U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

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## Market Absorption of Apartments

First Quarter 1986 - Absorptions (Completions in Fourth Quarter 1985)

Figure 1.
Units in Apartment Buildings Started, Completed, and Absorbed:. 1980 to 1985


Note: Limited to buldings with tive units or more in permit-issuing places.
1 Source: Construction Reports, C20-86-2 (February 1s86) table 2.
2 Source: Construction Reports, C22-86-2 (February 1986) table 1.
3 Privately financed, nonsubsidized, unfurnished apartments.

Questions regarding these data maybe directed to Charles Clark, Housing Division, Telephone 301-763-2866.
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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Privately financed, nonsubsidized, unfurnished apartments completed during the October-December 1985 quarter were 64 percent absorbed (seasonaliy adjusted) 3 months after their completion. This is the same as the 3 -month seasonally adjusted rate for apartments completed during the third quafter of 1985. Apatments which have been on the market 9 months, those completed during April-June 1985, were 92 percent absorbed.

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 64 and 92 percent figures are subject to sampling errors (i.e., standard errors) of 1.6 and 1.1 percentage points, respectively. This means that there are about 2 chances out of 3 that a complete count would be in the range of $64( \pm 1.6)$ percentage points and $92( \pm 1.1)$ percentage points. Sampling errors for the figures that follow are indicated in parenthesis. ${ }^{+}$

A total of $132,600( \pm 7,110)$ apartments were completed during the fourth quarter of 1985. This is not significantly different from third quarter 1985 completions. The number of privately financed, nonsubsidized, unfurnished apartments completed was $99,000( \pm 3,400)$, about $75( \pm 2.2)$ percent of total apartment completions during the quarter. This is not significantly different from the number of apartments completed in the third quarter, but represents an increase of about 13 ( $\pm 5.8$ ) percent over completions of unfurnished units in the fourth quarter of 1984.

The median rent asked for newly constructed units was \$444 ( $\pm 7.1$ ) in the fourth quarter of 1985. Apartments renting for less than $\$ 300$ accounted for only $5( \pm 0.7)$ percent of total

[^0]completions, while those renting for $\$ 300$ to $\$ 399$ accounted for $29( \pm 1.5)$ percent. Apartments renting for $\$ 400$ to $\$ 499$ and for $\$ 500$ or more each accounted for about $33( \pm 1.6)$ per cent of completions. The percentage of newly constructed apartments built with two bedrooms and those built with less than two bedrooms were about the same, $49( \pm 1.7)$ and 48 ( $\pm 1.7$ ) percent, rerspectively. Only $2( \pm 0.5)$ percent had three bedrooms or more.
The total number of unfurnished units completed in the last 12 months reported as rented in the first quarter of 1986 was $87,400( \pm 5,400)$. The median rent asked for these units was $\$ 438( \pm 8.5)$. The total number of similar apartments remaining for rent at the end of the first quarter was $66,300( \pm 4,780)$ with a median asking rent of $\$ 449$ ( $\pm 8.9$ ).

Approximately $26,500( \pm 2,840)$ cooperative and condominium apartments were completed in the fourth quarter of 1985. This represents a decrease of about $32( \pm 11.7)$ percent from third quarter 1985 completions and nearly the same reduction-31 ( $\pm$ 11.3) percent-from fourth quarter 1984 completions. Cooperative and condominium apartments accounted for about 20 ( $\pm 4.2$ ) percent of total fourth quarter 1985 completions. The 3 -month absorption rate for cooperative and condominium apartments was $68( \pm 5.0)$ percent. The median price asked for condominium units was $\$ 81,200( \pm 3,960)$. The majority of newly constructed condominium apartments, $66( \pm 5.0)$ percent, had 2 bedrooms, compared with $26( \pm 4.7)$ percent built with less than 2 bedrooms. Only $7( \pm 2.7)$ percent of the condominium units had 3 bedrooms or more.
The total number of condominium apartments completed in the last 12 months reported as sold in the first quarter of 1986 was $25,000( \pm 3,030)$. The median price asked for these units was $\$ 81,300( \pm 4,570)$. The total number of condominium

Table 1. Characteristics of Apartments Completed During the Fourth Quarter of 1985 and Rented Within 3 Months

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(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. Data may not add to total due to rounding, Medians are computed using unrounded data.)


[^1](X) Not applicable.

Figure 2.
Median Rent of Apartments Completed in
the United States: 1982 10 1985


Note: Limited to buildings with five or more units in permit - issuing places.

Figure 3.
Cooperative and Condominium Apartment Completions as Percent of Total Apartment Completions 1982 to 1985


Note: Limited to buildings with five or more untis in permit-issuing places.

4
apartments remaining for sale at the end of the first quarter was $29,800( \pm 3,300)$ with a median asking price of $\$ 99,200( \pm$ 5,500 ).

Units in federally subsidized properties built under programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (Low income Housing Assistance (Section 8). Senior Citizens Housing Direct Loans (Section 202), and all units in buildings containing apartments in the FHA rent supplement programl accounted for $3( \pm 0.8)$ percent of total completions.

Furnished rental units accounted for $2( \pm 0.7)$ percent of apartment completions. The remaining units less than $1( \pm 0.3)$ percent, are not in scope of the survey and include time-sharing units, continuing care retirement units, and turnkey housing (privately built for and sold to local public housing authorities subsequent to completion). The data on privately financed units include privately owned housing subsidized by State and local governments.

## SAMPLE DESIGN

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

The buildings selected for SOMA are those included in the Census Bureau's Survey of Construction (SOC) ${ }^{2}$. For this survey, the United States is first divided into primary sampling units (PSU's) which are sampled on the basis of population. Next, a sample of permit-issuing places is selected within each sample PSU. Finally, all buildings within sampled places with five or more units as well as a subsample of buildings with one to four units are selected.

Each quarter, a sample of buildings with five or more housing units in the SOC sample reported as completed during that quarter come into sample for SOMA. Buildings completed in nonpermit-issuing areas are excluded from consideration. Information on the proportion of units absorbed 3,6,9, and 12 months after completion is obtained for units in buildings selected in a given quarter in each of the next four quarters.

Each quarter the absorption data for some buildings are received too late for inclusion in the report. These late data will be included in a revised table in the next quarterly report. (See table 2.)

[^2]
# Table 2. Characteristics of Apartments Completed During the Third Quarter of 1985 and Rented Within 3 Months (Revised) 

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(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. Data may not add to total due to rounding. Medians are computed using unrounded data.)


[^3](X) Not applicable.

Table 3. Absorption Rates of Privately Financed Nonsubsidized Unfurnished Apartments:
1982 to 1985

| Quarter of completion | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { units completed } \end{gathered}$ |  | Seasonally <br> adjusted rented <br> within 3 months |  | Not seasonaliy adjusted - remted attufn-m- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 monthe | 6 months |  | 9 monthes |  | 12 months |  |
|  | Number | Sampling erros* |  |  | Percent | ```Sampling error* (per- centage points)``` | Percent | ```Sampling error* (per- centage points)``` | Percent | ```Sampling error* (per* centage points)``` | Percent | ```Sampling error* (per- centage points)``` | Percent | ```Sampling erron* (perm centage pojnts)``` |
| 1982 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-march........ | 25,400 | 1,680 | 78 | 3.2 | 76 | 3.4 | 90 | 2.4 | 96 | 1.5 | 97 | 1.3 |
| April-June........... | 30,900 | 1,800 | 76 | 3.1 | 79 | 2.9 | 92 | 1.9 | 95 | 1.6 | 97 | 1.2 |
| July-September....... | 29,900 | 1,710 | 72 | 3.2 | 73 | 3.2 | 85 | 2.6 | 92 | 2.0 | 96 | 1.4 |
| october-December..... | 30,800 | 1,860 | 63 | 3.5 | 61 | 3.5 | 80 | 2.9 | 90 | 2.1 | 95 | 1.6 |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-March........ | 33,100 | 1,780 | 61 | 3.4 | 59 | 3.4 | 81 | 2.7 | 90 | 2.1 | 94 | 1.6 |
| Apria-June........... | 41,600 | 1,940 | 65 | 2.9 | 69 | 2.8 | 87 | 2.1 | 93 | 1.6 | 96 | 1.2 |
| July-September....... | 57,200 | 2,310 | 74 | 2.3 | 76 | 2.2 | 87 | 1.8 | 93 | 1.3 | 96 | 1.2 |
| October-December..... | 59,500 | 2,270 | 71 | 2.3 | 68 | 2.4 | 84 | 1.9 | 93 | 1.6 | 97 | 1.3 |
| 1984 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-March......... | 68,900 | 2,620 | 71 | 2.6 | 68 | 2.7 | 88 | 1.9 | 94 | 1.4 | 96 | 1.1 |
| April-June........... | 84,800 | 3,790 | 68 | 2.5 | 72 | 2.4 | 88 | 1.7 | 93 | 1.3 | 96 | 0.9 |
| July-September....... | 72,200 | 3,700 | 63 | 2.2 | 64 | 2.2 | 82 | 1.9 | 91 | 1.4 | 96 | 0.8 |
| October-December .... | 87,400 | 3,730 | 66 | 2.0 | 64 | 2.0 | 81 | 1.6 | 90 | 1.0 | 94 | 0.8 |
| 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-March........ | 74,800 | 3,260 | 67 | 1.5 | 64 | 2.1 | 84 | 1.6 | 91 | 1.2 | 94 |  |
| April-Juner ${ }^{\text {a }}$......... | 94,300 | 4,060 | 65 | 2.0 | 68 | 2.0 | 85 | 1.5 | 92 | 1.1 | (NA) | (NA) |
| July-September ${ }^{\text {r }}$..... | 97,100 | 3,900 | 64 | 1.9 | 65 | 1.9 | 83 | 1.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| October-December..... | 99,000 | 3,400 | 64 | 1.6 | 62 | 1.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Standard exror within range of about 2 chances out of 3 .

## ESTIMATION

Unbiased quarterly estimates are formed by multiplying the counts for each building by its base weight (the inverse of its probability of selection) and then summing over all buildings. The final estimate is then obtained by multiplying the unbiased estimate by the following ratio estimate factor:
total units in $5+$ buildings in permit-issuing areas as estimated by the SOC for that quarter
total units in $5+$ buildings as estimated by SOMA for that quarter

This procedure produces estimates of the units completed in a given quarter which are consistent with the published figures from the Housing Completions Series, ${ }^{3}$ and also reduces, to some extent, the sampling variability of the estimates of totals.

It is assumed that the absorption rates and other characteristics 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 constitute less than 2 percent of the sample housing units in this survey.

[^4]
## RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

There are two types of possible errors associated with data from sample surveys: sampling and nonsampling errors. The following is a description of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with SOMA.

## Nonsampling Errors

In general, nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability of unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, processing, coverage, and estimation for missing data.

## Sampling Errors

The particular sample used for this survey is one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Even if the same questionnaires, instructions, and interviewers were used, estimates from each of the different samples would differ from each other. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is defined as the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate attempts to provide a measure of this variation among the estimates from the possible samples
and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a sample approximates the average result of all possible samples.

As calculated for this survey, the standard error also partially measures the variation in the estimates due to response and interviewer errors (nonsampling errors), but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. Therefore, the accuracy of the estimates depends on both the sampling and nonsampling error measured by the standard error, biases, and some additional nonsampling errors not measured by the standard error.

The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enable the user to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then-

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the
estimate would include the average result of all possibie samples.

For very small estimates, the lower limit of the confidence interval may be negative. In this case, a better approximation to the true interval estimate can be achieved by restricting the interval estimate to positive values, that is, by changing the lower limit of the interval estimate to zero.

The average result of all possible samples either is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with specified confidence that the average result of all possible samples is included in the constructed interval.

The conclusions stated in this report are considered significant at the 95 percent confidence level.
For example, table 1 of this report shows that there were 48,900 apartments with two bedrooms in the fourth quarter of 1985. The standard error of this estimate is 3,520 . The 68 percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 45,380 to 52,420 . Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within the interval from 41,860 to 55,940 (using twice the standard error) with 95 percent confidence.

The data in this report are preliminary and subject to slight changes in the annual report.

## Table 4. Absorption Rates of Cooperative and Condominium Apartments: 1982 to 1985

Not Seasonally Adjusted

| Quarter of completion | Total <br> units completed |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percent of } \\ & \text { all } 5+\text { units } \end{aligned}$ |  | percent absorbed within-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 months | 6 months |  | 9 months |  | 12 months |  |
|  | Number | Sampling error* |  |  | Per- cent | ```Sampling errow* (per- centage points)``` | Percent | ```Samplince error* (per- centage points)``` | Percent | ```Sampling error* (per- centage points)``` | Percent | ```Sampling error* (per- centage points)``` | Percent | ```Sampling eryor* (per- centage points)``` |
| 1982 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-March. | 25,600 | 1,690 | 37 | 2.3 | 57 | 4.0 | 69 | 3.7 | 76 | 3.4 | 81 | 3.1 |
| Aprix-June..... | 27,200 | 1,740 | 37 | 2.2 | 52 | 3.9 | 66 | 3.7 | 77 | 3.3 | 86 | 2.7 |
| July-September. | 24,600 | 1,640 | 38 | 2.4 | 52 | 4.1 | 67 | 3.8 | 77 | 3.4 | 83 | 3.0 |
| October-Decembex. | 30,400 | 1,850 | 37 | 2.1 | 55 | 3.7 | 73 | 3.3 | 82 | 2.8 | 87 | 2.5 |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January March.... | 20,900 | 1,590 | 30 | 2.2 | 55 | 4.6 | 69 | 4.2 | 78 | 3.8 | 81 | 3.6 |
| April-June. | 20,700 | 1. 62.0 | 26 | 1.9 | 69 | 4.4 | 82 | 3.7 | 88 | 3.1 | 93 | 2.4 |
| July-September. | 37,700 | 2,110 | 33 | 1.8 | 73 | 3.0 | 84 | 2.5 | 91 | 1.9 | 94 | 1.6 |
| October-December. | 32,500 | 2,010 | 30 | 1.8 | 62 | 3.6 | 84 | 2.7 | 90 | 2.2 | 93 | 1.9 |
| 1984 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-march...... | 23,600 | 2,150 | 23 | 2.0 | 64 | 4.4 | 78 | 3.7 | 84 | 3.3 | 88 | 2.9 |
| April-June.......... | 38,500 | 3,290 | 28 | 2.0 | 72 | 3.8 | 82 | 3.2 | 86 | 2.9 | 90 | 2.5 |
| July-September... | 43,200 | 3,360 | 34 | 2.1 | 74 | 3.4 | 84 | 2.8 | 88 | 2.5 | 92 | 1.7 |
| October-December.... | 38,400 | 3,280 | 28 | 2.0 | 64 | 4.1 | 81 | 3.3 | 88 | 2.2 | 91 | 1.9 |
| 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Janus y-March.. | 32,700 | 2,850 | 28 | 2.0 | 65 | 4.1 | 81 | 3.4 | 86 | 3.0 | 90 | 3.0 |
| April - June ${ }^{\text {r }}$.... | 36,600 | 3,570 | 26 | 6.0 | 69 | 4.3 | 78 | 3.8 | 83 | 3.5 | (NA) | (NA) |
| July-September | 39,000 | 3,510 | 27 | 4.0 | 59 | 4.4 | 70 | 4.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| October-December.... | 26,500 | 2,840 | 20 | 4.2 | 68 | 5.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Standard exrox within range of about 2 chances out of 3 . (NA) Not available. r Revised.

Table 5. Characteristics of Condominium Apartments Completed During the Fourth Quarter
of 1985 and Sold Within 3 Months

## Not Seasonally Adjusted

 viaw, t.e., 3 months followimg completion. Data may not add co total due to romplig. Meniame are compated using utrounded data.

| Item | Total unfts completer |  | percent of total units |  | Peroent sold witain 3 months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sampliog } \\ & \text { errox* } \end{aligned}$ | Perceat | ```Sampline error* (percentage points)``` | Percent | ```Samplung error* (percentage patats)``` |
| Total................................... | 26,400 | 2,830 | 100 | ( X ) | 68 | 5.0 |
| Less than $\$ 40,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 1,600 | 750 | 6 | 2.5 | 89 | 14.7 |
|  | 1,600 | 750 | 6 | 2.5 | 59 | 23.2 |
| \$50,000 to $\mathrm{t}^{3} 74,999 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 7,800 | 1,630 | 30 | 4.9 | 70 | 9.6 |
| \$75,000 to $\$ 99,999 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 8,800 | 1,730 | 33 | 5.0 | 71 | 9.0 |
| \$100,000 or more............................ | 6,600 | 1,500 | 25 | 4.6 | 57 | 11.3 |
| Median price asked....................... | \$81,200 | 3,960 | (x) | (x) | (x) | (x) |
| NUMBER OF BYDROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 2............................... | 6,900 | 1,540 | 26 | 4.7 | 63 | 10.7 |
| 2. | 17,500 | 2,370 | 66 | 5.0 | 70 | 6.2 |
| 3 or more................................. | 1,900 | 820 | 7 | 2.7 | 64 | 20.6 |

*Standard error within range of about 2 chances out of 3 .
(X) Not: applicable.

Table 6. Housing Units Completed in Buildings With Five Units or More: 1982 to 1985

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Quarter } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { completion } \end{gathered}$ | Total |  | Unfurnished apartments |  | Furnished apartments |  | Cooperatives and condominiums |  | Federally <br> subsidized |  | Other ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Sampling error* | Number | Sampling error* | Number | Sampling error* | Number | Sampling error* | Number | Samp ling error* | Number | Sampling <br> error* |
| 1982 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-March..... | 68,500 | 3,380 | 25,400 | 1,680 | 1,800 | 530 | 25,600 | 1,690 | 12,900 | 1,320 | 2,800 | 660 |
| April-June........ | 73,000 | 3,500 | 30,900 | 1,800 | 1,000 | 400 | 27,200 | 1,740 | 11,900 | 1,290 | 2,000 | 560 |
| July-September.... | 64,100 | 3,260 | 29,900 | 1,710 | 1,800 | 530 | 24,600 | 1,640 | 5,500 | 900 | 2,400 | 610 |
| october-Decerber.. | 82,600 | 3,730 | 30,800 | 1,860 | 800 | 350 | 30,500 | 1,850 | 17,700 | 1,530 | 2,800 | 660 |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-March. | 69,200 | 3,400 | 33,100 | 1,780 | 300 | 220 | 20,900 | 1,590 | 12,500 | 1,150 | 2,400 | 930 |
| Apri1-June....... | 80,500 | 3,680 | 41,600 | 1,940 | 800 | 350 | 20,700 | 1,620 | 13,400 | 1,310 | 4,000 | 920 |
| July-September.... | 112,600 | 4,410 | 57,200 | 2,310 | 1,700 | 520 | 37,700 | 2,110 | 8,700 | 1,140 | 7,300 | 1,050 |
| october-December.. | 108,400 | 4,320 | 59,500 | 2,270 | 1,900 | 540 | 32,500 | 2,000 | 13,100 | 1,380 | 1,400 | 470 |
| 1984 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January-March..... | 104,400 | 5,110 | 68,900 | 2,620 | 1,700 | 630 | 23,600 | 2,150 | 6,200 | 1,180 | 4,000 | 960 |
| April-June........ | 138,100 | 7,260 | 84,800 | 3,790 | 2,700 | 970 | 38,500 | 3,290 | 9,000 | 1,750 | 3,100 | 1,040 |
| July-September.... | 126,900 | 6,940 | 72,200 | 3,700 | 1,700 | 770 | 43,200 | 3,360 | 9,000 | 1,740 | 800 | 530 |
| October-December.. | 136,600 | 7,220 | 87,400 | 3,730 | 3,700 | 1,140 | 38,400 | 3,280 | 4,300 | 1,220 | 2,800 | 990 |
| 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jamuary-March. | 127,900 | 6,290 | 74,800 | 3,260 | 1,100 | 590 | 32,700 | 2,850 | 2,500 | 880 | 6,800 | 1,430 |
| April-June ${ }^{\text {r }}$. ${ }_{\text {r }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 138,300 | 8,040 | 94,300 | 4,060 | 1,700 | 850 | 36,600 | 3,570 | 3,300 | 1,190 | 2,400 | 1,010 |
| July-September ${ }^{\text {F }}$.. | 144,500 | 7,850 | 97,100 | 3,990 | 2,000 | 890 | 39,000 | 3,550 | 2,400 | 970 | 3,900 | 1,010 |
| October-December.. | 132,600 | 7,110 | 99,000 | 3,400 | 2,600 | 950 | 26,500 | 2,840 | 3,900 | 1,160 | 600 | 460 |

* Standard error within range of about 2 chances out of 3 . revised.
${ }^{1}$ Other includes turnkey housing (privately built and sold to local public housing authorities subsequent to completion).


# Table 7. Characteristics of Apartments Reported as Rented and Remaining For Rent in the 

 First Quarter of 1986(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. Data may not add to total due to rounding, Medians are computed using unrounded data.)

*standard error within range of about 2 chances out of 3 .

Note: These data are for first, second, third and fourth quarter 1985 completions reported as rented or remaining for rent in the first quartex of 1986.

## Table 8. Characteristics of Condominium Apartments Reported as Sold and Remaining For Sale in the First Quarter of 1986

(Privately financed, nonsubsidized, unfurnished apartments. Data regarding number of bedrooms and asking price are collected at the initial interview, i.e., 3 months following completion. Data may not add to total due to roundig. Medians are computed using unrounded data.)

*Standard error within range of about 2 chances out of 3 .
Note: These data are for first, second, third and fourth quarter 1985 completions reported as sold or remaining for sale in the first quarter of 1986.


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Current statistics on housing vacancies, based on a scientifically selected sample. This series of four quarterly reparts and one annual report provides rental vacancy rates and homeownes vacancy rates for the United States, each of the four regions, and inside and outside standard metropolitan statistical areas. The statistics for the current quarter are compared with data for the same quarter in the preceding vear. Percent distributions are presented for rental vacancies and homeowner vacancies by the following housing characteristics

Number of rooms
Number of bedrooms
Number of housing units in structure
Duration of vacancy
Plumbing facilities
Monthly rent and sales price asked
Year structure butt
Atso shown are percent distributions of all vacant housing units by year-round and seasonal status, figures on occupancy and vacancy rates based on the total housing inventory, and the home ownership rate. The annual report, in addition to the above, presents peroent distributions of housing characteristics for both renter-and owner-occupied units.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS (H-121)
This series of reports is published on an irreguiar schedule. Individual reports present data for the United States, regions, or local areas on one or more selected housing characteristics. (Publications in this series include 15 reports on television ownership, 1 report on second homes, 1 report on housing units by plumbing facilities and condition, and, a special study on housing characteristics classified by the 1959 income of occupants.) Stocks of these reports are exhausted. Photocopies only are available. For information, write to: Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.
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Both series of current housing reports described in this announcement are available from the Superintendent of Documents in a combined subscription for $\$ 13$ per year (individual copies vary in price). Use the order form furnished below.

## RELATED REPORTS

The Bureau of the Census also issues several series of monthly reports on the construction industry. Subjects covered include housing starts, construction activity, building permits, and housing sales. An announcement and order form covering these reports is available free of charge upon request to: Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.
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## Yearly Data Now Available from:

## Annual Housing Survey

-The Annual Housing Survey provides current information on the quantity and quality of the housing inventory as well as information on its occupants.
-Both a national report series ( $\mathrm{H}-150$ ) and a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) series ( $\mathrm{H}-170$ ) covering 60 selected SMSA's are now being published.

## - The Annual Housing Survey is for:

Policy makers
Federal, State, and local planners
Corporate and financial analysts
Marketing managers,
Bankers
Economists
Builders
Realtors
Social scientists
Other academicians

## -Subject areas:

Occupancy and vacancy characteristics
Household and structural characteristics
Energy/Fuels/Insulation
Financial characteristics - homeowner and rental costs
Demolitions/New construction
Recent mover households
Equipment/Breakdowns
Mobile homes and trailers
Neighborhood conditions and services
More $\qquad$

Data from the Annual Housing Survey are currently available in printed reports, microfiche, unpublished tabulations, and on public use (computer) tapes. For additional information and publications order forms, write to:

Data User Services Division Customer Services (Publications) Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233


[^0]:    'See Reliability of Estimates on page 5.

[^1]:    *Standard error within range of about 2 chances out of 3 .

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ See "Housing Starts," Construction Reports, Series C2O, for details of this survey.

[^3]:    *Standard error within range of about 2 chances out of 3 .

[^4]:    ${ }^{3}$ See "Housing Completions," Construction Reports, Series C22.

[^5]:    MAIL ORDEA FORM TO. Superintencent of Dociments US. Govermment PIInting Office Washington, D.C. 20402

