

Expenditures for Residential Improvements and Repairs

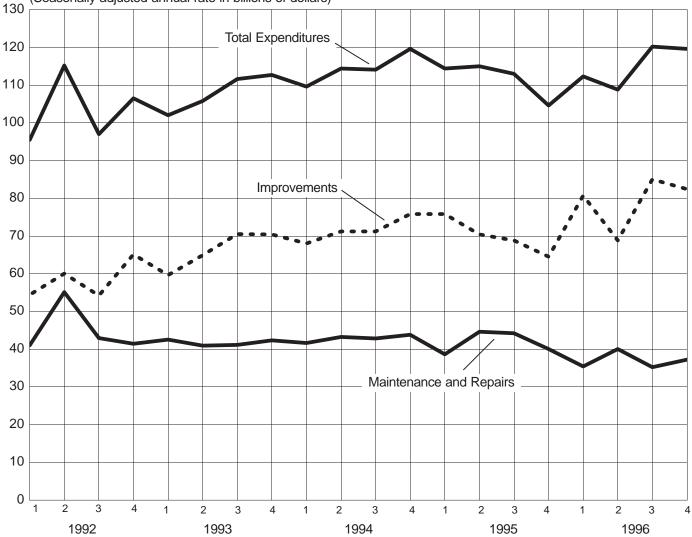
FOURTH QUARTER 1996

C50/96-Q4 Issued September 1997

Because of processing and sampling changes to our survey, we were unable to publish the second and third quarter reports. The first published detailed data for owner-occupied one-unit properties for these quarters are found in this report. This issue includes the supplemental tables showing detailed data by job category, region, and selected property and household characteristics.

Quarterly Expenditures for Residential Improvements and Repairs

(Seasonally adjusted annual rate in billions of dollars)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Expenditures for Residential Improvements and Repairs.



U.S. Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Questions regarding these data may be directed to **George A. Roff, Jr., Manufacturing** and Construction Division, Telephone 301-457-1605.

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides estimates of expenditures by property owners for construction improvements (additions, alterations, and major replacements) and maintenance and repairs to residential properties.

Table 1 presents quarterly expenditures for all properties at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in current dollars for 1988 to 1996. Table 2 shows actual (not seasonally adjusted) quarterly estimates separately by type of property (all owner-occupied, owner-occupied one-unit, and rental) for 1993 to 1996. Tables 3, 4, and 5 present actual quarterly expenditures for owner-occupied one-unit properties by region (Table 3), year structure was built (Table 4), and for payment to contractors or for materials purchased (Table 5) for 1995 and 1996. Please note that all dollar values shown in this report are in current dollars.

Data for this report were collected by direct interview and by mail from a sample of owners of residential properties. General information about the survey including definitions, survey methodology, and reliability of the data appears in Appendixes A and B. Appendix C includes a description of the adjustments for seasonal variation.

SUMMARY

Expenditures made by residential property owners for construction improvements and repairs during the fourth quarter 1996 were estimated at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$119.6 billion. Spending on improvements was at a seasonally adjusted rate of \$82.4 billion during the fourth quarter and expenditures for repairs amounted to \$37.2 billion.

Actual expenditures for improvements and repairs to all properties amounted to an estimated \$30.1 billion during the fourth quarter 1996. Of this amount, owners of all owner-occupied properties spent \$19.0 billion and owners of rental, vacant, and seasonal properties spent \$11.2 billion.

Table 1. Expenditures for Residential Properties: Quarterly 1988 to 1996

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

[Millions of dollars. Components may not add to totals because of rounding]

				Improvements		
Year and quarter	Total expenditures	Maintenance and repairs	Total	Additions and alterations	Major replacements	
1988						
1st quarter	92,000 111,800 102,100 95,900	42,700 42,600 42,300 35,900	49,300 69,200 59,800 60,000	33,700 49,400 44,100 43,300	15,600 19,900 15,700 16,700	
1989						
1st quarter	96,800 97,000 104,000 104,500	38,200 39,100 45,500 46,600	58,600 58,000 58,500 57,900	42,100 38,700 39,800 39,200	16,500 19,300 18,700 18,700	
1990 1st quarter	110,400 107,600 103,600 107,100	48,200 52,400 50,400 53,700	62,200 55,300 53,200 53,400	41,000 37,100 36,200 35,900	21,300 18,100 17,000 17,400	
1991						
1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	93,700 95,500 100,300 97,800	52,600 48,200 48,800 50,300	41,100 47,200 51,600 47,600	24,700 35,500 31,600 30,000	16,400 11,700 20,000 17,600	
1992						
1st quarter	95,500 115,200 97,000 106,500	41,000 55,100 42,900 41,400	54,400 60,000 54,200 65,100	38,100 40,000 36,900 46,000	16,400 20,000 17,300 19,100	
1993						
1st quarter	102,000 105,800 111,600 112,700	42,500 40,900 41,100 42,300	59,600 64,900 70,500 70,400	39,200 41,400 50,800 50,800	20,400 23,500 19,700 19,600	
1994						
1st quarter	109,600 114,400 114,100 119,600	41,600 43,200 42,800 43,800	68,000 71,200 71,200 75,800	49,900 50,700 47,600 47,400	18,100 20,600 23,600 28,500	
1995						
1st quarter	114,400 115,000 113,000 104,600	38,600 44,600 44,200 40,000	75,800 70,400 68,800 64,500	50,100 46,800 41,700 41,200	25,700 23,600 27,100 23,300	
1996						
1st quarter	112,300 108,800 120,200 119,600	35,400 40,000 35,200 37,200	76,900 68,800 85,000 82,400	46,900 49,700 55,800 60,800	30,000 19,100 29,200 21,600	

rRevised.

Table 2. Expenditures for Residential Properties by Property Type: Quarterly 1993 to 1996 Not Seasonally Adjusted

					Impro	vements		
					Additions a	nd alterations	i	
Property type, year, and quarter	Total expendi-	Mainte- nance and			To stru	uctures	To prop- erty out- side of	Majo replace
	tures	repairs	Total	Total	Additions	Alterations	structures	ments
ALL PROPERTIES								
Annual								
1993	108,304	41,699	66,606	45,797	12,757	24,782	8,259	20,809
1994	115,030	42,953	72,077	48,828	9,647 7,936	28,673	10,509 9,897	23,248
1995	111,683 114,919	42,047 36,997	69,636 77,922	44,726 53,456	12,035	26,893 30,064	11,357	24,910 24,465
Relative standard error of annual estimates (percent)	2	2	3	4	10	7	12	8
Quarterly								
1993: 1st quarter	19,709	8,840	10,869	7,719	1,277	5,510	931	3,150
2nd quarter	28,422	10,193	18,229	11,863	3,848	5,248	2,767	6,366
3rd quarter	31,528 28,645	11,412 11,253	20,115 17,392	14,167 12,048	3,972 3,659	7,036 6,987	3,158 1,402	5,948 5,344
•							·	
1994: 1st quarter	21,191 30,988	8,564 10,811	12,627 20,177	9,900 14,518	2,725 3,158	5,554 7,350	1,621 4,009	2,727 5,659
3rd quarter	32,297	11,890	20,177	13,240	2,344	7,946	2,949	7,167
4th quarter	30,553	11,688	18,866	11,171	1,419	7,823	1,929	7,695
1995: 1st quarter	21,777	7,877	13,900	10,032	1,049	7,435	1,549	3,868
2nd quarter	31,139	11,213	19,927	13,399	3,223	7,621	2,554	6,528
3rd quarter	32,054	12,269	19,784	11,576	2,644	5,853	3,078	8,208
4th quarter	26,713	10,688	16,025	9,719	1,020	5,983	2,716	6,306
1996: 1st quarter	21,116	7,195	13,921	9,419	1,896	6,376	1,148	4,502
2nd quarter	29,591	10,096	19,495	14,207	2,997	8,666	2,543	5,288
3rd quarter	34,087	9,767	24,320	15,490	3,768	7,649	4,073	8,830
4th quarter ^r	30,126	9,940	20,186	14,340	3,374	7,374	3,592	5,846
Relative standard error of current quarter estimates(percent)	7	10	9	11	24	16	23	16
ALL OWNER-OCCUPIED PROPERTIES								
Annual								
1993	72,882	22,133	50,749	36,549	11,519	18,514	6,516	14,200
1994	81,737 78,583	25,175 26,262	56,562 52,321	40,693 33,972	8,793 6,576	22,996 19,176	8,904 8,221	15,869 18,348
1996 ^r	80,070	21,687	58,383	40,330	10,276	21,667	8,387	18,053
Relative standard error of annual estimates (percent)	5	6	6	7	16	8	13	. 8
Quarterly								
1993: 1st quarter	12,197	3,430	8,767	6,412	1,191	4,422	799	2,355
2nd quarter	19,330	5,841	13,489	9,446	3,040	4,072	2,334	4,043
3rd quarter	22,140	6,915	15,225	11,403	3,796	5,203	2,404	3,822
4th quarter	19,216	5,948	13,268	9,288	3,492	4,817	979	3,980
1994: 1st quarter	14,262	4,326	9,936	8,142	2,437	4,277	1,429	1,794
2nd quarter	23,342	6,553	16,789	12,878	2,962	6,472	3,444	3,912
3rd quarter	22,809 21,323	7,380 6,915	15,429 14,408	10,629 9,045	2,206 1,189	5,923 6,325	2,500 1,531	4,800 5,363
1995: 1st quarter	14,657	4,600	10,057	6,848	517	5,149	1,183	3,208
2nd quarter	23,799	7,932	15,867	10,573	2,904	5,521	2,148	5,200
3rd quarter	21,597	6,768	14,829	9,292	2,325	4,120	2,847	5,537
4th quarter	18,530	6,962	11,568	7,259	829	4,387	2,043	4,309
1996: 1st quarter	14,160	3,371	10,789	7,415	1,741	4,721	954	3,374
2nd quarter	21,866	6,265	15,601	11,407	2,739	6,746	1,922	4,194
3rd quarter	25,093	6,587	18,506	11,879	3,150	5,757	2,972	6,627
4th quarter ^r	18,951	5,464	13,487	9,628	2,645	4,444	2,539	3,859
Relative standard error of current quarter estimates(percent)	8	11	10	12	28	16	24	16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Expenditures for Residential Properties by Property Type: Quarterly 1993 to 1996—Con. Not Seasonally Adjusted

					Impro	vements		
					Additions a	nd alterations		
Property type, year, and quarter	Total expendi-	Mainte- nance and			To stru	uctures	To prop- erty out- side of	Major replace-
	tures	repairs	Total	Total	Additions	Alterations	structures	ments
OWNER-OCCUPIED ONE-UNIT PROPERTIES								
Annual								
1993	70,746	21,175	49,571	35,798	11,501	17,828	6,469	13,773
1994	77,270	24,241	53,030	37,946	8,360	21,527	8,059	15,084
1996 ^r	75,362 76,094	25,076 20,192	50,286 55,903	32,538 38,847	6,507 10,235	17,934 20,471	8,097 8,141	17,748 17,056
Relative standard error of annual estimates (percent)	70,054	7	5	7	15	9	13	17,000
Quarterly	Ü	,	· ·	,	10		10	
1993: 1st quarter	11,912	3,287	8,625	6,298	1,191	4,308	799	2,327
2nd quarter	18,803	5,595	13,208	9,298	3,029	3,966	2,303	3,910
3rd quarter	21,555	6,664	14,892	11,126	3,789	4,944	2,393	3,765
4th quarter	18,476	5,629	12,847	9,076	3,492	4,610	974	3,771
1994: 1st quarter	13,693	4,138	9,555	7,778	2,321	4,086	1,371	1,777
2nd quarter	21,212	6,240	14,973	11,237	2,648	5,816	2,772	3,736
3rd quarter4th quarter	21,690 20,675	7,109 6,755	14,582 13,920	10,118 8,814	2,206 1,184	5,462 6,164	2,450 1,466	4,464 5,106
1995: 1st quarter	14,110	4,524	9,585	6,684	517	5,062	1,105	2,901
2nd quarter	23,046	7,580	15,466	10,313	2,869	5,311	2,132	5,154
3rd quarter	20,393	6,499	13,894	8,446	2,291	3,317	2,837	5,448
4th quarter	17,814	6,474	11,340	7,095	829	4,243	2,023	4,245
1996: 1st quarter	13,814	3,220	10,594	7,269	1,741	4,594	935	3,324
2nd quarter	20,535	5,917	14,619	10,634	2,706	6,139	1,788	3,985
3rd quarter	23,734	5,936	17,798	11,540	3,142	5,490	2,908	6,259
4th quarter	18,011 8	5,119 11	12,892 10	9,404	2,645 28	4,248 16	2,511 24	3,488 16
	0	''	10	12	20	10	24	10
RENTAL PROPERTIES ¹ Annual								
1993	35,423	19,566	15,857	9,248	1,238	6,268	1,742	6,609
1994	33,293	17,778	15,515	8,135	854	5,676	1,605	7,380
1995	33,100	15,785	17,315	10,754	1,361	7,717	1,676	6,562
1996	34,850	15,310	19,539	13,126	1,760	8,397	2,969	6,413
Relative standard error of annual estimates (percent)	5	5	7	11	23	16	28	17
Quarterly								
1993: 1st quarter	7,512	5,410	2,102	1,307	*86	*1,088	*132	795
2nd quarter	9,093 9,388	4,352 4,498	4,740 4,890	2,418 2,764	*808 *177	*1,176 *1,833	*433 *754	2,323 2,127
4th quarter	9,430	5,306	4,124	2,760	*167	*2,170	*423	1,364
1994: 1st quarter	6,929	4,238	2,691	1,758	*289	*1,277	*193	933
2nd quarter	7,646	4,258	3,388	1,640	*197	*879	*565	1,748
3rd quarter	9,489	4,510	4,979	2,611	*139	*2,023	*449	2,368
4th quarter	9,230	4,772	4,458	2,126	*230	*1,498	*398	2,332
1995: 1st quarter	7,120	3,277	3,844	3,184	*532	*2,286	*366	659
2nd quarter	7,340	3,281	4,059	2,826	*319	*2,101	*407	1,233
3rd quarter4th quarter	10,457 8,183	5,502 3,726	4,955 4,457	2,284 2,459	*319 *191	*1,733 *1,596	*231 *673	2,671 1,998
1996: 1st quarter	6,956	3,824	3,132	2,004	*155	*1,655	*194	1,128
2nd quarter	7,725	3,831	3,894	2,800	*258	*1,920	*621	1,120
3rd quarter	8,994	3,180	5,814	3,610	*618	*1,892	*1,101	2,204
4th quarter	11,175	4,475	6,699	4,712	*729	*2,930	*1,053	1,987
Relative standard error of current quarter estimates(percent)	18	21	25	30	48	38	49	38

^{*}These estimates are subject to high sampling errors. Caution should be used in estimating quarterly differences. 'Revised.

¹Includes rental, vacant, and seasonal properties.

Note: Quarterly relative standard errors are derived from an average of the most recent 4 quarters. Annual standard errors are derived from an average of the most recent 3 years.

Table 3. Expenditures for Owner-Occupied One-Unit Properties by Region: Quarterly 1995 to 1996 Not Seasonally Adjusted

Versional supplier			Re	gion	
Year and quarter	United States	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
TOTAL EXPENDITURES					
1995: Total	75,362 14,110 23,046 20,393 17,814	15,319 2,815 4,367 5,310 2,827	20,769 3,052 6,778 5,793 5,146	24,135 5,424 7,515 5,501 5,695	15,139 2,819 4,387 3,788 4,145
1996: Total 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	76,094 13,814 20,535 23,734 18,011	13,698 2,104 2,841 4,907 3,847	19,474 3,454 5,699 6,664 3,657	25,307 4,764 7,828 6,743 5,972	17,616 3,492 4,168 5,421 4,534
Relative standard error estimates (percent): Annual	5 8	7 16	9 16	10 14	10 21
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS					
1995: Total 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	25,076 4,524 7,580 6,499 6,474 20,192	5,021 482 1,635 1,389 1,515 4,048	5,536 991 1,496 1,566 1,483 4,871	9,275 2,102 3,092 2,028 2,054 7,169	5,245 950 1,358 1,516 1,422 4,104
1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	3,220 5,917 5,936 5,119	521 853 1,520 1,153	622 1,341 1,609 1,299	1,146 2,386 1,853 1,783	931 1,337 953 883
Relative standard error estimates (percent): Annual	7 11	13 24	12 18	11 15	15 28
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS					
1995: Total 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	50,286 9,585 15,466 13,894 11,340	10,298 2,333 2,732 3,921 1,312	15,233 2,061 5,282 4,227 3,663	14,860 3,322 4,423 3,473 3,642	9,895 1,869 3,029 2,273 2,724
1996: Total 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	55,903 10,594 14,619 17,798 12,892	9,650 1,582 1,987 3,387 2,693	14,603 2,832 4,358 5,054 2,358	18,138 3,618 5,442 4,889 4,189	13,512 2,561 2,831 4,468 3,651
Relative standard error estimates (percent): Annual	5 11	8 24	10 19	12 18	12 23

Note: Quarterly relative standard errors are derived from an average of the most recent 4 quarters. Annual standard errors are derived from an average of the most recent 3 years.

Table 4. Expenditures for Owner-Occupied One-Unit Properties by Year Built: Quarterly 1995 to 1996 Not Seasonally Adjusted

				Yea	r built		
Year and quarter		1990	1980	1970	1960		
1	All	to	to	to	to	Before	Not
	years	1996	1989	1979	1969	1960	reported
TOTAL EXPENDITURES							
1995: Total	75,362	5,077	10,225	15,637	10,759	27,796	5,868
1st quarter	14,110	1,047	2,749	3,547	2,190	3,954	623
2nd quarter	23,046	1,814	2,505	4,428	3,399	8,427	2,472
3rd quarter	20,393	1,298	2,634	4,240	2,569	8,589	1,063
4th quarter	17,814	918	2,337	3,421	2,601	6,826	1,710
1996: Total	76,094	6,490	11,466	12,528	12,845	26,803	5,963
1st quarter	13,814	1,811	2,089	2,676	2,064	4,488	686
2nd quarter	20,535	1,563	3,060	3,258	3,411	7,490	1,754
3rd quarter	23,734	1,627	3,620	4,037	4,036	7,961	2,452
4th quarter	18,011	1,489	2,697	2,557	3,334	6,864	1,071
Relative standard error estimates (percent):							
Annual	5	17	10	12	14	8	14
Quarter	8	35	20	20	21	14	23
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS							
1995: Total	25,076	1,740	3,973	4,379	3,984	9,469	1,532
1st quarter	4,524	450	788	934	1,033	1,051	268
2nd quarter	7,580	627	964	986	968	3,303	732
3rd quarter	6,499	186	1,084	1,035	961	3,016	217
4th quarter	6,474	477	1,137	1,425	1,023	2,098	314
1996: Total	20,192	1,741	3,441	3,570	2,448	7,715	1,277
1st quarter	3,220	633	465	467	397	1,058	199
2nd quarter	5,917	312	1,173	1,328	726	2,164	213
3rd quarter	5,936	412	909	1,045	789	2,257	525
4th quarter	5,119	384	893	730	536	2,235	339
Relative standard error estimates (percent):							
Annual	7	19	14	14	16	9	21
Quarter	11	33	21	20	20	16	28
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS							
1995: Total	50,286	3,338	6,252	11,258	6,775	18,327	4,336
1st quarter	9,585	597	1,961	2,613	1,157	2,903	355
2nd quarter	15,466	1,188	1,541	3,443	2,431	5,124	1,740
3rd quarter	13,894	1,112	1,550	3,206	1,609	5,572	846
4th quarter	11,340	441	1,200	1,997	1,578	4,728	1,396
1996: Total	55,903	4,748	8,025	8,958	10,398	19,088	4,686
1st quarter	10,594	1,178	1,623	2,209	1,667	3,430	487
2nd quarter	14,619	1,250	1,886	1,930	2,686	5,326	1,541
3rd quarter	17,798	1,216	2,711	2,993	3,247	5,704	1,927
4th quarter	12,892	1,104	1,804	1,826	2,797	4,628	732
Relative standard error estimates (percent):							
Annual	5	21	14	14	16	9	17
Quarter	11	43	27	26	25	19	27

Note: Quarterly relative standard errors are derived from an average of the most recent 4 quarters. Annual standard errors are derived from an average of the most recent 3 years.

Table 5. Expenditures for Owner-Occupied One-Unit Properties by Payments to Contractors or Materials Purchased by Owner: Quarterly 1995 to 1996

Not Seasonally Adjusted

[Millions of dollars. Components may not add to totals because of rounding]

		Total		ents for building murchased by owner	
Year and quarter	All payments	payments to contractors or hired labor ¹	Total	For jobs done by owner ²	For jobs done under contract
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	. ,				
1995: Total 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	75,362 14,110 23,046 20,393 17,814	59,676 11,006 17,877 16,096 14,697	15,687 3,104 5,170 4,297 3,117	12,270 2,547 3,939 3,128 2,657	3,417 557 1,231 1,169 460
1996: Total 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	76,094 13,814 20,535 23,734 18,011	58,329 10,485 15,397 18,163 14,285	17,766 3,329 5,139 5,572 3,726	15,131 3,026 4,280 4,780 3,046	2,634 304 859 79 2 680
Relative standard error estimates (percent): Annual	5 8	5 10	7 13	8 13	17 26
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS					
1995: Total	25,076 4,524 7,580 6,499 6,474	19,228 3,485 5,686 4,889 5,167	5,848 1,039 1,893 1,609 1,306	5,353 966 1,815 1,475 1,097	496 73 79 135 209
1996: Total 1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	20,192 3,220 5,917 5,936 5,119	14,137 2,198 4,024 4,312 3,602	6,055 1,022 1,892 1,624 1,517	5,335 904 1,572 1,508 1,352	720 118 320 116 165
Relative standard error estimates (percent): Annual	7 11	7 14	9	10 13	25 36
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS					
1995: Total	50,286 9,585 15,466 13,894 11,340	40,446 7,520 12,190 11,207 9,529	9,839 2,065 3,276 2,687 1,811	6,918 1,581 2,124 1,653 1,559	2,921 484 1,152 1,034 251
1996: Total	55,903 10,594 14,619 17,798 12,892	44,192 8,287 11,372 13,851 10,682	11,710 2,307 3,246 3,948 2,209	9,796 2,122 2,708 3,272 1,694	1,914 185 538 676 515
Relative standard error estimates (percent): Annual	5 11	6 12	8 17	9 18	21 32

¹Includes building materials supplied by the contractor or hired labor.

Note: Quarterly relative standard errors are derived from an average of the most recent 4 quarters. Annual standard errors are derived from an average of the most recent 3 years.

²Includes building materials purchased to have on hand.

Appendix A. **Definitions and Explanations**

PROPERTIES INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

This report presents improvement and repair expenditures by property owners for residential properties in the 50 states and the District of Columbia with the exceptions noted below. These data cover single and multiunit structures, publicly and privately owned structures, nonfarm and farm properties, and residential properties which are occupied by owners or renters or are vacant.

Information on properties classified as primarily nonresidential is excluded even though such properties may contain some residential space. Residential properties are defined as those having half or more of the enclosed space devoted to nontransient residential use. Also excluded are residential structures on the grounds of institutions, schools, convents, Armed Forces installations, etc.; hotels, motels, tourist cabins, mobile homes, and boarding houses; and unusual living quarters, such as tents, boats, etc.

Expenditures made by renters are not included in this report. A study of renters' expenditures in 1989 showed that they accounted for less than 1 percent of all expenditures for improvements and repairs.

EXPENDITURES INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

The expenditures covered in this report are those connected with construction activity intended to maintain or improve the property. The expenditures involve expenses for maintenance and repairs, additions, alterations, and major replacements which are made on the property by the owners. Included are all costs, for both the inside and outside of the house, whether on the main dwelling, on other structures on the property incidental to the residential use of the main dwellings, or for the grounds on which the structures are erected.

As a general principle, expenses connected with items not permanently attached or firmly affixed to some part of the house or property are not included in the report. Thus, expenses connected with the repair or replacement of household appliances, such as stoves, refrigerators, television sets, room air-conditioners, etc., are excluded, as are costs connected with house furnishings such as furniture, rugs, and draperies. While the cost of appliances is excluded, the construction cost of building-in such appliances (e.g., the cost of building-in a wall oven) is included in the scope of this report. Everyday household and housekeeping expenses such

as waxing floors and furniture, cleaning walls and windows, etc., are not within the scope of this report. Expenditures for grading, draining, fencing, and paving are included, but costs of landscaping (i.e., planting of flowers, trees, shrubs, etc.) are not included in this report.

Kinds of Expenditures

Expenditures included in this report cover work done under contract or by hired labor, materials purchased by owners, and the cost of purchasing or renting tools and equipment for purposes of carrying on jobs which fall within the scope of the report. However, no attempt is made to estimate or include the value of labor in do-it-yourself jobs.

Timing of Expenditures

For one-to-four-housing-unit properties with one unit owner-occupied and owner-occupied condominiums, expenditures are reported in the month of payment for labor and materials regardless of when the work was done.

For one-to-four-housing-unit properties with no unit owner occupied and all properties with five housing units or more, expenditures appear in the quarter in which they are found in the owners' or managers' records.

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS Residential Property

A property consists of the land in one ownership unit, all residential structures on this land, and any facilities attached to the land. It includes the house and additional residential structures on the land, and auxiliary nonresidential structures such as a garage or a workshop. For the nonresident owners and owners of properties with five housing units or more, property identification is generally determined by bookkeeping practices. Groups of buildings owned by one person or organization can be classified as one or more properties depending on whether separate expenditure data are kept by the owner.

Housing Unit

In general, a housing unit is a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters by a family, a group of unrelated persons living together, or by a person living alone. Vacant living quarters which are intended for occupancy as separate quarters are also housing units. Separate living quarters are defined as

having either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall, or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

REGIONS

The standard census geographic regions are used in the tables of this report. States contained in each region are as follows: Northeast-Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; Midwest—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; South—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas: West-Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, and Hawaii.

TYPES OF EXPENDITURES

Expenditures are classified broadly as either maintenance and repairs or construction improvements. Improvements are further classified as additions to residential structures, alterations within residential structures, additions and alterations on property outside residential structures, and major replacements.

In general, when a maintenance or repair job is undertaken as part of a more extensive alteration or construction improvement, the cost of it is reported with the alteration or improvement of which it is a part. For example, repair of a floor as part of remodeling a room is reported with the alteration.

Maintenance and Repairs

Expenditures represent current costs for incidental maintenance and repairs which keep a property in ordinary working condition, rather than additional investment in the property.

Maintenance includes expenses for painting, papering, floor sanding, furnace cleaning or adjustment, etc. Repairs include many kinds of expenditures for plumbing, heating, electrical work, and other kinds of activity involved in the upkeep of residential properties. Repairs also include replacements of parts and of whole units except for a select list specified below as major replacement expenditures. For example, roof repairs (including replacement of shingles, gutters, etc.) are classified under maintenance and repairs, but a complete reroofing is classified as a major replacement. Plumbing repairs may include extensive replacement of water pipes, but if the entire piping system is removed and a new one put in, the expenditures for the work are classified as major replacements.

Maintenance and repairs do not include expenses for trash and snow removal, lawn maintenance and landscaping, or cleaning and janitorial services.

Construction Improvements

Expenditures for construction improvements are capital expenditures which add to the value or useful life of a property. Since the classification is based on the concept of additions, alterations, and major replacements rather than dollar value, some very small expenditures which may not be considered capital investments are included among the improvements, such as installing a new electrical socket or garbage disposal. Construction improvements as noted above cover additions to residential structures, alterations within residential structures, additions and alterations on properties outside residential structures, and major replacements.

Additions to residential structures. These refer to the actual enlargement of the structure either by adding a wing, room, porch, attached garage, shed, or a carport, or by raising the roof, or digging a basement.

Alterations within residential structures. These include changes or improvements made within or on the structure. The changes or improvements range from a complete restructuring, which involves removal of the entire interior of the structure and remodeling it, to the installation of a new electric service outlet, wall switch, or new shelves.

Additions and alterations on property outside residential structures. These include laying or improving walks or driveways; building walls or fences; creating or improving recreational facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, barbecue fireplaces; constructing detached garages, sheds, patios, green houses, or the improvement of these by the installation of electricity, drains or new storage facilities. Grading and filling are included, but not landscaping.

Major replacements. The following is a list of relatively expensive items that, when replaced, are considered to be construction improvements as opposed to repairs:

Complete furnace or boiler All water pipes Entire roof Windows

Central air-conditioner Septic tank or cesspool Sink or laundry tub All siding Water heater Complete walks or drive ways Entire electrical wiring

Doors Garbage disposal unit

Plumbing fixtures

In general, the distinction between major replacements and additions and alterations is that major replacements are not innovations. Installation of a bathtub where there had not been one before is an alteration, but the substitution of a new bathtub for an old one is a major replacement.

Appendix B. Survey Methods and Reliability of Data

INTRODUCTION

This appendix describes the data sources, sample design, and estimation procedures used to develop quarterly estimates of expenditures for the improvement and repairs to residential properties. This description refers to the revised survey methods effective with fourth quarter 1984 data. A description of the earlier methods appears in Construction Reports C50-84-A, issued April 1985.

SOURCES OF DATA

The data presented in this report are compiled from two sources:

- Household survey of a sample of consumer units, and
- 2. Mail survey of owners of a sample of rental or vacant properties.

Household Survey

Description of survey. Data based on personal interviews are obtained from household members as part of the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The CE survey is designed to collect data on major items of consumer expense, household characteristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those which respondents can be expected to recall fairly accurately for 3 months or longer, including expenditures for maintenance and repairs and improvement of properties. Each sample household is interviewed once per quarter for five consecutive quarters.

For the initial interview, information is collected on demographic and family characteristics and on the inventory of major durable goods of each consumer unit. Construction expenditure information is also collected in this interview, using a 1-month recall, and is used solely for bounding purposes: that is, to prevent the reporting of expenditures outside the reference period in subsequent interviews.

The second through fifth interviews use uniform questionnaires to collect expenditures for the previous months and the current month to date. Six months of data collection are required to account for all the expenditures for a quarter.

Households which move from their sample address between interviews are dropped from the survey. New households which move into the sample address are screened for eligibility and included in the survey if found qualified.

Sample design. The sample for the CE survey is a national probability sample of households designed to be representative of the urban U.S. civilian population. The eligible population is composed of all civilian non-institutional persons.

The first step in sampling was the selection of primary sampling units (PSU's) which consist of counties (or parts thereof), groups of counties, or independent cities. The set of sample PSU's used for the survey is composed of 101 areas. The PSU's in this part of the design represent only the metropolitan and urban nonmetropolitan parts of the United States and are classified according to the following four categories: "A" PSU's, which comprise 29 self-representing areas, are large metropolitan statistical areas with nonfarm population greater than 1.2 million plus the Anchorage and Honolulu MSA's; 20 "L" PSU's defined as medium-size metropolitan areas; 24 "M" PSU's defined as small metropolitan areas; and 12 "R" PSU's defined as urban places in nonmetropolitan areas. The population break between "L" and "M" PSU's is different in each of the regions and varies from 330,000 in the West to 500,000 in the Northeast. Since these PSU's do not represent the nonmetropolitan rural population, it was necessary to supplement this design with 16 additional PSU's, denoted as "T" PSU's, to represent this population. The "L," "M," and "R" PSU's were selected using a controlled selection procedure to insure a distribution across States and other stratifying characteristics.

The sampling frame (the list from which housing units were chosen) for this survey was generated from the 1990 census 100-percent detail file, augmented by new construction permits, and an area sample frame to represent all areas which do not have good 1990 census addresses, which are in nonpermit areas, and which have permit office problems.

The sample design is a rotating panel survey. Each rotation comprises one-fourth of a sample and is interviewed for five consecutive quarters. In each quarter, the housing units in five rotations are interviewed but the rotation which is being interviewed for the first time is used solely to bound the data to be collected in the four

subsequent quarters. Allowing for the bounding interviews and for nonresponse (including vacancies), the number of usable interviews per quarter is targeted at 3.700.

Estimation and data adjustment procedures. Estimates of expenditures for improvements and repairs are tabulated from responses to the CE questionnaire (CE-302), Section 5, "Construction Repairs, Alterations, and Maintenance of Property," and Section 7, "Service Contracts," by owner occupants of one- to four-unit properties and condominiums. Each sample household included in the survey represents a given number of households in the United States. The sum of the weighted sample households is the estimate of total households in the United States or the universe. The translation of sample households into the universe of households is known as weighting.

There are six basic steps in determining the weight for each interviewed household:

- The basic weight assigned to a household is the inverse of the probability of selection of the housing unit containing the household.
- 2. A weight control factor is given to each household for which subsampling was performed in the field.
- 3. A noninterview adjustment is made for housing units selected from the permit frame for which the addresses were no longer available at the permit office.
- 4. A noninterview adjustment is made for interviews which could not be collected from occupied housing units because of refusals or because no one was home (type A). The adjustment is performed as a function of region, tenure, family size, and race.
- A ratio adjustment is made at the national level to adjust the age, sex, and race levels from the survey to independently derived controls.
- A final weight adjustment is made to account for the composition of the households.

Mail Survey

Description of the survey. Nonresident owners of rental or vacant properties with one to four housing units and owners of rental or vacant properties containing five housing units or more, as identified in the CE household survey, are mailed a questionnaire to report detailed maintenance and repairs and improvement expenditures for their entire property. Approximately 2,000 owners are queried each quarter.

All mail questionnaires, including those from the initial mailing, are used in the tabulation of data for this report. This is based on an assumption that owners of rental properties keep detailed records of their expenditures for improvements and repairs and that the reports would be based on such records rather than on memory alone.

Sample design. The mail survey consists of owners of the properties identified in the household survey as being one to four unit properties with no resident owner and all properties (excluding owner occupied condominiums) with five housing units or more. A result of this method of sampling is that the probability of selection of a property is proportionate to the number of housing units in the property.

Estimation and data adjustment procedures. The data collected on form SORAR-705 are adjusted for unreturned or unusable forms by region and MSA status. The weights are adjusted so that sample counts of renter occupied and vacant housing units agree with independently derived controls from the Current Population Survey.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

The statistics in this report are based on sample surveys and may differ from statistics which would have been obtained from a complete census using the same forms and procedures. An estimate based on a sample survey is subject to both sampling error and nonsampling error. The accuracy of a survey result is determined by the joint effect of these errors.

Measures of sampling errors. Sampling error reflects the fact that only a particular sample was surveyed rather than the entire population. The sample selected for the CE survey is one of a large number of similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other. The standard error, or sampling error, of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average from all possible samples.

Estimates of standard errors have been computed from the sample data for statistics in this report. They are presented in the tables in the form of relative standard errors. The relative standard error equals the standard error divided by the estimated value to which it refers.

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, this report shows that residential property owners spent \$30.1 billion for improvements and repairs in the fourth quarter 1996 and that the average relative standard error of this estimate is 7 percent. Multiplying \$30.1 billion by .07, we obtain \$2.1 billion as the standard error. To obtain a 90-percent confidence interval, multiply \$2.1 billion by 1.6, yielding limits of \$26.7 billion and \$33.5 billion (\$30.1 billion plus or minus \$3.4 billion). The average estimate for the specified quarter may or may not be contained in this computed interval, but one can say that the average estimate from all possible samples is included in the constructed interval with a specified confidence of 90 percent.

The sampling errors of some estimates are too great to allow meaningful comparisons among these estimates. The sampling errors should be regarded as orders of magnitude rather than absolute measurements.

Nonsampling errors and other limitations. As calculated for this report, the estimated relative standard errors measure certain nonsampling errors, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples with the same size and design, between the estimates and the true value being estimated. Nonsampling errors can be

attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample; definitional difficulties; differences in interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; and errors made in processing the data. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurements of the biases have been obtained, it is believed that most of the important response and operational errors were detected in the course of reviewing the data for reasonableness and consistency.

Six potential sources of bias are:

- Nonresponse to the survey as a result of selecting housing units from the permit frame for which addresses are no longer available at the permit office.
- Nonresponse resulting from interview refusal or because no one was home.
- 3. Undercoverage in the sampling frame with respect to demographic and family characteristics of sample consumer units.
- 4. Memory failure, including failure to remember exact values, and the reporting of information for an earlier or later time period than it actually occurred (telescoping).
- 5. Problems in classifying the types of jobs performed.
- 6. Adjustment for extreme values where a weighted value of \$300 million or more is contributed by a single job.

Appendix C. **Adjustments for Seasonal Variations**

ADJUSTMENTS FOR SEASONAL VARIATIONS

Quarterly estimates of expenditures for improvements and repairs are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur about the same time and in about the same magnitude each year. The seasonally adjusted estimates are converted to annual rates by multiplying by 4. Estimates for expenditures at seasonally adjusted annual rates are shown in Table 1.

The factors used for making the adjustment were developed using the X-11 ARIMA version of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program. A description of the X-11 ARIMA program appears in "The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method," by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada.

Table C. Factors Used to Seasonally Adjust Expenditures for Residential Properties

				Improvements	
Year and quarter	Total expenditures	Maintenance and repairs	Total	Additions and alterations	Major replacements
1992					
1st quarter	78.2 105.7 113.7 101.6	84.5 98.6 111.7 105.6	73.4 112.3 115.3 99.1	77.0 114.6 113.1 95.3	65.0 107.6 120.1 108.2
1993					
1st quarter	77.3 107.4 113.0 101.7	83.2 99.7 110.9 106.5	73.0 112.4 114.2 98.8	78.8 114.6 111.5 94.8	61.9 108.5 121.0 109.2
1994					
1st quarter	77.4 108.3 113.2 102.2	82.4 100.2 111.0 106.7	74.3 113.3 114.6 99.6	79.4 114.6 111.2 94.4	60.2 110.0 121.4 108.2
1995					
1st quarter	76.1 108.3 113.2 102.2	81.7 100.6 111.0 106.8	73.3 113.2 115.0 99.3	80.1 114.4 111.0 94.3	60.1 110.6 121.2 108.2
1996					
1st quarter	75.2 108.8 113.4 100.8	81.4 100.9 111.0 106.9	72.4 113.3 114.4 98.0	80.3 114.4 111.0 94.3	60.1 110.9 121.0 108.2

Supplement.

Expenditures by Job Category, Region, and Selected Property and Household Characteristics

INTRODUCTION

This supplement presents detailed annual statistics on expenditures made by property owners for improvements and repairs of residential properties in the United States.

Table S1 shows annual expenditures by specific type of job for owner-occupied and rental housing. Because of recent changes in the way jobs are classified, more job types are now available for publication. Please note that many of the type of job expenditures shown are subject to high sampling errors, and should not be considered as precise estimates.

Comparisons of the data presented in Table S1 with previous years can be made for the major category totals — additions, alterations, outside additions and alterations, major replacements, and maintenance and repairs. However, those specific job types within major categories which existed in years prior to 1993 are no longer comparable with data for recent years.

Table S2 presents annual expenditures by region, property type, and size for 1993 to 1996.

Table S3 presents annual expenditures for owneroccupied one-unit properties by selected property and household characteristics (value of property, year householder acquired unit, income of household, and age of householder) for 1993 to 1996.

Data for this report were collected by personal interview and by mail from a sample of owners of residential properties. General information about the survey including definitions, methodology, and reliability of the data appears in Appendixes A and B of this report. Detailed 1997 statistics will be presented in a supplement to the fourth guarter 1997 report.

ADDITIONAL TYPE OF JOB DEFINITIONS

Please refer to the "Type of Expenditures" section of Appendix A for definitions of major categories. The following are additional definitions for categories specific to Table S1 only:

- 1. "HVAC" includes heating, ventilation, and central air-conditioning systems.
- 2. "Flooring" does not include carpeting.
- 3. "Attached garages" also includes attached carports, greenhouses, sheds, and breezeways.
- 4. "Detached buildings" includes detached garages, carports, sheds, greenhouses, and storm cellars.
- "Rooms" includes any and all rooms in the residence such as kitchens, bathrooms, family rooms, bedrooms, or sunrooms that are added to increase the floor space of an existing building.
- 6. If both the kitchen and bathroom were remodeled and the costs could not be separated, the expenditures are reported in the "Kitchen and bathroom remodeling" category, else they are reported separately under the "Kitchen remodeling" and "Bathroom remodeling" categories.
- 7. "Interior restructuring" includes the creation of a new room or kinds of space within the confines of the original house.
- 8. "Materials to have on hand" includes expenditures for materials and supplies that are to be used in a future home improvement or repair job.

Table S1. Expenditures by Type of Job and Property Type: 1994 to 1996

			Property	type			Average relative standard error		
Type of job ¹	Ow	ner occupied			Rental ²		Owner		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	occupied	Rental ²	
Total	81,737	78,583	80,070	33,293	33,100	34,849	5	5	
Additions	8,793	6,576	10,276	854	1,361	1,760	16	23	
Decks and porches	1,618	2,419	2,356	104	264	679	20	50	
Attached garages	1,618	1,688	1,312	156	307	79	34	77	
Rooms	5,556	2,468	6,608	594	789	1,002	25	27	
Alterations	22,996	19,176	21,667	5,676	7,717	8,397	8	16	
Plumbing	658	1,050	771	835	1,304	1,121	27	22	
HVAC	1,591	1,232	1,940	469	640	697	27	42	
Electrical	796	485	720	274	399	594	31	40	
Flooring	2,202	2,000	2,952	592	937	975	19	26	
Kitchen remodeling	1,379	1,716	2,038	#	#	#	22	(NA)	
Bathroom remodeling	3,643	2,501	2,609	#	#	#	26	(NA)	
Kitchen and bathroom remodeling.	1,470	608	845	537	1,549	2,037	41	32	
Finishing space	709	1,146	1,196	\$	\$	\$	36	(NA)	
Interior restructuring	2,855	2,249	3,318	358	1,143	761	27	58	
Siding	1,245	550	685	\$	\$	\$	51	(NA)	
Windows and doors	703	359	538	769	518	473	29	33	
Other alterations	5,746	5,280	4,055	1,842	1,226	1,738	14	32	
Outside Additions and Alterations	8,904	8,221	8,387	1,605	1,676	2,970	13	28	
Detached buildings	1,895	1,271	1,868	418	253	1,189	32	50	
Patios and terraces	775	484	983	\$	\$	\$	36	(NA)	
Driveways and walkways	468	814	497	\$	\$	\$	38	(NA)	
Fences	1,280	1,447	1,419	151	140	372	22	50	
Other outside additions									
and alterations	4,486	4,204	3,621	1,036	1,283	1,409	20	32	
Major Replacements	15,869	18,348	18,053	7,380	6,562	6,412	8	17	
Plumbing	1,811	1,997	1,312	1,024	1,056	927	15	20	
HVAC	2,815	5,014	3,719	1,089	625	1,022	17	28	
Siding	978	1,056	1,849	\$	\$	\$	35	(NA)	
Roofing	4,030	4,176	5,212	2,978	2,104	1,597	15	32	
Driveways and walkways	875	438	457	\$	\$	\$	36	(NA)	
Windows	2,487	2,435	3,030	910	820	850	21	46	
Doors	1,157	1,020	986	288	201	173	20	34	
Other major replacements	1,716	2,213	1,489	1,089	1,756	1,842	24	32	
Maintenance and Repairs	25,175	26,262	21,687	17,778	15,785	15,310	6	5	
Painting and papering	6,669	6,660	7,247	4,777	4,250	4,879	11	10	
Plumbing	2,945	2,281	2,285	1,483	1,801	1,468	13	14	
HVAC	1,687	1,692	2,044	931	948	893	12	23	
Electrical	551	615	418	242	740	456	24	27	
Siding	497	587	241	763	775	458	61	44	
Roofing	2,439	2,902	1,670	1,959	1,233	1,485	19	26	
Flooring	1,490	1,417	1,093	1,050	1,010	860	29	18	
Windows and doors	855	726	515	652	651	996	24	23	
Materials to have on hand	2,270	1,990	2,650	556	330	320	15	30	
Other maintenance and repairs	5,771	7,392	3,523	5,366	4,047	3,495	13	14	

NA Not applicable.

[#] Expenditures included in the "Kitchen and bathroom remodeling" category \$ Expenditures included in the "Other" category

¹The expenditures given for each specified type of job consist of those outlays which have been identified as being primarily of the specified type. Thus, expenditures for one type of job done incidental to another type are included under the latter classification. For example, the relatively minor cost of painting done in conjunction with a roofing job is included in the roofing category.

²Includes rental, vacant, and seasonal properties.

Table S2. Expenditures by Region and Property Type: 1993 to 1996

0		Owner occu	ıpied		Rental	
Structural purpose, year and region	All residential properties	1 unit	2 units or more ¹	1 unit	2 to 4 units	5 units or more
TOTAL EXPENDITURES						
1996						
All regions	114,919 22,212 28,001 37,453 27,253	76,094 13,698 19,474 25,307 17,616	3,975 2,044 593 1,141 198	18,342 2,045 2,975 8,044 5,279	8,020 1,387 3,338 413 2,883	8,486 3,038 1,622 2,548 1,278
Relative standard error of annual	,	11,010		5,2.5	_,,,,,	-,
estimates (percent)	2 7 8 6 7	4 7 9 10 10	16 31 24 47 37	10 35 29 27 28	14 29 38 30 34	6 24 24 15 19
1995						
All regions Northeast. Midwest South West	111,683 25,611 28,536 32,307 25,229	75,362 15,319 20,769 24,135 15,139	3,221 1,087 1,327 616 191	12,872 1,482 3,423 3,394 4,573	5,898 2,796 1,590 392 1,120	14,330 4,927 1,427 3,769 4,206
1994		·			·	·
All regions	115,030 27,029 27,545 35,700 24,755	77,270 16,958 20,804 22,292 17,216	4,466 1,270 861 1,800 536	14,823 1,208 3,070 7,554 2,992	6,823 3,679 574 1,037 1,532	11,648 3,915 2,237 3,017 2,479
1993						
All regions	108,304 27,381 25,433 32,956 22,533	70,746 16,746 17,091 21,370 15,539	2,136 668 801 423 244	17,943 4,789 3,639 6,798 2,717	6,692 2,403 1,959 1,235 1,095	10,787 2,775 1,944 3,130 2,938
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS						
1996						
All regions Northeast. Midwest South West	36,997 7,505 7,624 12,542 9,326	20,192 4,048 4,871 7,169 4,104	1,495 756 224 384 131	8,446 834 784 3,232 3,596	2,279 533 876 219 651	4,585 1,333 870 1,537 844
Relative standard error of annual						
estimates (percent)	2 11 9 8 8	7 13 12 11 15	23 37 35 37 48	20 42 30 34 41	24 33 46 26 41	6 25 18 16 17
1995						
All regions	42,047 10,113 8,432 13,120 10,382	25,076 5,021 5,536 9,275 5,245	1,186 611 376 118 81	5,563 867 862 2,011 1,823	2,899 1,163 1,010 196 530	7,323 2,451 649 1,519 2,704

See footnote at end of table.

Table S2. Expenditures by Region and Property Type: 1993 to 1996—Con.

Christian and a series		Owner o	occupied		Rental	
Structural purpose, year and region	All residential properties	1 unit	2 units or more ¹	1 unit	2 to 4 units	5 units or more
1994						
All regions Northeast Midwest South West	42,953 10,366 8,703 14,884 9,000	24,241 5,851 5,304 7,810 5,277	934 419 232 133 150	8,061 964 1,614 4,385 1,099	3,489 1,677 460 381 972	6,228 1,455 1,094 2,176 1,503
1993						
All regions Northeast Midwest South West	41,699 11,363 8,331 14,509 7,496	21,175 5,167 4,636 7,739 3,634	957 292 260 261 144	10,147 2,909 1,189 4,255 1,795	3,192 931 1,207 513 541	6,227 2,065 1,039 1,742 1,382
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS						
1996						
All regions Northeast Midwest South West	77,922 14,707 20,377 24,911 17,927	55,903 9,650 14,603 18,138 13,512	2,480 1,288 369 757 67	9,896 1,211 2,191 4,811 1,682	5,741 854 2,462 194 2,232	3,901 1,704 752 1,011 434
Relative standard error of annual estimates (percent)	3 9 10 9 10	5 8 10 12 12	23 40 32 54 48	17 41 33 35 38	28 41 53 48 41	13 29 42 21 29
1995						
All regions Northeast Midwest South West	69,639 15,499 20,103 19,188 14,847	50,286 10,298 15,233 14,860 9,895	2,035 476 950 498 110	7,309 616 2,561 1,384 2,749	2,999 1,633 581 196 590	7,007 2,476 778 2,251 1,503
1994						
All regions Northeast Midwest South West	72,077 16,663 18,843 20,816 15,754	53,030 11,107 15,501 14,483 11,939	3,532 851 629 1,666 386	6,761 244 1,456 3,169 1,891	3,334 2,002 115 657 560	5,420 2,460 1,142 841 976
1993						
All regions Northeast. Midwest South West	66,606 16,018 17,102 18,448 15,038	49,571 11,579 12,455 13,632 11,905	1,178 376 540 162 100	7,797 1,881 2,450 2,543 922	3,501 1,473 752 722 554	4,560 710 905 1,389 1,556

¹Includes 2- to 4-unit properties with 1 unit owner-occupied and owner-occupied condominiums on properties with 5 units or more.

Table S3. Expenditures for Owner-Occupied One-Unit Properties by Selected Characteristics: 1993 to 1996 [Millions of dollars. Components may not add to totals because of rounding]

		Total	Expend	itures		Maintenance and Repairs						Improvements				
Characteristics	1993	1994	1995	1996	Aver- age RSE	1993	1994	1995	1996	Aver- age RSE	1993	1994	1995	1996	Aver- age RSE	
Total	70,746	77,270	75,362	76,094	5	21,175	24,241	25,076	20,192	7	49,571	53,030	50,286	55,903	5	
Value of Property																
\$100,000 to 149,999 \$150,000 to 199,999 \$200,000 to 249,999	7,858 18,980 9,792 7,678 4,896 12,641 8,901	8,330 19,181 14,765 11,601 4,223 10,979 8,192	6,772 21,055 12,990 8,933 5,070 11,798 8,745	5,998 18,795 14,471 9,542 6,384 11,186 9,720	17 9 11 13 20 16 14	2,013 6,046 3,318 2,340 1,414 3,381 2,663	2,932 5,756 3,574 4,539 1,117 3,751 2,571	2,056 5,913 3,577 3,719 1,623 4,791 3,397	1,324 4,856 4,051 2,944 1,527 3,029 2,461	16 12 12 16 23 15	12,934 6,474 5,337 3,482 9,260	13,425 11,191 7,061 3,106	4,715 15,142 9,413 5,214 3,447 7,007 5,348	4,673 13,939 10,420 6,598 4,857 8,157 7,259	21 10 13 16 25 20	
Year Householder Acquired Unit ^{1 2}	,,,,,,,,,	0,102		3,123		_,,,,,,	_,_,	,,,,,,,,	_,		5,255	3,5_1	3,515	,		
1990 to 1996	23,720 14,352	22,516	21,157		8 11 15 16 26	4,636 6,359 4,750 2,495 2,580 355	7,536 6,373 4,698 2,929 2,244 461	9,180 6,362 4,207 2,326 2,400 601	6,985 5,517 3,031 2,042 1,676 940		17,360	16,143 9,016 6,738 3,159	19,763 14,794 8,026 4,114 1,863 1,725	-, -	9 10 13 19 18 32	
Income of Household																
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to 34,999 \$35,000 to 49,999 \$50,000 to 74,999 \$75,000 or more Not Reported	10,618 11,164 16,296	14,027 13,985	12,239 14,889 16,758	5,799 11,006 10,762 15,336 20,824 12,367	15 9 12 11 12	2,375 3,289 3,324 2,959 3,993 5,235	2,451 3,326 2,863 3,850 4,192 7,560	2,589 3,917 3,241 4,583 5,843 4,904	2,159 3,067 3,095 3,634 5,640 2,596		4,007 6,301 7,295 8,205 12,303 11,460	3,794 5,421 7,426 10,177 9,793 16,419	3,944 7,660 8,998 10,305 10,915 8,464	3,640 7,939 7,667 11,701 15,184 9,770	21 11 13 13 15 13	
Age of Householder ¹																
45 to 54	3,453 4,919 18,654 16,664 11,203 9,794 6,057			2,133 6,721 18,586 20,247 12,947 10,385 5,075	19 12 10 11 12 13	1,158 1,501 4,497 3,910 3,437 3,722 2,951	750 1,877 5,877 6,009 3,052 4,014 2,662	543 1,842 5,839 5,512 4,243 4,548 2,549	798 1,660 4,213 4,992 3,626 2,775 2,127	22 14 12 14 15 17	2,296 3,419 14,158 12,754 7,766 6,072 3,107	2,947 5,227 15,054 11,201 8,179 5,220 5,203	1,952 5,949 13,219 13,645 6,886 6,120 2,515	1,335 5,061 14,373 15,255 9,321 7,610 2,948	23 15 11 13 14 15	

RSE Relative standard error.

¹The householder is the first household member listed who is an owner of the sample unit.

²Year acquired is the year during which the contract for the property was closed or settled.