CEMENT

(Data in thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Domestic Production and Use: In 2025, U.S. portland and blended cement production decreased to an estimated 82 million tons from an estimated 83 million tons, and masonry cement production decreased by 2.7% to an estimated 2.1 million tons. Cement was produced at 97 plants in 34 States and in Puerto Rico. Texas, Missouri, California, and Florida were, in descending order of output, the four leading cement-producing States and accounted for approximately 44% of the U.S. total. Overall, the U.S. cement industry and market continued to be constrained by closed or idle plants, underutilized capacity at others, ongoing plant upgrades, and the ready availability of imported cement. In 2025, shipments of cement were an estimated 100 million tons with an estimated value of $17 billion. In 2025, an estimated 70% to 75% of sales were to ready-mixed concrete producers, 11% to concrete product manufacturers, 8% to 10% to contractors, and 5% to 10% to other customer types.

Salient Statistics—United States:[1]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[e]
Production:					
Portland, blended, and masonry cement[2]	91,000	91,200	89,700	[e]85,000	84,000
Clinker	79,616	79,489	76,789	[e]72,000	69,000
Shipments to final customers, includes exports	108,969	111,092	110,290	[e]100,000	100,000
Imports for consumption:					
Hydraulic cement	19,937	24,985	24,986	23,675	23,000
Clinker	1,563	1,021	921	685	660
Exports, hydraulic cement and clinker	939	904	889	932	1,000
Consumption, apparent[3]	111,000	114,000	113,000	[e]110,000	110,000
Price, average mill unit value, dollars per metric ton	127	139	152	[e]160	160
Stocks, cement, yearend	6,280	8,010	8,830	[e]9,700	8,200
Employment, mine and mill, number[e]	12,300	12,800	13,000	13,000	13,000
Net import reliance[4] as a percentage of apparent consumption	19	22	22	22	21

Recycling: Cement is not recycled, but significant quantities of concrete are recycled for use as a construction aggregate. Cement kilns can use waste fuels, recycled cement kiln dust, and recycled raw materials such as slags and fly ash. Various secondary materials can be incorporated as supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) in blended cements and in the cement paste in concrete.

Import Sources (2021–24):[5] Turkey, 32%; Canada, 20%; Vietnam, 13%; Greece, 9%; and other, 26%.

Tariff: Item	Number	Normal Trade Relations 12–31–25
Cement clinker	2523.10.0000	Free.
White portland cement	2523.21.0000	Free.
Other portland cement	2523.29.0000	Free.
Aluminous cement	2523.30.0000	Free.
Other hydraulic cement	2523.90.0000	Free.

Depletion Allowance: Not applicable. Certain raw materials for cement production have depletion allowances.

Government Stockpile: None.

Events, Trends, and Issues: The value of total construction put in place in the United States decreased by 1.8% during the first 8 months of 2025 compared with that in the same period in 2024. Both residential and nonresidential construction spending decreased. New privately owned housing starts through August 2025 increased by 0.7% compared with those during the same period in 2024; single family starts decreased by 4.9% but multifamily starts increased by 17.5%. Reported cement shipments decreased by 2.1% during the first 9 months of 2025 compared with those in the same period in 2024. The leading cement-consuming States continued to be Texas, Florida, and California, in descending order by tonnage.

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) increased at an average rate of 1.6% during the first 6 months of 2025 compared with the real GDP for full year 2024. The Federal Reserve lowered interest rates in 2024 and 2025, and funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law continued to be allocated to projects underway in each State (program funding from 2022 through 2026). Tariffs were imposed in 2025 that directly and indirectly affected the construction materials market. Apparent consumption of cement in 2025 was estimated to be unchanged from that in 2024.

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In February, a United States-based concrete and cement company acquired a United States-based cement company, and in October a separate United States-based cement company announced regulatory approval to divest a cement plant in Texas to the same United States-based concrete and cement company. In April, a Germany-based cement company completed the acquisition of a Mexico-based company that included a cement plant in South Carolina and several distribution and import terminals but excluded a cement plant in Pennsylvania. In June, a Swiss cement company finalized a spinoff of its North American business as an independent company. In October, a Turkey-based company opened a new grey cement grinding plant in Texas. Also in Texas, a bill restricting the operation of a cement kiln near a semiconductor wafer manufacturing facility was passed. Plans to expand cement plants in Missouri, Texas, and Wyoming progressed. A new granulated blast furnace slag-grinding facility was commissioned in the fourth quarter of 2024 in Texas, and construction of another grinding plant for slag cement commenced in June 2025 in Indiana. Numerous new or upgraded terminal facilities to expand storage capacity and improve distribution of cement and SCMs were announced. Sustainability initiatives continued, and minor upgrades were ongoing at some other domestic plants and terminals.

Blended cement accounted for 63% of total cement shipments during the first 9 months of 2025, and 95% of the blended shipments were estimated to be portland-limestone cement (Type IL). In March 2025, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced it would reassess its 2024 “Final Reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM).” Many plants have installed emissions-reduction equipment to comply with the 2010 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). Some kilns could be shut, idled, or used at reduced capacity to comply with regulations, which would constrain U.S. clinker capacity. In 2022 and 2023, cement plant closures were announced in California, Maine, and New York; in 2025, the plant in Maine transitioned to new ownership that planned to continue to use it as a distribution center for imported material. In 2024, a cement plant in Indiana was repurposed into a slag-grinding facility.

World Production and Capacity:

	Cement production[e]		Clinker capacity[e]	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
United States (includes Puerto Rico)	85,000	84,000	100,000	100,000
Brazil	65,000	67,000	60,000	61,000
China	1,800,000	1,700,000	1,900,000	1,800,000
Egypt	53,000	64,000	60,000	75,000
India	440,000	470,000	380,000	400,000
Indonesia	68,000	64,000	79,000	83,000
Iran	71,000	68,000	85,000	85,000
Japan	46,000	44,000	50,000	50,000
Korea, Republic of	44,000	37,000	62,000	62,000
Mexico	44,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Russia	67,000	59,000	80,000	80,000
Saudi Arabia	51,000	54,000	75,000	75,000
Turkey	85,000	89,000	100,000	100,000
Vietnam	91,000	100,000	110,000	110,000
Other countries (rounded)	860,000	860,000	650,000	650,000
World total (rounded)	3,900,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000

World Resources: See the Lime and Stone (Crushed) chapters for cement raw-material resources.

Substitutes: Most portland cement is used to make concrete, mortars, or stuccos, and competes in the construction sector with concrete substitutes, such as aluminum, asphalt, clay brick, fiberglass, glass, gypsum (plaster), steel, stone, and wood. Certain materials, especially fly ash and ground granulated blast furnace slag, develop good hydraulic cementitious properties by reacting with lime, such as that released by the hydration of portland cement. Where readily available (including as imports), these SCMs are increasingly being used as partial substitutes for portland cement in many concrete applications and are components of finished blended cements.

[e]Estimated.

[1]Portland and blended cement plus masonry cement unless otherwise specified; excludes Puerto Rico unless otherwise specified.

[2]Includes cement made from imported clinker.

[3]Defined as production of cement (including from imported clinker) + imports (excluding clinker) – exports ± adjustments for stock changes. Estimated data have been rounded to two significant digits.

[4]Defined as imports (cement and clinker) – exports.

[5]Hydraulic cement and clinker; includes imports into Puerto Rico.