

The Contribution of Office, Industrial and Retail Development and Construction to District of Columbia's Economy*

By Stephen S. Fuller, PhD, George Mason University

The value of commercial buildings is much more than the sum of pre-construction (soft costs) and construction outlays (site development, building construction and tenant improvements). Commercial buildings generate continuing post-construction value within the local and state economies as a result of the spending associated with their operations and the value of output generated by the workers and businesses they house. This report measures the contribution of office, industrial and retail building development, construction and operations to District of Columbia's economy in the form of annual direct spending for new development, construction and annual expenditures to operate existing buildings.

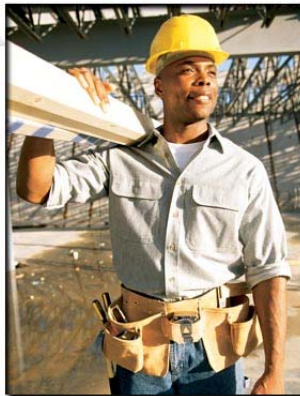
The analyses presented in this report define the economic impacts of commercial buildings on District of Columbia's economy, highlighting the economic impacts from office, industrial, warehouse and retail buildings, during the three life stages: development, construction and maintenance.

The Three Stages in the Life of a Commercial Building



Soft Costs/Site Development/Tenant Improvements

Architects, engineers, developers and marketing/design professionals working during the development phase begin the life span of a commercial building.



Hard Costs

During the construction phase, new commercial projects employ workers who spend their paychecks in the local economy and contribute to the tax base.



Operating Costs

After new commercial buildings are completed and occupied, they add to the productive capacity of their host economies. The outlays that support the new buildings' operations add ongoing annual sources of economic impact that accumulates over the life span of commercial buildings.

* This report, prepared for the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties Research Foundation with 2007 construction data provided by McGraw-Hill Construction, is part of the larger report issued in October 2008 by Stephen S. Fuller, PhD entitled, The Contribution of Office, Industrial and Retail Development and Construction to the U.S. Economy, 2008 Edition.

The following table provides the soft costs, site development, tenant improvements and construction (hard) costs for the state of District of Columbia.

**The Impacts of Construction Spending for Soft Costs, Site Development,
Tenant Improvements and Construction (Hard) Costs on the Economy of District of
Columbia, 2007**

(in billions of 2007 dollars)

Sources	Direct Spending	Total Output ¹	Personal Income ²	Jobs Supported ³
Office Buildings				
Soft Costs	\$0.267	\$0.458	\$0.138	3,469
Site Development*	0.232	0.296	0.019	463
Construction Costs	0.766	0.980	0.061	1,532
Tenant Improvement**	0.279	0.357	0.022	559
Totals	\$1.544	\$2.091	\$0.240	6,023
Industrial Buildings				
Soft Costs	\$*	\$*	\$*	*
Site Development*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Construction Costs	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Tenant Improvement**	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Totals	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	0
Warehouse Buildings				
Soft Costs	\$0.004	\$0.007	\$0.002	50
Site Development*	0.005	0.006	0.000	10
Construction Costs	0.015	0.019	0.001	30
Tenant Improvement**	0.004	0.005	0.000	8
Totals	\$0.027	\$0.037	\$0.004	97
Retail Buildings				
Soft Costs	\$0.010	\$0.017	\$0.005	128
Site Development*	0.011	0.014	0.001	22
Construction Costs	0.029	0.037	0.002	58
Tenant Improvement**	0.009	0.011	0.001	18
Totals	\$0.059	\$0.080	\$0.009	226
Totals Buildings				
Soft Costs	\$0.281	\$0.481	\$0.145	3,647
Site Development*	0.247	0.316	0.020	495
Construction Costs	0.810	1.036	0.065	1,620
Tenant Improvement**	0.292	0.374	0.023	584
Totals	\$1.630	\$2.207	\$0.253	6,347

Source: *The Contribution of Office, Industrial and Retail Development and Construction to the U. S. Economy*, 2008 Edition, NAIOP Research Foundation, October 2008, pp. 27-63.

Notes: ¹ the total value of goods and services generated directly and indirectly as a result of the initial construction spending within the state; ² the additional earnings generated within the state from direct spending during the construction phase; ³ the additional new jobs supported by the spending and re-spending of direct spending associated with the spending for new construction. *Site development includes grading, infrastructure, parking and landscaping. **Tenant improvements exclude furniture and equipment.

On a state level, District of Columbia accounted for \$1.630 billion in direct spending for new office, industrial, warehouse and retail buildings as follows (in billions of 2007 dollars):

Office Buildings	\$1.544
Industrial Buildings	0.000
Warehouse Buildings	0.027
Retail Buildings	0.059
Totals Buildings	\$1.630

On a state level, commercial buildings supported 6,347 full-time-equivalent, year-round jobs.

The Contribution of Operating Costs on the Economy of District of Columbia

The following table provides the state spending values for the existing buildings (spending for maintenance and repair, cleaning, utilities, security and administrative expenses) that will recur annually following the completion of a commercial building.

Annual Impacts of Existing Buildings on the Economy of District of Columbia, 2007 (in millions of 2007 dollars)

Sources	Direct Spending	Total Output ¹	Personal Income ²	Jobs Supported ³
Office Buildings	\$28,228.02	\$36,586.34	\$3,520.03	141
Industrial Buildings	*			
Warehouse Buildings	242.86	314.77	30.28	1
Retail Buildings	162.99	211.25	20.32	1
Totals Buildings	405.85	526.02	50.6	2

Source: The Contribution of Office, Industrial and Retail Development and Construction to the U. S. Economy, 2008 Edition, NAIOP Research Foundation, October 2008, p. 65-69.

Notes: ¹ the total value of goods and services generated directly and indirectly as a result of building operating spending within the state; ² the additional earnings generated within the state from spending for building operations; ³ the additional new jobs supported by the spending and re-spending of spending associated with building operations. Operations impacts include maintenance and repair, cleaning, utilities, roads and grounds, security and administrative expenses.

Commercial Construction Counterbalances Residential

Another important contribution of commercial buildings is that the long-term pattern of commercial real estate development, construction and operations spending lags residential spending, helping to cushion the negative economic impact of slower residential construction outlays in 2007 and 2008.

The magnitude and significance of commercial buildings is clear. Changes in construction activity during the business cycle are directly reflected in GDP growth rates. The combined impact of development, commercial construction and building operations spending is a major source and closely watched barometer of economic vitality at the national and local levels.

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