
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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**Statistics of Building
Construction, 1920 to 1937**
As Shown by Building Permits Issued

PART I

General Trend in Construction

PART II

Residential Building Construction, 1929 to 1935

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Prepared by
DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION AND
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT
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CONTENTS

PART I. GENERAL TREND IN CONSTRUCTION

	Page
Introduction.....	1
Trend in construction, 1921 to 1937:	
Expenditures and dwelling units.....	5
Families provided for, by type of dwelling unit.....	9
Construction in five leading cities.....	12
Prices of building materials, wages, and rents.....	13
Volume of residential construction.....	14

Tables

TABLE A1.—Estimated expenditures and families provided for in 257 identical cities, 1921 to 1937.....	5
TABLE A2.—Average cost per family of new dwellings in 257 identical cities, 1921 to 1937.....	8
TABLE A3.—Number and percentage of families provided for in 257 identical cities, 1921 to 1937.....	9
TABLE A4.—Percentage of families provided for by different types of dwellings in 257 identical cities, by size of city, 1921 to 1937.....	10
TABLE A5.—Five cities leading in total expenditures, 1921 to 1937.....	12
TABLE A6.—Index numbers of building expenditures, material prices, union wages, and rents, 1921 to 1937.....	13
TABLE A7.—Family-dwelling units provided in total urban area, January 1936 to December 1937, by quarters.....	16
TABLE A8.—Estimated family-dwelling units provided by new construction in urban areas during 1936 and 1937, by size of city.....	16
TABLE A9.—Estimated dwelling units constructed in the urban area of each State, 1936 and 1937.....	17

PART II. RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, 1929 TO 1935, BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE, COST GROUPS, AND SIZE OF CITY

Residential building construction:	
Purpose and scope of survey.....	23
Family-dwelling units provided, by type of structure and geographic divisions.....	24
Family-dwelling units provided, by cost groups and geographic divisions.....	26
Family-dwelling units provided, by cost groups and type of structure.....	29
Family-dwelling units provided, by cost groups and by size of city.....	31
Family-dwelling units demolished.....	33
Appendix—Cities covered by report.....	37

Tables

	Page
TABLE B1.—Family-dwelling units, by type of structure, in each geographic division, 1929 to 1935.....	25
TABLE B2.—Family-dwelling units, by estimated cost per unit, in each geographic division, 1929 to 1935.....	28
TABLE B3.—Family-dwelling units, by estimated cost per unit and by type of structure, 1929 to 1935.....	30
TABLE B4.—Family-dwelling units, by type of structure and size of city, 1929 to 1935.....	32
TABLE B5.—Family-dwelling units, by estimated cost per unit and size of city, 1929 to 1935.....	33
TABLE B6.—Buildings and family-dwelling units in structures for which demolition permits were issued in 149 cities, by type of structure, in each geographic division, 1929 to 1935.....	35
TABLE B7.—Buildings and family-dwelling units in housekeeping structures for which demolition permits were issued in 149 cities, by type of structure and size of city, 1929 to 1935.....	36
TABLE B8.—Dwelling units provided compared with dwelling units demolished in housekeeping structures for which permits were issued in 149 identical cities, by geographic division, 1929 to 1935.....	36

*Bulletin No. 650 of the
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Statistics of Building Construction, 1920 to 1937

Introduction

Since 1920 the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been collecting data on building permits. These data, published annually from 1920 to 1928 and monthly from 1929 to the present, show the trend of construction as measured by the value of permits issued and are important basic material used in forecasting the probable trend and in estimating total construction. The monthly reports show the number of buildings, permit valuation, and families provided for in new residential buildings, and the number and estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings, additions, alterations, and repairs, and total building construction. Part I of this bulletin gives the trend of building construction as measured by the value of permits issued. For 1936 and 1937 estimates of the family-dwelling units provided in the total urban area of the United States are shown.

In response to the increasing demand for more detailed information on building construction, in 1935 the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook the collection of data from the building permit records of more than 800 cities with funds made available by the Works Progress Administration. The Federal Housing Administration, the Home Loan Bank Board, and the Works Progress Administration cooperated with the Bureau in making this study. The building-permit survey covered the 7-year period 1929 to 1935.

Part II of this bulletin summarizes the data compiled in the survey and presents information concerning the number of family-dwelling units provided, classified by cost groups, type of structure, and size of city. The number of family-dwelling units in housekeeping structures for which demolition permits were issued are shown by similar classifications.

Part III of this bulletin presents a review of construction for 1936 and 1937 based on building permits issued in cities reporting to the Bureau. Tables are presented showing the number and cost of each type of building, such as one- and two-family dwellings, apartment houses, amusement buildings, churches, factory buildings, etc.

PART I
General Trend in Construction

Trend in Construction, 1921 to 1937

Expenditures and Dwelling Units

Building permit data are available for 257 identical cities since 1921. Information concerning expenditures for the different types of building operations and for the number of families provided for is shown in table A1 for these 257 cities for the years 1921 to 1937, inclusive.

TABLE A1.—*Estimated expenditures for building construction, families provided for, and index numbers thereof, in 257 identical cities, 1921 to 1937*

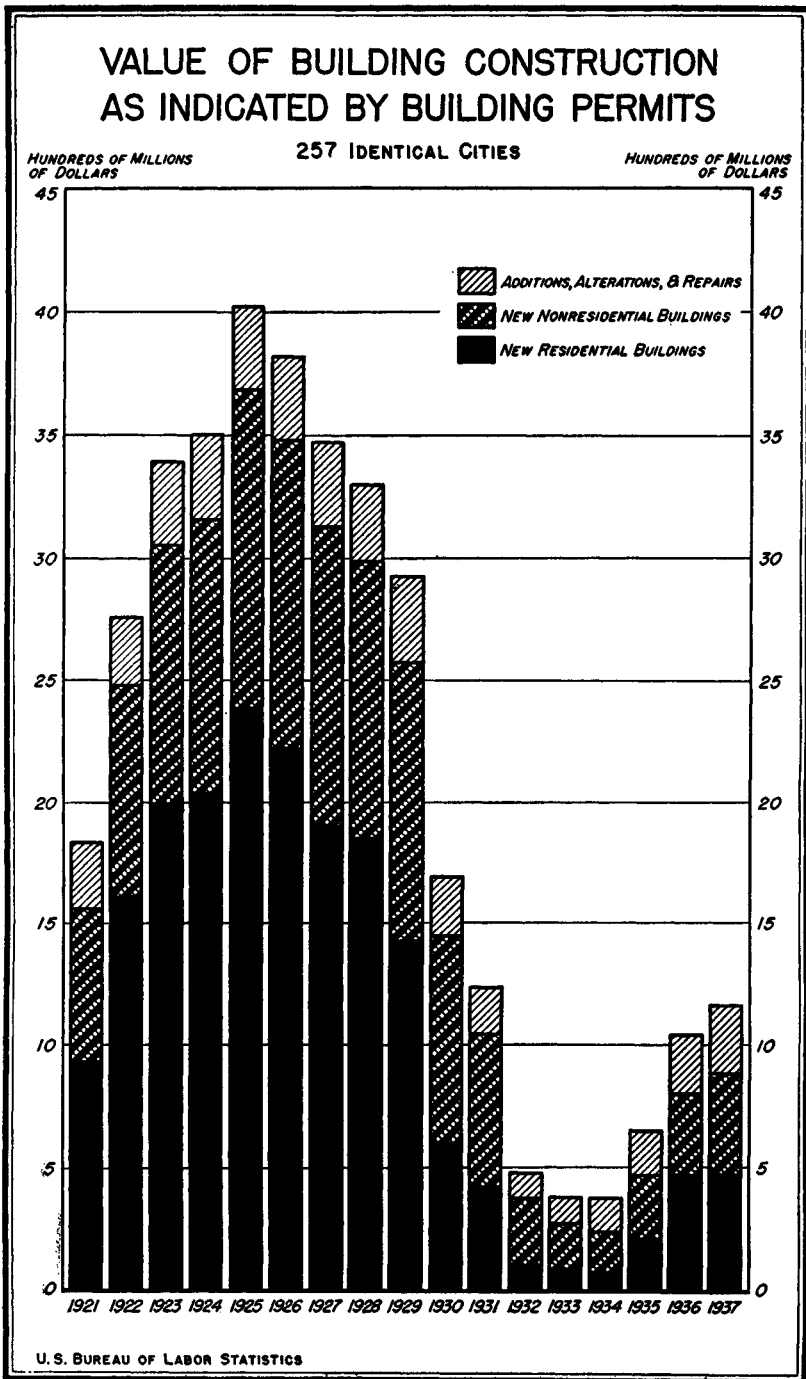
[Revised. 1921=100]

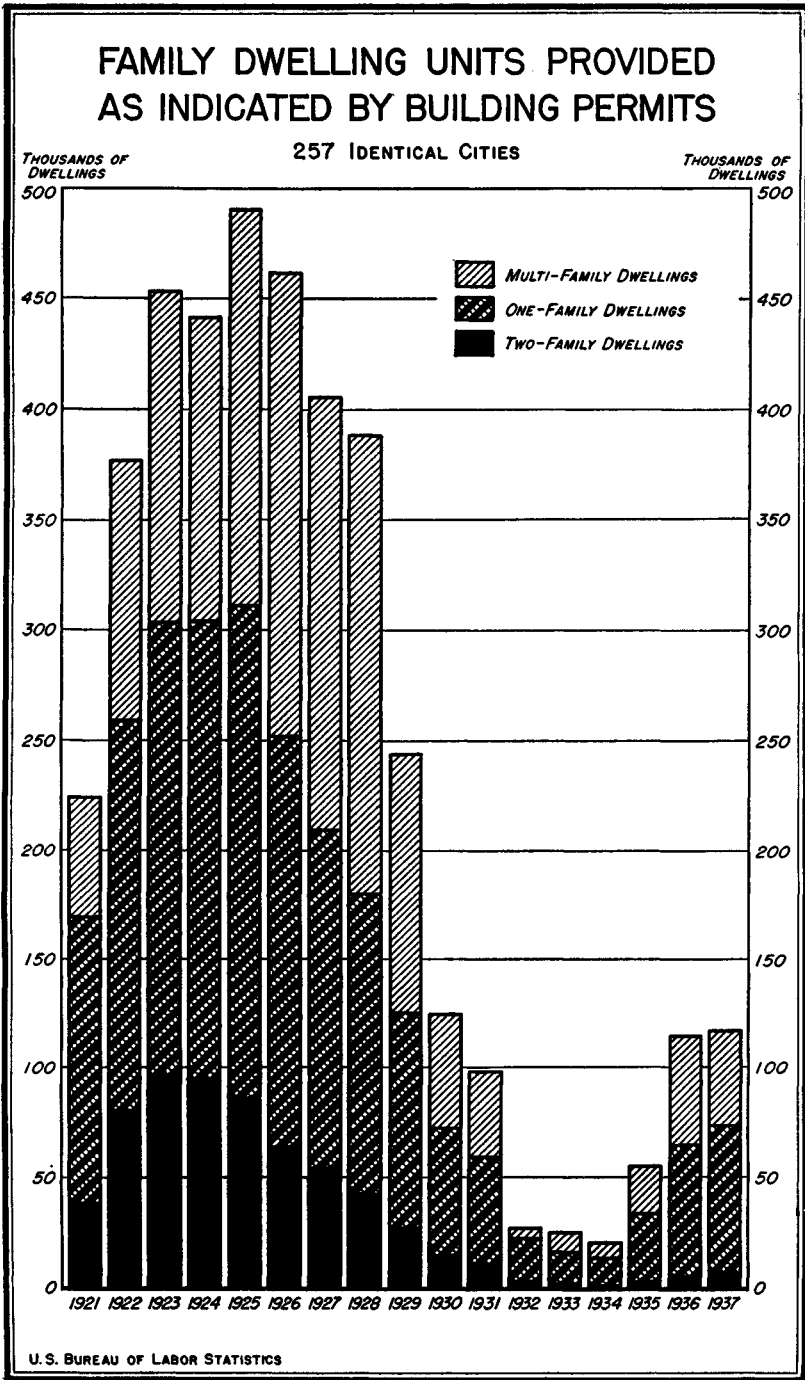
Year	Total building operations		New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs	
	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number	Estimated expenditure	Index number
1921.....	\$1,837,841,665	100.0	\$933,868,739	100.0	\$631,167,199	100.0	\$272,805,727	100.0
1922.....	2,767,782,634	150.6	1,614,891,486	172.9	869,512,807	137.8	283,378,341	103.9
1923.....	3,398,884,406	184.9	1,998,393,400	214.0	1,065,624,238	168.8	334,866,768	122.7
1924.....	3,508,266,587	190.9	2,038,427,392	218.3	1,125,290,699	178.3	344,548,496	126.3
1925.....	4,028,066,479	219.2	2,390,390,182	256.0	1,300,494,326	206.0	337,181,971	123.6
1926.....	3,826,927,204	208.2	2,222,874,645	238.0	1,262,738,028	200.1	341,314,531	125.1
1927.....	3,478,604,263	189.3	1,906,003,260	204.1	1,231,785,870	195.2	340,815,133	124.9
1928.....	3,304,699,712	179.8	1,859,423,751	199.1	1,135,569,986	179.9	309,705,975	113.5
1929.....	2,933,212,041	159.6	1,433,715,542	153.5	1,147,796,781	181.9	351,699,718	128.9
1930.....	1,697,724,944	92.4	601,269,847	64.4	849,386,873	134.6	247,068,224	90.6
1931.....	1,237,449,888	67.3	426,270,111	45.6	622,830,444	98.7	188,349,333	69.0
1932.....	481,490,207	26.2	103,452,079	11.1	275,788,958	43.7	102,249,230	37.5
1933.....	382,389,451	20.8	91,288,433	9.8	183,065,712	29.0	108,025,306	39.6
1934.....	379,227,689	20.6	76,625,105	8.2	166,360,507	26.4	136,242,077	49.9
1935.....	655,307,025	35.7	211,987,850	22.7	260,118,322	41.2	183,200,853	67.2
1936.....	1,042,048,114	56.7	472,655,095	50.6	331,608,310	52.5	237,784,709	87.2
1937.....	1,165,731,758	63.4	475,779,614	50.9	412,559,299	65.4	277,392,845	101.7

Year	Population		Families provided for			
	Estimated population	Index number	Number	Index number	Ratio to each 10,000 of population	Index number adjusted to population
1921.....	37,409,471	100.0	224,545	100.0	60.0	100.0
1922.....	38,242,673	102.2	377,305	168.0	98.7	164.5
1923.....	39,075,875	104.5	453,673	202.0	116.1	193.5
1924.....	39,909,077	106.7	442,096	196.9	110.8	184.7
1925.....	40,742,279	108.9	491,032	218.7	120.5	200.8
1926.....	41,575,481	111.1	462,208	205.8	111.2	185.3
1927.....	42,408,683	113.4	406,095	180.9	95.8	159.7
1928.....	43,241,885	115.6	388,678	173.1	89.9	149.8
1929.....	44,075,087	117.8	244,394	108.8	55.4	92.3
1930.....	¹ 44,908,285	120.0	125,322	55.8	27.9	46.5
1931.....	(²)	-----	98,178	43.7	21.9	36.5
1932.....	(²)	-----	27,381	12.2	6.1	10.2
1933.....	(²)	-----	25,879	11.5	5.8	9.7
1934.....	(²)	-----	20,997	9.4	4.7	7.8
1935.....	(²)	-----	55,522	24.7	12.4	20.7
1936.....	(²)	-----	115,365	51.4	25.7	42.8
1937.....	(²)	-----	117,394	52.3	26.1	43.6

¹ Actual enumeration.

² No estimate made; ratios based on census of 1930.





The value of buildings for which permits were issued during 1937 in these 257 cities was greater than for any year since 1931, but was only 28.9 percent of the indicated expenditures during the peak year, 1925.

Indicated expenditures for residential buildings, while greater than for any year since 1930, were less than 20 percent of the 1925 level. However, during 1937 permit valuations for this type of structure were more than six times as high as during the low point of building construction in 1934.

The index number, on a 1921 base, of estimated costs of new non-residential construction was greater than for any of the past 5 years, but less than a third of the peak year, 1925.

Expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs reached the highest point since the peak year of 1929, being only 21 percent less than in that year.

During 1937 in these 257 cities, 26.1 families were provided for to each 10,000 of population. In 1925, 120.5 families were provided for per 10,000 of population, while at the low point, 1934, only 4.7 new family-dwelling units were provided for per 10,000 of population.

The average cost of the one-family dwellings for which permits were issued in these 257 cities during 1937 was \$4,352. This is \$80 less than in 1936, but is higher than for any other year since 1931. (See table A2.)

TABLE A2.—Average cost per family of new dwellings in 257 identical cities, 1921 to 1937

[Revised. This table does not show change in cost of erecting identical buildings, but does show change in cost of such buildings as were erected. Does not include land costs]

Year	Average cost per new dwelling unit				Index numbers of cost per new dwelling unit (1921=100)			
	All types of dwellings	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings ¹	Multi-family dwellings ²	All types of dwellings	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings ¹	Multi-family dwellings ²
1921.....	\$3,947	\$3,972	\$3,762	\$4,019	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922.....	4,016	4,259	3,568	3,950	101.7	107.2	94.8	98.3
1923.....	4,127	4,189	4,185	4,004	104.6	105.5	111.2	99.6
1924.....	4,361	4,342	4,350	4,395	110.5	109.3	115.6	109.4
1925.....	4,445	4,593	4,422	4,271	112.6	115.6	117.5	106.3
1926.....	4,422	4,768	4,465	4,103	112.0	119.9	118.7	102.1
1927.....	4,449	4,830	4,368	4,170	112.7	121.6	116.1	103.8
1928.....	4,407	4,937	4,064	4,129	111.7	124.3	108.0	102.7
1929.....	4,565	4,919	4,011	4,400	115.7	123.8	106.6	109.5
1930.....	4,385	4,993	3,924	3,857	111.1	125.7	104.3	96.0
1931.....	4,225	4,834	3,607	3,644	107.0	121.7	95.9	90.7
1932.....	3,705	3,943	3,250	3,011	93.9	99.3	86.4	74.9
1933.....	3,494	3,844	3,110	3,040	88.5	96.8	82.7	75.6
1934.....	3,564	4,059	3,329	2,716	90.3	102.2	88.5	67.6
1935.....	3,778	4,227	2,958	3,245	95.7	106.4	78.6	80.7
1936.....	4,073	4,432	3,056	3,752	103.2	111.6	81.2	93.4
1937.....	4,006	4,352	3,094	3,638	101.5	109.6	82.2	90.5

¹ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

For 8 of the 17 years for which information is available, the average cost of one-family dwellings was lower than during 1937. During the period 1925 to 1931 and in the year 1936 the average cost was higher. The highest average cost for this type of dwelling was shown during 1930. The average cost of two-family dwellings increased slightly in 1937 over 1936, but was lower than during any other year except 1935. The average cost of family-dwelling units provided in apartment houses was slightly less than during 1936.

Families Provided for, 1921 to 1937

In these 257 cities more family-dwelling units were provided in 1937 than in any year since 1930. More one-family dwellings were erected than in any year since 1929. (See table A3.)

TABLE A3.—Number and percentage of families provided for in different types of dwellings in 257 identical cities, 1921 to 1937

[Revised]

Year	Number of families provided for in—				Percentage of families provided for in—		
	All types of dwellings	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings ¹	Multifamily dwellings ²	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings ¹	Multifamily dwellings ²
1921.....	224, 545	130, 873	38, 858	54, 814	58.3	17.3	24.4
1922.....	377, 305	179, 364	80, 252	117, 689	47.5	21.3	31.2
1923.....	453, 673	207, 632	96, 444	149, 597	45.8	21.2	33.0
1924.....	442, 096	209, 578	94, 717	137, 801	47.4	21.4	31.2
1925.....	491, 032	225, 222	86, 133	179, 677	45.9	17.5	36.6
1926.....	462, 208	188, 074	64, 131	210, 003	40.7	13.9	45.4
1927.....	406, 095	155, 512	54, 320	196, 263	38.3	13.4	48.3
1928.....	388, 678	136, 907	43, 098	208, 673	35.2	11.1	53.7
1929.....	244, 394	98, 164	27, 512	118, 718	40.2	11.2	48.6
1930.....	125, 322	57, 318	15, 145	52, 859	45.7	12.1	42.2
1931.....	98, 178	48, 330	11, 310	38, 538	49.2	11.5	39.3
1932.....	27, 381	19, 528	3, 400	4, 453	71.3	12.4	16.3
1933.....	25, 879	14, 437	2, 124	9, 318	55.8	8.2	36.0
1934.....	20, 997	12, 605	1, 456	6, 936	60.0	7.0	33.0
1935.....	55, 522	31, 039	3, 022	21, 461	55.9	5.4	38.7
1936.....	115, 365	59, 855	5, 258	50, 252	51.9	4.5	43.6
1937.....	117, 394	66, 216	7, 372	43, 806	56.4	6.3	37.3

¹ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

During 1937, 117,394 family-dwelling units were provided in these cities. This compares with 491,032 in the peak year 1925 and with 20,997 at the low point in 1934. For the sixth consecutive year more than 50 percent of the new family-dwelling units were provided in single-family dwellings. Except for the years 1935 and 1936, however, the current year saw a larger proportion of new family-dwelling units in apartment houses than any year since 1931. The percentage of dwelling units provided in two-family dwellings increased slightly over the past year, but, even so, the percentage of families provided for in this type of dwelling was lower than for any year in the 17-year period except for 1935 and 1936.

The percentage of families provided for in the different types of dwellings is given in table A4, by population groups.

TABLE A4.—Percentage of families provided for by different types of dwellings in 257 identical cities, by size of city, 1921 to 1937

[Revised]

Size of city	Year	Total number of families provided for	Percentage of families provided for in—		
			1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings ¹	Multi-family dwellings ²
500,000 and over (14 cities)-----	1921	112, 373	44.2	21.3	34.5
	1922	207, 828	35.5	23.6	40.9
	1923	257, 565	34.2	24.1	41.7
	1924	245, 297	35.6	25.3	39.1
	1925	280, 124	34.3	18.3	47.4
	1926	281, 172	28.2	13.9	57.9
	1927	236, 113	25.8	13.4	60.8
	1928	232, 681	22.1	10.7	67.2
	1929	139, 007	25.3	10.3	64.4
	1930	70, 199	32.0	12.2	55.8
	1931	61, 140	35.3	11.3	53.4
	1932	13, 487	58.2	15.5	26.3
	1933	15, 592	37.4	8.4	54.2
	1934	12, 478	44.0	6.6	49.4
	1935	32, 876	42.6	4.4	53.0
	1936	67, 486	41.0	3.4	55.6
	1937	69, 748	41.4	5.2	53.4
100,000 and under 500,000 (75 cities)-----	1921	75, 073	72.0	12.0	16.0
	1922	113, 556	61.5	18.5	20.0
	1923	129, 138	60.8	16.5	22.7
	1924	127, 450	63.0	16.6	20.4
	1925	140, 112	61.1	16.3	22.6
	1926	120, 554	60.7	13.0	26.3
	1927	110, 688	55.6	13.3	31.1
	1928	102, 166	52.9	11.8	35.3
	1929	70, 664	55.8	13.1	31.1
	1930	37, 999	59.0	13.0	28.0
	1931	25, 045	69.0	13.1	17.9
	1932	8, 990	83.2	10.2	6.6
	1933	6, 847	80.3	8.5	11.2
	1934	5, 598	80.9	8.3	10.8
	1935	15, 240	73.2	7.1	19.7
	1936	33, 024	63.0	6.2	30.8
	1937	31, 262	77.3	8.4	14.3
50,000 and under 100,000 (86 cities)-----	1921	26, 060	74.9	15.0	10.1
	1922	39, 818	63.7	18.5	17.8
	1923	47, 916	61.3	19.1	19.6
	1924	49, 778	60.0	14.8	25.2
	1925	49, 812	61.6	15.3	23.1
	1926	43, 155	57.5	14.7	27.8
	1927	42, 898	52.8	12.2	35.0
	1928	38, 804	55.4	10.7	33.9
	1929	23, 365	65.3	11.0	23.7
	1930	10, 884	69.6	9.7	20.7
	1931	7, 703	74.5	9.5	16.0
	1932	3, 008	84.4	8.0	7.6
	1933	2, 097	89.2	7.2	3.6
	1934	1, 738	87.3	7.0	5.7
	1935	5, 099	74.6	6.7	18.7
	1936	10, 036	73.9	6.9	19.2
	1937	11, 173	75.7	8.4	15.9

¹ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

TABLE A4.—Percentage of families provided for by different types of dwellings in 257 identical cities, by size of city, 1921 to 1937—Continued

Size of city	Year	Total number of families provided for	Percentage of families provided for in—		
			1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings	Multi-family dwellings
25,000 and under 50,000 (82 cities)-----	1921	11,039	68.7	18.2	13.1
	1922	16,103	63.8	17.1	19.1
	1923	19,054	61.6	19.5	18.9
	1924	19,571	62.2	20.6	17.2
	1925	20,984	60.3	20.8	18.4
	1926	17,327	62.4	18.5	19.1
	1927	16,396	63.7	16.9	20.4
	1928	16,027	65.8	13.8	20.4
	1929	11,358	72.3	12.1	15.6
	1930	6,240	77.7	8.4	12.9
	1931	4,290	86.1	8.8	5.1
	1932	1,896	87.7	7.9	4.4
	1933	1,343	92.2	5.7	2.1
	1934	1,183	90.3	4.6	5.1
	1935	2,307	90.5	6.2	3.3
	1936	4,819	82.0	3.7	14.3
	1937	5,211	90.8	3.8	5.4
Total (257 cities)-----	1921	224,545	58.3	17.3	24.4
	1922	377,305	47.5	21.3	31.2
	1923	453,673	45.8	21.2	33.0
	1924	442,096	47.4	21.4	31.2
	1925	491,032	45.9	17.5	36.6
	1926	462,208	40.7	13.9	45.4
	1927	406,095	38.3	13.4	48.3
	1928	388,678	35.2	11.1	53.7
	1929	244,394	40.2	11.2	48.6
	1930	125,322	45.7	12.1	42.2
	1931	98,178	49.2	11.5	39.3
	1932	27,381	71.3	12.4	16.3
	1933	25,879	55.8	8.2	36.0
	1934	20,997	60.0	7.0	33.0
	1935	55,522	55.9	5.4	38.7
	1936	115,365	51.9	4.5	43.6
	1937	117,394	56.4	6.3	37.3

In 1937 the population group containing cities having a population of over half a million was the only one where more new family-dwelling units were provided in apartment houses than in one-family dwellings. In this group 53.4 percent of all new family-dwelling units were provided in apartment houses and 41.4 percent in one-family dwellings. By contrast, in cities having a population of between 25,000 and 50,000, 90.8 percent of the new family-dwelling units were in one-family dwellings and only 5.4 percent in apartment houses.

Construction in Five Leading Cities, 1921 to 1937

The value of expenditures in the five cities leading in building construction for each year, 1921 to 1937 inclusive, is shown in table A5.

TABLE A5.—Five cities leading in total expenditure for building construction, each year, 1921 to 1937

Year and city	Total expenditure	Year and city	Total expenditure
<i>1921</i>		<i>1929—Continued</i>	
New York.....	\$442,285,248	Detroit.....	\$100,567,497
Chicago.....	133,027,910	Los Angeles.....	93,020,160
Cleveland.....	86,680,023	<i>1930</i>	
Los Angeles.....	82,761,386	New York.....	410,165,789
Detroit.....	58,086,053	Chicago.....	85,749,167
<i>1922</i>		Los Angeles.....	75,356,715
New York.....	645,176,481	Philadelphia.....	53,141,770
Chicago.....	229,853,125	Washington.....	48,823,891
Los Angeles.....	121,206,787	<i>1931</i>	
Philadelphia.....	114,190,525	New York.....	362,864,076
Detroit.....	93,614,593	Chicago.....	66,693,556
<i>1923</i>		Washington.....	52,588,151
New York.....	789,265,335	Los Angeles.....	41,421,685
Chicago.....	334,164,404	Philadelphia.....	35,265,216
Los Angeles.....	200,133,181	<i>1932</i>	
Detroit.....	129,719,831	New York.....	78,851,588
Philadelphia.....	128,227,405	Washington.....	59,927,302
<i>1924</i>		Philadelphia.....	17,862,661
New York.....	836,043,604	Los Angeles.....	17,785,627
Chicago.....	308,911,159	San Francisco.....	16,465,092
Detroit.....	160,547,723	<i>1933</i>	
Los Angeles.....	150,147,516	New York.....	86,560,877
Philadelphia.....	141,402,655	San Francisco.....	58,198,282
<i>1925</i>		Los Angeles.....	15,396,282
New York.....	1,020,604,713	St. Louis.....	13,067,666
Chicago.....	373,808,571	Philadelphia.....	12,098,917
Detroit.....	180,132,528	<i>1934</i>	
Philadelphia.....	171,034,280	New York.....	96,661,717
Los Angeles.....	152,646,436	Washington.....	20,928,631
<i>1926</i>		Los Angeles.....	14,968,164
New York.....	1,039,670,572	Chicago.....	10,176,448
Chicago.....	376,808,480	Boston.....	9,381,623
Detroit.....	183,721,443	<i>1935</i>	
Philadelphia.....	140,093,075	New York.....	153,883,860
Los Angeles.....	123,006,215	Washington.....	47,216,408
<i>1927</i>		Los Angeles.....	32,519,359
New York.....	880,333,455	Detroit.....	22,218,027
Chicago.....	365,065,042	Chicago.....	17,839,333
Detroit.....	145,555,647	<i>1936</i>	
Los Angeles.....	123,027,139	New York.....	224,066,924
Philadelphia.....	117,590,650	Los Angeles.....	64,104,825
<i>1928</i>		Washington.....	47,701,546
New York.....	916,671,855	Detroit.....	43,212,100
Chicago.....	323,509,048	Chicago.....	35,911,134
Detroit.....	129,260,285	<i>1937</i>	
Philadelphia.....	112,225,865	New York.....	314,604,086
Los Angeles.....	101,678,768	Los Angeles.....	64,614,089
<i>1929</i>		Detroit.....	53,412,244
New York.....	942,297,219	Washington.....	43,294,632
Chicago.....	210,797,640	Chicago.....	35,957,220
Philadelphia.....	104,405,545		

Four of the five cities leading in building construction in 1937 showed gains in permit valuations over the preceding year. A decrease was registered in Washington, D. C., however. In Detroit, Mich., the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued was higher during 1937 than for any year since 1929; in New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., expenditures were higher than for any year since 1931; in Los Angeles, Calif., higher than for any year since 1930.

Prices of Building Materials, Wages, and Rents, 1921 to 1937

The data shown in table A6 are compiled from the Bureau's monthly publications of wholesale prices of building materials, from annual publications of wage rates of union labor in the building trades, and from semiannual reports of rents in 32 cities.

TABLE A6.—*Index numbers of building expenditures, material prices, union wages, and rents, 1921 to 1937*

[1921=100]

Year	Estimated expenditures for building construction in 257 identical cities ¹	Wholesale prices of building materials	Union wage rates per hour in the building trades	Rents (32 cities) ²
1921.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922.....	150.6	99.9	93.7	102.9
1923.....	184.9	111.6	103.7	105.6
1924.....	190.9	105.0	111.9	109.3
1925.....	219.2	104.4	116.2	109.8
1926.....	208.2	102.7	123.8	108.8
1927.....	189.3	97.2	128.1	107.0
1928.....	179.8	96.6	128.9	104.5
1929.....	159.6	97.9	130.5	102.0
1930.....	92.4	92.3	136.0	99.3
1931.....	67.3	81.3	136.4	94.1
1932.....	26.2	73.3	116.6	84.4
1933.....	20.8	79.1	113.3	72.7
1934.....	20.6	88.5	114.1	68.1
1935.....	35.7	87.6	115.4	68.1
1936.....	56.7	89.0	119.6	69.5
1937.....	63.4	97.7	127.9	72.9

¹ Revised.

² Cities covered in the Bureau's retail price surveys.

For the 17-year period under discussion, indicated expenditures for building construction reached a peak of 219.2 in 1925. Each of the following 9 years showed a decrease as compared with the preceding year. The trend turned in 1935, however, and the next 2 years each showed an increase.

Wholesale prices of building materials reached a peak 2 years earlier than total construction. The years 1923 to 1928 were years of declining prices. A slight rise occurred in 1929, to again be followed by 3 years of declining prices. Prices moved up again sharply

in 1933 and 1934, declined slightly in 1935, 1936 showed a slight rise, and 1937 a very marked rise.

After declining in 1922 union wage rates in the building trades rose each year until 1931, when a peak of 136.4 was reached. The wages fell sharply during 1932 and 1933, but started upward again in 1934 and reached the highest point since 1931 during 1937.

Rents reached a peak of 109.8 during 1925, but during the following years the trend was steadily downward. The low point was reached during 1934 and 1935. The years 1936 and 1937 each showed increases.

Volume of Residential Construction, 1920-37

In addition to the trend of building construction as shown by the value of permits issued in the 257 cities, the Bureau of Labor Statistics now estimates the number of dwelling units provided for the entire urban area of the United States. Prior to 1936, reports of the Bureau dealt only with data from reporting cities. Since 1936, however, when the coverage of the building-permit inquiry was increased to include cities having a population of 2,500 or more, the Bureau estimates the number of urban family-dwelling units provided.

Dwellings Provided in Urban Areas

Dwelling units were provided in new housekeeping dwellings for 211,265 families in the urban area of the United States during 1937. This was an increase of approximately 12,000 units or 6 percent compared with 1936. These estimates are based on building-permit reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from more than 1,500 cities having a population of approximately 59,000,000 or 85 percent of the entire urban population of the United States. The urban area of the United States, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, consists of 3,165 cities of 2,500 or more population with an aggregate population in 1930 of 68,955,000.

Reports on building permits are received by the Bureau from all cities having a population of 50,000 or over. The cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population reporting to the Bureau include nearly 90 percent of the total population of all cities of this size. For cities of 10,000 to 25,000 the corresponding coverage figure is about 75 percent, for cities of 5,000 to 10,000 it is approximately 45 percent, and for cities of 2,500 to 5,000 it is 35 percent.

The term "city," as used in this report, is synonymous with the census term "urban places," which is defined to mean in general "cities or other incorporated places having a population of 2,500 or more."¹

¹ There are, however, certain exceptions to this definition. See "Fifteenth Census of the United States." Population, vol. II, ch. 1.

The method employed in estimating the number of family-dwelling units provided in the population groups where the Bureau does not have full coverage was as follows: The relationship was computed between the percentage increase in population of the reporting cities between 1920 and 1930, and the number of dwelling units provided in these cities per 10,000 population. The rate of growth in the nonreporting cities between 1920 and 1930 was then used to arrive at an estimated rate of building per 10,000 population at which dwelling units in the nonreporting cities were provided. The number of dwelling units per 10,000 population so derived was then multiplied by the 1930 population of the nonreporting cities. The result shows the estimated total of dwelling units provided in nonreporting areas. The total number of dwelling units was apportioned by type of dwelling in accordance with the distribution shown in the reporting cities.

Satellite² and nonsatellite cities were treated as separate groups, in preparing the estimates by the above process. Each population group was also treated separately. Public housing was excluded in estimating for the nonreporting cities, but was, of course, included in the totals.

Totals for each geographic division, each population group, and for the United States were built up on the estimates of construction for satellite and nonsatellite cities by population group, within each individual State.

The above-described method, with slight modification, is the same as used by David L. Wickens and Ray R. Foster, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, in estimating nonfarm residential construction for 1936.³

Table A7, following, shows the number of family-dwelling units provided in the one-family, two-family, and multifamily dwellings in the urban area of the United States, by quarters, in 1936 and 1937.

While there was a substantial gain in the number of dwelling units provided during 1937 as a whole, a reversal of the trend during the third and fourth quarters resulted in a drop of 19 percent in the number of dwelling units provided in this period, as compared with the last two quarters of 1936.

Normally, building-permit figures are higher during the second quarter than during any other period of the year. In 1936, however, permits reached a peak in the third quarter, and even in the fourth quarter there were nearly as many dwelling units provided as in the second quarter. The number of dwelling units provided during the third and fourth quarters of 1937 was not only less than during the second quarter, but even lower than during January, February, and March.

² Satellite cities are urban places falling within the metropolitan areas of large cities.

³ See "Number of Dwelling Units Built in Urban and Nonfarm Areas, 1920-1936," *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1938, p. 254.

TABLE A7.—*Family-dwelling units provided in total urban area, January 1936 to December 1937, by quarters*

Period	Dwelling units provided in—			
	All types	1-family dwellings	2-family dwellings ¹	Multifamily dwellings ²
<i>1936</i>				
First quarter.....	31,608	21,798	1,826	7,984
Second quarter.....	53,660	36,360	3,038	14,262
Third quarter.....	62,398	38,553	3,253	20,592
Fourth quarter.....	51,307	34,546	3,046	13,715
<i>1937</i>				
First quarter.....	54,814	34,192	3,399	17,223
Second quarter.....	64,505	46,015	3,978	14,512
Third quarter.....	48,098	37,566	3,239	7,293
Fourth quarter.....	43,848	27,930	3,239	12,679

¹ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

A comparison of the dwelling units provided during 1937 with 1936 is shown in table A8 by cities grouped according to size.

TABLE A8.—*Estimated family-dwelling units provided by new construction in urban areas during 1936 and 1937, by size of city*

Population groups	All types		1-family dwellings		2-family dwellings ¹		Multifamily dwellings ²	
	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936
	500,000 and over.....	69,748	67,486	28,844	27,671	3,631	2,326	37,273	37,480
100,000 and under 500,000.....	33,846	35,451	25,963	22,644	2,979	2,236	4,904	10,571
50,000 and under 100,000.....	15,604	13,878	11,784	10,547	1,539	1,254	2,281	2,077
25,000 and under 50,000.....	18,226	16,008	15,481	13,111	1,262	1,142	1,483	1,755
10,000 and under 25,000.....	33,124	28,393	28,596	24,876	1,846	1,722	2,682	1,795
5,000 and under 10,000.....	22,715	21,674	19,147	18,010	1,387	1,488	2,181	2,176
2,500 and under 5,000.....	18,002	16,083	15,888	14,398	1,211	995	903	690
Total.....	211,265	198,973	145,703	131,257	13,855	11,163	51,707	56,553
Percentage change from 1936.....	+6.2	-----	+11.0	-----	+24.1	-----	-8.6	-----

¹ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Except for the 14 cities having a population of over half a million, the cities in all population groups provided more family-dwelling units in one-family dwellings than in apartment houses. Even in the cities having a population of over half a million, there was a decline in the percentage of families provided for in apartment houses. During 1936, 56 percent of all new dwelling units were in apartment houses in the 14 largest cities, whereas during the same period of 1937, 53 percent were in this type of structure.

In 28 of the 48 States, more dwelling units were provided during 1937 than during the preceding year. New York State, with 45,118 new family-dwelling units, provided more new family accommodations than any other State, followed in order by California with 32,311 and Texas with 14,424.

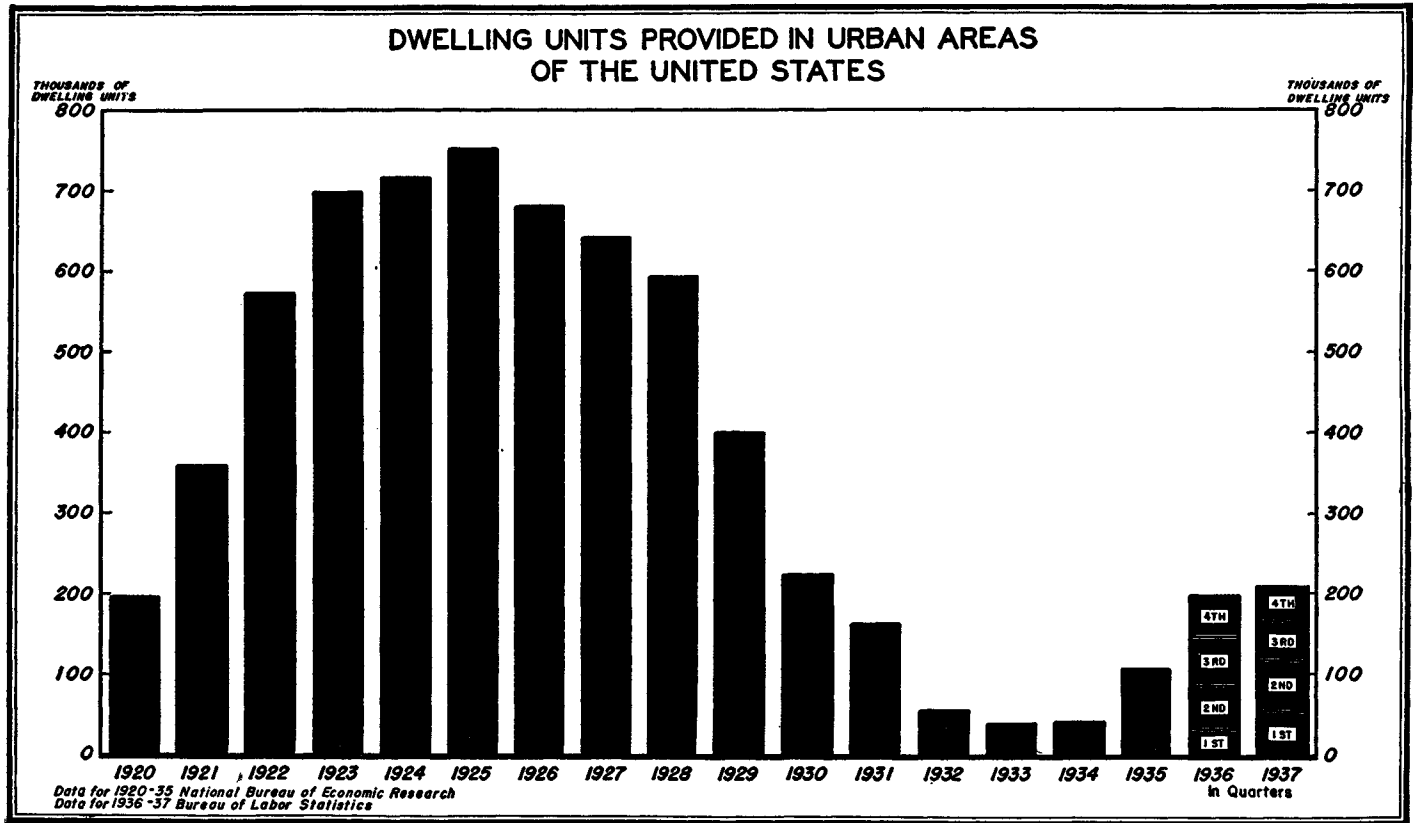
Table A9 shows the number of dwelling units provided in the entire urban area of the United States during 1936 and 1937, by States.

TABLE A9.—*Estimated dwelling units constructed in the urban area of each State, 1936 and 1937*

Geographic division and State	1937	1936	Geographic division and State	1937	1936
Total United States	211, 285	198, 973	South Atlantic—Continued.		
New England	10, 403	9, 859	Georgia.....	2, 677	2, 372
Connecticut.....	2, 702	2, 265	Maryland.....	2, 040	1, 610
Maine.....	544	497	North Carolina.....	3, 843	3, 358
Massachusetts.....	5, 451	5, 624	South Carolina.....	1, 578	1, 840
New Hampshire.....	410	358	Virginia.....	2, 112	2, 029
Rhode Island.....	1, 138	947	West Virginia.....	1, 704	1, 396
Vermont.....	158	168	East South Central	9, 058	9, 446
Middle Atlantic	59, 301	53, 511	Alabama.....	1, 973	2, 071
New Jersey.....	5, 117	5, 910	Kentucky.....	1, 725	2, 157
New York.....	45, 118	40, 239	Mississippi.....	1, 598	1, 713
Pennsylvania.....	9, 066	7, 362	Tennessee.....	2, 762	3, 505
East North Central	30, 164	30, 320	West South Central	21, 408	19, 240
Illinois.....	5, 550	6, 442	Arkansas.....	916	942
Indiana.....	3, 278	1, 961	Louisiana.....	2, 432	2, 310
Michigan.....	9, 749	7, 632	Oklahoma.....	3, 636	3, 227
Ohio.....	8, 125	9, 270	Texas.....	14, 424	12, 761
Wisconsin.....	3, 462	5, 015	Mountain	6, 459	5, 657
West North Central	11, 885	11, 774	Arizona.....	646	558
Iowa.....	1, 754	1, 749	Colorado.....	1, 700	1, 343
Kansas.....	1, 766	1, 648	Idaho.....	770	921
Minnesota.....	3, 189	2, 687	Montana.....	686	715
Missouri.....	3, 462	3, 690	Nevada.....	343	301
Nebraska.....	1, 082	1, 217	New Mexico.....	792	723
North Dakota.....	232	314	Utah.....	1, 201	829
South Dakota.....	400	469	Wyoming.....	321	267
South Atlantic	28, 951	27, 441	Pacific	36, 636	31, 725
Delaware.....	209	389	California.....	32, 311	28, 487
District of Columbia.....	5, 352	6, 379	Oregon.....	1, 897	1, 140
Florida.....	7, 436	8, 068	Washington.....	2, 428	2, 098

The statement below and the preceding chart show the number of dwelling units provided in the entire urban area of the United States for the years 1920 to 1937. The data for the years 1920 to 1935 are estimates made by the National Bureau of Economic Research and those for the years 1936 and 1937 are estimates made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These estimates are based on reports of building permits received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the years 1920 to 1937.

	Dwelling units provided		Dwelling units provided
1920.....	196, 000	1929.....	400, 000
1921.....	359, 000	1930.....	224, 000
1922.....	574, 000	1931.....	164, 000
1923.....	698, 000	1932.....	56, 000
1924.....	716, 000	1933.....	40, 000
1925.....	752, 000	1934.....	41, 000
1926.....	681, 000	1935.....	106, 000
1927.....	643, 000	1936.....	199, 000
1928.....	594, 000	1937.....	211, 000



In each of the years 1936 and 1937 approximately as many dwelling units were built in the urban areas of the United States as during 1920. The rate of building in 1936 and 1937 was about five times as great as during 1933 and 1934, the years when building reached its lowest point. The 1937 rate of construction, however, was only slightly more than one-fourth as much as during the peak years of 1924 and 1925.

It is the intention of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to issue these estimates of dwelling units provided in the urban area of the United States, each quarter, in the future. The Bureau also hopes, in the very near future, to continue the series inaugurated and published by the National Bureau of Economic Research⁴ by making dollar-volume estimates of construction in the urban areas. Within another year the Bureau's expanded coverage in the field of building-permit reporting should permit estimates on both dwelling units and dollar volume for the entire nonfarm area of the United States.

⁴ See footnote 3, p. 15.

PART II

Residential Building Construction, 1929 to 1935

Type of Structure, Cost Groups, and Size of City

Residential Building Construction

Purpose and Scope of Survey¹

The data on building permits compiled monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and summarized for the period 1921 to 1937 in Part I of this bulletin, give a very satisfactory picture of the general trend of building construction in the larger cities of the United States. However, to meet the needs of those immediately concerned with housing programs, such as chambers of commerce, real estate boards, city planning commissions, local building authorities, and various other governmental and quasi governmental agencies, more extended information has long been desired regarding such residential construction characteristics as the type of structure, construction materials, number of rooms, and estimated costs for family-dwelling units. Moreover, until quite recently, the Bureau's reports covered only the larger cities, and there was question whether the experience of the smaller urban communities was the same as that of the larger cities.

In the effort to supply such of this additional information as was available, the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration, the Home Loan Bank Board, and the Works Progress Administration made a special study of the building-permit records in 813 cities, representing about 83 percent of all cities in the United States with a population of 10,000 or more. For new residential construction, information was obtained on the number of family-dwelling units provided in each building for which a permit was issued, the permit valuation of each structure, the type of structure, the type of material used in the construction of the building, the cost per dwelling unit, the number of rooms per family-dwelling unit, and the cost per room. Similar data were obtained for demolished buildings.²

¹ General offices for the study were in Washington, D. C., under the immediate direction of Dr. Arthur L. Rayhawk. The regional office in Boston, Mass., was under the supervision of Arno Osterhaus; Trenton, N. J., John L. Kelly, Jr.; Washington, D. C., Walter W. Schneider; Indianapolis, Ind., Herbert A. Bornhoff for collection of data and Herbert F. Krane for editing and tabulation; Nashville, Tenn., Leo J. O'Neill; and Salt Lake City, Utah, Daniel Feins. The personnel of the project with the exception of the administrative staff was furnished by the Works Progress Administration from its rolls as a part of the program to provide employment. The funds for carrying out the work were also supplied by the Works Progress Administration.

² To obtain similar data on new residential construction and demolitions for the years 1936-38, the Bureau is conducting another survey. In addition to bringing the present report up to date, this survey will furnish information on: (1) Building cycles previous to the World War; (2) dwelling units provided for the years 1936 to 1938 in nonincorporated areas falling within the metropolitan areas of cities having a population of 50,000 or over; and (3) permit valuations compared with contract prices and selling prices of dwellings.

The detailed information thus compiled is being published separately for each of the 365 cities with a population of 25,000 or over covered by the study. This report summarizes the data compiled on type of structure and cost groups, by size of city and geographical regions, for the 286 cities³ of 25,000 population or more, for which the tabulation was completed at the time this summary report was prepared. The 1930 census shows 377 cities in this population group, but the Bureau was able to obtain data from only 354 cities, as in some cities information was not available, either because permits were not required or records had been destroyed.

Data on demolitions by type of structure, geographic divisions, and size of city are shown for 149 cities, the total number of cities of 25,000 and over for which data were available.³ In many places the building code did not require permits for demolition work, and therefore no information on this point was available.

Data on new residential construction and on demolitions were collected directly from municipal building-permit records. The cost figures shown in this report are estimates made by prospective builders when applying for permits to build. The figures cover the cost of erecting the building only, and do not include land and other costs. Types of structure are based on the number of family-dwelling units provided. Material classifications refer primarily to the exterior materials used on the building. Local building permits do not cover public residential construction.

Family-Dwelling Units Provided, by Type of Structure and Geographic Divisions

During the 7 years 1929 to 1935, building permits were issued in the 286 cities covered by this report for structures providing 539,104 family-dwelling units (see table B1). Nearly one-half of these dwelling units were provided in one-family detached houses; more than one-fourth were in apartment houses for five or more families without commercial units; and approximately one-twelfth were in two-family, two-decker houses.

In all geographic divisions with the exception of the Middle Atlantic States, single-family detached houses provided more than one-half of all new family-dwelling units. In the Middle Atlantic division only 22.2 percent of the new dwellings were in one-family detached houses, and one-half were in apartment buildings providing for five or more families and having no space for commercial purposes. One-fourth of all family-dwelling units provided in the Mountain and Pacific geographic divisions were in apartment houses providing for five or more families without commercial units.

³ For a list of the cities covered by this summary, see pp. 37-42.

TABLE B1.—Family dwelling units in structures for which building permits were issued in 286 cities, by type of structure, in each geographic division

Type of structure	All divisions (286 cities)		New England (53 cities)		Middle Atlantic (54 cities)		East North Central (66 cities)		West North Central (19 cities)	
	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age
All types.....	539, 104	100.0	36, 226	100.0	174, 545	100.0	101, 393	100.0	32, 467	100.0
1-family, detached.....	255, 839	47.5	21, 858	60.3	38, 737	22.2	54, 969	54.2	21, 991	67.7
2-family, attached.....	19, 699	3.7			14, 273	8.2	233	.2	7	(¹)
2-family, side by side.....	17, 070	3.2	208	.6	3, 060	1.7	1, 554	1.6	838	2.6
2-family, 2-decker.....	44, 998	8.3	7, 002	19.3	13, 208	7.6	11, 922	11.8	1, 852	5.7
1- and 2-family and com- mercial unit.....	4, 744	.9	212	.6	2, 267	1.3	851	.8	126	.4
3-family, 3-decker.....	5, 514	1.0	1, 116	3.1	1, 497	.9	1, 845	1.8	57	.2
4-family.....	13, 588	2.5	476	1.3	2, 364	1.3	2, 276	2.2	1, 492	4.6
3- and 4-family and com- mercial unit.....	1, 230	.2	99	.3	404	.2	324	.3	91	.3
5 or more family with- out commercial unit.....	155, 928	28.9	4, 819	13.3	87, 143	50.0	21, 122	20.9	5, 727	17.6
5 or more family and commercial unit.....	20, 494	3.8	436	1.2	11, 532	6.6	6, 297	6.2	286	.9

Type of structure	South Atlantic (37 cities)		East South Central (15 cities)		West South Central (17 cities)		Mountain (7 cities)		Pacific (18 cities)	
	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age	Number	Per- cent- age
All types.....	41, 514	100.0	10, 713	100.0	38, 887	100.0	8, 969	100.0	94, 390	100.0
1-family, detached.....	25, 196	60.7	8, 324	77.7	26, 001	66.9	5, 560	62.0	53, 203	56.4
1-family, attached.....	4, 528	10.9	3	(¹)	38	.1	43	.5	574	.6
2-family, side by side.....	1, 740	4.2	632	5.9	5, 404	13.9	646	7.2	2, 983	3.2
2-family, 2-decker.....	1, 116	2.7	310	2.9	2, 726	7.0	36	.4	6, 766	7.2
1- and 2-family and com- mercial unit.....	400	1.0	55	.5	366	.9	48	.5	419	.4
3-family, 3-decker.....	81	.2	15	.2	162	.4	42	.5	699	.7
4-family.....	668	1.6	336	3.1	1, 740	4.5	120	1.3	4, 116	4.4
3- and 4-family and com- mercial unit.....	45	.1	20	.2	53	.1	22	.2	172	.2
5 or more family with- out commercial unit.....	7, 310	17.6	968	9.0	2, 323	6.0	2, 318	25.9	24, 198	25.6
5 or more family and commercial unit.....	430	1.0	50	.5	74	.2	134	1.5	1, 255	1.3

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Residential structures were classified by type according to the number of family-dwelling units provided. If for example under the building code of a city "one-family" covered any or all of the three types designated in this study as "one-family detached," "one-family attached," and one side of a "two-family, side by side structure," the plans filed with the permit were examined so that the particular building covered by the permit would be classified to agree with the definitions set up for this study.

A *family-dwelling unit* is any room or group of rooms designed as the living quarters of one family or household and usually has complete facilities for the comfort and convenience of the family.

Houses of the *one-family detached* type are single structures intended for occupancy by one family. These houses are detached from neighboring structures.

A single structure providing three or more family-dwelling units in a row without independent side walls is a *one-family attached* or row house.

Two-family, side by side, free-standing structures contain two family-dwelling units, side by side with a party wall separating them.

A *two-family, two-decker* building contains two family-dwelling units, one above the other with space or independent side walls separating the structure from other buildings.

When a building contains space for commercial purposes in addition to living quarters designated as one-family detached or attached, two-family, side by side or two-decker, the structure is classified as a *one- and two-family and commercial unit* structure.

Three-family, three-decker structures provide three family-dwelling units, each on separate floors. Space or independent side walls separate the building from other buildings.

A *four-family* house is a single structure with four family-dwelling units, usually arranged with two dwelling units side by side on the first floor and two directly above.

When houses of three- or four-family-dwelling units also have space for commercial purposes, they are classified as *three- and four-family and commercial unit*.

Apartment houses for *five or more families without commercial unit* provide dwelling units for a definite number of families (five or more) under one roof with only party walls between adjacent family units, each unit having its own set of facilities for the comfort and convenience of the family.

When this type of structure contains commercial units, it is classified as *five or more family and commercial unit*. This classification includes apartment hotels.

Family-Dwelling Units Provided, by Cost Groups and Geographic Divisions

One in every eight of the 539,104 family-dwelling units provided in the 286 cities covered by this report had estimated costs ranging from \$3,000 to \$3,500 and 1 in every 10, from \$4,000 to \$4,500. Of the total number of dwelling units provided, 309,209, or 57.4 percent, had estimated costs ranging from \$2,500 to \$5,500; 24.2 percent, less than \$2,500; and only 3.7 percent, \$10,000 or more.

In the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and South Atlantic geographic divisions, approximately one-fourth of the family-dwelling units provided cost \$5,500 or more. Estimated costs

per unit were noticeably higher in these 4 divisions than in any of the others where 1 in every 10 units or less cost \$5,500 or over. In each of three divisions (New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central) dwelling units with estimated costs of less than \$2,500 accounted for less than 16 percent of the total, while in the East South Central and West South Central States 60.0 percent and 58.9 percent, respectively, had estimated costs of under \$2,500.

In the New England States there was a higher proportion (6.5 percent) of dwellings costing \$10,000 or more, and a lower proportion (8.7 percent) of those costing less than \$2,500 than in any other division. Approximately two-thirds of the units in this area cost between \$2,500 and \$5,500.

Nearly 7 in every 10 dwelling units provided in the Middle Atlantic States ranged in cost from \$2,500 to \$5,500, the largest proportion in this cost range for any of the geographic divisions. Except for the New England division, the percentage (10.6) of units costing less than \$2,500 in the Middle Atlantic was lower than in all others.

Sixty percent of the dwelling units provided in the East North Central division ranged in cost from \$2,500 to \$5,500. The number of family-dwelling units in this area costing less than \$2,500 was 15.3 percent of the total.

Three of every ten dwelling units in the West North Central States cost less than \$2,500, and 90.1 percent of the total number provided during the 7-year period in this division cost less than \$5,500.

In the South Atlantic division the largest percentage reported for any of the cost classes was 10.4 percent for dwelling units costing under \$1,000. While 77.4 percent of all the dwelling units provided in this geographic division had estimated costs of less than \$5,500, the division had the largest proportion (7.1 percent) costing \$7,500 to \$10,000 and the second largest (4.7 percent) costing \$10,000 or more.

Over one-fourth of the dwelling units provided in the East South Central States cost less than \$1,000. For this division there was a decided concentration of dwelling units in the lowest cost classes, 60 percent having estimated costs of less than \$2,500, and 91.8 percent less than \$5,500.

As in the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions, the West South Central States had a high percentage (25.7) of the total number of dwellings in the group costing under \$1,000. Dwelling units in the lower cost groups were as common in the West South Central States as in the East South Central, 58.9 percent costing under \$2,500 while 92.4 percent cost less than \$5,500.

In both the Mountain and Pacific geographic divisions 4 in every 10 units cost less than \$2,500, while one-half of the units provided

cost \$2,500 to \$5,500. Major concentrations of units (from 10.2 to 14.2 percent) were reported in three cost groups between \$2,000 and \$3,500 in each of these divisions. The fourth major group (12.1 percent) in the Mountain States was in the \$4,000 to \$4,500 class, while in the Pacific States it was the \$1,500 to \$2,000 class (11.6 percent).

The number of family-dwelling units for which permits were issued in 286 cities, by estimated cost per unit in each geographic division, for the period 1929 to 1935, is shown in table B2.

TABLE B2.—Family-dwelling units in structures for which building permits were issued in 286 cities, by estimated cost per unit, in each geographic division, 1929 to 1935

Estimated cost per family-dwelling unit	All divisions (286 cities)		New England (53 cities)		Middle Atlantic (54 cities)		East North Central (66 cities)		West North Central (19 cities)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total.....	539,104	100.0	36,226	100.0	174,545	100.0	101,393	100.0	32,467	100.0
\$25,000 and over.....	2,581	.5	386	1.1	1,355	.8	304	.3	48	.1
\$22,500-\$24,999.....	382	.1	37	.1	185	.1	61	.1	9	(¹)
\$20,000-\$22,499.....	1,283	.2	163	.5	496	.3	316	.3	25	.1
\$17,500-\$19,999.....	1,087	.2	129	.4	478	.3	198	.2	48	.1
\$15,000-\$17,499.....	2,637	.5	277	.8	1,081	.6	483	.5	123	.4
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	2,934	.5	237	.7	1,262	.7	720	.7	98	.3
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	8,908	1.7	1,063	2.9	2,742	1.6	1,984	2.0	336	1.0
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	1,495	.3	129	.4	595	.3	404	.4	42	.1
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	4,044	.8	418	1.2	1,371	.8	983	1.0	124	.4
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	3,471	.6	289	.8	1,600	.9	913	.9	77	.2
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	7,154	1.3	811	2.2	2,081	1.2	1,917	1.9	251	.8
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	6,681	1.2	599	1.7	2,235	1.3	1,845	1.8	258	.8
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	10,908	2.0	1,047	2.9	4,627	2.6	2,757	2.7	345	1.1
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	8,504	1.6	785	2.2	3,075	1.8	2,757	2.7	293	.9
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	22,313	4.1	2,409	6.6	9,390	5.4	5,560	5.5	712	2.2
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	14,976	2.8	1,387	3.8	5,922	3.4	4,230	4.2	465	1.4
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	45,617	8.5	4,285	11.8	17,803	10.2	11,524	11.4	2,042	6.3
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	32,137	6.0	2,988	8.2	12,754	7.3	8,149	8.0	1,684	5.2
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	55,546	10.3	5,477	15.1	20,767	11.9	11,727	11.6	3,672	11.3
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	53,374	9.9	3,701	10.2	22,116	12.7	9,343	9.2	3,636	11.2
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	70,187	13.0	3,811	10.5	28,035	16.1	12,266	12.0	5,058	15.6
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52,348	9.7	2,598	7.2	15,895	9.1	7,382	7.3	3,714	11.4
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	44,687	8.3	1,429	3.9	10,497	6.0	5,975	5.9	3,394	10.5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	32,276	6.0	629	1.7	5,434	3.1	4,023	4.0	2,844	8.8
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	23,250	4.3	412	1.1	1,446	.8	2,888	2.8	1,393	4.3
Under \$1,000.....	30,424	5.6	730	2.0	1,303	.7	2,684	2.6	1,776	5.5

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE B2.—*Family-dwelling units in structures for which building permits were issued in 286 cities, by estimated cost per unit, in each geographic division, 1929 to 1935—Continued*

Estimated cost per family-dwelling unit	South Atlantic (37 cities)		East South Central (15 cities)		West South Central (17 cities)		Mountain (7 cities)		Pacific (18 cities)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total.....	41,514	100.0	10,713	100.0	38,837	100.0	8,969	100.0	94,390	100.0
\$25,000 and over.....	139	.3	9	.1	101	.3	21	.2	218	.2
\$22,500-\$24,999.....	37	.1	1	(¹)	25	.1	2	(¹)	25	(¹)
\$20,000-\$22,499.....	61	.1	12	.1	44	.1	14	.2	152	.2
\$17,500-\$19,999.....	76	.2	7	.1	34	.1	9	.1	108	.1
\$15,000-\$17,499.....	203	.5	25	.2	125	.3	40	.4	280	.3
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	200	.5	24	.2	97	.2	28	.3	268	.3
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	1,234	3.0	118	1.1	325	.8	139	1.5	967	1.0
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	113	.3	7	.1	61	.2	4	(¹)	140	.1
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	657	1.6	28	.3	116	.3	47	.5	300	.3
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	264	.6	16	.1	85	.2	18	.2	209	.2
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	1,185	2.9	87	.8	238	.6	91	1.0	493	.5
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	689	1.7	82	.8	262	.7	32	.4	579	.6
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	871	2.1	92	.9	306	.8	159	1.8	704	.8
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	602	1.4	66	.6	233	.6	43	.5	650	.7
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	1,777	4.3	215	2.0	572	1.5	252	2.8	1,426	1.5
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	1,263	3.0	83	.8	302	.8	68	.8	1,256	1.3
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	3,437	8.3	489	4.6	2,100	5.4	680	7.6	3,257	3.5
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	1,619	3.9	239	2.2	924	2.4	219	2.4	3,561	3.8
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	2,714	6.5	751	7.0	1,580	4.1	1,083	12.1	7,775	8.2
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	2,764	6.7	420	3.9	1,820	4.7	652	7.3	8,922	9.5
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	3,921	9.4	896	8.4	2,984	7.7	919	10.2	12,297	13.0
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	4,099	9.9	613	5.7	3,594	9.2	1,011	11.3	13,442	14.2
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	3,993	9.6	1,357	12.7	4,099	10.5	1,232	13.8	12,711	13.5
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	2,792	6.7	894	8.3	4,096	10.5	635	7.1	10,929	11.6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	2,497	6.0	1,334	12.4	4,746	12.2	715	8.0	7,819	8.3
Under \$1,000.....	4,307	10.4	2,848	26.6	10,018	25.7	856	9.5	5,902	6.3

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Family-Dwelling Units Provided, by Cost Groups and Type of Structure

The highest percentage (10.8) of one-family detached houses in the 286 cities covered by this report cost \$4,000 to \$4,500, while the greatest number of single-family row houses, roughly one-fifth of the total, had estimated costs of \$5,000 to \$5,500. There was a marked concentration in the lower cost groups of dwelling units in two-family, side by side houses, approximately two-thirds of the dwelling units having estimated costs of less than \$3,000. Over half of the dwelling

units in two-family, two-decker buildings cost from \$2,500 to \$4,500. The highest percentage of units in any of the cost classes for three-family, three-decker structures and apartment houses providing for five or more families without space for commercial units was in the \$3,000 to \$3,500 class. More of the dwelling units in four-family structures had estimated costs between \$2,500 and \$3,000 than for any other cost group. When residential buildings also provided space for commercial purposes, the greatest number of units in one- and two-family and in three- and four-family structures cost from \$5,000 to \$5,500; and apartments for five or more families and commercial space, \$3,000 to \$3,500. Since the value of the building as shown on permits issued for residential structures containing commercial units covers dwelling units and store space, it was impossible to obtain the estimated costs of the dwelling units only. The estimated costs shown in table B3 are based on the estimated cost of the structure by the prospective builder at the time the permit was applied for.

TABLE B3.—Family-dwelling units in structures for which building permits were issued in 286 cities, by estimated cost per unit and by type of structure, 1929 to 1935

Estimated cost per family-dwelling unit	All types		1-family				2-family			
	Number	Per-cent-age	Detached		Attached		Side by side		2-decker	
			Number	Per-cent-age	Number	Per-cent-age	Number	Per-cent-age	Number	Per-cent-age
Total.....	539, 104	100. 0	255, 839	100. 0	19, 699	100. 0	17, 070	100. 0	44, 998	100. 0
\$25,000 and over.....	2, 581	. 5	1, 614	. 6	8.	(1)	4	(1)	10	(1)
\$22,500-\$24,999.....	382	. 1	244	. 1	-----	-----	4	(1)	-----	-----
\$20,000-\$22,499.....	1, 283	. 2	839	. 3	-----	-----	6	(1)	4	(1)
\$17,500-\$19,999.....	1, 087	. 2	749	. 3	-----	-----	6	(1)	18	(1)
\$15,000-\$17,499.....	2, 637	. 5	1, 873	. 7	7	(1)	12	. 1	18	(1)
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	2, 934	. 5	1, 782	. 7	-----	-----	14	. 1	68	. 2
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	8, 908	1. 7	6, 874	2. 7	155	. 8	82	. 5	222	. 5
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	1, 495	. 3	1, 104	. 4	5	(1)	10	. 1	64	. 1
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	4, 044	. 8	2, 966	1. 2	108	. 6	28	. 2	134	. 3
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	3, 471	. 6	1, 907	. 7	33	. 2	30	. 2	102	. 2
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	7, 154	1. 3	5, 397	2. 1	221	1. 1	78	. 5	276	. 6
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	6, 581	1. 2	4, 109	1. 6	128	. 7	96	. 6	450	1. 0
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	10, 908	2. 0	7, 292	2. 9	782	4. 0	114	1. 0	388	. 9
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	8, 504	1. 6	5, 853	2. 3	644	3. 3	170	1. 7	332	. 7
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	22, 313	4. 1	13, 482	5. 3	1, 692	8. 6	274	1. 6	1, 544	3. 4
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	14, 976	2. 8	7, 891	3. 1	752	3. 8	208	1. 2	814	1. 8
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	45, 017	8. 5	26, 898	10. 5	4, 179	21. 2	782	4. 6	3, 374	7. 5
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	32, 137	6. 0	17, 203	6. 7	1, 505	7. 6	484	2. 8	3, 840	8. 5
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	55, 540	10. 3	27, 497	10. 8	3, 131	15. 9	900	5. 3	7, 200	16. 1
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	53, 374	9. 9	20, 693	8. 1	2, 331	11. 8	1, 288	7. 5	7, 432	16. 6
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	70, 187	13. 0	25, 083	9. 8	1, 956	9. 9	1, 688	9. 9	6, 956	15. 5
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	52, 348	9. 7	15, 904	6. 2	831	4. 2	2, 520	14. 7	4, 832	10. 7
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	44, 687	8. 3	14, 154	5. 5	499	2. 5	2, 392	14. 0	3, 312	7. 4
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	32, 276	6. 0	10, 360	4. 1	169	. 9	2, 226	13. 0	2, 370	5. 3
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	23, 250	4. 3	10, 777	4. 2	232	1. 2	1, 746	10. 2	768	1. 7
Under \$1,000.....	30, 424	5. 6	23, 294	9. 1	331	1. 7	1, 908	11. 2	470	1. 0

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE B3.—Family-dwelling units in structures for which building permits were issued in 286 cities, by estimated cost per unit and by type of structure, 1929 to 1935—Continued

Estimated cost per family-dwelling unit	1- and 2-family and commercial unit		3-family, 3-decker		4-family		3- and 4-family and commercial unit		5 or more family—			
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Without commercial unit		And commercial unit	
									Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total.....	4,744	100.0	5,514	100.0	13,588	100.0	1,230	100.0	155,928	100.0	20,494	100.0
\$25,000 and over.....	59	1.2	—	—	8	.1	3	.2	860	.6	15	.1
\$22,500-\$24,999.....	9	.2	3	.1	4	(¹)	3	.2	115	.1	—	—
\$20,000-\$22,499.....	37	.8	9	.2	—	—	3	.2	385	.2	—	—
\$17,500-\$19,999.....	49	1.0	—	—	—	—	7	.6	186	.1	72	.4
\$15,000-\$17,499.....	87	1.8	6	.1	4	(¹)	11	.9	501	.3	118	.6
\$12,500-\$14,999.....	115	2.4	33	.6	—	—	37	3.0	838	.5	47	.2
\$10,000-\$12,499.....	307	6.5	105	1.9	24	.2	32	2.6	838	.5	269	1.3
\$9,500-\$9,999.....	47	1.0	48	.9	—	—	7	.6	108	.1	102	.5
\$9,000-\$9,499.....	96	2.0	27	.5	4	(¹)	29	2.4	629	.4	23	.1
\$8,500-\$8,999.....	78	1.6	144	2.6	24	.2	19	1.5	898	.6	236	1.2
\$8,000-\$8,499.....	154	3.2	90	1.6	4	(¹)	47	3.8	599	.4	288	1.4
\$7,500-\$7,999.....	239	5.0	93	1.7	52	.4	18	1.5	1,100	.7	296	1.4
\$7,000-\$7,499.....	127	2.7	195	3.5	12	.1	4	.3	1,535	1.0	459	2.2
\$6,500-\$6,999.....	81	1.7	183	3.3	36	.3	39	3.2	781	.5	385	1.9
\$6,000-\$6,499.....	313	6.6	78	1.4	140	1.0	110	8.9	3,751	2.4	929	4.5
\$5,500-\$5,999.....	81	1.7	291	5.3	100	.7	55	4.5	3,540	2.3	1,244	6.1
\$5,000-\$5,499.....	492	10.5	192	3.5	292	2.1	126	10.2	7,137	4.6	2,145	10.4
\$4,500-\$4,999.....	202	4.3	381	6.9	360	2.7	64	5.2	6,869	4.4	1,229	6.0
\$4,000-\$4,499.....	450	9.6	561	10.2	700	5.2	44	3.6	12,833	8.2	2,230	10.9
\$3,500-\$3,999.....	257	5.4	375	6.8	1,264	9.3	104	8.5	17,523	11.2	2,107	10.3
\$3,000-\$3,499.....	331	7.0	1,014	18.3	1,820	13.4	95	7.7	28,640	18.4	2,604	12.7
\$2,500-\$2,999.....	266	5.6	690	12.5	2,888	21.3	99	8.1	22,571	14.5	1,747	8.5
\$2,000-\$2,499.....	277	5.8	390	7.1	2,556	18.8	122	9.9	19,430	12.5	1,555	7.6
\$1,500-\$1,999.....	181	3.8	264	4.8	1,572	11.6	55	4.5	13,926	8.9	1,153	5.6
\$1,000-\$1,499.....	185	3.9	210	3.8	1,012	7.4	48	3.9	7,214	4.6	1,058	5.2
Under \$1,000.....	224	4.7	132	2.4	712	5.2	49	4.0	3,121	2.0	183	.9

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Family-Dwelling Units Provided, by Cost Groups and Size of City

The proportion of family-dwelling units provided in one-family detached structures in the 286 cities covered by this report varied inversely with the size of city (see table B4). Single-family detached houses constituted 78.8 percent of all units in cities with a population of 25,000 to 50,000. The proportion decreased to 30.6 percent in cities having a population of 500,000 or more. In contrast, the proportion of all units in structures housing five or more families without commercial units varied directly with the size of city. Only 5.7 percent of all dwelling units in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population were provided in buildings of this type, 10.4 percent in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population, 16.3 percent in the 100,000 to 500,000 population group, and 42.2 percent in the largest cities. In cities of all sizes, the third most common type of dwelling was the two-family, two-

decker structure which provided from 6.5 percent to 9.5 percent of the total.

TABLE B4.—Family-dwelling units in structures for which building permits were issued in 286 cities, by type of structure and size of city, 1929 to 1935

Type of structure	Total, all cities (286 cities)		500,000 and over (14 cities)		100,000 and under 500,000 (72 cities)		50,000 and under 100,000 (83 cities)		25,000 and under 50,000 (117 cities)	
	Num- ber	Per- cent- age	Num- ber	Per- cent- age	Num- ber	Per- cent- age	Num- ber	Per- cent- age	Num- ber	Per- cent- age
All types.....	539, 104	100. 0	292, 439	100. 0	152, 249	100. 0	48, 613	100. 0	45, 803	100. 0
1-family, detached.....	255, 839	47. 5	89, 519	30. 6	96, 475	63. 4	33, 796	69. 5	36, 049	78. 8
1-family, attached.....	19, 699	3. 7	17, 537	6. 0	1, 514	1. 0	491	1. 0	157	. 3
2-family, side by side....	17, 070	3. 2	3, 530	1. 2	9, 906	6. 5	2, 010	4. 1	1, 624	3. 5
2-family, 2-decker.....	44, 998	8. 3	27, 844	9. 5	10, 410	6. 9	3, 784	7. 8	2, 960	6. 5
1- and 2-family and commercial unit.....	4, 744	. 9	2, 714	. 9	1, 102	. 7	505	1. 0	423	. 9
3-family, 3-decker.....	5, 514	1. 0	3, 540	1. 2	1, 431	. 9	273	. 6	270	. 6
4-family.....	13, 588	2. 5	6, 396	2. 2	4, 536	3. 0	1, 624	3. 4	1, 032	2. 3
3- and 4-family and commercial unit.....	1, 230	. 2	513	. 2	333	. 2	231	. 5	153	. 3
5 or more family with- out commercial unit....	155, 928	28. 9	123, 399	42. 2	24, 831	16. 3	5, 074	10. 4	2, 624	5. 7
5 or more family and commercial unit.....	20, 494	3. 8	17, 447	6. 0	1, 711	1. 1	825	1. 7	511	1. 1

Family dwellings in the \$3,000 to \$3,500 cost class predominated in all sizes of city groups with the exception of cities with a population of 25,000 to 50,000 where the highest percentage of dwelling units cost less than \$1,000.

Units with estimated costs of less than \$2,500 accounted for approximately one-third of the total in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 and also in cities having a population of 100,000 to 500,000. In cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population, one-fourth, and in the largest cities nearly one-fifth of the dwelling units cost less than this amount. In each of the sizes of city groups the proportion of dwelling units costing under \$5,500 was high, ranging from 76.5 percent for cities with a population of 50,000 to 100,000 to 84.1 percent for the cities of 100,000 to 500,000.

Family-dwelling units in structures for which building permits were issued, by estimated cost per unit and size of city, are shown in table B5.

TABLE B5.—Family-dwelling units in structures for which permits were issued in 286 cities, by estimated cost per unit and size of city, 1929 to 1935

Estimated cost per family-dwelling unit	Total, all cities (286 cities)		500,000 and over (14 cities)		100,000 and under 500,000 (72 cities)		50,000 and under 100,000 (83 cities)		25,000 and under 50,000 (117 cities)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total.....	539, 104	100. 0	292, 439	100. 0	152, 249	100. 0	48, 613	100. 0	45, 803	100. 0
\$25,000 and over	2, 581	. 5	1, 382	. 5	513	. 3	330	. 7	356	. 8
\$22,500-\$24,999	382	. 1	187	(¹)	89	(¹)	69	. 2	37	. 1
\$20,000-\$22,499	1, 283	. 2	591	. 2	301	. 2	241	. 5	150	. 3
\$17,500-\$19,999	1, 087	. 2	496	. 1	243	. 1	213	. 5	135	. 3
\$15,000-\$17,499	2, 637	. 5	1, 133	. 4	719	. 4	483	1. 0	302	. 7
\$12,500-\$14,999	2, 934	. 5	1, 520	. 5	694	. 4	435	1. 0	285	. 6
\$10,000-\$12,499	8, 908	1. 7	3, 658	1. 2	2, 710	1. 8	1, 508	3. 1	1, 032	2. 3
\$9,500-\$9,999	1, 495	. 3	688	. 2	452	. 3	215	. 4	140	. 3
\$9,000-\$9,499	4, 044	. 8	2, 005	. 7	1, 114	. 7	534	1. 1	391	. 9
\$8,500-\$8,999	3, 471	. 6	1, 969	. 7	824	. 5	394	. 8	284	. 6
\$8,000-\$8,499	7, 154	1. 3	3, 800	1. 3	1, 717	1. 1	852	1. 8	785	1. 7
\$7,500-\$7,999	6, 581	1. 2	3, 434	1. 2	1, 890	1. 2	722	1. 5	535	1. 2
\$7,000-\$7,499	10, 908	2. 0	6, 614	2. 3	2, 435	1. 6	898	1. 9	961	2. 1
\$6,500-\$6,999	8, 504	1. 6	4, 608	1. 6	2, 146	1. 4	961	2. 0	789	1. 7
\$6,000-\$6,499	22, 313	4. 1	13, 754	4. 7	4, 744	3. 1	1, 974	4. 1	1, 841	4. 0
\$5,500-\$5,999	14, 976	2. 8	8, 986	3. 1	3, 314	2. 8	1, 427	2. 9	1, 249	2. 7
\$5,000-\$5,499	45, 617	8. 5	28, 016	9. 6	10, 179	6. 7	3, 984	8. 0	3, 438	7. 5
\$4,500-\$4,999	32, 137	6. 0	18, 027	6. 2	8, 089	5. 3	3, 162	6. 5	2, 859	6. 2
\$4,000-\$4,499	55, 546	10. 3	32, 245	11. 0	14, 066	9. 2	4, 774	9. 8	4, 461	9. 7
\$3,500-\$3,999	53, 374	9. 9	32, 790	11. 2	12, 942	8. 5	4, 100	8. 4	3, 542	7. 7
\$3,000-\$3,499	70, 187	13. 0	42, 590	14. 6	18, 044	11. 9	4, 977	10. 2	4, 576	10. 0
\$2,500-\$2,999	52, 348	9. 7	29, 088	9. 9	16, 003	10. 5	3, 854	7. 9	3, 343	7. 3
\$2,000-\$2,499	44, 687	8. 3	23, 913	8. 2	13, 448	8. 8	3, 852	7. 9	3, 474	7. 6
\$1,500-\$1,999	32, 276	6. 0	16, 397	5. 6	10, 834	7. 1	2, 505	5. 2	2, 540	5. 5
\$1,000-\$1,499	23, 250	4. 3	8, 705	3. 0	9, 858	6. 4	2, 047	4. 2	2, 640	5. 8
Under \$1,000.....	30, 424	5. 6	5, 843	2. 0	14, 821	9. 7	4, 102	8. 4	5, 658	12. 4

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Family-Dwelling Units Demolished

Regulations concerning demolitions in the cities included in the survey varied considerably from city to city. In some cities, permits were definitely required for a demolition; in others, safety permits were required for the protection of nearby property and passers-by. Where no permit was required, information about a structure to be demolished was frequently entered on the permit for the new building which was replacing the demolished structure. Occasionally the only information concerning demolitions appeared on permits to obstruct sidewalks and highways during the razing. Field agents on the building permit survey were instructed to obtain whatever information was available concerning demolitions.

Data for demolitions of housekeeping structures in 149 cities with a population of 25,000 or more are included in this summary. The number of family-dwelling units contained was reported for most of

the structures to be demolished, but for some they were not reported. When the number of dwelling units was known the buildings were classified by type of structure. Sometimes dwelling units were not reported, but sufficient information was given on the permit to justify classification of the structure as housekeeping. Houses under this category were known to contain at least one family-dwelling unit each, but possibly more than one. Counting these structures as one unit each and adding the number of family units reported by type of structure, the minimum number of units demolished, as indicated by permits issued, may be obtained.

In table B6 detailed information concerning housekeeping structures demolished is presented by geographic divisions. In the 149 cities for which demolition data were available, 105,376 family-dwelling units, or 33 for each 10,000 population, were demolished.⁴ This ratio was highest in the Middle Atlantic division (50 per 10,000 population) and lowest in the West South Central (11 per 10,000 population).

Of the total number of dwelling units in housekeeping structures for which demolition permits were issued, nearly two-fifths were in apartments having five or more families without commercial units; more than one-fourth were in single-family detached houses; and a tenth of the dwellings were in two-family, two-decker buildings.

Of the 13,855 units razed in the New England division, 23.4 percent were in two-family, two-decker houses; 20.2 percent were in three-family, three-decker houses; 19.5 percent were in apartments housing five or more families without space for commercial purposes; and 15.3 percent were single-family detached dwellings. In all other divisions one or two types accounted for a large majority of the total dwelling units demolished. In the Middle Atlantic States almost two-thirds were in apartments for five or more families without commercial units. In the East North Central and West North Central States one-family detached houses accounted for 58.4 percent and 42.6 percent, respectively, while units in two-family two-decker houses in the same divisions were 21.4 percent and 38.2 percent of the total. Single-family detached dwellings accounted for 74.7 percent of the demolitions in the South Atlantic geographic division; 92.6 percent in the East South Central; 92.0 percent in the West South Central; 64.8 percent in the Mountain; and 88.7 percent in the Pacific. In only one of these latter five divisions did any other one type of structure account for a significant proportion of the total. In the Mountain States, 18.5 percent of all units to be demolished were one-family attached houses.

⁴ Demolished units per 10,000 population are based on the number of family units reported by type of structure.

TABLE B6.—Buildings and family-dwelling units in housekeeping structures for which demolition permits were issued in 149 cities, by type of structure, in each geographic division, 1929 to 1935

Item	All divisions	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Number of cities.....	149	39	25	20	8	20	7	11	4	15
Population in thousands (census of 1930).....	31,863	3,467	12,012	5,098	2,297	2,814	1,248	1,457	408	3,062
Demolished units per 10,000 population ¹	33	40	50	17	27	21	19	11	26	19
Structures demolished—										
Total.....	55,943	6,744	17,474	9,304	4,436	6,476	2,649	2,257	816	5,787
Not reporting family units.....	6,765	780	348	2,390	259	1,588	412	731	11	246
Reporting family units.....	49,178	5,964	17,126	6,914	4,177	4,888	2,237	1,526	805	5,541
Family units demolished, by type of structure.....	105,376	13,855	59,798	8,909	6,176	5,687	2,325	1,594	1,072	5,960
Percentage of family-dwelling units demolished, by type of structure:										
1-family, detached.....	28.5	15.3	10.3	58.4	42.6	74.7	92.6	92.0	64.8	88.7
1-family, attached.....	7.3	1.0	11.7	0.1	6.4	6.4	0.1	18.5	18.5	1.1
2-family, side by side.....	2.6	1.7	2.7	3.0	1.0	5.1	3.1	2.8	7.6	1.1
2-family, 2-decker.....	10.8	23.4	5.0	21.4	38.2	8.4	2.7	3.8	0.6	4.3
1- and 2-family and commercial unit.....	2.0	2.8	1.6	4.8	1.8	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
3-family, 3-decker.....	5.6	20.2	4.1	1.4	6.4	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.0
4-family.....	2.9	9.6	1.1	5.7	5.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.7	2.2
3- and 4-family and commercial unit.....	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	-----	-----	-----	(²)
5- or more family without commercial unit.....	38.7	19.5	62.4	4.4	4.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	4.9	1.5
5- or more family and commercial unit.....	0.9	3.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	-----	-----	0.9	0.7

¹ Demolished units per 10,000 population are based on the number of family units reported by type of structure.

² Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

The number of housekeeping buildings and family-dwelling units in each type of structure are shown by size of city in table B7. The ratio of units demolished per 10,000 population moved directly with the city's size. In the cities having a population of 500,000 or more, 54.2 percent were in apartments of five or more families without commercial units and 14.4 percent were single-family detached houses. In the cities ranging in size from 100,000 to 500,000, one-family detached houses accounted for 55.5 percent of the units demolished, and two-family, two-decker structures for 12.5 percent.

One-half of the family-dwelling units demolished in cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants were one-family detached houses, while nearly one-fifth were in two-family, two-decker structures.

In the smallest cities included in the survey, 25,000 to 50,000, three-fifths of the demolished units were in one-family detached houses and one-tenth were in two-family two-decker structures.

In table B8 the number of family-dwelling units provided and demolished in 149 identical cities are presented by geographic divisions for each year from 1929 to 1935, inclusive.

TABLE B7.—*Buildings and family-dwelling units in housekeeping structures for which demolition permits were issued in 149 cities, by type of structure and size of city, 1929 to 1935*

Item	Total	500,000 and over	100,000 and under 500,000	50,000 and under 100,000	25,000 and under 50,000
Number of cities.....	149	11	50	44	44
Population in thousands (census of 1930).....	31,863	16,863	10,318	3,035	1,647
Demolished units per 10,000 population ¹	33	41	27	18	18
Structures demolished—total.....	55,943	25,652	23,402	4,316	2,573
Not reporting family units.....	6,765	2,249	3,719	445	352
Reporting family units.....	49,178	23,403	19,683	3,871	2,221
Family units demolished, by type of structure.....	105,376	69,227	27,724	5,406	3,019
Percentage of family-dwelling units demolished, by type of structure:					
1-family, detached.....	28.5	14.4	55.5	52.1	59.2
1-family, attached.....	7.3	9.8	2.4	1.4	7.0
2-family, side by side.....	2.6	2.1	3.1	3.8	6.8
2-family, 2-decker.....	10.8	9.5	12.5	19.5	10.0
1- and 2-family and commercial unit.....	2.0	1.7	2.4	3.4	2.4
3-family, 3-decker.....	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.7	2.9
4-family.....	2.9	2.1	4.6	4.0	3.3
3- and 4-family and commercial unit.....	.7	.3	1.6	1.1	.9
5- or more family without commercial unit.....	38.7	54.2	9.8	7.0	6.8
5- or more family and commercial unit.....	.9	.5	1.9	1.0	.7

¹ Demolished units per 10,000 population are based on the number of family units reported by type of structure.

TABLE B8.—*Dwelling units provided compared with dwelling units demolished in housekeeping structures for which permits were issued in 149 identical cities, by geographic divisions, 1929 to 1935*

Geographic division	Total	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
All divisions (149 cities):								
New.....	473,468	181,065	100,418	81,536	22,017	22,028	17,932	48,472
Demolished.....	105,376	14,609	19,247	12,830	10,119	11,987	17,650	18,934
New England (39 cities):								
New.....	26,707	11,294	5,425	5,113	1,642	1,244	839	1,150
Demolished.....	13,855	1,720	1,611	1,739	1,496	1,857	2,941	2,491
Middle Atlantic (25 cities):								
New.....	199,701	72,277	42,069	39,445	6,771	11,362	8,634	19,143
Demolished.....	59,798	9,315	13,208	7,170	4,946	5,617	8,841	10,701
East North Central (20 cities):								
New.....	56,421	28,570	11,458	6,177	1,651	1,025	1,078	6,462
Demolished.....	8,909	802	725	680	1,067	1,498	2,069	2,068
West North Central (8 cities):								
New.....	26,340	11,016	5,290	4,135	1,557	1,007	1,049	2,286
Demolished.....	6,176	805	896	788	648	806	1,052	1,181
South Atlantic (20 cities):								
New.....	37,948	10,873	6,109	7,527	2,730	1,657	1,707	7,345
Demolished.....	5,687	631	915	821	759	793	973	795
East South Central (7 cities):								
New.....	11,449	5,328	2,719	1,105	528	396	327	1,046
Demolished.....	2,325	148	329	315	308	342	361	522
West South Central (11 cities):								
New.....	23,845	8,208	4,441	3,862	1,740	1,372	1,196	3,028
Demolished.....	1,594	303	260	208	132	216	192	283
Mountain (4 cities):								
New.....	7,056	2,943	1,281	1,403	420	185	196	628
Demolished.....	1,072	105	133	113	149	197	242	133
Pacific (15 cities):								
New.....	84,001	30,556	21,626	12,769	4,978	3,780	2,906	7,386
Demolished.....	5,960	780	1,170	996	614	661	979	760

In each year of the 7-year period, the total family-dwelling units provided exceeded units demolished in all of the divisions, although in 1934 new units numbered 17,932, or only 282 (1.6 percent) more than the 17,650 units demolished in these 149 cities.

Appendix

Cities Covered by Building-Permit Report

[Dagger indicates city is included in classification]

Cities ¹	Population (census of 1930)	Included in Bureau's monthly reports on building permits	Covered by building- permit survey	Included in this report on new residential construction	Included in this report on demo- lition
New England:					
500,000 and over:					
Boston, Mass.	781,188	†	†	†	†
100,000 and under 500,000:					
Bridgeport, Conn.	146,710	†	†	†	-----
Hartford, Conn.	164,072	†	†	†	†
New Haven, Conn.	162,655	†	†	†	†
Waterbury, Conn. ²	99,902	†	†	†	†
Cambridge, Mass.	113,643	†	†	†	†
Fall River, Mass.	115,274	†	†	†	†
Lowell, Mass.	100,234	†	†	†	†
Lynn, Mass.	102,320	†	†	†	†
New Bedford, Mass.	112,597	†	†	†	†
Somerville, Mass.	103,908	†	†	†	†
Springfield, Mass.	149,900	†	†	†	†
Worcester, Mass.	195,311	†	†	†	†
Providence, R. I.	252,981	†	†	†	-----
50,000 to 100,000:					
New Britain, Conn.	68,128	†	†	†	†
Portland, Maine.	70,810	†	†	†	†
Brockton, Mass.	63,797	†	†	†	†
Holyoke, Mass.	56,537	†	†	†	-----
Lawrence, Mass.	85,068	†	†	†	†
Malden, Mass.	58,036	†	†	†	†
Medford, Mass.	59,714	†	†	†	†
Newton, Mass.	65,276	†	†	†	-----
Quincy, Mass.	71,983	†	†	†	†
Manchester, N. H.	76,834	†	†	†	-----
Pawtucket, R. I.	77,149	†	†	†	†
25,000 and under 50,000:					
Bristol, Conn.	28,451	†	†	†	†
Greenwich, Conn.	33,112	†	†	†	†
Meriden, Conn.	38,481	†	†	†	†
New London, Conn.	29,640	(3)	†	†	†
Norwalk, Conn.	36,019	†	†	†	†
Stamford, Conn.	46,346	†	†	†	†
Torrington, Conn.	26,040	†	†	†	†
West Haven, Conn.	25,808	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bangor, Maine.	28,749	(3)	†	†	-----
Lewiston, Maine.	34,948	†	†	†	-----
Arlington, Mass.	36,094	†	†	†	†
Beverly, Mass.	25,086	†	†	†	†
Brookline, Mass.	47,490	†	†	†	†
Chelsea, Mass.	45,816	†	†	†	†
Chicopee, Mass.	43,930	†	†	†	†
Everett, Mass.	48,424	†	†	†	†
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,692	†	†	†	†
Haverhill, Mass.	48,710	†	†	†	-----
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,677	†	†	†	†
Revere, Mass.	35,680	†	†	†	†
Salem, Mass.	43,353	†	†	†	-----
Taunton, Mass.	37,355	†	†	†	†
Waltham, Mass.	39,247	†	†	†	†
Watertown, Mass.	34,913	†	†	†	-----
Concord, N. H.	25,228	†	†	†	†
Nashua, N. H.	31,463	†	†	†	-----
Central Falls, R. I.	25,898	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cranston, R. I.	42,911	†	†	†	-----
East Providence, R. I.	29,995	†	†	†	-----
Newport, R. I.	27,612	†	†	†	†
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,376	†	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Cities Covered by Building-Permit Report—Continued

Cities	Population (census of 1930)	Included in Bureau's monthly reports on building permits	Covered by building- permit survey	Included in this report on new residential construction	Included in this report on demo- lition
Middle Atlantic:					
500,000 and over:					
Buffalo, N. Y.	573, 076	†	†	†	-----
New York, N. Y.	6, 930, 446	†	†	†	†
Philadelphia, Pa.	1, 950, 961	†	†	†	†
Pittsburgh, Pa.	669, 817	†	†	†	†
100,000 and under 500,000:					
Camden, N. J.	118, 700	†	†	†	†
Elizabeth, N. J.	114, 589	†	†	†	-----
Jersey City, N. J.	316, 715	†	†	†	-----
Newark, N. J.	442, 337	†	†	†	†
Paterson, N. J.	138, 513	†	†	†	†
Trenton, N. J.	123, 356	†	†	†	†
Albany, N. Y.	127, 412	†	†	†	-----
Rochester, N. Y.	328, 132	†	†	†	†
Syracuse, N. Y.	209, 326	†	†	†	-----
Utica, N. Y.	101, 740	†	†	†	†
Yonkers, N. Y.	134, 646	†	†	†	-----
Erie, Pa.	115, 967	†	†	†	-----
Reading, Pa.	111, 171	†	†	†	-----
Scranton, Pa.	143, 433	†	†	†	†
50,000 and under 100,000:					
Atlantic City, N. J.	66, 198	†	†	†	†
Bayonne, N. J.	88, 979	†	†	†	-----
East Orange, N. J.	68, 020	†	†	†	-----
Hoboken, N. J.	59, 261	†	†	†	†
Irvington, N. J.	56, 733	†	†	†	-----
Passaic, N. J.	62, 959	†	†	†	-----
Union City, N. J.	58, 659	†	†	†	†
Binghamton, N. Y.	76, 662	†	†	†	-----
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	61, 499	†	†	†	-----
New Rochelle, N. Y.	54, 000	†	†	†	-----
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	75, 460	†	†	†	-----
Schenectady, N. Y.	95, 692	†	†	†	†
Troy, N. Y.	72, 763	†	†	†	-----
Allentown, Pa.	92, 563	†	†	†	†
Altoona, Pa.	82, 054	†	†	†	-----
Bethlehem, Pa.	57, 892	†	†	†	†
Chester, Pa.	59, 164	†	†	†	-----
Harrisburg, Pa.	80, 339	†	†	†	†
Johnstown, Pa.	66, 993	†	†	†	-----
Lancaster, Pa.	59, 949	†	†	†	-----
McKeesport, Pa.	54, 632	†	†	†	†
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86, 626	†	†	†	-----
York, Pa.	55, 254	†	†	†	-----
25,000 and under 50,000:					
Belleville, N. J.	26, 974	†	†	†	-----
Bloomfield, N. J.	38, 077	†	†	†	-----
Clifton, N. J.	46, 875	†	†	†	-----
Garfield, N. J.	29, 739	†	†	†	-----
Kearny, N. J.	40, 716	†	†	†	-----
Montclair, N. J.	42, 017	†	†	†	-----
New Brunswick, N. J.	34, 555	†	†	†	-----
North Bergen, N. J.	40, 714	†	†	†	-----
Orange, N. J.	35, 399	†	†	†	-----
Perth Amboy, N. J.	43, 516	†	†	†	†
Plainfield, N. J.	34, 422	†	†	†	-----
West New York, N. J.	37, 107	†	†	†	-----
Woodbridge, N. J.	25, 266	†	†	†	-----
Amsterdam, N. Y.	34, 817	†	†	†	-----
Auburn, N. Y.	36, 652	†	†	†	-----
Elmira, N. Y.	47, 397	†	†	†	†
Jamestown, N. Y.	45, 155	†	†	†	-----
Kingston, N. Y.	28, 088	†	†	†	-----
Newburgh, N. Y.	31, 275	†	†	†	-----
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40, 288	†	†	†	-----
Rome, N. Y.	32, 338	†	†	†	-----
Watertown, N. Y.	32, 205	†	†	†	-----
White Plains, N. Y.	35, 830	†	†	†	-----
Aliquippa, Pa.	27, 116	†	†	†	-----
Easton, Pa.	34, 468	†	†	†	-----
Hazleton, Pa.	36, 765	†	†	†	-----
Lebanon, Pa.	25, 561	†	†	†	-----
Lower Merion, Pa.	35, 166	†	†	†	-----
Nanticoke, Pa.	26, 043	†	†	†	-----
New Castle, Pa.	48, 674	†	†	†	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

Cities Covered by Building-Permit Report—Continued

Cities	Population (census of 1930)	Included in Bureau's monthly reports on building permits	Covered by building- permit survey	Included in this report on new residential construction	Included in this report on demo- lition
Middle Atlantic—Continued.					
25,000 and under 50,000—Contd.					
Norristown, Pa.	35,853	†	†	†	†
Sharon, Pa.	25,908	†	†		
Upper Darby, Pa.	46,626	†			
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,639	†	†		
Williamsport, Pa.	45,729	†			
East North Central:					
500,000 and over:					
Chicago, Ill.	3,376,438	†	†	†	
Detroit, Mich.	1,568,662	†	†	†	†
Cleveland, Ohio	900,429	†	†	†	
Milwaukee, Wis.	578,249	†	†	†	†
100,000 and under 500,000:					
Peoria, Ill.	104,969	†			
Evansville, Ind.	102,249	†	†		
Fort Wayne, Ind.	114,946	†			
Gary, Ind.	100,426	†		†	
Indianapolis, Ind.	364,161	†	†	†	†
South Bend, Ind.	104,193	†	†	†	
Flint, Mich.	156,492	†	†	†	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	168,592	†	†	†	
Akron, Ohio	255,040	†	†	†	
Canton, Ohio	104,906	†	†	†	
Cincinnati, Ohio	451,160	†	†	†	†
Columbus, Ohio	292,522	†	†	†	
Dayton, Ohio	200,982	†	†	†	
Toledo, Ohio	290,718	†	†	†	†
Youngstown, Ohio	170,002	†	†	†	†
50,000 and under 100,000:					
Cicero, Ill.	66,602	†	†	†	
Decatur, Ill.	57,510	†	†	†	
East St. Louis, Ill.	74,347	†	†	†	†
Evanston, Ill.	63,338	†	†	†	†
Oak Park, Ill.	63,982	†	†	†	
Rockford, Ill.	85,864	†	†	†	†
Springfield, Ill.	71,864	†	†	†	†
East Chicago, Ind.	54,784	†	†	†	
Hammond, Ind.	64,560	†	†	†	
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,810	†	†	†	
Dearborn, Mich.	50,358	†	†	†	
Hamtramck, Mich.	56,268	†	†	†	
Highland Park, Mich.	52,959	†	†	†	†
Jackson, Mich.	55,187	†	†	†	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,786	†	†	†	
Lansing, Mich.	78,397	†	†	†	
Pontiac, Mich.	64,928	†	†	†	†
Saginaw, Mich.	80,715	†	†	†	
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	50,945	†	†	†	
Hamilton, Ohio	52,176	†	†	†	
Lakewood, Ohio	70,509	†	†	†	
Springfield, Ohio	68,743	†	†	†	†
Kenosha, Wis.	50,262	†	†	†	
Madison, Wis.	57,899	†	†	†	†
Racine, Wis.	67,542	†	†	†	
25,000 and under 50,000:					
Alton, Ill.	30,151	†	†	†	
Aurora, Ill.	46,589	†	†	†	
Belleville, Ill.	28,425	†	†	†	
Berwyn, Ill.	47,027	†	†	†	
Bloomington, Ill.	30,930	†	†	†	
Danville, Ill.	36,765	†	†	†	
Elgin, Ill.	35,929	†	†	†	
Galesburg, Ill.	28,830	†	†	†	
Granite City, Ill.	25,130	†	†	†	
Joliet, Ill.	42,993	†	†	†	
Maywood, Ill.	25,829	†	†	†	
Moline, Ill.	32,236	†	†	†	
Quincy, Ill.	39,241	†	†	†	
Rock Island, Ill.	37,953	†	†	†	
Waukegan, Ill.	33,499	†	†	†	
Anderson, Ind.	39,804	†	†	†	
Elkhart, Ind.	32,949	†	†	†	
Kokomo, Ind.	32,843	†	†	†	
LaFayette, Ind.	26,240	†	†	†	
Michigan City, Ind.	26,735	†	†	†	

See footnotes at end of table.

Cities Covered by Building-Permit Report—Continued

Cities	Population (census of 1930)	Included in Bureau's monthly reports on building permits	Covered by building- permit survey	Included in this report on new residential construction	Included in this report on demo- lition
East North Central—Continued.					
25,000 and under 50,000—Contd.					
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,630	†	†	.....	.....
Muncie, Ind.	46,548	†	†	†	.....
New Albany, Ind.	25,819	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Ind.	32,493	†	.....	.....	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	26,944	†	.....	.....	†
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,573	†	.....	.....	.....
Bay City, Mich.	47,355	†	.....	.....	.....
Muskegon, Mich.	41,380	†	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron, Mich.	31,361	†	.....	.....	.....
Wyandotte, Mich.	28,368	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,667	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elyria, Ohio	25,633	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima, Ohio	42,287	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lorain, Ohio	44,312	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mansfield, Ohio	33,525	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion, Ohio	31,084	(3)	.....	.....	.....
Massillon, Ohio	26,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown, Ohio	29,992	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, Ohio	30,596	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwood, Ohio	33,411	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, Ohio	42,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staubenville, Ohio	35,422	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Ohio	41,062	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zanesville, Ohio	36,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appleton, Wis.	25,267	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Claire, Wis.	26,287	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pond du Lac, Wis.	26,449	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay, Wis.	37,415	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse, Wis.	39,614	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh, Wis.	40,108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan, Wis.	39,251	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior, Wis.	36,113	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Allis, Wis.	34,671	.....	.....	.....	.....
West North Central:					
500,000 and over:					
St. Louis, Mo.	821,960	†	†	†	†
100,000 and under 500,000:					
Des Moines, Iowa	142,559	†	†	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	121,857	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	111,110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth, Minn.	101,463	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	464,356	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	271,606	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	399,746	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.	214,006	.....	.....	.....	.....
50,000 and under 100,000:					
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	56,097	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davenport, Iowa	60,751	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City, Iowa	79,183	.....	.....	.....	.....
Topeka, Kans.	64,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	80,935	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Mo.	57,527	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.	79,592	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000 and under 50,000:					
Burlington, Iowa	26,755	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton, Iowa	25,726	.....	.....	.....	.....
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42,048	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque, Iowa	41,679	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottumwa, Iowa	28,075	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, Iowa	46,191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson, Kans.	27,085	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joplin, Mo.	33,454	.....	.....	.....	.....
University City, Mo.	25,809	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fargo, N. Dak.	28,619	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	33,362	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic:					
500,000 and over:					
Baltimore, Md.	804,874	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C. 2	619,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,000 and under 500,000:					
Wilmington, Del.	106,597	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	135,146	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miami, Fla.	110,637	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Cities Covered by Building-Permit Report—Continued

Cities	Population (census of 1930)	Included in Bureau's monthly reports on building permits	Covered by building- permit survey	Included in this report on new residential construction	Included in this report on demoli- tion
South Atlantic—Continued.					
100,000 and under 500,000—Con.					
Tampa, Fla.	101,161	†	†	-----	†
Atlanta, Ga.	270,366	†	†	†	†
Norfolk, Va.	129,710	†	†	†	†
Richmond, Va.	182,929	†	†	†	†
50,000 and under 100,000:					
Augusta, Ga.	60,342	†	†	†	-----
Macon, Ga.	53,829	†	†	†	-----
Savannah, Ga.	85,024	†	†	†	†
Asheville, N. C.	50,193	†	†	†	-----
Charlotte, N. C.	82,675	†	†	†	†
Durham, N. C.	52,037	†	†	-----	-----
Greensboro, N. C.	53,569	†	†	†	†
Winston-Salem, N. C.	75,274	†	†	†	-----
Charleston, S. C.	62,265	†	†	†	†
Columbia, S. C.	51,581	†	†	†	-----
Roanoke, Va.	69,206	†	†	†	-----
Charleston, W. Va.	60,408	†	†	†	†
Huntington, W. Va.	75,572	†	†	-----	-----
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,659	†	†	-----	-----
25,000 and under 50,000:					
Orlando, Fla.	27,330	†	†	†	-----
Pensacola, Fla.	31,579	†	†	†	-----
St. Petersburg, Fla.	40,425	†	†	†	†
West Palm Beach, Fla.	26,610	†	†	†	†
Columbus, Ga.	43,131	†	†	-----	-----
Cumberland, Md.	37,747	†	†	-----	-----
Hagerstown, Md.	30,861	†	†	-----	†
High Point, N. C.	36,745	†	†	-----	-----
Raleigh, N. C.	37,379	†	†	-----	-----
Wilmington, N. C.	32,270	†	†	-----	-----
Greenville, S. C.	29,154	†	†	-----	†
Spartanburg, S. C.	28,723	†	†	-----	-----
Lynchburg, Va.	40,661	†	†	-----	-----
Newport News, Va.	34,417	†	†	-----	†
Petersburg, Va.	28,564	†	†	-----	-----
Portsmouth, Va.	45,704	†	†	-----	†
Clarksburg, W. Va.	28,866	†	†	-----	-----
Parkersburg, W. Va.	29,623	†	†	-----	-----
East South Central:					
100,000 and under 500,000:					
Birmingham, Ala.	259,678	†	†	†	†
Louisville, Ky.	307,745	†	†	†	†
Chattanooga, Tenn.	119,798	†	†	†	†
Knoxville, Tenn.	105,802	†	†	†	†
Memphis, Tenn.	253,143	†	†	†	†
Nashville, Tenn.	153,866	†	†	†	†
50,000 and under 100,000:					
Mobile, Ala.	68,202	†	†	†	-----
Montgomery, Ala.	66,079	†	†	-----	-----
Covington, Ky.	65,252	†	†	-----	-----
25,000 and under 50,000:					
Ashland, Ky.	29,074	†	†	†	-----
Lexington, Ky.	45,736	†	†	-----	-----
Newport, Ky.	32,824	†	†	-----	-----
Paducah, Ky.	33,541	†	†	-----	-----
Jackson, Miss.	48,282	†	†	-----	†
Meridian, Miss.	31,954	†	†	-----	-----
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,080	†	†	-----	-----
West South Central:					
100,000 and under 500,000:					
New Orleans, La.	458,762	†	†	†	†
Oklahoma City, Okla.	185,389	†	†	-----	-----
Tulsa, Okla.	141,258	†	†	-----	-----
Dallas, Tex.	260,475	†	†	-----	†
El Paso, Tex.	102,421	†	†	-----	-----
Fort Worth, Tex.	163,447	†	†	-----	†
Houston, Tex.	292,352	†	†	-----	-----
San Antonio, Tex.	231,542	†	†	†	†
50,000 and under 100,000:					
Little Rock, Ark.	81,679	†	†	†	-----
Shreveport, La.	76,655	†	†	†	†
Austin, Tex.	53,120	†	†	-----	-----
Beaumont, Tex.	57,732	†	†	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

Cities Covered by Building-Permit Report—Continued

Cities	Population (census of 1930)	Included in Bureau's monthly reports on building permits	Covered by building- permit survey	Included in this report on new residential construction	Included in this report on demo- lition
West South Central—Continued.					
50,000 and under 100,000—Contd.					
Galveston, Tex.....	52,938	†	†	†	†
Port Arthur, Tex.....	50,902	†	†	-----	-----
Waco, Tex.....	52,848	†	-----	-----	-----
25,000 and under 50,000:					
Port Smith, Ark.....	31,429	†	†	†	†
Texarkana, Ark. ¹	10,764	-----	-----	-----	-----
Baton Rouge, La.....	30,729	†	-----	-----	-----
Monroe, La.....	26,028	†	-----	-----	-----
Enid, Okla.....	26,399	†	-----	-----	-----
Muskogee, Okla.....	32,026	†	-----	-----	-----
Amarillo, Tex.....	43,132	†	-----	-----	-----
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	27,741	†	-----	-----	-----
Laredo, Tex.....	32,618	†	-----	-----	-----
San Angelo, Tex.....	25,308	†	-----	-----	-----
Texarkana, Tex. ¹	16,602	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wichita Falls, Tex.....	43,690	†	†	†	-----
Mountain:					
100,000 and under 500,000:					
Denver, Colo.....	287,861	†	†	†	†
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	140,267	†	†	-----	-----
50,000 and under 100,000: Pueblo, Colo.....					
	50,096	†	†	†	-----
25,000 and under 50,000:					
Phoenix, Ariz.....	48,118	†	†	-----	-----
Tucson, Ariz.....	32,506	†	-----	-----	-----
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	33,237	†	-----	-----	-----
Butte, Mont.....	39,532	†	-----	-----	-----
Great Falls, Mont.....	28,822	†	-----	-----	-----
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	26,570	†	-----	-----	-----
Ogden, Utah.....	40,272	†	†	†	-----
Pacific:					
500,000 and over:					
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1,240,359	†	†	†	†
San Francisco, Calif.....	634,394	†	†	-----	-----
100,000 and under 500,000:					
Long Beach, Calif.....	142,032	†	†	†	†
Oakland, Calif.....	284,063	†	†	†	†
100,000 and under 500,000:					
San Diego, Calif.....	147,995	†	†	†	†
Portland, Ore.....	301,815	†	†	†	†
Seattle, Wash.....	365,583	†	†	†	†
Spokane, Wash.....	115,514	†	†	†	†
Tacoma, Wash.....	106,817	†	†	†	†
50,000 and under 100,000:					
Berkeley, Calif.....	82,109	†	†	†	†
Fresno, Calif.....	52,513	†	-----	-----	-----
Glendale, Calif.....	62,736	†	-----	-----	-----
Pasadena, Calif.....	76,086	†	-----	-----	-----
Sacramento, Calif.....	93,750	†	-----	-----	-----
San Jose, Calif.....	57,651	†	-----	-----	-----
25,000 and under 50,000:					
Alameda, Calif.....	35,033	†	†	†	†
Alhambra, Calif.....	29,472	†	-----	-----	-----
Bakersfield, Calif.....	26,015	†	-----	-----	-----
Belvedere, Calif.....	33,023	-----	-----	-----	-----
Riverside, Calif.....	29,696	†	†	-----	-----
San Bernardino, Calif.....	37,481	†	-----	-----	-----
Santa Ana, Calif.....	30,322	†	-----	-----	-----
Santa Barbara, Calif.....	33,613	†	-----	-----	-----
Santa Monica, Calif.....	37,146	†	-----	-----	-----
Stockton, Calif.....	47,963	†	-----	-----	-----
Salem, Ore.....	26,266	†	-----	-----	-----
Bellingham, Wash.....	30,823	†	-----	-----	-----
Everett, Wash.....	30,567	†	-----	-----	-----

¹ All cities with a population of 25,000 or more in 1930.

² Classified in this size of city group by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

³ Reports annually on building permits issued.

⁴ The inclusion of Texarkana in places of 25,000 or more is based upon the combined population (27,366 in 1930) of Texarkana, Tex., and Texarkana, Ark.