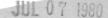
Published by the University of Missouri-Columbia Extension Division College of Home Economics



## **Residential Construction Cost Estimating**

HOME ECONOMICS

Joe. D. Logan Instructor, Housing & Interior Design Dept.

Several methods are currently being used to determine the cost of building a new home and even in determining the cost of remodeling an older home.

Currently, the two most used methods for estimating construction costs are:

- 1. Estimating cost per square foot.
- 2. Itemizing building costs.

## How Much Can You Afford?

To determine "how much you can spend" or can afford on a home, you should divide your monthly take home pay by four. This amount will represent a rough estimate of how much a family can "afford to spend" on house payments, taxes, insurance and general maintenance per month. In other words, about one-fourth of your monthly pay will be spent on housing.

## The Square Foot Method of Estimating Building Costs

To illustrate how to use the square foot method of cost estimating, take the example of a house that has outside dimensions of 24' wide and 44' long. By multiplying the width by the length it can be determined how many total square feet of living space there is in the house.

Wid	th x Lengtl	n = Total Square Feet
		of Living Space
	24' x 44	' = 1056 Sq. Ft.

(Note: Living space would include all rooms, walls, closets, stairs, cabinets, halls and finished storage area. Living space does not include the unfinished basement, garage, carport or outside storage areas).

Assume the house in the example above is a one-story house with a basement. Using the appropriate figure out of Table I below, the estimated cost of this home can be calculated:

1056 Square Feet of Living Space

x \$35 Per Square Foot (One Story/Basement)

\$36,960 Estimated cost

Table I. A	oproximate	Costs per S	Square
Foot, Including	Land Costs f	or Residentia	l Con-
struction.			

GUIDE

One Story	House/Basement	\$35	per	square foot
	House/Crawl			
Space		\$30	per	square foot

Space Second Story of a Two

Story House One Story House on a Slab Cost to Finish a Basement Garage

Carport

\$24 per square foot \$30 per square foot \$12 per square foot \$13 per square foot \$10 per square foot

\*Note these cost estimates will greatly fluctuate depending on some of the following considerations: site conditions; labor conditions; the architectural design of the house; the various methods of construction; the availability of materials; and, other miscellaneous considerations.

\*Consult your local contractors or lumber dealers to gather more accurate and up-to-date figures for your area. The figures or estimates above give the estimator a "ball park" estimate and definitely cannot pinpoint the actual construction costs.

## Itemizing Building or Construction Costs

Most contractors and builders want the most accurate possible means available to pin-point construction costs. This can best be done by itemizing each construction step, function, or material used in building the structure.

Many estimators use the itemizing method haphazardly. They forget to include some portion of the estimate because they do not have a systematic method to arrive at all of the items that need to be included in the total cost.

Table II can be used as a checklist for estimating and bidding purposes. It will definitely help in eliminating errors and forgetting items that need to be included.

For the general contractor or subcontractor Table II will save valuable time. It has been estimated that general contractors spend from 4-6 hours "estimating" each residence they bid on. With the use of Table II it is hoped this "estimating time" can be cut in half. This savings in time plus the increased element of accuracy can free the builder for more supervision on the job and can directly relate to increase in net profit.

BID ITEM	ROUGH ESTIMATE	BID ESTIMATE	ACTUAL COST
LEGAL FEES			
CLOSING COSTS			
INSURANCE			
LOT			
PLANS			
SURVEY AND STAKING			
BUILDING PERMITS			The particular and the
TAP FEES		ALL CONTRACTOR	
EXCAVATION			
DYNAMITE BLASTING			
PIERING			
ROCK AND GRAVEL			
FILL DIRT			
FOUNDATION			
SLABS			
STEEL AND REINFORCING			
MASONRY WORK			
MATERIALS (Lumber)			
LIGHT FIXTURES			
ELECTRICAL			10000
PLUMBING			
HEATING AND AIRCONDITIONING			
SHEET METAL WORK			
PAINTING AND STAINING			
WALL PAPERING, PANELING, SPECIAL			
SHEETROCK			
PLASTER AND STUCCO			
CARPET			
VINYL AND CERAMIC TILE			
BLOWN INSULATION			
ROOFING LABOR		Alter and a second	
WINDOWS			
GLASS (Stationary)			
MIRRORS			
SLIDING GLASS DOORS			
CABINETS	and the second second second		
HARDWARE			
CURTAINS			
APPLIANCES			
ANDSCAPING		Contraction of the second	
SPECIAL MILL WORK			
FREIGHT AND SHIPPING			
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS			
REAL ESTATE COMMISSIONS (If Applicable)			

Table II. Check List for Estimating and Bidding Purposes

TOTALS .....

 Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914 in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Leonard C. Douglas, Acting Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Missouri and Lincoln University, Columbia, Missouri 65211.
An equal opportunity institution.