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Market Absorption of Apartments

First Quarter 1976 Absorptions (Completions in Fourth Quarter 1975)



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Apartments which have been on the market for 9 months (those completed during April-June 1975) were 91 percent rented. Those renting for less than \$150 accounted for 7 percent of the fourth quarter completions, and 88 percent were rented within 3 months. Apartments renting for \$250 or more accounted for 27 percent of the completions and 64 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 82 and 91 percent figures are subject to sampling errors (i.e., standard errors) of 2.7 and 1.7 percentage points, respectively. This means that there are about 2 chances out of 3 that a complete count would be in the range of 82 ± 2.7 percentage points and 91 ± 1.7 percentage points. Sampling errors for the figures that follow are indicated in parentheses.¹

A total of 77,300 (\pm 1,930) apartments were completed during the fourth quarter of 1975. From this total, some 43,561 (\pm 1,830) or 56 percent (\pm 2.6) 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 44 percent (\pm 2.6) cooperatives and condominiums account for 19 percent (\pm 2.1) of the total, with a 3-month absorption rate of 41 percent (\pm 2.6). See Table 4. Furnished rental units account for 6 percent (\pm 1.3). 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 mort-

¹See Reliability of Estimates on page 4.

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

Item	Total unit:	s completed		of total nits	Percent rented within 3 months		
	Number Sampling error*		Percent	Sampling error* (percentage points)	Percent	Sampling error* (percentage points)	
Total	43,561	1,830	100	(X)	76	3.0	
RENT CLASSES							
Less than \$150 \$150 to \$174 \$175 to \$199 \$200 to \$249 \$250 or more Median asking rent	3,030 7,450 9,758 11,560 11,763 \$207	690 980 1,130 1,210 1,220 \$6.50	7 17 22 27 27 (X)	1.8 2.6 2.9 3.1 3.1 (X)	88 87 71 81 64 (X)	8.7 5.7 6.7 5.4 6.5 (X)	
NUMBER OF BEDROOMS							
Less than 2 2 3 or more	20,157 21,629 1,775	1,540 1,570 610	46 50 4	3.5 3.5 1.4	79 73 63	4.2 4.4 16.8	

(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)

(X) Not applicable.

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



gages (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 13 percent (\pm 1.8). 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.

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.

²See "Housing Starts," Construction Reports Series C20, for the details of this survey.

Table 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF APARTMENTS COMPLETED DURING THE THIRD 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)

Item	Total unit:	s completed		of total nits	Percent rented within 3 months		
	Number Sampling error*		Percent	Sampling error* (percentage points)	Percent	Sampling error* (percentage points)	
Total	48,327	1,850	100	(X)	75	2.8	
RENT CLASSES							
Less than \$150 \$150 to \$174 \$175 to \$199 \$200 to \$249 \$250 or more Median asking rent	4,560 7,578 10,081 13,829 12,279 \$207	800 990 1,150 1,310 1,250 \$5.80	16 21 29 25	1.9 2.4 2.7 3.0 2.8 (X)	80 79 77 81 63 (X)	8.7 6.9 6.2 4.9 6.4 (X)	
Less than 2 2 3 or more	21,839 23,896 2,592	,	45 49 5	3.3 3.3 1.4	78 74 63	4.1 4.2 13.9	

(X) Not applicable.

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

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 quarterly 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

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

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

Quarter of completion			Seasonally adjust-		Not seasonally adjusted - rented within								
	Total c	Total completed		ed rented with- in 3 months		3 months		6 months		9 months		12 months	
	Number	Sam- pling error*	Per- cent	Sampling error* (per- centage points)	Per- cent	Sampling error* (per- centage points)	Per- cent	Sampling error* (per- centage points)	Per- cent	Sampling error* (per- centage points)	Per- cent	Sampling error* (per- centage points)	
1972													
April-June	103,854 113,811 142,262 130,577	3,800 4,000 4,550 4,300	65 70 64 72	2.2 2.0 1.9 1.8	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	96 96 96 97	0.9 0.9 0.8 0.7	
1973													
January-March April-June July-September October-December	129,314	2,600 2,870 3,051 2,900	68 70 70 68	2.0 1.9 1.9 2.0	64 74 76 63	2.0 1.7 1.8 2.0	83 89 87 82	1.6 1.3 1.3 1.6	92 94 94 92	1.2 1.0 0.9 1.1	95 97 97 96	1.0 0.7 0.7 0.8	
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	72 69 67 65	2.1 2.2 2.2 2.3	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	95 94 95 93	1.0 1.1 1.0 1.2	
1975													
January-March April-June July-September ^r October-December	63,604 59,103 48,327 43,561	2,270 1,900 1,850 1,830	66 68 69 82	2.8 2.8 3.1 2.7	61 72 75 76	2.8 2.7 2.8 3.0	80 86 86 (NA)	2.3 2.1 2.3 (NA)	90 91 (NA) (NA)	1.7 1.7 (NA) (NA)	93 (NA) (NA) (NA)	1.5 (NA) (NA) (NA)	

(Structures with 5 or more units)

(NA) Not available. Revised.

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

have been selected using the same sample design, sample 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.

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 (23,557) would be no lower than 20,297 or no higher than 26,817 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.

Table 4. COOPERATIVE AND CONDOMINIUM APARTMENTS: TOTAL COMPLETED, PERCENT OF ALL 5+ UNITS AND ABSORBED WITHIN 3 MONTHS: 1974 AND 1975

Quarter of completion	Total units	s completed	Percent of	all 5+ units	Absorbed within 3 months		
	Number	Sampling error*	Percent	Sampling error* (percentage points)	Percent	Sampling error* (percentage points)	
1974							
January-March April-June July-September October-December	40,700 36,997 35,538 39,820	2,230 2,150 2,110 2,220	25 22 23 24	1.6 1.5 1.6 1.6	64 64 58 41	3.5 3.7 3.7 3.6	
1975							
January-March April-June ^r July-September October-December	29,577 16,567 21,737 14,683	1,880 1,440 1,590 1,350	26 19 26 19	1.9 1.9 2.3 2.1	40 46 49 41	4.2 5.6 5.1 6.0	

(Privately financed, nonsubsidized apartments in buildings with 5 or more units)

(NA) Not available. ^rRevised.

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



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