

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT AND FORECAST

OF THE ENGINEERING AND DESIGN SERVICES INDUSTRY

2026



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Introduction

The ACEC Research Institute's annual *Economic Assessment and Forecast of the Engineering and Design Services Industry* examines the industry's economic performance, contribution to the U.S. economy, and future outlook. First launched in 2020, the study tracks the evolving role of engineering, architecture, and related professional services in supporting the nation's buildings, infrastructure, and broader economic development.

Conducted by Rockport Analytics, this seventh annual study draws on public, private, and proprietary data to measure industry performance and economic contributions, develop a revenue forecast through 2031, and assess the market, policy, and economic factors influencing future demand and industry capacity.

The findings are intended to support business planning and strategic decision-making among ACEC members while providing a foundation for the Institute's research, communications, and educational initiatives.

Executive Summary

The U.S. Engineering and Design Services industry is positioned for continued growth through 2031, supported by investment in public infrastructure, data centers, power, and other engineering-intensive markets. While overall construction spending remains subdued, the composition of investment is increasingly favorable to engineering and design firms. Healthy project backlogs provide additional revenue visibility, although financing costs, material-price pressures, policy uncertainty, and specialized labor shortages continue to constrain the outlook.

Forecast and Central Outlook

Industry revenue is forecast to grow 5.6 percent in 2026 to \$506.6 billion, following a 4.5 percent increase to \$479.8 billion in 2025. Growth is expected to moderate gradually thereafter, reaching 4.0 percent in 2031, when revenue is projected to total \$635.6 billion.

Real industry output is projected to increase 2.6 percent in 2026, compared with nominal revenue growth of 5.6 percent, reflecting the contribution of industry pricing to nominal growth.

Engineering-intensive construction continues to outperform the broader market. Total U.S. construction spending was virtually unchanged in 2025 and is forecast to decline 1.3 percent in 2026, while engineering-intensive segments grew 6.3 percent in 2025 and are projected to expand another 4.2 percent in 2026, sustaining demand for planning, permitting, environmental review, and engineering design.



Principal Growth Drivers

A resilient economy. Real U.S. GDP grew 2.1 percent in 2025, exceeding the 1.4 percent midyear forecast and helping sustain private investment.

Committed infrastructure funding. Approximately \$198.6 billion in IIJA funding across four major federal agencies had been obligated but not yet disbursed, supporting a multiyear pipeline of infrastructure activity.

Rapid data center and power investment. Annual U.S. data-center construction has experienced some of the strongest growth of any construction sector, with record increases of 59 percent in 2023 and 74 percent in 2024, growing from \$20.0 billion in 2023 to \$49.7 billion in 2025. Spending is forecast to reach \$108.6 billion by 2030, generating related demand for power, water, and utility infrastructure.

Healthy backlogs and easing staffing constraints. Median firm backlog stood at 12 months in the third quarter of 2026, while the share of firms with openings equal to at least 10 percent of their workforce fell from 19 percent a year earlier to 16 percent.

Key Risks

Despite favorable demand conditions in several engineering-intensive markets, the outlook remains subject to important constraints:

Financing conditions: Elevated borrowing costs continue to constrain conventional commercial, residential, and other interest-rate-sensitive development.

Construction costs: Material-price volatility and higher steel and equipment costs continue to affect project budgets, scope, and timing.

Federal infrastructure policy: Existing IIJA obligations support near-term activity, while future transportation authorization remains an important source of longer-term uncertainty.

Delivery capacity: Grid interconnection, equipment availability, permitting, water availability, and specialized labor shortages can delay project execution.

Bottom Line

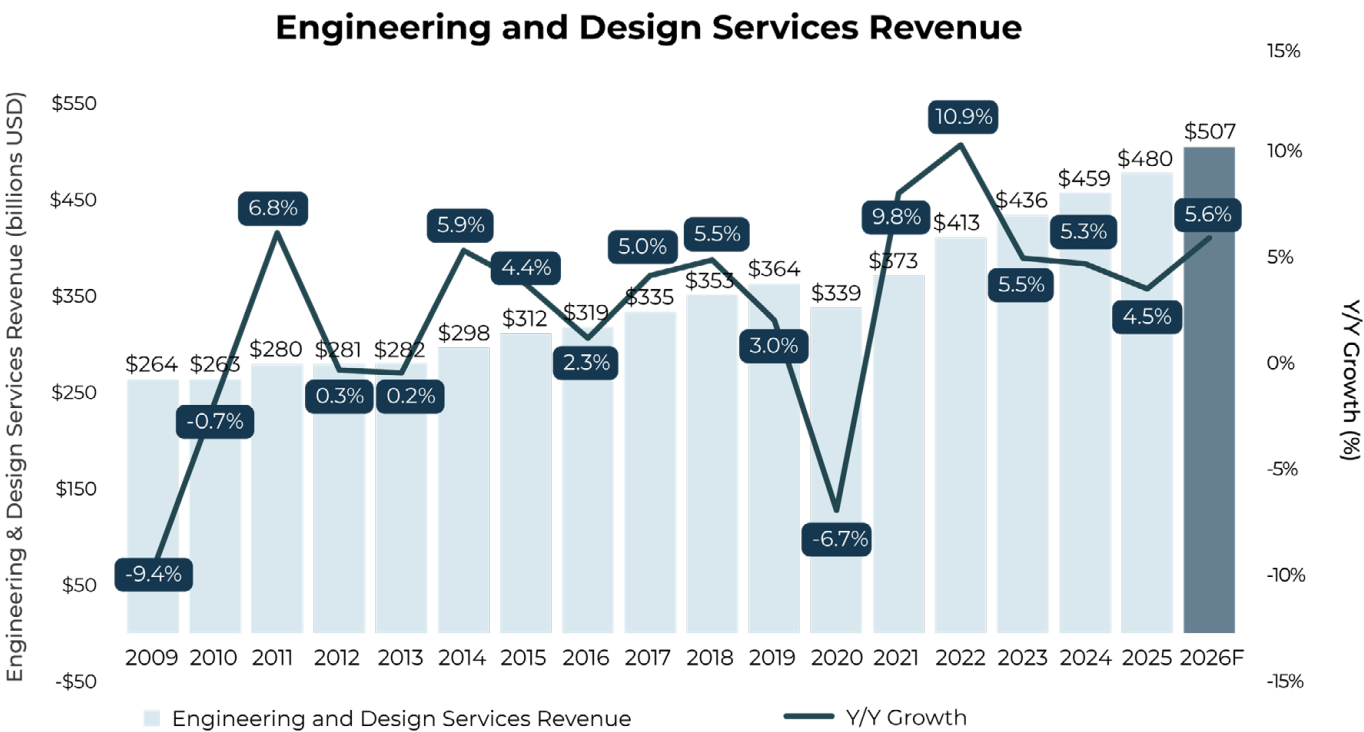
Engineering and Design Services is expected to outperform the broader construction market in 2026, with revenue growth increasingly concentrated in infrastructure, power, water, data centers, and other technically complex projects. Healthy backlogs and committed public funding provide a foundation for continued expansion, even as conventional private construction remains constrained.

The outlook is not uniform across the industry. Firms with exposure to engineering-intensive markets are positioned to capture a greater share of emerging demand, while firms dependent on interest-rate-sensitive construction may face a slower recovery. Sustaining growth through 2031 will depend on the conversion of investment commitments into active projects, the availability of specialized labor, and the industry's ability to manage financing, material-cost, and project-delivery constraints.

Industry Performance

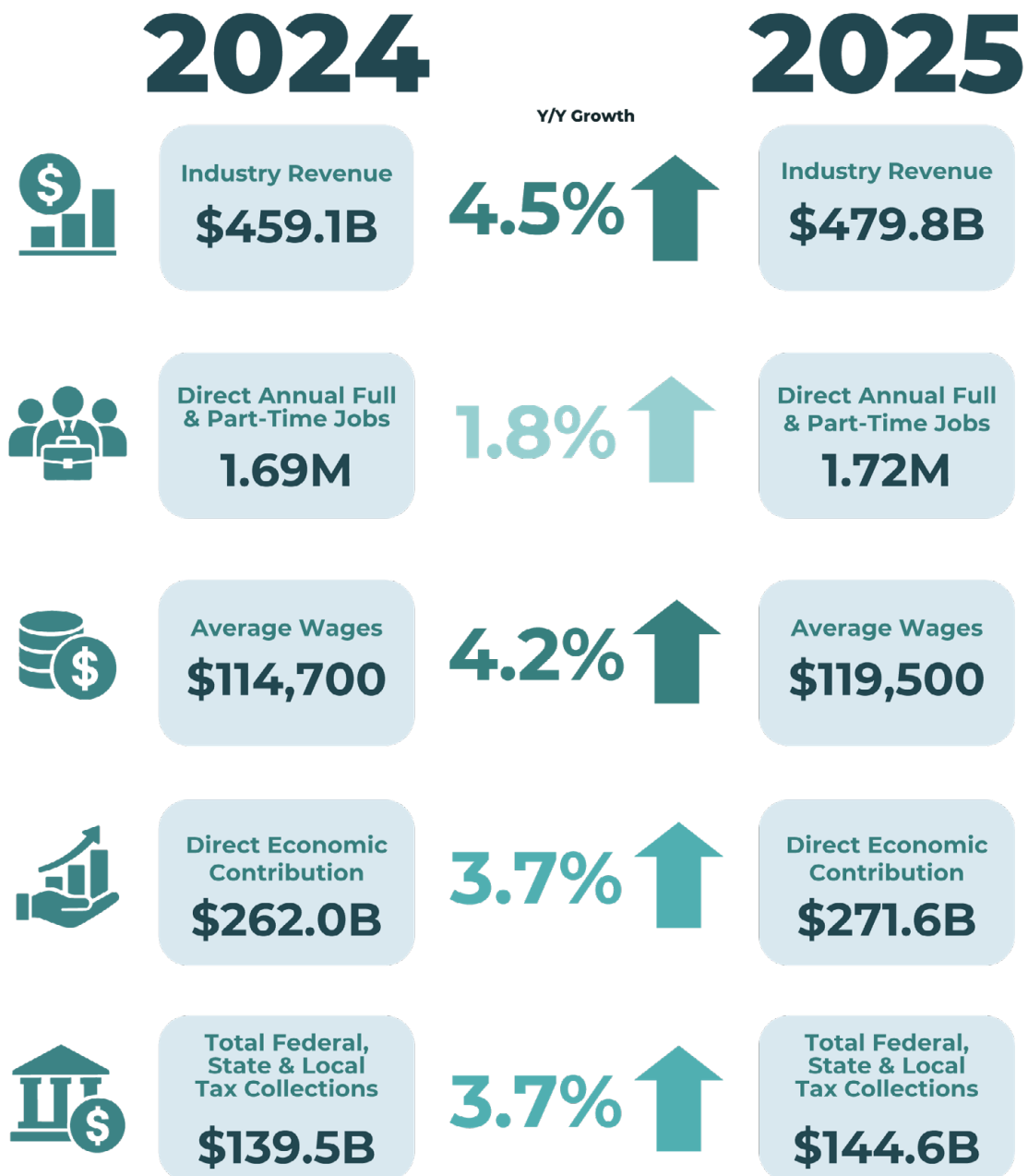
Engineering and Design Services revenue increased 4.5 percent in 2025 to \$479.8 billion, exceeding the 2.3 percent growth projected in last year’s report. Although growth moderated from 5.3 percent in 2024, the industry remained resilient amid relatively weak overall construction activity.

Public infrastructure, data centers, power, and other engineering-intensive projects continued to generate demand, while healthy backlogs supported the conversion of previously awarded projects into revenue.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Services Survey; Rockport Analytics.

Engineering and Design Services: By the Numbers



Note: Dollar values are in billions (B) of U.S. dollars, except average wages.

Source: BEA, BLS/QCEW, IMPLAN, Rockport Analytics

Economic Contribution to the U.S. Economy

The Engineering and Design Services industry generated \$479.8 billion in revenue in 2025 and supported \$717.7 billion in U.S. GDP through its direct operations, supply-chain activity, and household spending supported by industry-related income.

The industry's economic contribution supported 5.8 million U.S. jobs and \$447.3 billion in labor income. This included 1.72 million direct industry jobs, 1.47 million jobs supported through supply-chain activity, and 2.57 million jobs supported through household spending. The industry also supported \$144.6 billion in federal, state, and local tax revenue.

These estimates measure the economic activity supported by the Engineering and Design Services industry itself. They do not include the broader economic value generated by the infrastructure, buildings, and other assets designed by the industry.

INDUSTRY ACTIVITY DRIVES THE ECONOMY

Engineering and design services firms generate revenue, create jobs, and pay wages through their own operations.



Industry Revenue (2025)

\$479.8 billion
+4.5% vs. 2024



Direct Jobs (Full & Part-Time)

1.72 million
+1.8% vs. 2024



Direct Payroll (Labor Income)

\$205.7 billion
+6.1% vs. 2024

THE MULTIPLIER EFFECT

Industry revenue circulates through the economy, generating additional activity beyond the industry's direct operations.



Direct Effects

Industry's own operations
(e.g., employees, facilities,
capital spending).



Indirect Effects

Spending with suppliers
and other businesses in
the supply chain.



Induced Effects

Household spending by
employees and supply
chain workers.

TOTAL ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

Industry activity supports a significant contribution to the U.S. economy, generating GDP, jobs, labor income, and tax revenues across the economy.



Total GDP Contribution

\$717.7 billion
+4.7% vs. 2024

GDP Contribution by Effect

Direct GDP	Indirect GDP	Induced GDP
\$271.6 billion	\$162.2 billion	\$283.8 billion
Total Supported Jobs		Total Labor Income (Contribution to Payrolls)
5,768,000 +0.7% vs. 2024		\$447.3 billion +5.3% vs. 2024
Total Tax Revenues	Federal Taxes	State & Local Taxes
\$144.6 billion +3.7% vs. 2024	\$98.1 billion	\$46.5 billion

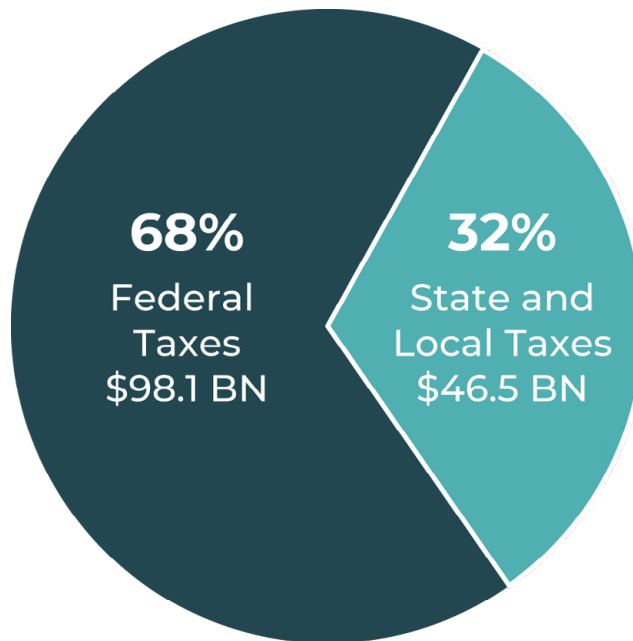
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics, IMPLAN, Rockport Analytics

Engineering and Design Services Industry-Initiated Taxes

	2025 Tax Collections (in millions \$)	2025 % of Total
Federal - U.S.		
Corporate Income	\$4,039	2.8%
Personal Income	\$37,585	26.0%
Excise & Fees	\$4,140	2.9%
Social Security & Other Taxes	\$52,351	36.2%
Federal Tax Total	\$98,114	67.9%
State & Local		
Corporate Income	\$1,768	1.2%
Personal Income	\$9,764	6.8%
Social Security Insurance Taxes	\$873	0.6%
Business Taxes	\$17,596	12.2%
Household Taxes	\$2,469	1.7%
Property Taxes	\$13,987	9.7%
State & Local Tax Total	\$46,458	32.1%
Total Engineering and Design-Initiated Taxes	\$144,572	100.0%

Sources: Rockport Analytics, IMPLAN, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau

Engineering and Design Services' Tax Impact



2025 Engineering and Design Services Industry Bottom Line

For the U.S. Economy in billions of \$ unless otherwise noted	Direct	Indirect (Supply Chain)	Induced (Ripple Effect)	Total	% vs 2024
Total Industry Revenue				\$479.8	4.5%
Total Economic Contribution					
Contribution to GDP	\$271.6	\$162.2	\$283.8	\$717.7	4.7%
Jobs Supported (Full & Part-Time, in thousands)	1,720	1,475	2,573	5,768	0.7%
Contribution to Payrolls	\$205.7	\$98.7	\$142.9	\$447.3	5.3%
Total Tax Receipts (in billions)	\$53.0	\$31.7	\$59.8	\$144.6	3.7%
Federal	\$43.0	\$21.5	\$33.6	\$98.1	3.7%
State & Local	\$10.1	\$10.2	\$26.2	\$46.5	3.7%

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, IMPLAN, Rockport Analytics

Economic Contribution by Industry and State

The Engineering and Design Services industry supported 5.8 million U.S. jobs in 2025, including 1.72 million direct industry jobs and approximately four million additional jobs through supply-chain activity and household spending. These effects extend across a broad range of industries, including professional and technical services, health care, retail trade, administrative services, and finance and insurance.

Engineering and Design Services Contribution to U.S. Employment by Industry Sector

Industry (NAICS) ¹	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
54 Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	1,720,335	402,592	137,382	2,260,308
56 Administrative & Waste Services	0	408,216	153,865	562,080
62 Health & Social Services	0	22	459,268	459,290
72 Accommodation & Food Services	0	139,875	308,341	448,216
44-45 Retail Trade	0	7,681	328,904	336,584
81 Other Services	0	37,053	252,441	289,494
53 Real Estate & Rental	0	107,223	127,142	234,366
52 Finance & Insurance	0	48,260	183,104	231,364
31-33 Manufacturing	0	76,374	111,910	188,285
48-49 Transportation & Warehousing	0	71,722	112,987	184,709
42 Wholesale Trade	0	37,920	68,233	106,153
71 Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0	22,527	77,326	99,853
55 Management of Companies	0	50,099	33,013	83,112
51 Information	0	34,077	44,772	78,849
61 Educational Services	0	1,595	75,896	77,491
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fish & Hunting	0	5,823	46,415	52,238
23 Construction	0	7,915	19,386	27,300
92 Government	0	3,743	14,997	18,740
22 Utilities	0	5,777	11,039	16,816
21 Mining	0	6,468	6,557	13,025
Total	1,720,335	1,474,960	2,572,978	5,768,273

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: BLS, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; IMPLAN; Rockport Analytics.

¹ NAICS = North American Industry Classification System

Impact by State

Texas and California generated the largest state-level economic contributions from Engineering and Design Services in 2025, at \$99.4 billion and \$98.4 billion, respectively, followed by Florida at \$42.6 billion. Together, these three states accounted for 33.5 percent of the industry's national GDP contribution and 31.7 percent of supported employment.

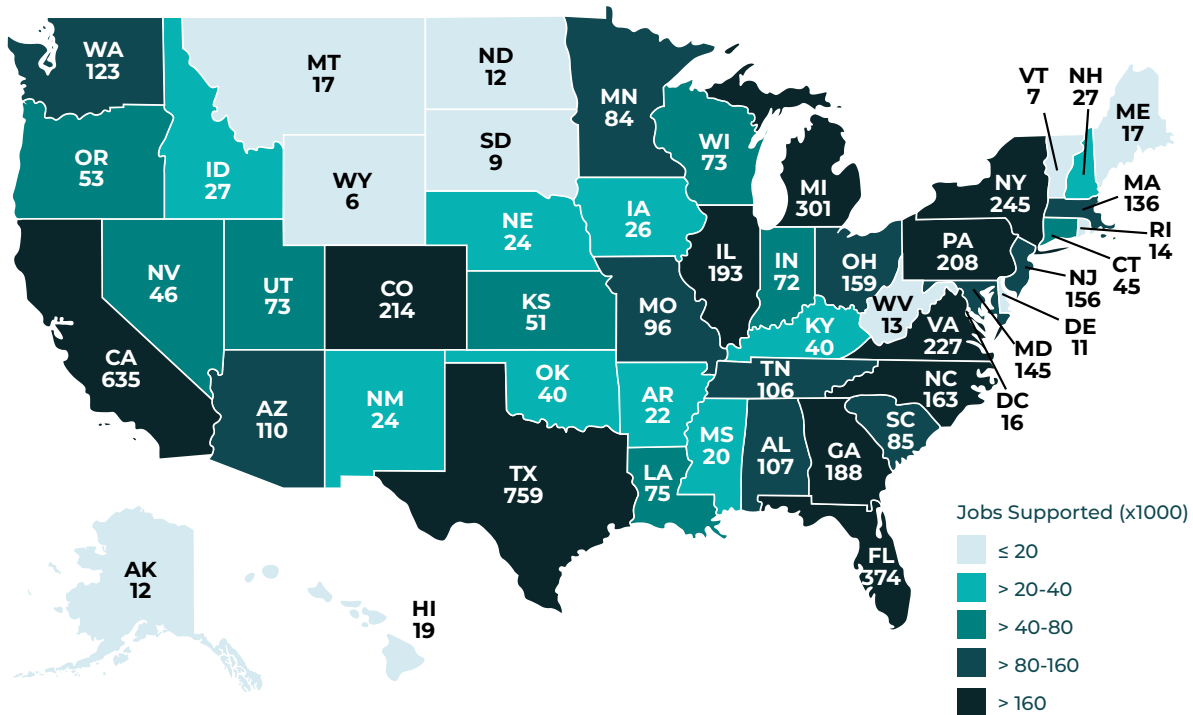
Texas also supported the most industry-related employment, at approximately 821,000 jobs, followed by California at 635,000. California generated more associated labor income, however, at \$61.1 billion compared with \$60.2 billion in Texas.

Engineering & Design Services Industry Total Economic Contribution

States in 2025							
Rank	State	Total Value Added (GDP, \$ billions)	% of Total Value Added by the Industry	Cumulative %	Total Jobs Supported (x1000)	% of U.S.	Total Paid Wages (\$ billions)
1	Texas	\$99.4	13.9%	13.9%	821	14.2%	\$60
2	California	\$98.4	13.7%	27.6%	635	11.0%	\$61
3	Florida	\$42.6	5.9%	33.5%	374	6.5%	\$26
4	Michigan	\$37.3	5.2%	38.7%	301	5.2%	\$23
5	New York	\$31.3	4.4%	43.1%	245	4.2%	\$20
6	Colorado	\$29.3	4.1%	47.1%	214	3.7%	\$18
7	Virginia	\$27.6	3.8%	51.0%	227	3.9%	\$18
8	Pennsylvania	\$24.9	3.5%	54.5%	208	3.6%	\$16
9	Georgia	\$22.2	3.1%	57.6%	188	3.3%	\$14
10	Illinois	\$22.0	3.1%	60.6%	193	3.3%	\$13
11	Massachusetts	\$20.6	2.9%	63.5%	136	2.4%	\$13
12	North Carolina	\$20.4	2.8%	66.3%	163	2.8%	\$12
13	New Jersey	\$19.6	2.7%	69.1%	156	2.7%	\$12
14	Ohio	\$17.4	2.4%	71.5%	159	2.8%	\$11
15	Washington	\$16.8	2.3%	73.8%	123	2.1%	\$10
16	Maryland	\$16.7	2.3%	76.2%	145	2.5%	\$11
17	Arizona	\$14.0	2.0%	78.1%	110	1.9%	\$9
18	Alabama	\$12.6	1.7%	79.9%	107	1.9%	\$8
19	Tennessee	\$12.0	1.7%	81.5%	106	1.8%	\$7
20	Minnesota	\$10.5	1.5%	83.0%	84	1.5%	\$7

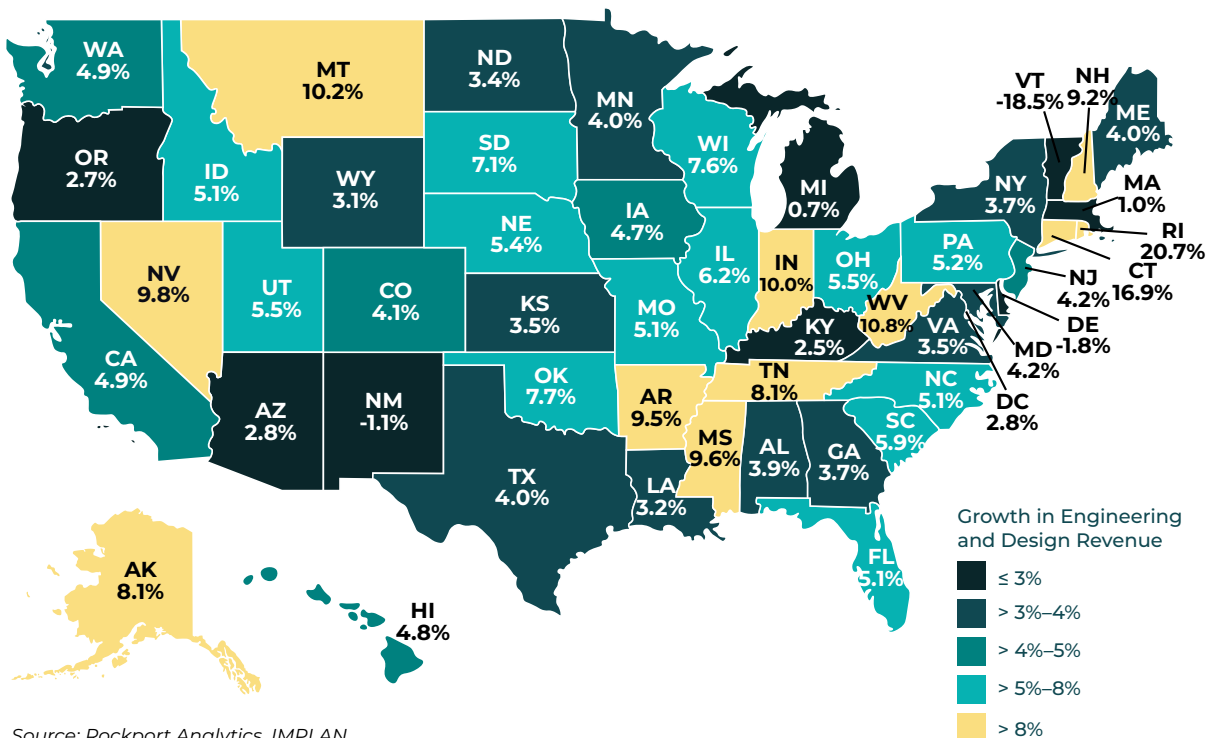
Source: Rockport Analytics, IMPLAN

2025 State-by-State Total Supported Jobs



Source: Rockport Analytics, IMPLAN

2025 State-by-State Revenue Growth



Source: Rockport Analytics, IMPLAN

The table below shows Engineering and Design Services industry revenue for the top 20 states, ranked by 2025 growth over the previous year.

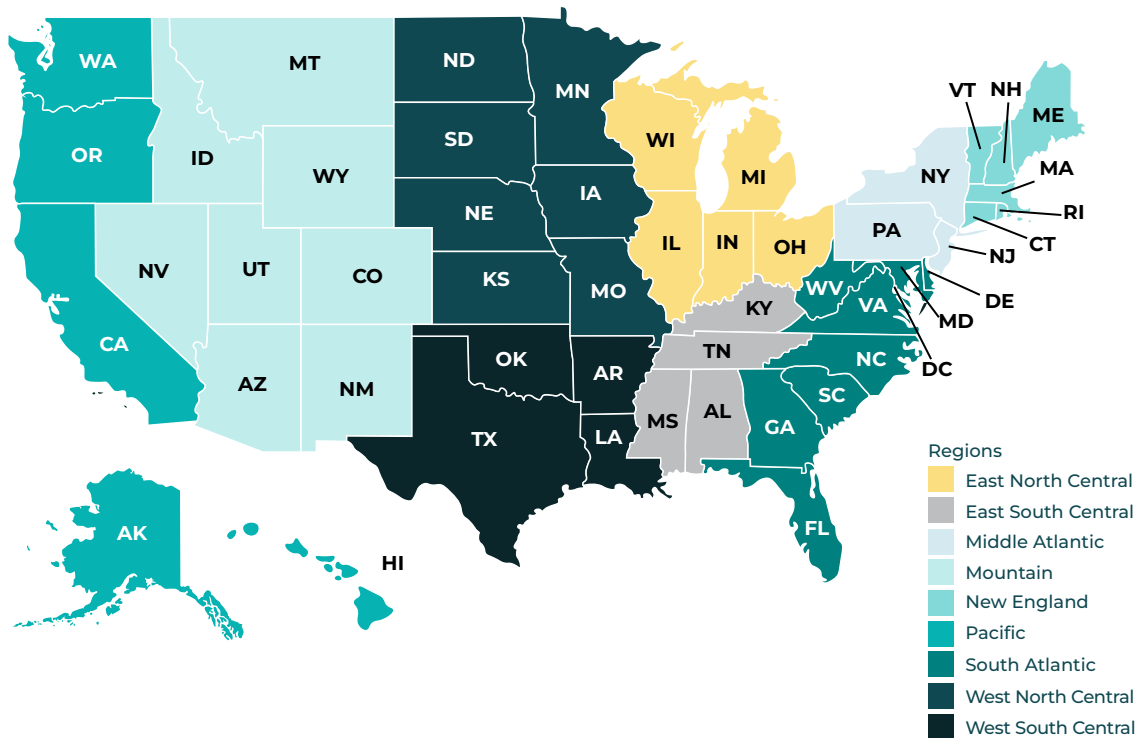
Engineering and Design Services Revenue by State: Top 20

Ranked by 2025 Growth in Engineering and Design Revenue			
State	2025 (\$ millions)	2024 (\$ millions)	Annual Growth
Rhode Island	\$1,231	\$1,020	20.7%
Connecticut	\$4,329	\$3,703	16.9%
West Virginia	\$1,119	\$1,010	10.8%
Montana	\$1,648	\$1,496	10.2%
Indiana	\$5,889	\$5,352	10.0%
Nevada	\$3,932	\$3,582	9.8%
Mississippi	\$1,628	\$1,486	9.6%
Arkansas	\$1,820	\$1,661	9.5%
New Hampshire	\$2,787	\$2,554	9.2%
Alaska	\$1,276	\$1,180	8.1%
Tennessee	\$7,449	\$6,888	8.1%
Oklahoma	\$3,050	\$2,832	7.7%
Wisconsin	\$6,213	\$5,775	7.6%
South Dakota	\$900	\$841	7.1%
Illinois	\$13,584	\$12,789	6.2%
South Carolina	\$6,217	\$5,871	5.9%
Ohio	\$11,861	\$11,242	5.5%
Utah	\$5,054	\$4,791	5.5%
Nebraska	\$2,120	\$2,012	5.4%
Pennsylvania	\$16,824	\$15,989	5.2%
Other States	\$380,852	\$367,053	3.8%
Total U.S.	\$479,785	\$459,125	4.5%

Source: Rockport Analytics, U.S. Census Bureau

Revenue growth varied considerably across states in 2025, with some of the fastest percentage gains occurring in smaller markets. Rhode Island and Connecticut recorded the strongest growth rates among the states shown, while larger markets such as Tennessee, Illinois, and Pennsylvania also posted above-average gains. These results highlight the distinction between percentage growth and market scale: rapid growth in smaller states can represent a more modest increase in industry activity than slower growth in larger markets.

U.S. Regional Map



2025 Revenue, Wage, and Job Growth by Region

Region	Revenue (\$ billions)	% Growth	Wages	% Growth	Jobs (x 1,000)	% Growth
South Atlantic	\$96.8	4.5%	\$41.5	6.1%	367	1.6%
Pacific	\$84.3	4.8%	\$36.1	6.4%	265	1.2%
West South Central	\$68.1	4.2%	\$29.2	5.8%	244	3.4%
East North Central	\$62.3	4.3%	\$26.7	5.9%	234	1.3%
Middle Atlantic	\$53.2	4.3%	\$22.8	5.9%	190	1.1%
Mountain	\$43.0	4.5%	\$18.4	6.1%	159	2.2%
West North Central	\$25.8	4.5%	\$11.1	6.1%	97	2.3%
New England	\$24.7	4.8%	\$10.6	6.4%	81	0.8%
East South Central	\$21.7	5.5%	\$9.3	7.1%	84	3.5%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, IMPLAN, Rockport Analytics

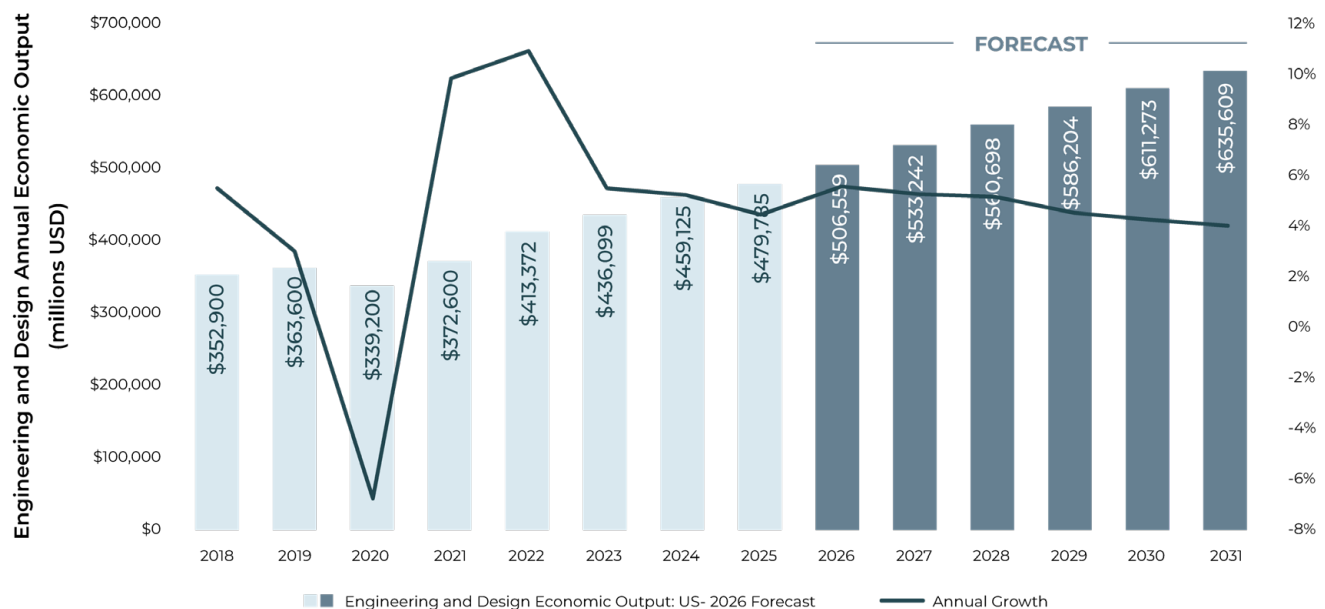
Engineering and Design Services Industry in 2025 and Beyond

Engineering-Intensive Investment Supports Continued Growth Through 2031

Engineering and Design Services revenue increased 4.5 percent in 2025, exceeding the 2.3 percent growth projected in last year's forecast. The industry's performance reflects the favorable composition of investment, with infrastructure, power, data centers, and other engineering-intensive markets offsetting weakness in more interest-rate-sensitive construction segments.

Revenue growth is forecast to accelerate to 5.6 percent in 2026, bringing industry revenue to \$506.6 billion. Growth is expected to moderate gradually thereafter as infrastructure investment matures and financing and construction costs continue to constrain some markets. By 2031, industry revenue is projected to reach \$635.6 billion, representing 4.0 percent annual growth.

Engineering and Design Nominal Economic Output in the United States: History & Forecast (2018-2031)



Source: Rockport Analytics, IMPLAN, Moody's Analytics, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Industry Output Growth (Annual percent change)

2026 – 2031 Forecast	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Nominal Industry Output Growth	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%
Real Industry Output Growth	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%

Source: BEA; BLS, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; IMPLAN; Moody's Analytics; Rockport Analytics.

Note: 2026-2031 are forecasts

Nominal output growth is expected to continue outpacing real industry output growth throughout the forecast period, although the gap is projected to narrow. In 2026, nominal revenue is forecast to increase 5.6 percent compared with 2.6 percent real output growth. By 2031, those rates are projected to moderate to 4.0 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively. The difference reflects price effects embedded in nominal revenue as well as growth in the underlying volume of industry activity.

Key Drivers Shaping the U.S. Engineering and Design Services Outlook

A mix of risks and opportunities will determine industry performance through 2031



1 The Economy Finished 2025 Stronger Than Expected

Real GDP grew 2.1% in 2025, above the 1.4% midyear forecast. Resilient spending and business investment reduced the risk of widespread project cancellations.

↑ Impact

A stronger economy preserved private-sector demand entering 2026



2 Construction Mix Favors Engineering-Intensive Markets

Market composition supports engineering and design services revenue even when total construction softens.

↑ Impact

Weak housing and conventional commercial building weigh on headline spending, while water, power, public works, and complex nonresidential projects remain active



3 Committed IJA Funding Extends the Project Pipeline

Four major agencies had obligated \$434.2B through September 2025, including \$198.6B not yet disbursed. Long delivery schedules will carry work beyond 2026.

↑ Impact

Committed funding sustains multiyear design and infrastructure work



4 Data Centers Are Driving Power and Utility Investment

New campuses require grid connections, substations, cooling, water, and site infrastructure. Power availability increasingly determines where projects can proceed.

↑ Impact

AI investment expands demand well beyond the building shell



5 High financing costs continue to delay conventional building projects

Policy rates have declined, but long-term borrowing costs remain high. The Architecture Billings Index stood at 46.6 in July 2026, signaling continued weakness in conventional building markets.

↓ Impact

High Financing costs continue to delay conventional building projects



6 Healthy Backlogs Support Revenue as Labor Constraints Ease

Median backlog stood at 12 months in Q3 2026. The share of firms with openings equal to at least 10% of current staff fell from 19% one year earlier to 16%.

↑ Impact

More delivery capacity helps firms convert existing work into revenue

Bottom Line

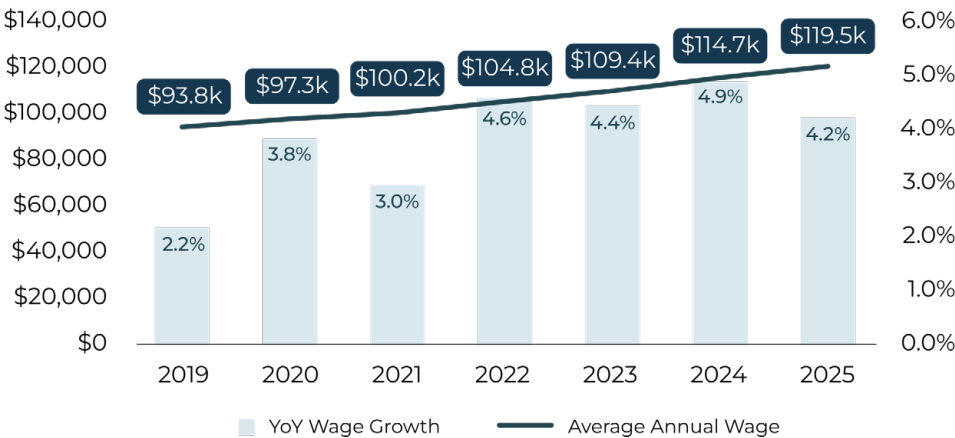
U.S. engineering and design services growth depends more on where investment is concentrated than on the headline construction total. Infrastructure, data centers, power, and water support the outlook, while financing costs, policy uncertainty, and specialized labor shortages remain the main constraints.

Industry Revenue, Employment, and Wages

Engineering and Design Services employment increased 1.8 percent in 2025, compared with 0.4 percent growth across the broader U.S. economy. Average industry wages rose 4.2 percent to \$119,500, following a 4.9 percent increase in 2024. Since 2019, average industry wages have increased approximately 27 percent.

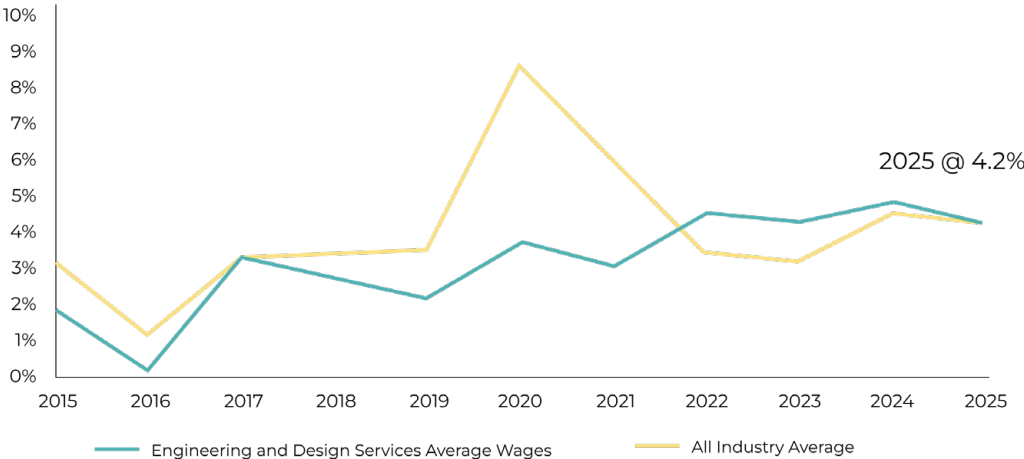
Revenue continued to grow faster than employment in 2025, reflecting the industry's ability to expand output without a comparable increase in headcount.

Engineering and Design Average Wages: All Employees



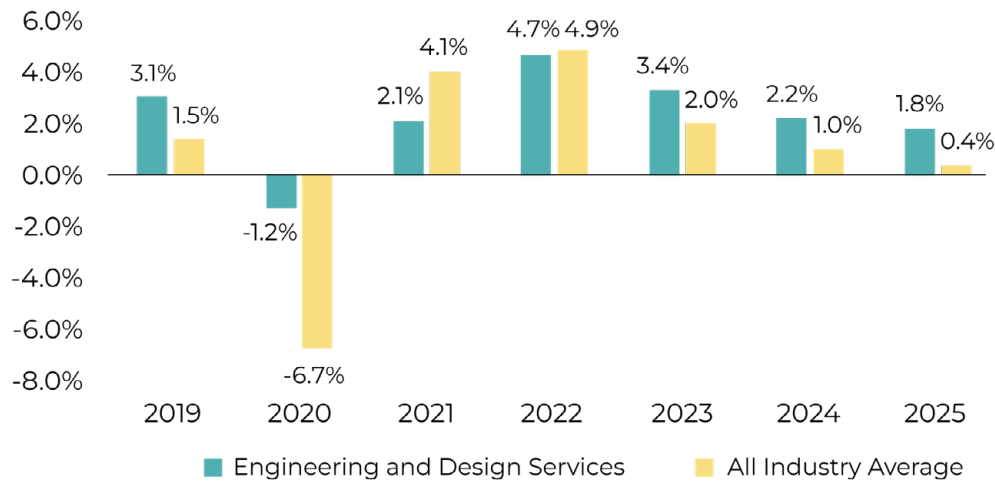
Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Rockport Analytics.

Engineering and Design vs. All Industry Average Wages - Y/Y Growth



Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Rockport Analytics.

Engineering and Design Services Growth Continues to Outpace the All-Industry Average



Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Rockport Analytics.

Engineering and Design Services Outlook

The outlook for Engineering and Design Services depends less on the overall pace of construction than on where investment is occurring. Public infrastructure, data centers, power, water, and other engineering-intensive markets continue to generate demand even as conventional commercial and residential construction remain constrained.

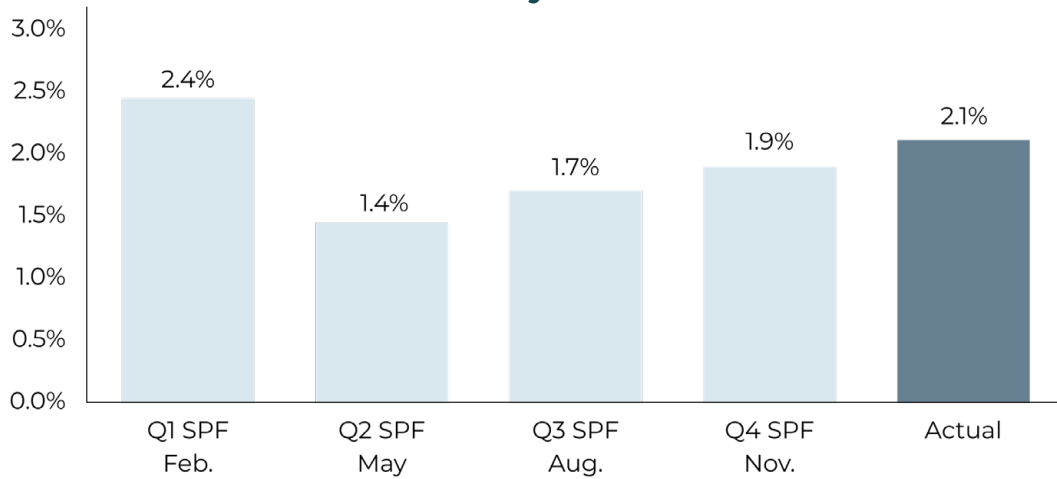
Four factors are particularly important to the outlook: broader economic conditions, the composition of construction investment, federal infrastructure funding, and the industry's ability to convert demand into completed work.

Industry Demand and Investment Trends

The 2025 Economy Proved More Resilient Than Midyear Forecasts Projected

The U.S. economy performed better in 2025 than forecasters expected at midyear. Real GDP grew 2.1 percent, compared with the Philadelphia Federal Reserve's May 2025 median forecast of 1.4 percent. This resilience helped support business investment and project activity despite elevated financing costs and uncertainty, although conditions remained uneven across construction markets.

Real GDP Outperformed the 2025 Q2 Forecast by 0.7 Points



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Survey of Professional Forecasters; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Rockport Analytics

Construction Mix Matters More Than the Headline Total

Overall construction spending was essentially flat in 2025, but performance varied sharply by market. Engineering-intensive construction increased 6.3 percent, supported by continued investment in infrastructure, power, water, and data centers, and is forecast to grow another 4.2 percent in 2026 even as total construction spending declines 1.3 percent.

This mix is particularly important for Engineering and Design Services because engineering activity often precedes construction spending. Planning, design, permitting, and environmental work can therefore support industry revenue before projects appear fully in construction-put-in-place data.

Engineering-intensive construction is outperforming the broader U.S. market. Total construction was virtually flat in 2025 and is forecast to decline 1.3% in 2026, while the most engineering-intensive segments continue to expand.



Total construction stalled in 2025

U.S. construction put in place reached **\$2.24 trillion in 2025**, up just 0.2% from 2024. FMI forecasts spending to decline 1.3% to **\$2.21 trillion in 2026** before returning to growth in 2027.



Engineering-intensive work grew 6.3%

The engineering-intensive basket reached **\$471.3 billion in 2025** and is forecast to grow another 4.2% to **\$491.0 billion in 2026**. It is projected to reach **\$691.5 billion by 2030**, a 7.7% annual growth rate from 2024.



Data centers and infrastructure lead

Data center construction surged **42.9% in 2025** and is forecast to rise **21.4% in 2026**. Nonbuilding construction grew **3.2% in 2025** and is projected to increase **2.2% in 2026**, supported by power, water, wastewater and conservation projects.

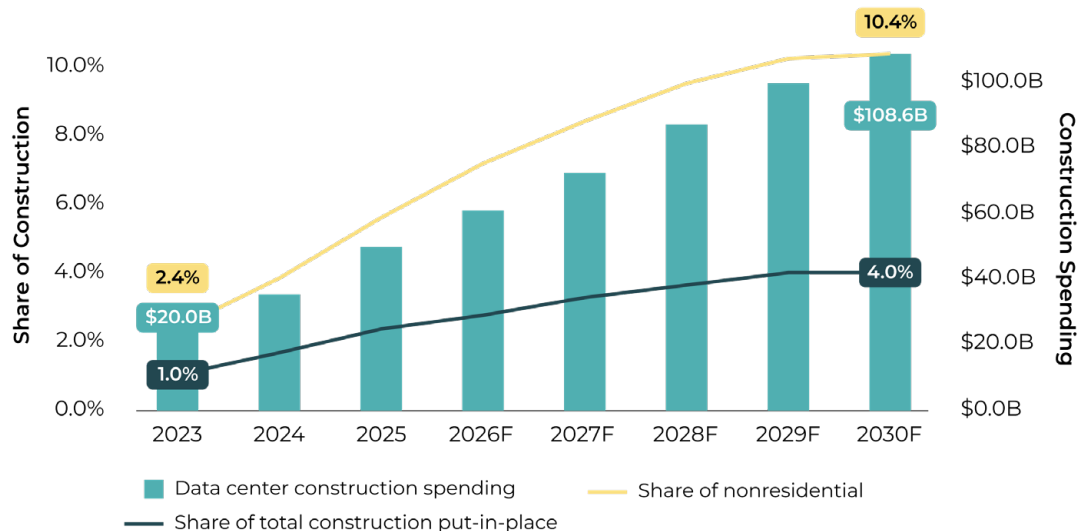
Source: FMI 2026 North American Engineering and Construction Outlook, Third Quarter Edition. Current dollars, 2025 actual; 2026-2030 forecast. Engineering-intensive basket includes data centers, power, highway and street, sewage and waste disposal, water supply, and conservation and development

AI Investment Is Reshaping the Project Pipeline

Rapid growth in data center investment is creating engineering demand well beyond the facilities themselves. Data centers require site development, structural and mechanical design, power generation and transmission, substations, water and wastewater infrastructure, fiber connectivity, and other supporting systems.

U.S. data center construction spending increased from \$20.0 billion in 2023 to \$49.7 billion in 2025 and is projected to reach \$108.6 billion by 2030. As a result, data centers are becoming an increasingly important component of nonresidential construction and a significant source of demand across multiple engineering disciplines.

Data Center Construction Spending Is Forecast to More Than Quintuple from 2023 to 2030



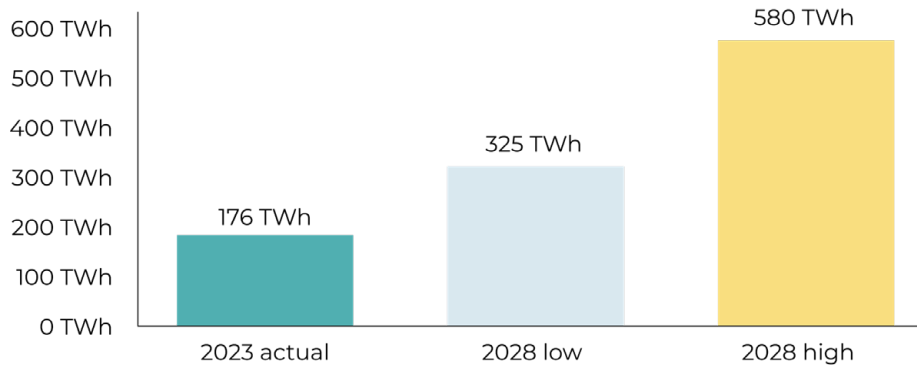
Source: FMI, 2026 North American Engineering and Construction Outlook, Third Quarter Edition; Rockport Analytics

Data Center Demand Is Expanding the Power and Utility Project Pipeline

The expansion of data centers is also increasing demand for power infrastructure. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory estimates that data centers accounted for 4.4 percent of U.S. electricity consumption in 2023 and could account for 6.7 to 12.0 percent by 2028. Meeting this demand will require investment in generation, transmission, substations, storage, and grid modernization.

Power availability is increasingly influencing where and when projects can proceed. Grid interconnection delays, equipment availability, water requirements, and permitting can constrain development even where underlying demand is strong, increasing the importance of infrastructure capacity and project delivery in determining the pace of investment.

Data Centers Could Account for 6.7% to 12% of U.S. Electricity Use by 2028



Source: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, 2024 United States Data Center Energy Usage Report; Rockport Analytics.

Federal Infrastructure Funding and Policy

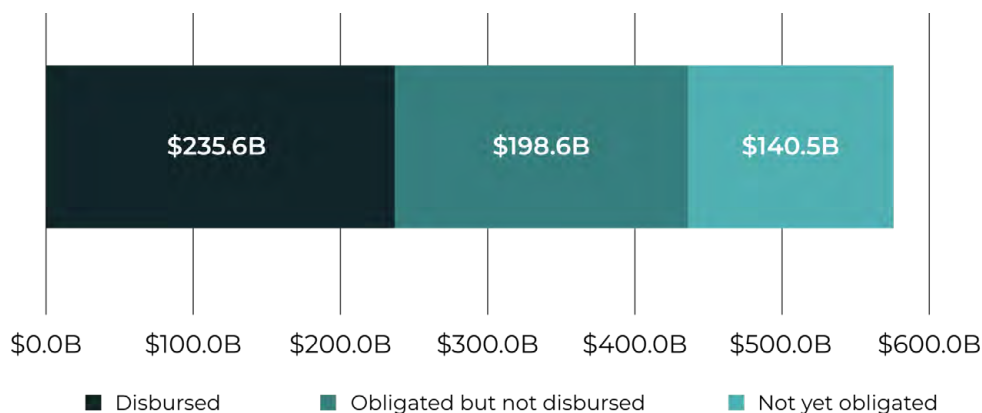
Most Available IIJA Funding Is Committed, but Much Has Yet to Be Spent

Across four federal agencies examined by the Government Accountability Office, \$574.7 billion in IIJA budget authority was available during fiscal years 2022 through 2025. Of that amount, \$434.2 billion, or 76 percent, had been obligated and \$235.6 billion had been disbursed.

The remaining \$198.6 billion in obligated but undisbursed funding represents committed investment still moving through the project-delivery process. Because major infrastructure projects can take several years to progress through design, procurement, construction, and reimbursement, these funds support a multiyear pipeline of activity.

The \$198.6 billion should not be interpreted as future Engineering and Design Services revenue. It includes construction, equipment, and other project costs, and some associated engineering work may already be complete. Rather, it indicates the scale of committed infrastructure investment still moving toward completion.

IIJA Project Pipeline: Over \$198B in Obligated Funds Awaiting Disbursement



Source: GAO, Funding Status: Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and Inflation Reduction Act, Rockport Analytics.

Reauthorization Would Set the Next Five Years of Transportation Investment

As IJIA projects continue through implementation, attention is shifting to the next federal surface-transportation authorization. Current programs have been extended through December 11, 2026, while Congress considers a longer-term replacement. The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee approved the BUILD America 250 Act in May 2026, proposing approximately \$580 billion in authorization for fiscal years 2027 through 2031. Final funding and program provisions remain subject to the legislative process.

For Engineering and Design Services, existing IJIA obligations support the near-term project pipeline, while the next authorization will help shape longer-term transportation investment and provide greater visibility for state and local planning and consultant procurement.

Cost and Financing Constraints

Financing Costs Still Restrain a Broad Construction Recovery

Financing conditions have improved from their 2024 peak but remain restrictive for many private construction projects. Elevated borrowing costs and tighter lending standards continue to constrain conventional commercial, multifamily, and other interest-rate-sensitive development.

The Architecture Billings Index (ABI) stood at 46.6 in July 2026, with readings below 50 indicating declining billings. Because the ABI typically leads nonresidential construction by nine to twelve months, continued weakness points to subdued conventional building activity into 2027. The index is less indicative of conditions in transportation, utilities, and public works, where demand remains stronger.

Tariff Risk Narrowed, but Material-Cost Pressure Persists

Trade-policy uncertainty has eased from its 2025 peak, but measures affecting steel, aluminum, lumber, and other construction inputs continue to create cost and procurement volatility. For Engineering and Design Services firms, these pressures affect project feasibility, budgets, schedules, and design requirements.

Construction Costs Reaccelerated as Steel Prices Surged

Construction input costs accelerated in 2026, particularly for materials used in engineering-intensive projects. From January through August, the Producer Price Index for steel mill products averaged 16.4 percent above the same period in 2025, while the index for metals, iron, and steel was 13.1 percent higher. Higher and more volatile costs can increase demand for cost estimating and value engineering while also increasing the risk of project redesign, delay, or deferral.

Steel Prices Have Accelerated Far More Sharply Than Other Construction Materials



Note: 2026 YTD covers January–August 2026 compared with January–August 2025.

Source: BLS, Producer Price Indexes; Rockport Analytics

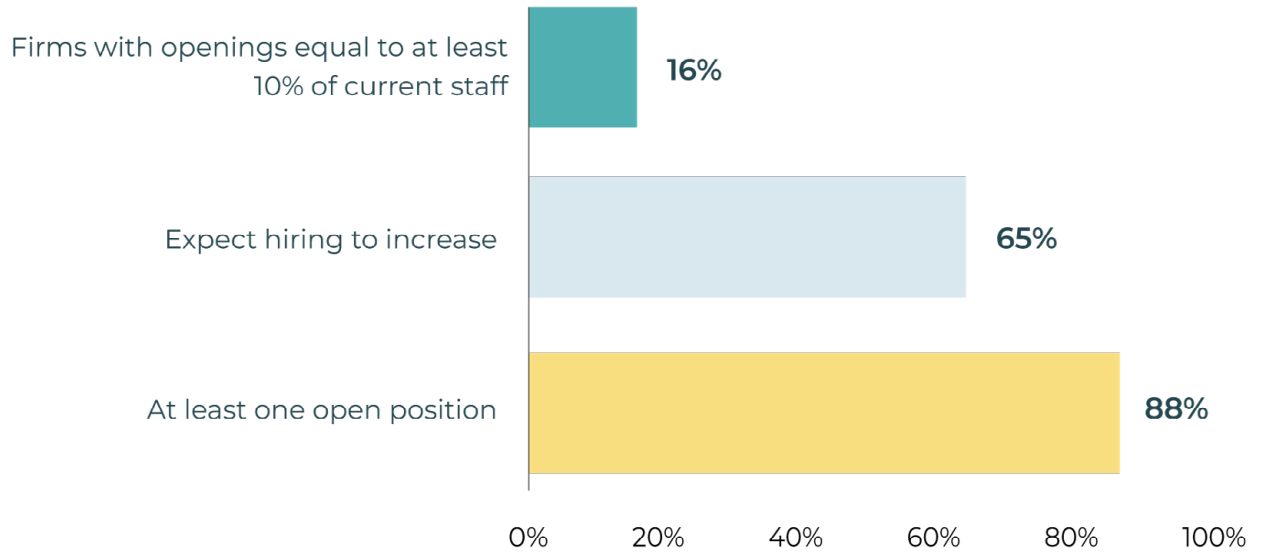
Workforce Conditions and Delivery Capacity

Backlogs Remain Healthy as Staffing Constraints Ease

Engineering firms continue to report healthy project pipelines, with median backlog standing at 12 months in the third quarter of 2026 and roughly half of firms reporting at least one year of work under contract. These backlogs provide near-term revenue visibility as previously awarded projects move through design and delivery.

Labor availability remains a constraint, but conditions have improved. While 88 percent of firms reported at least one open position and 65 percent expected hiring to increase during the next year, 16 percent reported openings equal to at least 10 percent of their current workforce, down from 19 percent one year earlier and 27 percent two years earlier. Specialized technical talent remains a constraint, but easing staffing pressures should improve firms' ability to convert existing project pipelines into revenue.

Hiring Demand Remains Strong, but Staffing Constraints Still Limit Capacity



Source: ACEC Research Institute, Engineering Business Sentiment Survey, Q3 2026

Outlook: Stronger Growth, Narrower Breadth

Engineering and Design Services enters the remainder of 2026 with a favorable growth outlook, but the sources of that growth are increasingly concentrated. Infrastructure, water, power, data centers, and related utility investment continue to generate substantial demand even as conventional commercial, residential, and other interest-rate-sensitive construction markets remain subdued.

Healthy backlogs and committed infrastructure funding provide firms with near-term revenue visibility, while rapidly expanding data center and power investment is creating new demand across multiple engineering disciplines. At the same time, elevated financing and construction costs, project-delivery constraints, and shortages of specialized technical talent will continue to affect the pace at which investment moves into active projects.

The result is an industry expected to continue expanding even without a broad construction recovery. Performance, however, will increasingly depend on firms' exposure to engineering-intensive markets and their ability to convert strong project pipelines into delivered work.

Appendix I: Industry Economic Impact Measures by State

Engineering and Design Services Industry State-Level Impacts

Total Industry GDP 2025 (in millions \$)				
State	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total GDP
Alabama	\$5,187	\$2,677	\$4,695	\$12,559
Alaska	\$729	\$245	\$483	\$1,458
Arizona	\$5,187	\$2,979	\$5,882	\$14,048
Arkansas	\$1,023	\$432	\$756	\$2,211
California	\$36,680	\$22,556	\$39,144	\$98,380
Colorado	\$10,400	\$6,523	\$12,379	\$29,302
Connecticut	\$2,456	\$1,350	\$2,065	\$5,871
Delaware	\$572	\$259	\$327	\$1,158
District of Columbia	\$1,592	\$684	\$208	\$2,484
Florida	\$15,783	\$9,283	\$17,527	\$42,593
Georgia	\$7,833	\$5,091	\$9,316	\$22,241
Hawaii	\$1,052	\$449	\$944	\$2,445
Idaho	\$1,309	\$618	\$1,118	\$3,045
Illinois	\$7,629	\$5,103	\$9,222	\$21,953
Indiana	\$3,298	\$1,725	\$3,159	\$8,182
Iowa	\$1,407	\$573	\$993	\$2,972
Kansas	\$2,487	\$1,377	\$1,918	\$5,782
Kentucky	\$1,890	\$950	\$1,593	\$4,434
Louisiana	\$3,463	\$1,677	\$2,973	\$8,113
Maine	\$899	\$413	\$781	\$2,093
Maryland	\$6,748	\$3,852	\$6,100	\$16,699
Massachusetts	\$8,033	\$4,923	\$7,645	\$20,600
Michigan	\$13,921	\$8,611	\$14,755	\$37,287
Minnesota	\$4,145	\$2,363	\$4,021	\$10,529
Mississippi	\$918	\$369	\$681	\$1,968

Engineering and Design Services Industry State-Level Impacts

Total Industry GDP 2025 (in millions \$)

State	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total GDP
Missouri	\$4,137	\$2,473	\$3,817	\$10,427
Montana	\$940	\$395	\$719	\$2,054
Nebraska	\$1,199	\$578	\$918	\$2,695
Nevada	\$2,239	\$1,082	\$1,915	\$5,237
New Hampshire	\$1,585	\$892	\$1,351	\$3,829
New Jersey	\$7,106	\$4,808	\$7,670	\$19,584
New Mexico	\$1,203	\$471	\$879	\$2,553
New York	\$13,600	\$7,318	\$10,361	\$31,278
North Carolina	\$7,328	\$4,620	\$8,475	\$20,422
North Dakota	\$665	\$260	\$432	\$1,357
Ohio	\$6,639	\$3,856	\$6,938	\$17,433
Oklahoma	\$1,727	\$816	\$1,570	\$4,113
Oregon	\$2,727	\$1,533	\$2,533	\$6,793
Pennsylvania	\$9,472	\$5,812	\$9,656	\$24,941
Rhode Island	\$701	\$349	\$526	\$1,576
South Carolina	\$3,494	\$2,115	\$3,696	\$9,305
South Dakota	\$510	\$190	\$362	\$1,062
Tennessee	\$4,189	\$2,683	\$5,173	\$12,045
Texas	\$32,149	\$22,626	\$44,660	\$99,436
Utah	\$2,861	\$1,763	\$3,084	\$7,708
Vermont	\$368	\$159	\$274	\$800
Virginia	\$10,987	\$6,628	\$9,985	\$27,599
Washington	\$6,718	\$3,646	\$6,442	\$16,806
West Virginia	\$631	\$245	\$394	\$1,270
Wisconsin	\$3,499	\$1,738	\$3,072	\$8,309
Wyoming	\$329	\$107	\$185	\$620
U.S. TOTAL	\$271,646	\$162,243	\$283,774	\$717,662

Source: Rockport Analytics, IMPLAN

Engineering and Design Services Industry State-Level Impacts

Jobs Supported 2025

State	Direct Jobs	Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Total Jobs
Alabama	33,345	26,431	47,607	107,383
Alaska	4,889	2,499	4,896	12,285
Arizona	34,135	27,340	48,460	109,936
Arkansas	8,692	4,860	8,856	22,408
California	193,858	164,045	277,271	635,173
Colorado	59,773	53,473	100,413	213,659
Connecticut	15,117	11,635	18,232	44,984
Delaware	4,077	2,810	3,845	10,732
District of Columbia	8,297	5,789	1,767	15,852
Florida	113,065	94,158	166,915	374,138
Georgia	52,591	49,120	85,979	187,689
Hawaii	6,739	4,362	8,389	19,490
Idaho	9,761	6,458	11,176	27,395
Illinois	51,083	49,178	92,410	192,670
Indiana	25,844	17,004	29,578	72,426
Iowa	9,816	5,477	10,238	25,532
Kansas	16,773	13,835	20,447	51,055
Kentucky	14,572	9,639	16,007	40,218
Louisiana	25,006	17,985	32,156	75,147
Maine	6,390	3,977	7,087	17,453
Maryland	41,827	40,082	63,035	144,943
Massachusetts	42,829	36,692	56,957	136,478
Michigan	82,795	80,027	138,340	301,162
Minnesota	26,564	20,773	36,802	84,138
Mississippi	7,490	4,276	7,934	19,699
Missouri	27,127	26,195	42,391	95,713
Montana	6,349	3,734	6,470	16,553
Nebraska	8,460	5,708	9,482	23,649
Nevada	15,601	11,603	18,657	45,860
New Hampshire	9,154	7,247	10,855	27,256
New Jersey	43,655	42,542	69,516	155,713
New Mexico	9,132	5,348	9,804	24,283
New York	80,736	66,492	97,509	244,736
North Carolina	51,916	40,559	70,582	163,056

Engineering and Design Services Industry State-Level Impacts

Jobs Supported 2025				
State	Direct Jobs	Indirect Jobs	Induced Jobs	Total Jobs
North Dakota	4,783	2,524	4,397	11,704
Ohio	48,857	38,745	71,149	158,750
Oklahoma	13,648	9,480	17,055	40,183
Oregon	19,056	13,351	21,075	53,482
Pennsylvania	65,246	52,739	90,092	208,077
Rhode Island	5,311	3,493	4,945	13,749
South Carolina	25,353	21,954	38,048	85,354
South Dakota	3,820	1,778	3,511	9,109
Tennessee	28,278	27,286	50,918	106,481
Texas	196,622	209,301	415,195	821,119
Utah	21,158	19,220	32,439	72,817
Vermont	2,637	1,510	2,479	6,627
Virginia	64,405	61,754	101,157	227,315
Washington	40,087	29,621	53,120	122,828
West Virginia	5,380	2,807	4,610	12,797
Wisconsin	25,545	16,798	30,479	72,822
Wyoming	2,696	1,249	2,249	6,194
U.S. TOTAL	1,720,335	1,474,960	2,572,978	5,768,273

Source: Rockport Analytics, IMPLAN

Engineering and Design Services Industry State-Level Impacts

Wages Supported 2025 (in millions \$)

State	Direct Wages	Indirect Wages	Induced Wages	Total Wages
Alabama	\$3,965	\$1,549	\$2,384	\$7,897
Alaska	\$547	\$156	\$252	\$955
Arizona	\$3,908	\$1,787	\$2,878	\$8,572
Arkansas	\$780	\$247	\$391	\$1,418
California	\$27,656	\$13,918	\$19,516	\$61,090
Colorado	\$7,828	\$4,013	\$6,139	\$17,980
Connecticut	\$1,856	\$815	\$1,046	\$3,717
Delaware	\$431	\$167	\$189	\$787
District of Columbia	\$1,183	\$454	\$106	\$1,743
Florida	\$11,871	\$5,706	\$8,580	\$26,157
Georgia	\$5,928	\$3,061	\$4,563	\$13,552
Hawaii	\$790	\$268	\$462	\$1,520
Idaho	\$988	\$374	\$563	\$1,925
Illinois	\$5,823	\$3,021	\$4,611	\$13,455
Indiana	\$2,524	\$996	\$1,595	\$5,116
Iowa	\$1,071	\$318	\$506	\$1,895
Kansas	\$1,892	\$854	\$1,043	\$3,789
Kentucky	\$1,447	\$551	\$828	\$2,827
Louisiana	\$2,629	\$1,031	\$1,571	\$5,232
Maine	\$677	\$257	\$407	\$1,341
Maryland	\$5,068	\$2,410	\$3,096	\$10,573
Massachusetts	\$6,039	\$3,025	\$3,797	\$12,862
Michigan	\$10,604	\$5,230	\$7,506	\$23,340
Minnesota	\$3,152	\$1,421	\$2,058	\$6,631
Mississippi	\$698	\$218	\$359	\$1,275
Missouri	\$3,146	\$1,569	\$2,118	\$6,833
Montana	\$707	\$242	\$366	\$1,315
Nebraska	\$909	\$346	\$474	\$1,729
Nevada	\$1,685	\$644	\$934	\$3,263
New Hampshire	\$1,195	\$555	\$687	\$2,436
New Jersey	\$5,385	\$2,907	\$3,862	\$12,154
New Mexico	\$905	\$295	\$459	\$1,659
New York	\$10,201	\$4,568	\$5,387	\$20,156
North Carolina	\$5,561	\$2,759	\$4,168	\$12,488

Engineering and Design Services Industry State-Level Impacts

Wages Supported 2025 (in millions \$)

State	Direct Wages	Indirect Wages	Induced Wages	Total Wages
North Dakota	\$503	\$152	\$223	\$878
Ohio	\$5,084	\$2,282	\$3,591	\$10,957
Oklahoma	\$1,307	\$500	\$816	\$2,624
Oregon	\$2,060	\$933	\$1,265	\$4,258
Pennsylvania	\$7,212	\$3,543	\$5,055	\$15,811
Rhode Island	\$528	\$214	\$277	\$1,018
South Carolina	\$2,665	\$1,256	\$1,853	\$5,774
South Dakota	\$386	\$109	\$186	\$681
Tennessee	\$3,193	\$1,584	\$2,583	\$7,360
Texas	\$24,482	\$13,575	\$22,164	\$60,220
Utah	\$2,167	\$1,074	\$1,527	\$4,767
Vermont	\$276	\$99	\$138	\$514
Virginia	\$8,293	\$4,232	\$5,252	\$17,777
Washington	\$5,068	\$2,201	\$3,174	\$10,443
West Virginia	\$479	\$143	\$205	\$827
Wisconsin	\$2,663	\$1,011	\$1,604	\$5,278
Wyoming	\$247	\$63	\$94	\$405
U.S. TOTAL	\$205,663	\$98,703	\$142,907	\$447,272

Source: Rockport Analytics, IMPLAN

Engineering and Design Services Industry State-Level Impacts

Taxes 2025 (in millions \$)

State	Total Federal Taxes	Total State & Local Taxes	Total Taxes
Alabama	\$1,717	\$807	\$2,524
Alaska	\$199	\$92	\$291
Arizona	\$1,921	\$776	\$2,696
Arkansas	\$302	\$156	\$458
California	\$13,450	\$6,915	\$20,365
Colorado	\$4,006	\$1,712	\$5,718
Connecticut	\$803	\$449	\$1,252
Delaware	\$158	\$73	\$231
District of Columbia	\$340	\$112	\$452
Florida	\$5,823	\$2,406	\$8,229
Georgia	\$3,041	\$1,235	\$4,275
Hawaii	\$334	\$242	\$576
Idaho	\$416	\$192	\$608
Illinois	\$3,001	\$1,635	\$4,637
Indiana	\$1,119	\$521	\$1,639
Iowa	\$406	\$189	\$595
Kansas	\$791	\$383	\$1,173
Kentucky	\$606	\$304	\$910
Louisiana	\$1,109	\$538	\$1,648
Maine	\$286	\$176	\$462
Maryland	\$2,283	\$1,270	\$3,553
Massachusetts	\$2,816	\$1,389	\$4,206
Michigan	\$5,098	\$2,342	\$7,440
Minnesota	\$1,439	\$763	\$2,203
Mississippi	\$269	\$145	\$414
Missouri	\$1,425	\$616	\$2,042
Montana	\$281	\$144	\$425
Nebraska	\$368	\$151	\$520
Nevada	\$716	\$336	\$1,052
New Hampshire	\$523	\$211	\$734
New Jersey	\$2,677	\$1,616	\$4,293
New Mexico	\$349	\$278	\$627
New York	\$4,276	\$2,758	\$7,035

Engineering and Design Services Industry State-Level Impacts

Taxes 2025 (in millions \$)

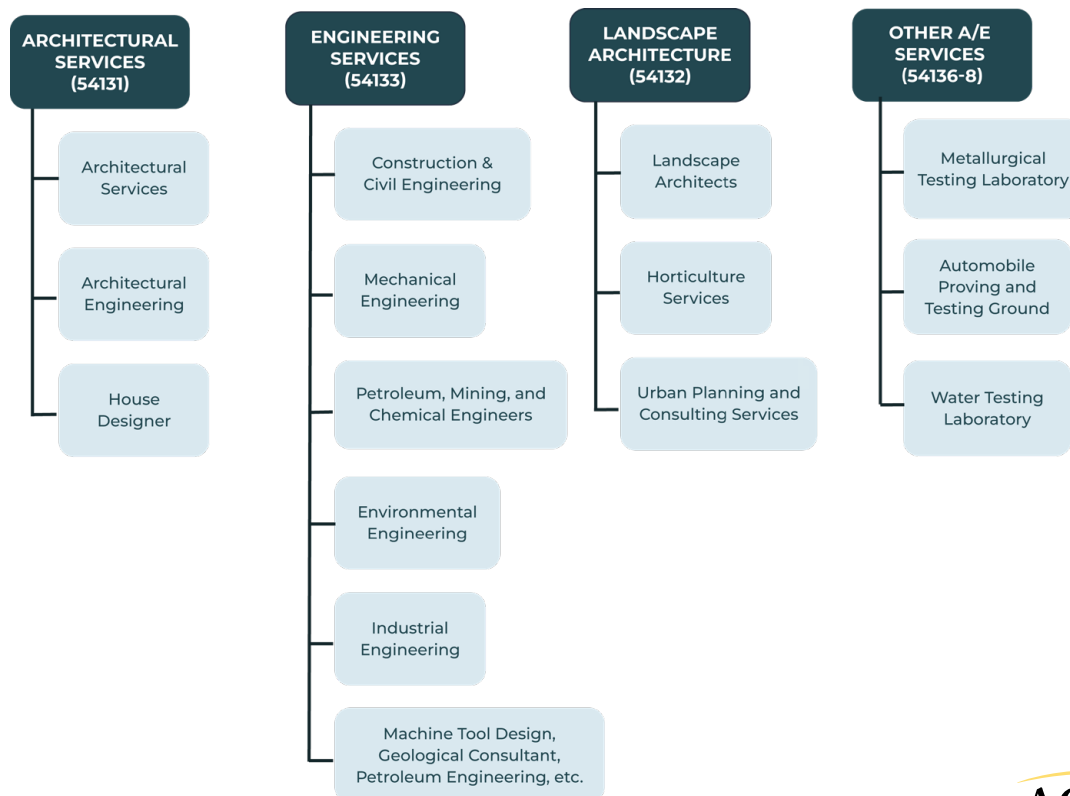
State	Total Federal Taxes	Total State & Local Taxes	Total Taxes
North Carolina	\$2,792	\$1,169	\$3,961
North Dakota	\$186	\$107	\$292
Ohio	\$2,383	\$1,059	\$3,442
Oklahoma	\$562	\$267	\$830
Oregon	\$929	\$535	\$1,463
Pennsylvania	\$3,410	\$1,772	\$5,181
Rhode Island	\$215	\$119	\$334
South Carolina	\$1,272	\$587	\$1,859
South Dakota	\$145	\$54	\$199
Tennessee	\$1,647	\$624	\$2,271
Texas	\$13,594	\$5,216	\$18,810
Utah	\$1,054	\$454	\$1,508
Vermont	\$109	\$78	\$188
Virginia	\$3,773	\$1,826	\$5,600
Washington	\$2,298	\$979	\$3,277
West Virginia	\$174	\$98	\$271
Wisconsin	\$1,136	\$537	\$1,673
Wyoming	\$85	\$43	\$128
U.S. TOTAL	\$98,114	\$46,458	\$144,572

Appendix II: Engineering and Design Services Industry Definition

The definition of the Engineering and Design Services industry has been primarily developed based upon the ways in which public and private data sources collect and publish information from all businesses across the U.S. – the North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS. NAICS is a hierarchical industry taxonomy that provides classification standards for businesses according to their stated activities. Most public and private data collection conforms to these standards.

The NAICS code “5413, Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services” is part of the broad category, “54 — Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services” and includes both private and public sector organizations from a number of sub-sectors including:

- Architectural Services
- Landscape Architectural Services
- Engineering Services
- Drafting Services
- Building Inspection Services
- Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services
- Surveying and Mapping (except Geophysical) Services
- Testing Laboratories



This study focuses on the all-inclusive NAICS 5413 category to define Engineering and Design Services activity for several reasons:

- First, more data with higher frequencies and greater regional detail are available at the 4-digit (5413) NAICS level. The deeper we drill into the NAICS structure, the less available and robust the data describing industry performance.
- Second, as a result of mergers and/or vertical integration strategies, more and more traditional ACEC members do operate across many of the sub-sectors within 5413.
- Third, given the economic and policy drivers of the Engineering and Design Services industry, it is likely that measured trends for NAICS 5413 will hold for most, if not all, of its member sub-sectors.

One important note regarding the analysis and interpretation of the results in this study is warranted. Our focus on NAICS 5413 in its entirety is not perfectly representative of board-licensed professionals providing engineering services for the built environment (physical infrastructure) and the firms for which they work. Such firms are notable and different for a number of reasons, including:

- Professional licensure creates direct moral and liability considerations for the licensed professional and their firms, regarding the safety and health of people and property.
- Federal, state, and local governments have laws and statutes which provide for separate procurement processes that involve the selection of providers of licensed professional and related services based on capability and experience criteria.
- Services can only be provided in disciplines (civil, mechanical, electrical, structural, environmental, etc.) the professionals are qualified to perform, and in many states, firm ownership is required to consist of all or a certain percentage of active professionals in the firm. This has the effect of also limiting the size of many such firms.
- Design work usually requires the teaming of firms with varied discipline capabilities and experience.
- Board licensing is for individual states or territories, resulting in geographical emphasis or limits on where work can be performed by individual firms.
- Since the built environment involves facilities and infrastructure that are unique, due to the physical conditions involved, their designs must be correct when complete. Prototypes and beta testing are not an option since the initial construction costs and later corrections are prohibitive. The designs must be right the first time.

Since the definitions of NAICS Code 5413 and 541330 do not distinguish design of built environment from the design of equipment, systems, materials, instruments, software, and similar repeatable products and most data gathering surveys and processes allow for self-determination of NAICS Code reporting, many manufacturing, industrial, and management firms are included in the results. Often these are large enterprises that may skew the results.

While these firms may be “applying physical laws and principles of engineering in their design work”, they are essentially operating in a different business sector of the

Engineering and Design industry. ACEC represents the business interests of firms across all NAICS Code 5413, but recognizes the difference involved. We have attempted to provide context and insight where we have evidence that the more relevant data might deviate from the broader findings.

It must be emphasized that while the data contained in this report is suitable for many purposes, including understanding the size and impact of the Engineering and Design Services industry, the data available and presented is not suitable for evaluating and establishing guidance for decisions on procurement practices or developing size standards for either the aggregate industry or the portion of the industry focused on design of the built environment. The latter portion is heavily concentrated in physical infrastructure design services provided to federal, state, and local governments and entities involved in public works. The firms operating in this sector of the Engineering and Design Services industry make up the largest portion of ACEC membership.

The Industry Forecast Methodology

The Engineering and Design Services industry forecast is developed by analyzing historical correlations between key industry driver variables and overall industry revenue. Using these mathematical correlations allows us to make inferences around the direction of Engineering and Design Services activity in the future. The forecast is further informed by quantitative data and industry insight to account for additional factors that may not be included in the econometric model.

The Industry Forecast Data Sources

The data-driven effort to profile the Engineering and Design Services industry took advantage of a comprehensive set of published data from several public and private sources including:

U.S. Census Bureau

Statistics of U.S. Business (SUBS) - demographics, housing, income, employment, and business establishment data and trends

U.S. Census Bureau

Value of Construction Put in Place

U.S. Census Bureau

Quarterly Services Survey (QSS)

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Industry employment and earnings plus occupational employment and annual salary statistics

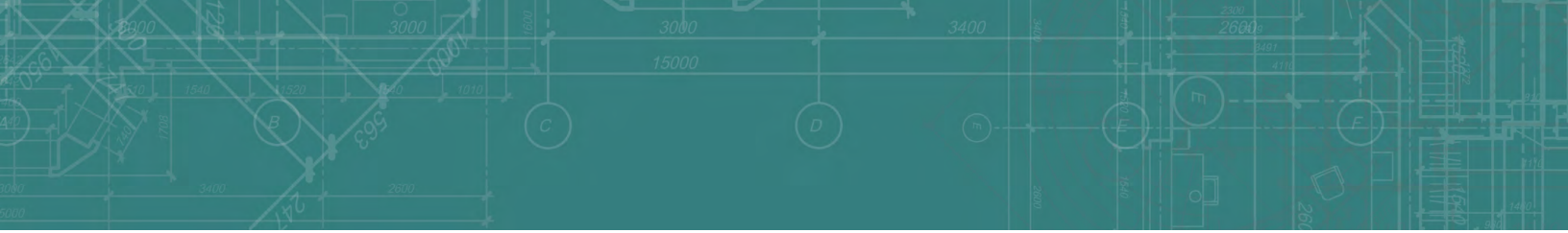
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

National Income and Product Accounts (GDP), employment, sales, wages, and supply chain purchases

Dodge Data and Analytics

Commercial construction project data

Other public and private sources



About ACEC Research Institute

The ACEC Research Institute is the premier source of insight and foresight that empowers engineering firms to thrive, creating a resilient, secure, and technically advanced built environment. The ACEC Research Institute is an independent 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.

About Rockport Analytics

Rockport Analytics is a research and analytical consulting firm providing high-quality quantitative and qualitative research solutions to business, government, and non-profit organization clients across the globe. The firm provides nimble service in a completely transparent environment. Capabilities include:

- Industry/Market Analysis and Forecasting
- Economic Impact Assessment and Economic Development
- Market Modeling and Decision Support Tools
- Project Feasibility Assessment
- Primary and Secondary Research Synthesis

THANK YOU TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The ACEC Research Institute provides the engineering industry with cutting-edge research, trend data, and economic analysis to help firm owners make decisions and delivers thought leadership that advances engineering's essential value to society.

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