

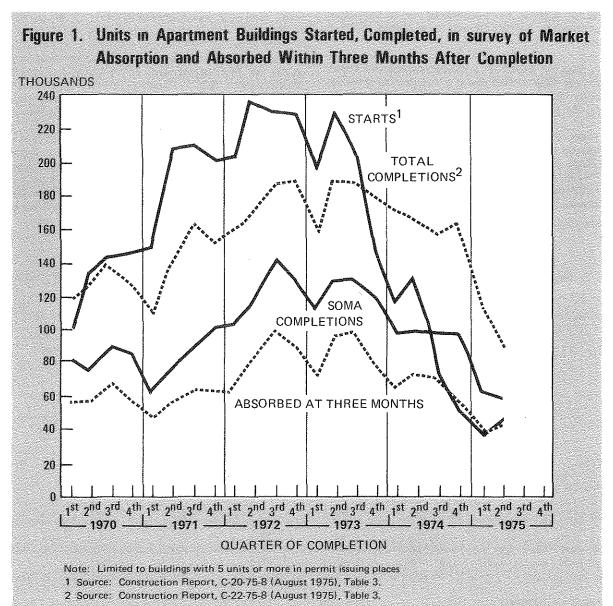
MARKET ABSORPTION OF APARTMENTS

THIRD QUARTER 1975 ABSORPTIONS

(Completions in Second Quarter 1975)

H-130-75-3

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Some 72 percent of the privately financed apartments completed during the April-June 1975 Quarter were absorbed within 3 months of completion. Apartments which have been on the market for 9 months (those completed during October-December 1974) were 88 percent rented. The median asking rent for apartments completed in the April-June Quarter of 1975 was \$213.

Apartments renting for less than \$150 accounted for 6 percent of the second quarter completions, and 86 percent were rented within 3 months. Apartments renting for \$250 or more accounted for 28 percent of the completions and 57 percent were rented within 3 months.

The data are based on a sample survey and consequently the figures cited above are subject to sampling variability. As shown in Table 3, the 72 and 88 percent figures are subject to sampling errors (i.e., standard errors) of 2.7 and 1.5 percentage points, respectively. This means that there are about 2 chances out of 3 that a complete count would be in the range of 72 \pm 2.7 percentage points and 88 \pm 1.5 percentage points. Sampling errors for the figures that follow are indicated in parentheses:

A total of 88,300 (\pm 2,200) apartments were completed during the second quarter of 1975. From this total, some 59,150 (\pm 1,900) or 67 percent (\pm 2.3) were of the type covered by the Survey of Market Absorption (SOMA), i.e., privately financed, unfurnished rental units built without Federal subsidy in buildings with 5 or more apartments,

Of the remaining 33 percent (± 2.3) cooperatives and condominiums account for 19 percent (± 1.9) of the total, with a 3-month absorption rate of 40 percent (± 2.4). Furnished rental units account for 2 percent (± 0.7). Also excluded from the survey are units in federally subsidized properties built under these programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development: Senior Citizens Housing direct loans (Section 202), FHA below market interest rate mortgages (Section 221 BMIR), FHA interest supplements on rental mortgages (Section 236) and all units in buildings containing apartments in the FHA rent supplement program, which together account for 11 percent (± 1.5). The remainder are excluded for other reasons including turnkey housing (privately built and sold to local public housing authorities subsequent to completion). The data, however, include privately owned housing subsidized by State and local governments.

Table 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF APARTMENTS COMPLETED DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1975
AND RENTED WITHIN 3 MONTHS

(Privately financed, nonsubsidized, unfurnished apartments. Data regarding number of bedrooms and asking rent are collected at the initial interview, i.e., 3 months following completion)

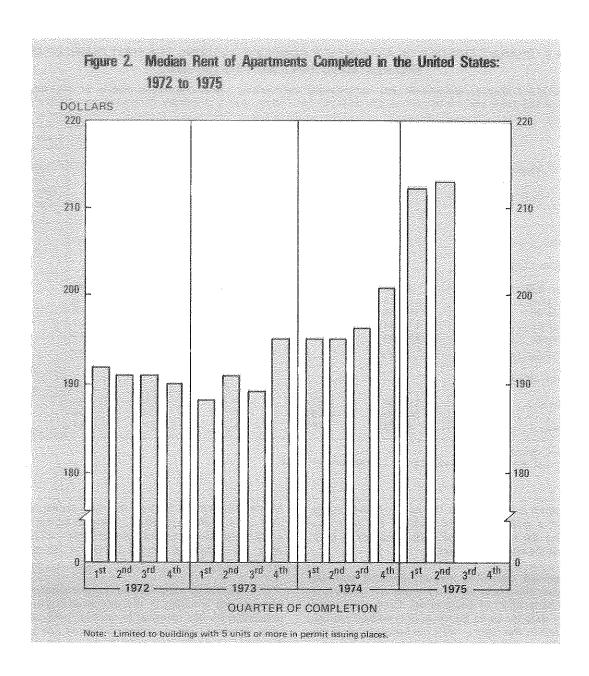
	Number o	of units		of total nits	Percent rented within 3 months		
Item .	Number Sampling error*		Percent	Sampling error* (percentage points)	Percent	Sampling error* (percentage points)	
Total	59,151	1,900	100	(X)	72	2.7	
RENT CLASSES		Addition					
Less than \$150	3,687	730	6	1.4	86	8.3	
\$150 to \$174	7,883	1,040	13	2.0	79	6,7	
\$175 to \$199	13,186	1,330	22	2.5	78	5.3	
\$200 to \$249	17,860	1,490	30	2,7	7 5	4.7	
\$250 or more	16,535	1,440	28	2.7	57	5.6	
Median asking rent	\$213	5.0	(X)	(x)	(X)	(X)	
NUMBER OF BEDROOMS		*					
Less than 2	25,665	1,710	43	3.0	71	4.1	
2	29,771	1,800	50	3.0	73	3.7	
3 or more	3,715	740	6	1,4	69	11.1	

⁽X) Not applicable.

45.5

¹See Reliability of Estimates on page 4.

^{*}Standard error with range about 2 chances out of 3.



SAMPLE DESIGN

The Market Absorption Survey- (SOMA) is designed to provide data concerning the rate at which nonsubsidized and unfurnished privately financed units in buildings with 5 or more units are rented (or absorbed). In addition, data on characteristics of the units, such as rent and number of bedrooms, are collected.

In each quarter, a sample of about 2,000 buildings with 5 or more units completed during that quarter, is

selected. The sample is selected from buildings reported as completed in a sample of building permits in the Census Bureau's Housing Starts Survey.² Buildings completed in nonpermit-issuing areas are excluded from consideration in this survey.

 $^{^2\,\}mathrm{See}$ "Housing Starts," Construction Reports Series C20, for the details of this survey.

Table 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF APARTMENTS COMPLETED DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1975

AND RENTED WITHIN 3 MONTHS (Revised)

(Privately financed, nonsubsidized, unfurnished apartments. Data regarding number of bedrooms and asking rent are collected at the initial interview, i.e., 3 months following completion)

	Number	of units	Percent of	total units	Percent rented within 3 months		
Item	Number	Sampling error*	Percent	Sampling error* (percentage points)	Percent	Sampling error* (percentage points)	
Total	63,604	2,270	100	(X)	61	2.8	
RENT CLASSES							
Less than \$150	3,265	700	5	1.2	68	11,9	
\$150 to \$174	10,818	1,210	1.7	2.1	68	6.5	
\$175 to \$199	13,485	1,330	21	2.3	68	5.9	
\$200 to \$249	17,254	1,500	27	2.5	61	5.4	
\$250 or more	18,784	1,560	30	2.6	52	5.3	
Median asking rent	\$212	5.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	
NUMBER OF BEDROOMS		'					
Less than 2	29,337	1,870	46	2.9	68	4.0	
2	30,200	1,890	47	2.9	56	4.1	
3 or more	4,068	786	6	1.3	57	11.4	

⁽X) Not applicable.

Information is obtained for the units in the buildings selected in a given quarter in each of the next four quarters on the proportion of units occupied 3, 6, 9, and 12 months after completion.

An improved tabulating method effective with the data for year 1973 now permits the revision of the data for previous quarters of completion. Each quarter the absorption data for some buildings are received too late for inclusion in the report. With the new technique it is now possible to revise the data for the previous quarter to reflect these buildings. See table 2.

ESTIMATION

The estimation procedure used in the survey involves, as a final step, the inflation of the weighted sample results to the quarter estimates of housing completions obtained from the Housing Completions Survey. As the Housing Completions Survey is based on a larger sample than the Market Absorption Survey, it provides a more stable set of controls for estimates which can be obtained from both surveys. In addition to reducing the sampling variability of the estimates of totals from the

Market Absorption Survey, the ratio estimation procedure, as a useful byproduct, produces estimates of the units completed in a given quarter which are consistent with the published figures from the Housing Completions series.³

The absorption rates assume that the absorption rates of units not included in the interviewed group or not accounted for are identical to rates for units where data were obtained. The noninterviewed and not accounted for cases comprise less than 2 percent of the sample housing units in this survey.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The sample used for this survey is only one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design, sample

^{*}Standard error with range about 2 chances out of 3.

³See "Housing Completions," Construction Reports, Series C22.

Table 3. ABSORPTION RATES OF PRIVATELY FINANCED, NONSUBSIDIZED, AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS: 1972 TO 1975

(Structures with 5 or more units)

	Total completed		Median rent		Rented within						
Quarter of completion					3 months		6 months		9 months		
	Number	Sam- pling error*	Amount	Sam- pling error*	Per- cent	Sampling error* (per- centage points)	Per- cent	Sampling error* (per- centage points)	Per- cent	Sampling error* (per- centage points)	
1972											
January-March April-June July-September October-December.	103,854 113,811 142,262 130,577	3,800 4,000 4,550 4,300	192 191 191 190	2.30 2.20 2.00 2.10	61 73 69 67	2.2 1.9 1.8 1.9	86 86 83 84	1.6 1.6 1.4 1.5	93 92 90 93	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.0	
1973											
January-March April-June July-September October-December.	113,194 129,314 129,755 121,916	2,600 2,870 3,051 2,900	188 191 189 195	2.30 2.10 2.10 2.40	64 74 76 63	2.0 1.7 1.8 2.0	83 89 87 82	1.6 1.3 1.3	92 94 94 92	1.2 1.0 0.9 1.1	
1974											
January-March April-June July-September October-December.	98,934 99,489 96,682 96,631	2,850 2,840 2,740 2,750	195 195 196 201	3.00 2.50 1.80 2.60	67 73 72 60	2.1 2.0 2.0 2.3	86 86 85 78	1.5 1.6 1.6 2.0	92 91 90 88	1.3 1.4 1.4 1.5	
1975					1000-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00						
January-March ^r April-June July-September October-December.	63,604 59,151	2,270 1,900	212 213	5.4 5.0	61 72	2.8	80 (NA)	2.3 (NA)	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)	

⁽NA) Not available.

selection, and measurement procedures. Estimates derived from these samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain nonsampling errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples, between the estimate and the desired value.

The accuracy of a survey result depends upon the sampling and nonsampling errors, measured by the standard error, and the bias and other types of nonsampling error, not measured by the standard error.

The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, if all possible samples were selected, each of these surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average value of all possible samples.

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r Revised.

^{*}Standard error with range about 2 chances out of 3.

The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. But for a particular sample, one can say with specified confidence that the average of all possible samples is included in the constructed interval. Similarly, the chances are about two out of three that the survey estimate will differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error, and 99 out of 100 that the survey estimate will differ from the average result by less than 2 1/2 times the standard error. For example, the chances are 95 out of 100 that

the number of two-bedroom apartments (29,771) would be no lower than 26,171 or no higher than 33,371 if the data were collected in a complete census. The conclusions stated in this report are considered significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

In addition to sampling error, sample surveys are subject to response and processing errors similar to those experienced in censuses. The data in this report are preliminary and subject to slight changes in the annual report.

This supplement to the Construction Reports, C30, provides data on the value of new construction put in place for 1947-1974.

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