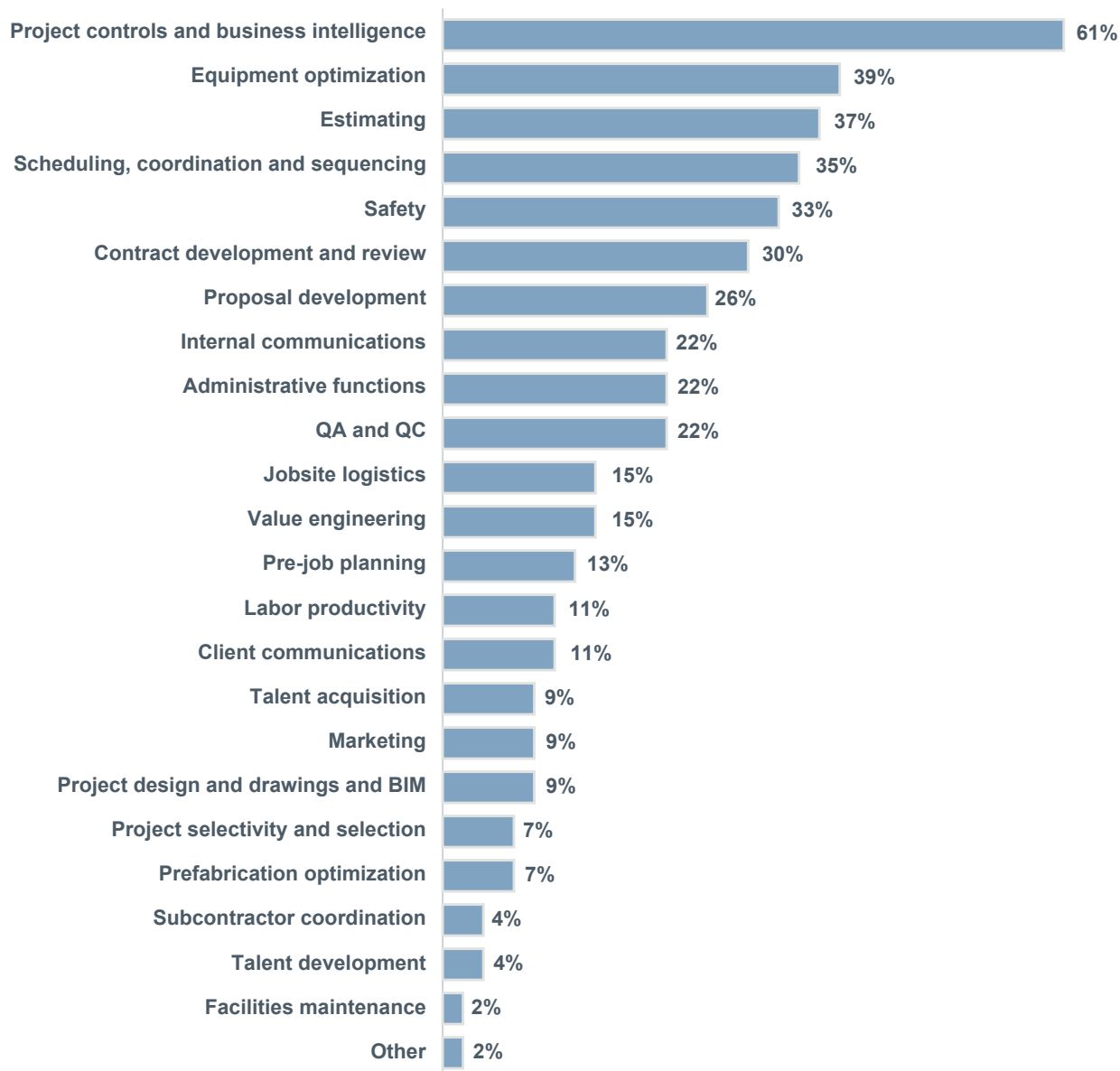
WHAT ARE YOUR PRIMARY CONCERNS OR CHALLENGES REGARDING THE INTEGRATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION, INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, INTO YOUR BUSINESS PROCESSES? (CHECK NO MORE THAN FIVE) - SELECTED CHOICE



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH



WHAT AREAS DO YOU BELIEVE WOULD BENEFIT MOST FROM TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION, INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, ACROSS YOUR BUSINESS? (CHECK NO MORE THAN FIVE) - SELECTED CHOICE

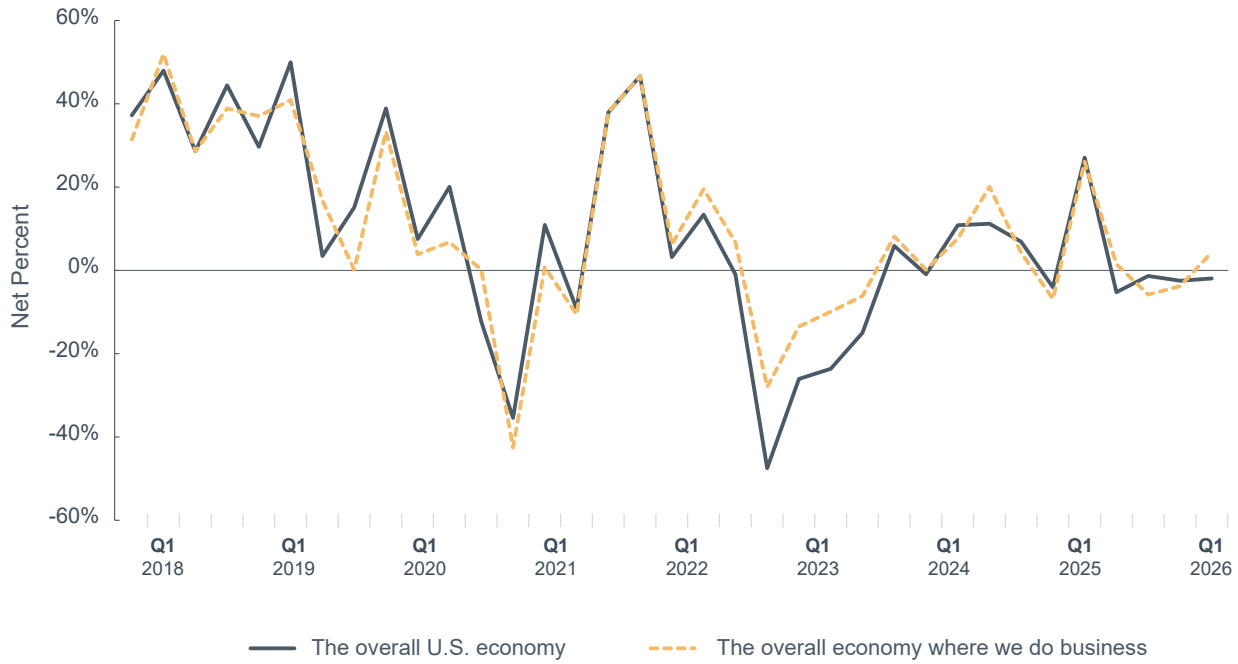


SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

APPENDIX

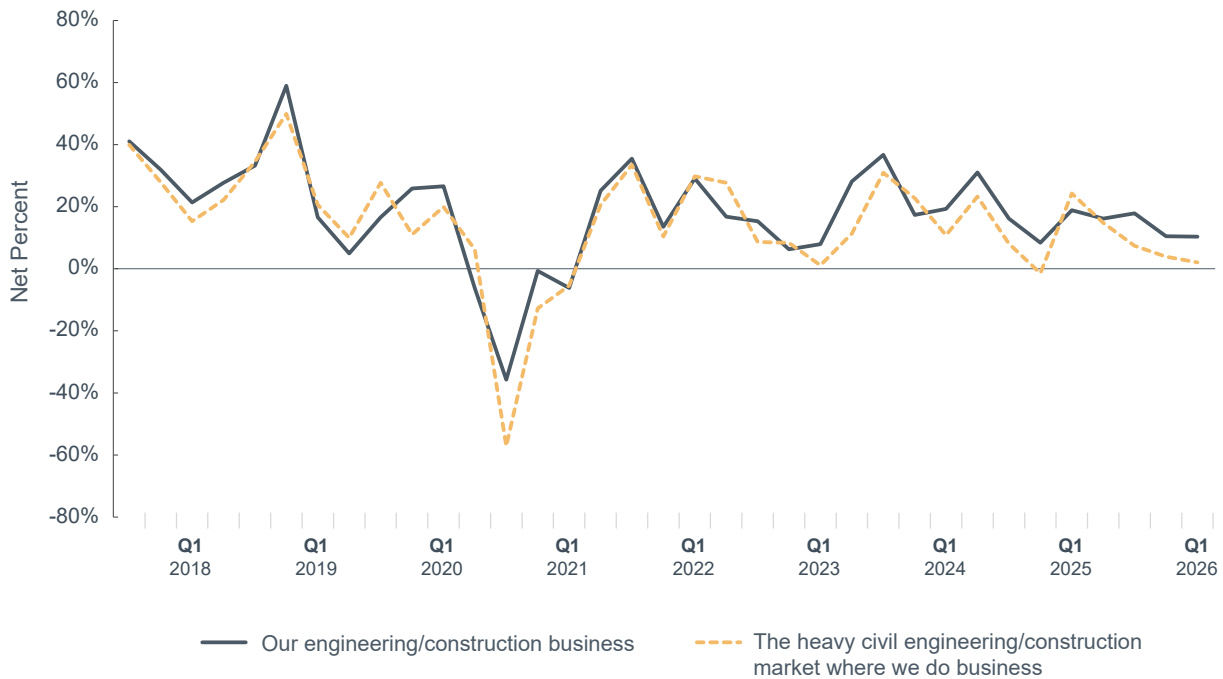
NET PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING IMPROVING CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS | QUARTER OVER QUARTER



— The overall U.S. economy - - - The overall economy where we do business

BUSINESS CONDITIONS | QUARTER OVER QUARTER

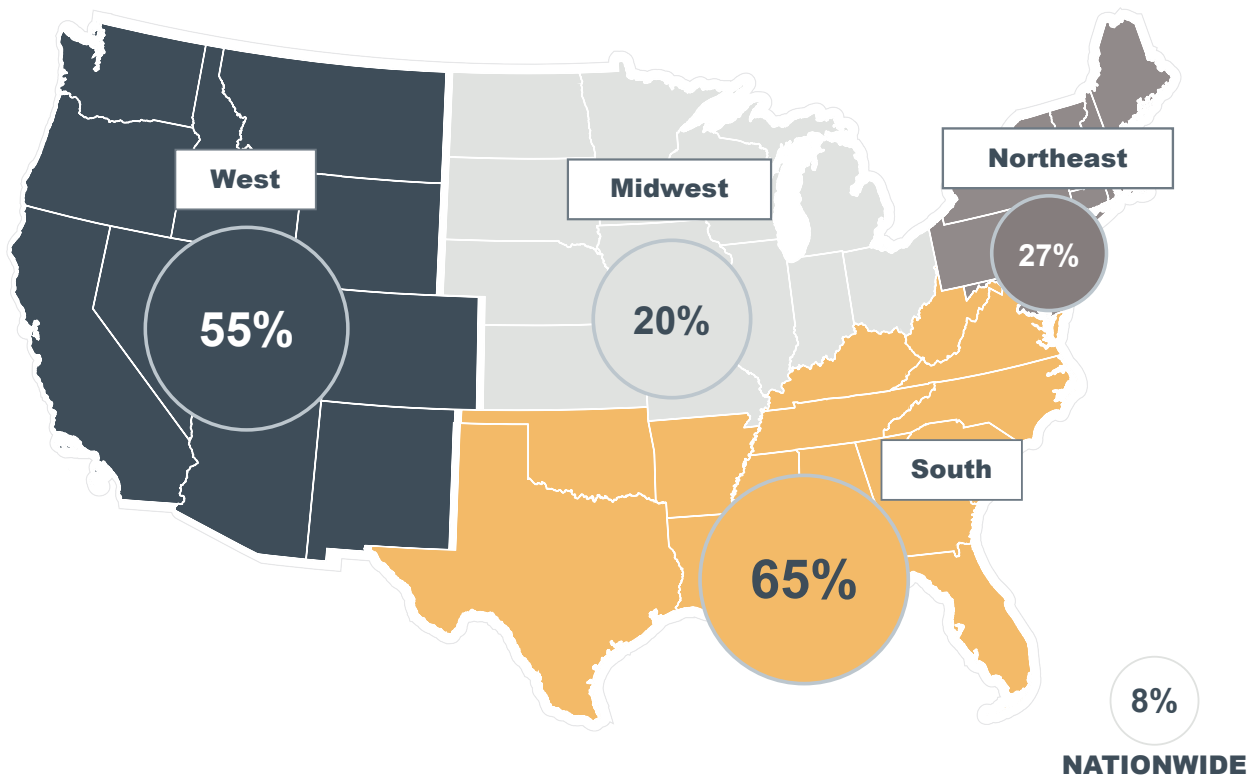


— Our engineering/construction business - - - The heavy civil engineering/construction market where we do business

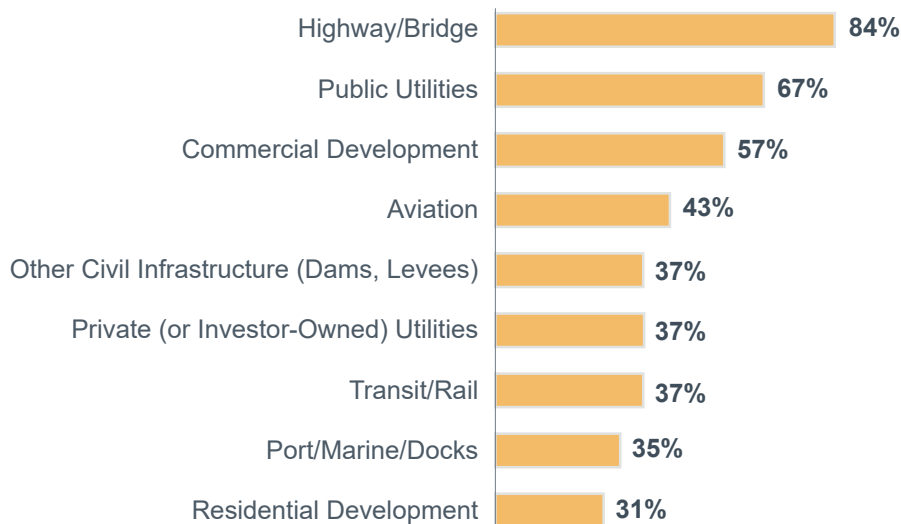
SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

WHERE SURVEY PARTICIPANTS WORK

BY GEOGRAPHY



BY DISCIPLINE

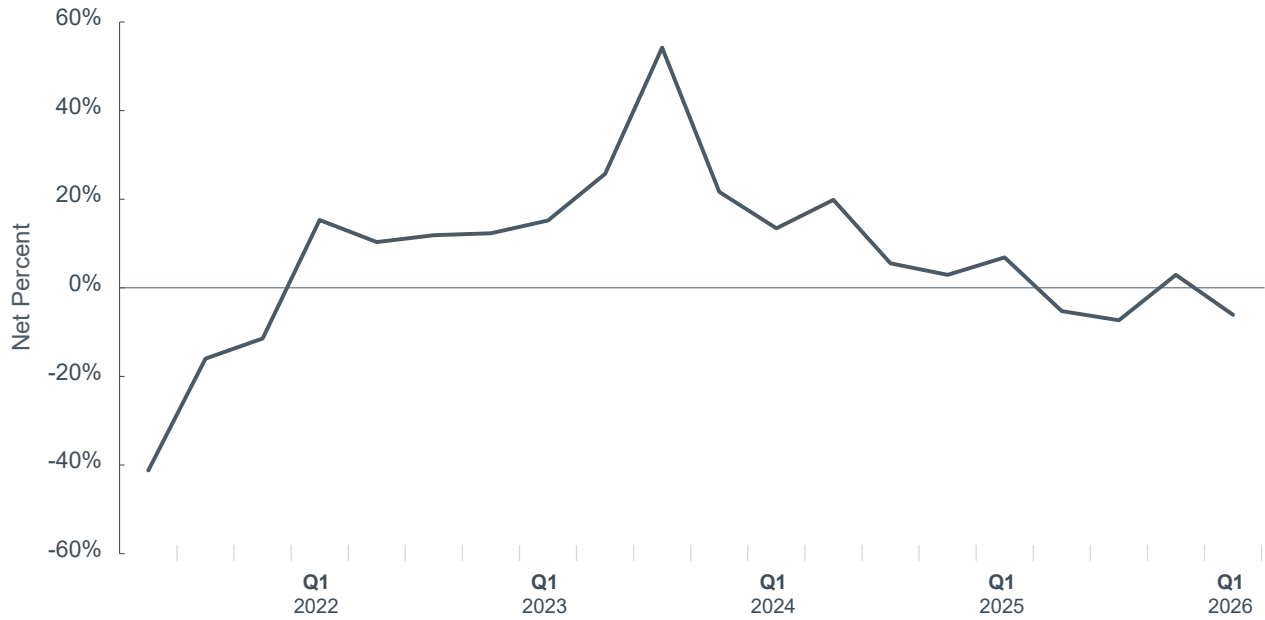


SOURCE: FMI CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION INDEX Q1 2026

RESPONDENTS ARE ABLE TO SELECT MORE THAN ONE OPTION, WITH MANY SELECTING "OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE" ALONGSIDE ONE OF THE DISCIPLINES LISTED ABOVE.

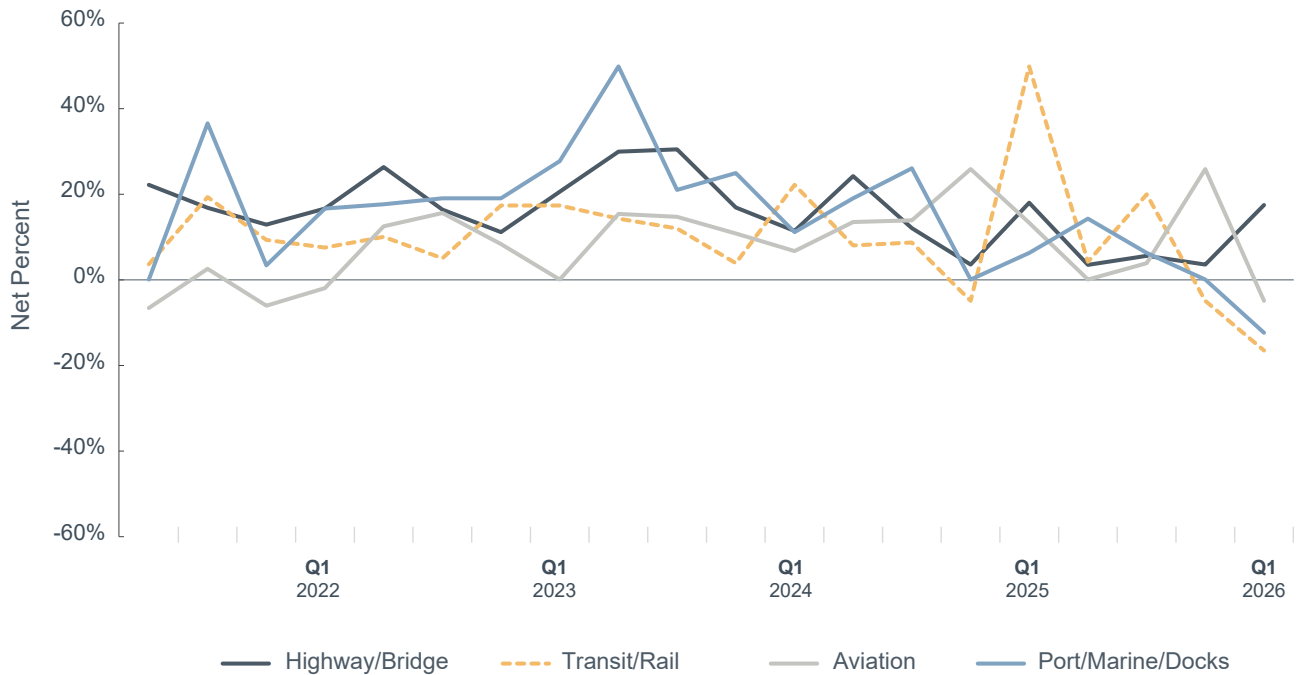
NET PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING INCREASED MARGINS

QUARTER OVER QUARTER



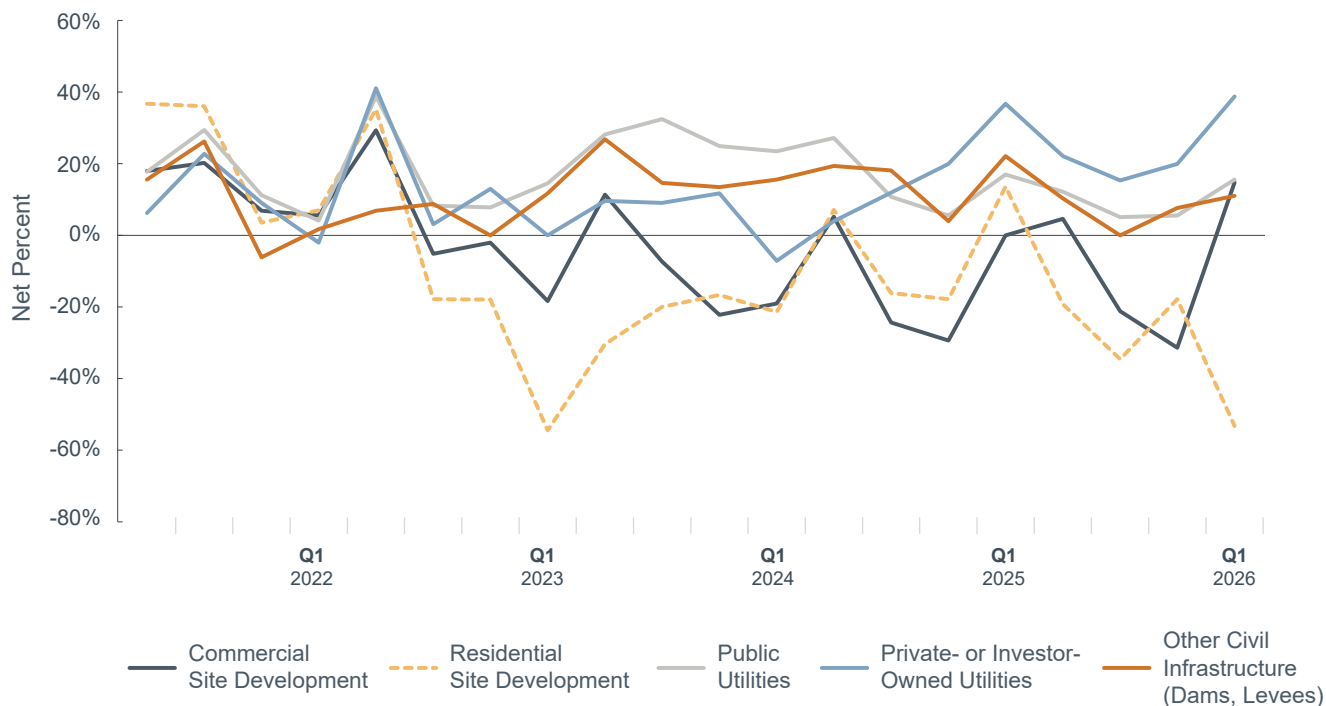
NET PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING IMPROVING CONDITIONS

SEGMENTS: TRANSPORTATION | QUARTER OVER QUARTER



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH

SEGMENTS: OTHER CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE | QUARTER OVER QUARTER



SOURCE: FMI RESEARCH



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