

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

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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 Oregon'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 Oregon'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.

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

**The Impacts of Construction Spending for Soft Costs, Site Development,
Tenant Improvements and Construction (Hard) Costs on the Economy of Oregon, 2007**
(in billions of 2007 dollars)

Sources	Direct Spending	Total Output ¹	Personal Income ²	Jobs Supported ³
Office Buildings				
Soft Costs	\$0.151	\$0.309	\$0.115	3,963
Site Development*	0.131	0.284	0.083	2,495
Construction Costs	0.434	0.939	0.274	8,253
Tenant Improvement**	0.158	0.342	0.100	3,011
Totals	\$0.875	\$1.874	\$0.572	17,722
Industrial Buildings				
Soft Costs	\$0.032	\$0.066	\$0.024	846
Site Development*	0.046	0.100	0.029	881
Construction Costs	0.132	0.286	0.084	2,517
Tenant Improvement**	0.034	0.073	0.021	638
Totals	\$0.245	\$0.525	\$0.159	4,882
Warehouse Buildings				
Soft Costs	\$0.037	\$0.076	\$0.028	981
Site Development*	0.047	0.101	0.029	888
Construction Costs	0.144	0.310	0.091	2,727
Tenant Improvement**	0.037	0.079	0.023	698
Totals	\$0.264	\$0.567	\$0.172	5,294
Retail Buildings				
Soft Costs	\$0.104	\$0.212	\$0.079	2,723
Site Development*	0.114	0.247	0.072	2,175
Construction Costs	0.309	0.667	0.195	5,862
Tenant Improvement**	0.094	0.203	0.059	1,784
Totals	\$0.621	\$1.330	\$0.405	12,545
Totals Buildings				
Soft Costs	\$0.325	\$0.664	\$0.246	8,513
Site Development*	0.339	0.732	0.214	6,440
Construction Costs	1.019	2.202	0.643	19,359
Tenant Improvement**	0.323	0.697	0.204	6,130
Totals	\$2.005	\$4.296	\$1.307	40,443

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, Oregon accounted for \$2.005 billion in direct spending for new office, industrial, warehouse and retail buildings as follows (in billions of 2007 dollars):

Office Buildings	\$0.875
Industrial Buildings	0.245
Warehouse Buildings	0.264
Retail Buildings	0.621
Totals Buildings	\$2.005

On a state level, commercial buildings supported 40,443 full-time-equivalent, year-round jobs.

The Contribution of Operating Costs on the Economy of Oregon

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 Oregon, 2007 (in millions of 2007 dollars)

Sources	Direct Spending	Total Output ¹	Personal Income ²	Jobs Supported ³
Office Buildings	\$21,590.79	\$43,187.35	\$13,674.17	556
Industrial Buildings	1,226.13	2,452.59	776.55	32
Warehouse Buildings	1,964.97	3,930.47	1,244.48	51
Retail Buildings	9,164.00	18,330.44	5,803.87	236
Totals Buildings	\$33,945.89	\$67,900.85	\$21,499.07	875

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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