

Selected Private Nonresidential Construction Put in Place, by Geographic Area and Type of Construction

These tables show data on the value of construction put in place for all private nonresidential construction, excluding the Power, Communication, and Railroad sectors, by geographic area and type of construction.

One table shows annual value put in place by major construction types in the four Census regions and nine geographic divisions. The other table shows annual value put in place in the four regions for selected types of construction.

There are other categories that, while not listed in the definitions here, are included in total private nonresidential. These include: Public Safety, Non-railroad Transportation, Highway and Street, Sewage and Waste Disposal, Water Supply, and Conservation and Development.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

These statistics are estimated from the sample of projects used to collect monthly value of private nonresidential construction put in place. In the private nonresidential survey, owners are asked to report the amount of work done on their projects each month until completion. This survey is described on our website at www.census.gov/const/C30/methodology.pdf.

DEFINITIONS

Annual value of construction put in place is the cumulative value of work done on projects active during the year. This estimate corresponds with the value put in place estimates for private nonresidential buildings published monthly. For this supplement, estimates have been made for selected types of construction within some of the major categories. These types of construction are defined as follows:

LODGING

Includes hotels, motels, resort lodging, tourist courts and cabins, and similar facilities.

OFFICE

In addition to the types of offices listed below, it also includes motion picture, television, and radio offices. Office buildings at manufacturing sites are classified as "manufacturing"; however, an office building owned by a manufacturing company and not located at a manufacturing site is classified as "office".

General

Includes administration buildings, computer centers, office buildings, and professional buildings.

Financial

Includes banks, financial institutions, building & loans, saving & loans, and credit unions.

COMMERCIAL

Includes buildings and structures used by the retail, wholesale, and selected service industries. Also includes buildings on farms with annual sales of \$1,000 or more.

Automotive

In addition to the types of automotive facilities listed below, it also includes commercial parking lots and garages.

Sales – includes auto dealerships, motorcycle dealerships, auto showrooms, and truck dealerships.

Service/parts – includes auto service centers, auto parts centers, auto repair centers, tire service centers, car washes, car rental centers, gas stations, and emissions testing centers.

Food/beverage

Includes food, dining, drinking and fast food establishments.

Multi-retail

In addition to the types of multi-retail establishments listed below, it also includes warehouse-type retail stores.

General merchandise – includes department stores and variety stores.

Shopping center – includes shopping centers, shopping plazas, and town centers.

Shopping mall – includes shopping malls.

Other commercial

In addition to the types of stores listed below, it also includes beauty salons, nail shops, crematories, funeral homes, animal shelters, kennels, veterinary clinics, florists, nurseries, pawnshops, photo shops, dance schools, drug stores and pharmacies, dry cleaners, laundromats, and post offices.

Building supply store – includes hardware stores and lumber yards.

Other stores – includes clothing stores, jewelry stores, salesrooms (non-auto), furniture stores, office supply stores, storerooms, and electronics stores.

Warehouse

Warehouses and storage buildings, cold storage plants, and silos located at manufacturing sites are included in the manufacturing category.

In addition to the types of warehouses listed below, it also includes grain elevators, mini-storage and self-storage centers, and greenhouses.

General commercial – includes commercial warehouses, storage warehouses, and distribution buildings.

HEALTH CARE

Hospital

Includes hospitals, mental hospitals, infirmaries, and infrastructure.

Medical building

Includes clinics, medical offices, medical labs, doctor & dentist offices, outpatient clinics, and research labs (non-manufacturing, non-educational, or non-hospital).

Special care

Includes nursing homes, hospices, orphan homes, sanatoriums, drug clinics, rehabilitation centers, rest homes, and adult day-care centers.

EDUCATIONAL

In addition to the types of educational facilities listed below, it also includes nursing schools, cosmetology and beauty schools, trade schools, preschools, military training facilities, schools for the handicapped, and modeling schools.

Primary/secondary

In addition to primary and secondary schools, it also includes academies, parochial schools, and vocational schools.

Higher education

In addition to the types of higher education facilities listed below, it also includes parking lots, infrastructure facilities, administration buildings, dormitories, libraries, student unions, sports and recreation facilities, and health centers and clinics located at colleges (including junior and community colleges) and universities.

Instructional – includes instructional buildings and laboratories.

Other educational

Includes galleries, museums, libraries, archives, zoos, arboretas, botanical gardens, planetariums and observatories.

RELIGIOUS

Certain buildings, although owned by religious organizations, are not included in this category. These include educational or charitable institutions, hospitals, and publishing houses.

House of worship

Includes churches, chapels, mosques, synagogues, tabernacles, temples, and sanctuaries.

Other religious

In addition to the types of facilities listed below, it also includes abbeys, convents, novitiates,

rectories, monasteries, missions, seminaries, parish houses, and auxiliary buildings, including fellowship halls, life centers, camps and retreats, and Sunday schools.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION

In addition to the types of facilities listed below, it also includes movie theaters and studios, parks and camps, performance or meeting centers, sports structures not located at schools or colleges, theme/amusement parks, racetracks, equestrian centers, riding academies, bowling alleys, rifle ranges, casinos, pool halls, and driving ranges.

Fitness

Includes fitness centers, health or athletic clubs, YMCAs, YWCAs, cabanas, saunas, and spas.

Social center

Includes banquet halls, lodge buildings, golf courses, community houses, community centers, fraternal halls, and country clubs.

TRANSPORTATION

Includes all buildings and structures used for air, land, and water transportation, excluding railroads.

MANUFACTURING

Includes all buildings and structures at manufacturing sites for the following industries: food/beverage/tobacco, textile/apparel/leather & allied, wood, paper, print/publishing, petroleum/coal, chemical, plastic/rubber, nonmetallic mineral, primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer/electronic/electrical, transportation equipment, furniture, and miscellaneous others.

Office buildings and warehouses owned by manufacturing companies but not constructed at a manufacturing site are classified as "office" and "commercial" respectively.

Plant

Includes buildings or complexes involved in the direct manufacturing of products.

Cogeneration and warehouse

Includes buildings used for production of power from waste at the site and manufacturing warehouses.

Office, labs, etc.

Includes office and administrative facilities and other buildings at manufacturing sites.

Regions and Divisions

There are nine Census divisions within four Census regions. The states included in each division and region are as follows:

Northeast Region

New England Division

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Middle Atlantic Division

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

West North Central Division

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

South Region

South Atlantic Division

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

East South Central Division

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

West South Central Division

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

West Region

Mountain Division

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

Pacific Division

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The statistics in this supplement are obtained from a sample survey and are subject to sampling variability as well as errors of response and nonreporting. The standard error is a measure of the sampling variability. As calculated for this report, it also partially measures the effect of certain nonsampling errors, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. Sampling errors shown in the tables are in the form of relative standard errors--the standard error of the estimate divided by the value being estimated. The sample estimate and an estimate of its standard error allow us to construct interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples with the same size and design. A 90-percent confidence interval is defined to be from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate. If all possible samples were selected and surveyed under essentially the same conditions and all the respective 90-percent confidence intervals were generated, then approximately nine-tenths of the intervals would include the average value of all sample estimates and approximately one-tenth would not include this estimate. For example, suppose the value of construction put in place for all nonresidential building projects in the Northeast in 2003 was estimated to be \$28.2 billion with a relative standard error of 2.0 percent. Multiplying \$28.2 billion by .02, we obtain \$0.6 billion as the standard error. To obtain a 90-percent confidence interval, multiply \$0.6 billion by 1.6; add and subtract the result from \$28.2 billion, yielding limits of \$27.2 billion and \$29.2 billion. The average value of construction put in place for all nonresidential building projects in the Northeast in 2003 may or may not be contained in this computed interval, but one can say that the average is included in the constructed interval with a specified confidence of 90 percent.