

Data Error in the American Housing Survey for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2002

Issued May 2004

H170/02-ERINT

Errata

A processing error resulted in a significant number of cases not being tallied for "Selected Subareas" in the occupied tables having columns containing these data and for the stub item "Selected Geographic Areas" in table 2-1. The data shown in all tables were underestimates for these items. The tables have been rerun and are now corrected.

There are no plans to issue new paper copies of the publications. However, revised PDF copies are on the Internet at the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site: www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/h170sma.html.

We suggest that if you used incorrect data from the "Selected Subareas" columns or from the data table stub item "Selected Geographic Areas," then pull the new numbers from the tables listed at the above location.

Publications that were affected:

Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA
Buffalo, NY
Dallas, TX
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX
Milwaukee, WI
Phoenix, AZ
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
San Diego, CA



American Housing Survey for the **Buffalo** Metropolitan Area: 2002

Issued July 2003

H170/02-44RV

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report presents data from the American Housing Survey, which was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. It was prepared primarily under the direction of **Ronald J. Sepanik**, Director, Housing and Demographic Analysis Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Census Bureau.

Ronald J. Sepanik, assisted by **David Vandenbroucke**, was responsible for overseeing the American Housing Survey resultant report on behalf of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Within the Census Bureau, this report was developed in the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. It was prepared under the supervision of **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, by **Jane M. Kneessi**, Chief, American Housing Survey Branch, assisted by **Paul P. Harple**, **Altheria Y. Barnett**, **Mary Lynn Fessler**, **William L. Hartnett**, **Sandra Lord**, **Scott Susin**, **Georgina Torres**, and **Barbara Williams**, performed specific activities related to data collection procedures, statistical presentation, organization of the report, and preparation of text materials. **Mary S. Stultz** and **Susie C. Price Proctor** provided statistical assistance.

Under the direction of **Chester E. Bowie**, Chief, Demographic Surveys Division, **Anne C. Jean**, assisted by **Craig M. Pritzl**, **Edward A. Hayes**, **Gemma M. Furno**, and **Kenya D. Tyndle**, coordinated the operational aspects of the American Housing Survey. **Thomas J. Meerholz**, Assistant Division Chief, directed the systems and processing procedures. **Sharonica L. Baker**, **Lisa A. Ferrer**, **Colette K. Fladger**, **Christopher L. George**, **Debra K.P. Knoll**, **Cherie L. Nichols**, **Susan K. Peters**, and **Kai T. Wu**, under the supervision of **Thomas L. Blatt**, provided computer programming and processing. **Fred McKee** provided procedures for mailouts and scheduling.

The Demographic Statistical Methods Division, under the direction of **Alan R. Tupek**, Chief, performed sampling and reinterview and related activities. **Carol Mylet**, **Betty Jackson**, **Alphonso Mason**, and **Toni Warner** developed the sample design, weighting, and computation of sampling variances and standard errors. **David Adams**, **Lisa Clement**, **James A. Haworth**, **Pat Marks**, and **Crystal Miller**, and the Statistical Methods Section in Statistical Methods and Quality Assurance Branch (National Processing Center) implemented the sample selection and prepared the sample controls. **Pamela McGovern** conducted the reinterview design, procedures, analysis, and programming.

Field Division, under the direction of **Richard L. Bitzer**, Assistant Division Chief for Surveys, **Blair E. Russell**, assisted by **Medell E. Ford III**, **Laurie A. Jarboe**, and **George T. Peters**, administered the data collection, clerical processing, and data entry activities.

The Technologies Management Office, under the management of **Barbara LoPresti**, Chief, assisted by **Karen Bagwell** and **Steve Tornell**, Assistant Division Chiefs, **David Altvater**, Authoring Team Leader; **Chris Garza**, Software Testing Team Leader; **Charles Tyler**, Rosco Team Leader; and **Sean McLaren**, Laptop Team Leader; provided the computer assisted interviewing and control systems used for field data collection. **Robert McGrath** and **Mark Peitzmeier** provided computer programming and systems support, and **Chad Nelson** provided technical assistance to the field staff. .

Gregory Carroll, **Barbara M. Abbott**, and **Shirley A. Clark**, of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided publications and printing management, graphics design and composition, and editorial review for print and electronic media. General direction and production management were provided by **James R. Clark**, Assistant Division Chief, Publications Services Branch.

American Housing Survey for the **Buffalo** Metropolitan Area: 2002

Issued July 2003

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H170/02-44



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SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Census Bureau,
Current Housing Reports,
Series H170/02-44,
*American Housing Survey
for the Buffalo
Metropolitan Area: 2002*



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Availability of Data Via Electronic Media

In addition to the data shown in this report, users may access a wealth of information based on the American Housing Survey (AHS), by way of the Internet. Through the AHS Web site, data charts are available for users to view the results from the 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001 AHS National surveys. The AHS Web site also offers users the opportunity to download National microdata between the years 1993-95, by using the Data Extraction System, as well as offering 1997, 1999, and 2001 microdata, by using Ferret.

National and Metropolitan publications dating back to 1973 are available in PDF and scanned format within the AHS Web site at:

www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/cons-hou.html#house.

Groups of these books are available on CD-ROMs or selectively at: **www.census.gov/hhes/www/ahs.html**

All information can be accessed through the Census Bureau's home page at: **www.census.gov**

Users may send requests for data or questions regarding the data via e-mail to the Housing and Household Economics Statistics Division of the Census Bureau at: **ahsn@census.gov**

Data users may find similar information concerning the AHS, through the HUD USER Web site at: **www.huduser.org**

Comments From Data Users

We, at the American Housing Survey Branch, would like any questions or comments that you might have about this report and welcome your recommendations for improving the usefulness of our products. If you would like to do so,

please write to:

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or electronically to:

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Subjects A to Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	United States Census 2000 Your Gateway to Census 2000 · Demographic Profiles: 100-Percent and Sample Data is the latest release	Demographic Profile Population Clocks U.S. 287,150,568 World 6,227,408,181 08:04 EDT May 29, 2002	
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American Housing Survey Page

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The American Housing Survey



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Welcome to the American Housing Survey!

DATA ACCESS	METHODOLOGY	Overview
National Data Metropolitan Data Data Corrections State Data	Definitions Edit Specifications Errors Historical Changes Metropolitan & National Sample Designs Recode Specifications Table Specifications Weighting Specifications Dates Metropolitan Areas are Surveyed Field Representative's Manual	<p>The survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).</p> <p>The American Housing Survey (AHS) collects data on the Nation's housing, including apartments, single-family homes, mobile homes, vacant housing units, household characteristics, income, housing and neighborhood quality, housing costs, equipment and fuels, size of housing unit, and recent movers. National data are collected in odd numbered years, and data for each of 47 selected Metropolitan Areas are collected about every four years, with an average of 12 Metropolitan Areas included each year. The national sample covers an average 55,000 housing units. Each metropolitan area sample covers 4,800 or more housing units.</p> <p>The AHS returns to the same housing units year after year to gather data; therefore, this survey is ideal for analyzing the flow of households through housing.</p>
SPECIAL LINKS	QUESTIONS?	
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* Table not shown, it only applies to owner-occupied units.

Major Changes This Year

(For additional details as well as previous years' changes, see Appendix C.)

New items. Two new modules were introduced in the 2002 American Housing Survey. For detailed definitions of the new data items resulting from these two modules, see Appendix A. The subject of the new modules and the resulting data items are as follows:

Journey to Work

- Principal means of transportation to work last week
- Travel time from home to work
- Distance from home to work
- Departure time to work
- Worked at home last week

Replacements and Additions

- Additions to the unit
- External additions
- Remodeling existing rooms
- Replacing existing portions of home
- Installing flooring and paneling
- Adding or replacing equipment
- Added or replaced items of permanent construction in the lot or yard
- Finishing unfinished areas

The data on journey to work are published on Table 23 of this publication. The data on replacement and additions can be found on the U.S. Census Bureau Internet site at www.census.gov/hhes/www/ahs.html.

Geographical Definitions of 2002 AHS Metropolitan Areas

[The information in parentheses indicates where the June 30, 1993, OMB geographical definitions differ from the AHS definitions]

Name	Square miles ¹	Population per square mile ¹	Name	Square miles ¹	Population per square mile ¹
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA, CA	789.4	3,605.6	DALLAS, TX	4,470.4	753.7
Orange County (OMB same as AHS)	789.4	3,605.6	Collin County	847.6	580.1
BUFFALO, NY	1,567.2	746.6	Dallas County	879.6	2,522.6
Niagara County	523.0	420.4	Denton County	888.5	487.3
Erie County (OMB same as AHS)	1,044.2	910.0	Ellis County	939.9	118.5
CHARLOTTE, NC-SC	3,376.9	444.0	Kaufman County	786.0	90.7
Cabarrus County, NC	364.4	359.7	Rockwall County	128.8	334.5
Gaston County, NC	356.2	534.4	(OMB includes Henderson and Hunt Counties, TX)		
Lincoln County, NC	298.8	213.5	FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON, TX	1,592.8	987.6
Mecklenburg County, NC	526.3	1,321.5	Tarrant County	863.4	1,675.0
Rowan County, NC	511.3	254.9	Johnson County	729.4	173.9
Union County, NC	637.4	194.0	(OMB includes Hood and Parker Counties, TX)		
York County, SC (OMB same as AHS)	682.5	241.2	KANSAS CITY, MO-KS	5,406.3	329.8
COLUMBUS, OH	3,141.1	490.3	Cass County, MO	699.0	117.4
Delaware County	442.4	248.6	Clay County, MO	396.4	464.3
Fairfield County	505.1	243.0	Clinton County, MO	418.8	45.3
Franklin County	539.9	1,980.1	Jackson County, MO	604.8	1,082.7
Licking County	686.5	211.9	Lafayette County, MO	629.3	52.4
Madison County	465.4	86.4	Platte County, MO	420.3	175.5
Pickaway County (OMB same as AHS)	501.9	105.1	Ray County, MO	569.5	41.0
			Johnson County, KS	476.8	946.1
			Leavenworth County, KS	463.3	148.3
			Miami County, KS	576.7	49.2
			Wyandotte County, KS (OMB same as AHS)	151.4	1,042.9

Name	Square miles ¹	Population per square mile ¹	Name	Square miles ¹	Population per square mile ¹
MIAMI-FT. LAUDERDALE, FL	3,151.5	1,230.0	PORTLAND, OR-WA	5,134.1	373.6
Broward County	1,205.4	1,346.5	Clackamas County, OR	1,879.1	181.1
Miami-Dade County (OMB same as AHS)	1,946.1	1,157.9	Columbia County, OR	688.3	66.3
MILWAUKEE, WI	1,460.0	1,027.9	Multnomah County, OR	465.7	1,517.6
Milwaukee County	241.6	3,892.1	Yamhill County, OR	718.4	118.8
Ozaukee County	232.0	354.9	Washington County, OR	726.4	615.3
Washington County	430.8	272.7	Clark County, WA	656.2	549.5
Waukesha County (OMB same as AHS)	555.6	649.4	RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO	27,408.4	118.8
PHOENIX, AZ	9,203.1	333.8	Riverside County	7,303.1	214.4
Maricopa County (OMB includes Pinal County, AZ)	9,203.1	333.8	San Bernardino County (OMB same as AHS)	20,105.3	85.2
			SAN DIEGO, CA	4,199.9	670.0
			San Diego County (OMB same as AHS)	4,199.9	670.0

¹Source code: Census 2000.

Explanations and Cautions

EXPLANATIONS

Survey authority and confidentiality. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the American Housing Survey (AHS) to obtain up-to-date housing statistics for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Title 12, Sections 1701Z-1 and 1701Z-2g of the U.S. Code authorize the Secretary of HUD to collect data from public and private agencies and protect the confidentiality of the data. Title 12, Section 1701Z-10 mandates the collection of the data for the AHS. The guarantee of confidentiality made to respondents is provided by the Census Bureau. Title 13, Section 9a, of the U.S. Code provides that all information which would permit identification of individuals will be held in strict confidence. Such information may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Section 214 of Title 13 sets penalties for disclosing confidential information. Unauthorized disclosure of individual information by a sworn Census Bureau employee is punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 or imprisonment of up to 5 years, or both. The Census Bureau is authorized under Title 31, Section 1535 of the U.S. Code, to perform special work or services for other Federal agencies.

Contents of book. This book presents data on apartments; single-family homes; manufactured/mobile homes; vacant housing units; age, sex, and race of householders; income; housing and neighborhood quality; housing costs; equipment and fuels; and size of the housing units. The book also presents data on mortgages, rent control, rent subsidies, previous unit of recent movers, and reasons for moving.

Scope of the survey. The AHS is conducted by field representatives who obtain information from occupants of homes. They get information on vacant homes from informed people such as landlords, rental agents, or knowledgeable neighbors. The time periods involved varied among the metropolitan areas, although the majority of the interviewing occurred in the second half of the year. The sample sizes for the metropolitan areas range from 4,100 to 5,500 addresses. See Appendix B for details.

CAUTIONS

Sampling and nonsampling errors. The numbers in this book have errors from sampling and other causes

(incomplete data, wrong answers, etc.). Appendix D gives detailed formulas to calculate sampling errors for a wide range of items. Appendix D also gives some estimates of nonsampling errors.

Undercoverage. All demographic surveys, including the American Housing Survey-Metropolitan Sample (AHS-MS), suffer from undercoverage. This undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the 1990 decennial census, housing-unit undercoverage ranges by metropolitan statistical area (MSA) from less than 1 percent to 4.4 percent. This undercoverage also varies by age, ethnicity, and race of householder; however, estimates of undercoverage for these characteristics are unavailable. For some, household composition (e.g., persons per household), persons per room, square feet per person, and income characteristics, AHS-MS estimates are affected by missed persons within sample households. We do not know the effect of this within-household undercoverage on these characteristics. The weighting procedures used for AHS-MS partially correct for the bias due to housing-unit undercoverage, but not within-household undercoverage. The final impact on estimates is unknown. For details on the weighting, see Appendix B.

Income and poverty. Historically, the AHS underreports income and overreports poverty when compared with the Current Population Survey (CPS). Both surveys underreport income and consequently overreport poverty when compared with tax returns and national income accounts. The AHS households mention fewer sources of income than those in the CPS sample. The poverty data in the AHS are not published as an official count of households in poverty, but to show the housing characteristics of low-income households. For a discussion of income and poverty, see Appendix C.

A detailed discussion of AHS income data is presented in the staff paper, "Discrepancies Between Measured Income in the American Housing Survey (AHS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS)," which is available at the Census Bureau's Internet site at www.census.gov/hhes/income/papers.html or by writing to the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (HHES), at the address given in Table A. Also available from HHES are two Census Bureau memoranda for the record. The first, "Comparison of 1998 AHS and CPS Income Reporting," presents a detailed discussion of AHS income data. The second, "AHS Poverty Data, 1985 to 1993," presents a detailed discussion of AHS poverty data.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The AHS data are presented nationally as well as for major selected metropolitan areas (see Table A). Table A shows the sources for obtaining AHS data, the product available, and the pricing for each product. Each source or organization sets its own charges, so prices may vary among the sources. For the data user whose needs are not met by the

book tabulations (printed books), microdata are available on tapes and CD-ROMs so that data can be tabulated in any way desired. Microdata are also available on the Internet. Contact HHES for more details. To protect the confidentiality of the respondent; names, addresses, and areas smaller than 100,000 people are not identified. The sample design generally will not support analysis for areas smaller than those shown in the books.

Table A. **Sources for American Housing Survey Data**

Source	Telephone	Books	Microdata
HUD USER Box 23268 Washington, DC 20026-3268	800-245-2691 202-708-3178 TDD 800-927-7589 Fax 202-708-9981	National and Metropolitan \$5	National and Metropolitan CD-ROMs \$50 1997 CD-ROM \$15
Customer Services U.S. Census Bureau Washington, DC 20233	301-763-INFO Fax 1-888-249-7295, toll free Fax 301-457-3842, orders only	Metropolitan \$10-\$20	National and Metropolitan Tapes (back to late 1970s) \$175 CD-ROMs \$50 1997 CD-ROM \$15
Superintendent of Documents ¹ Washington, DC 20402-9326	202-512-1800 Fax 202-512-2250	National \$20-\$51	
Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (HHES) U.S. Census Bureau Washington, DC 20233	301-763-3235 Fax 301-457-3277	Analytical reports H121, H123 \$2-\$10	
Web sites: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration Center for Electronic Records www.archives.gov	301-713-6630		National and Metropolitan Tapes (1974-1988) \$90 for first tape; \$24.50 each, for additional tapes
U.S. Census Bureau Electronic Subscription Service: www.census.gov/mp/www/index2.html		National, Metropolitan Analytical All reports published since 1996 Free	
American Housing Survey home page: www.census.gov/hhes/www/ahs.html			1993, 1995 National Free
HUD USER home page: www.huduser.org E-mail: helpdesk@huduser.org			1995 and later National and Metropolitan Free

¹Ask for U.S. Census Bureau series H150 and H151. Depository libraries may order Superintendent of Documents prefix C3.215. Libraries often keep national books in a special catalog and section for U.S. Government documents. Metropolitan reports may be located in the general catalog, since these are not published by the Superintendent of Documents.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AHS-MS	American Housing Survey—Metropolitan Sample
AHS-N	American Housing Survey—National
CAI	Computer Assisted Interviewing
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CATI	Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing
CDP	Census Designated Place
CMSA	Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPS	Current Population Survey
FERRET	Federal Electronic Research and Review Extraction Tool (dataferrett.census.gov)
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
GED	Test of General Education Development
HHES	Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (Census Bureau)
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NHIS	National Health Interview Survey
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PDF	Portable Document Format
PMSA	Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RECS	Residential Energy Consumption Survey
RHS/RD	Rural Housing Service/Rural Development Mortgage, formerly called Farmer's Home Administration
URE	Usual Residence Elsewhere
VA	Department of Veteran Affairs

Dates of AHS Metropolitan Surveys: 1974 to 2002

(A book for each survey is published about 12 months later)

Area	1998-2002	1995-1997*	1992-1994	1988-1991	1984-1987	1981-1983	1980	1977-1979	1974-1976
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY**	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	77	74
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ**	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	76
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA**	02	-	94	90	86	81	-	77	74
Atlanta, GA MSA	-	96	-	91	87	82	-	78	75
Baltimore, MD MSA	98	-	-	91	87	83	-	79	76
Birmingham, AL MSA	98	-	92	88	84	-	80	-	76
Boston, MA-NH CMSA	98	-	93	89	85	81	-	77	74
Buffalo, NY CMSA**	02	-	94	88	84	-	-	79	76
Charlotte, NC-SC MSA	02	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicago, IL PMSA	99	95	-	91	87	83	-	79	75
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA**	98	-	-	90	86	82	-	78	75
Cleveland, OH PMSA**	-	96	92	88	84	-	-	79	76
Colorado Springs, CO**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	75
Columbus, OH MSA	02	95	-	91	87	82	-	78	75
Dallas, TX PMSA**	02	-	94	89	85	81	-	77	74
Denver, CO MSA	-	95	-	90	86	83	-	79	76
Detroit, MI PMSA	99	95	93	89	85	81	-	77	74
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	02	-	94	89	85	81	-	77	74
Grand Rapids, MI**	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	76
Hartford, CT MSA	-	96	-	91	87	83	-	79	75
Honolulu, HI**	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	79	76
Houston, TX (new sample in 1987) PMSAs	98	-	-	91	87	83	-	79	76
Indianapolis, IN MSA**	-	96	92	88	84	-	80	-	76
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	02	95	-	90	86	82	-	78	75
Las Vegas, NV**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	76
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA**	99	95	-	89	85	-	80	77	74
Louisville, KY-IN**	-	-	-	-	-	83	80	-	76
Madison, WI**	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	77	75
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	-	96	92	88	84	-	80	77	74
Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, FL CMSA	02	95	-	90	86	83	-	79	75
Milwaukee, WI PMSA**	02	-	94	88	84	-	-	79	75
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	98	-	93	89	85	81	-	77	74
New Orleans, LA MSA	-	95	-	90	86	82	-	78	75
New York-Nassau-Suffolk-Orange, NY PMSAs	99	95	-	91	87	83	80	-	76
Newark, NJ (now covered by Northern NJ)**	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	77	74
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	-	-	92	88	84	-	-	78	75

(A book for each survey is published about 12 months later)

Area	1998-2002	1995-1997*	1992-1994	1988-1991	1984-1987	1981-1983	1980	1977-1979	1974-1976
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern NJ PMSAs	99	95	-	91	87	-	-	-	-
Oakland, CA PMSA***	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	-	96	92	88	84	-	80	-	76
Omaha, NE-IA**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	76
Orlando, FL**	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	77	74
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, NJ (now covered by Northern NJ)**	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	78	75
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA**	99	95	-	89	85	82	-	78	75
Phoenix, AZ MSA**	02	-	94	89	85	81	-	77	74
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	-	95	-	90	86	81	-	77	74
Portland, OR-WA PMSA	02	95	-	90	86	83	-	79	75
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, RI-MA PMSAs	98	-	92	88	84	-	80	-	76
Raleigh, NC**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	76
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA PMSA**	02	-	94	90	86	82	-	78	75
Rochester, NY MSA	98	-	-	90	86	82	-	78	75
Sacramento, CA PMSA	-	96	-	-	-	83	80	-	76
Saginaw, MI**	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	77	74
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	-	96	-	91	87	83	80	-	76
Salt Lake City, UT MSA	98	-	92	88	84	-	80	77	74
San Antonio, TX MSA	-	95	-	90	86	82	-	78	75
San Diego, CA MSA**	02	-	94	91	87	82	-	78	75
San Francisco, CA PMSA***	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco-Oakland, CA PMSAs	-	-	93	89	85	82	-	78	75
San Jose, CA PMSA	98	-	93	88	84	-	-	-	-
Seattle-Everett, WA PMSA	-	96	-	-	-	83	-	79	76
Seattle-Tacoma, WA	-	-	-	91	87	-	-	-	-
Spokane, WA	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	77	74
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, MA-CT**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	75
Tacoma, WA**	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	77	74
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL MSA	98	-	93	89	85	-	-	-	-
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	98	-	93	89	85	81	-	77	74
Wichita, KS**	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	77	74

* No areas surveyed for 1997.

** Same area since beginning. All other areas change boundaries over time; see map or list of counties in each report.

*** Formerly with San Francisco-Oakland, CA PMSAs.

- Not applicable.

Table 1-1. Introductory Characteristics—All Housing Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total housing units	Sea-sonal	Year-round										New construction 4 years	Manu-fact-ured/mobile homes		
			Total	Occupied			Vacant									
				Total	Owner	Renter	Total	For rent	Rental vacan-cy rate	For sale only	Rent-ed or sold	Occa-sional use/ URE			Other vacant	
Nights Owner Rented Extra Unit																
0 to 2 nights	5.1	3.0	2.1	–	–	–	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	2.1	–	.1	.2
3 to 7 nights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8 nights or more	2.0	.2	1.8	–	–	–	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	–	–	–
Not reported	2.9	.1	2.8	–	–	–	2.8	–	–	–	–	–	2.8	–	–	–
Manufactured/Mobile Home Tiedowns																
Manufactured/mobile homes	8.9	–	8.9	8.2	6.6	1.6	.7	–	–	–	.2	–	.2	.2	.3	8.9
Anchored by tiedowns, bolts or other means	5.6	–	5.6	5.1	4.0	1.1	.4	–	–	–	.2	–	.2	–	.1	5.6
Not anchored	1.6	–	1.6	1.6	1.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	1.6
Anchoring not reported	1.7	–	1.7	1.5	1.2	.3	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	1.7
Manufactured/Mobile Home Set Up																
Manufactured/mobile homes	8.9	–	8.9	8.2	6.6	1.6	.7	–	–	–	.2	–	.2	.2	.3	8.9
Set on permanent masonry foundation	1.2	–	1.2	1.2	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2
Resting on concrete pad	1.2	–	1.2	1.2	.9	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2
Up on blocks, but not on concrete pad	5.5	–	5.5	5.1	4.3	.7	.5	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.2	.3	5.5
Set up in some other way .....	.9	–	.9	.7	.2	.5	.2	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	.9
Set up not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.
²If occupied year-round, assumed to be suitable for year-round use.
³Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 1-2. Height and Condition of Building—All Housing Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total housing units	Seasonal	Year-round											New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes
			Occupied			Vacant									
			Total	Owner	Renter	Total	For rent	Rental vacancy rate	For sale only	Rented or sold	Occasional use/URE	Other vacant			
Total	515.5	3.4	512.1	461.3	314.1	147.2	50.8	19.2	11.5	6.5	2.6	6.7	15.7	10.7	8.9
Stories in Structure¹															
1 .....	...	2.5	...	...	15.8	5.2	...	.9	14.1	.6	.1	.8	1.5	.4	...
2 .....	...	.9	...	...	109.5	54.0	...	8.0	12.8	3.3	.9	2.5	4.4	4.5	...
3 .....	...	—	...	...	165.0	69.6	...	8.6	11.0	2.3	1.5	2.6	7.1	5.5	...
4 to 6 .....	...	—	...	...	16.7	13.6	...	1.5	10.0	.2	.1	.4	2.1	—	...
7 or more .....	...	—	...	...	.5	3.2	...	.2	7.2	—	—	.1	.3	—	...
Stories Between Main and Apartment Entrances															
Multiunits, 2 or more floors .....	...	.1	...	...	29.6	111.7	...	16.4	12.7	1.7	.9	3.3	9.6	1.8	...
None (on same floor) .....	...	—	...	...	16.1	37.8	...	4.4	10.4	.6	.3	1.0	2.3	.5	...
1 (up or down) .....	...	—	...	...	8.1	41.2	...	6.2	13.0	.2	.4	1.3	2.9	1.2	...
2 or more (up or down) .....	...	.1	...	...	5.4	32.7	...	5.8	14.9	.8	.3	1.0	4.5	.1	...
Common Stairways															
Multiunits, 2 or more floors .....	...	.1	...	...	29.6	111.7	...	16.4	12.7	1.7	.9	3.3	9.6	1.8	...
No common stairways .....	...	—	...	...	4.0	11.6	...	1.8	13.5	.2	.1	.5	1.0	.3	...
With common stairways .....	...	—	...	...	24.8	98.1	...	13.5	12.0	1.2	.8	2.3	6.9	1.5	...
No loose steps .....	...	—	...	...	22.0	84.4	...	11.4	11.8	1.1	.6	1.3	5.4	1.4	...
Railings not loose .....	...	—	...	...	20.5	74.6	...	10.6	12.4	1.0	.6	1.1	4.5	1.2	...
Railings loose .....	...	—	...	...	1.2	6.3	...	.6	8.1	—	—	.2	.7	.3	...
No railings .....	...	—	...	...	.1	3.2	...	.2	6.3	—	—	—	—	—	...
Status of railings not reported .....	...	—	...	...	.1	.3	...	—	—	.1	—	—	.2	—	...
Loose steps .....	...	—	...	...	2.8	13.6	...	2.1	13.2	.1	.3	1.0	1.5	.1	...
Railings not loose .....	...	—	...	...	2.8	11.4	...	1.2	9.2	—	.3	.4	1.0	.1	...
Railings loose .....	...	—	...	...	—	1.9	...	.7	27.8	—	—	.2	.3	—	...
No railings .....	...	—	...	...	—	.4	...	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	...
Status of railings not reported .....	...	—	...	...	—	—	...	.2	100.0	.1	—	.1	.2	—	...
Status of stairways not reported .....	...	.1	...	...	.8	2.0	...	1.1	34.3	.3	—	.5	1.6	—	...
Light Fixtures in Public Halls															
2 or more units in structure .....	...	.1	...	...	30.4	113.4	...	16.7	12.7	1.7	.9	3.7	10.3	1.8	...
No public halls .....	...	—	...	...	3.1	10.3	...	1.1	9.6	.2	.1	.4	.9	.3	...
No light fixtures in public halls .....	...	—	...	...	.1	.7	...	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	...
All in working order .....	...	—	...	...	25.5	95.3	...	13.2	12.1	1.0	.8	1.7	5.5	1.3	...
Some in working order .....	...	—	...	...	.1	2.3	...	.1	4.8	—	—	—	.4	—	...
None in working order .....	...	—	...	...	.5	2.5	...	.3	11.3	—	—	.1	.8	—	...
Not reported .....	...	.1	...	...	1.1	2.3	...	1.9	45.3	.6	—	1.4	2.6	.1	...
Elevator on Floor															
Multiunits, 2 or more floors .....	...	.1	...	...	29.6	111.7	...	16.4	12.7	1.7	.9	3.3	9.6	1.8	...
With 1 or more elevators working .....	...	—	...	...	.5	6.1	...	.6	8.6	—	—	.1	1.2	.3	...
With elevator, none in working condition .....	...	—	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	.6	—	...
No elevator .....	...	.1	...	...	29.1	105.6	...	15.8	12.9	1.7	.9	3.2	7.8	1.5	...
Units 3 or more floors from main entrance .....	...	—	...	...	.4	4.6	...	.6	12.1	—	—	.1	.6	—	...
Foundation															
1-unit building, excluding manufactured/mobile homes .....	...	3.3	...	...	277.2	32.2	...	2.6	7.4	4.6	1.7	2.9	5.1	8.6	...
With basement under all of building .....	...	.2	...	...	206.3	19.1	...	1.2	5.8	3.0	1.4	1.9	2.7	7.3	...
With basement under part of building .....	...	.3	...	...	46.3	3.4	...	.2	4.6	1.1	.1	.4	.7	.5	...
With crawl space .....	...	.9	...	...	14.3	3.3	...	.4	9.6	.5	.1	.2	.8	.1	...
On concrete slab .....	...	.3	...	...	7.9	5.5	...	.8	12.1	.1	—	.4	1.0	.8	...
Other .....	...	1.6	...	...	2.5	.8	...	.1	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	...
External Building Conditions²															
Sagging roof	19.1	.1	18.9	14.9	10.1	4.9	4.0	1.3	21.5	—	.2	.7	1.9	.1	.8
Missing roofing material	35.3	.1	35.2	29.0	18.7	10.3	6.2	1.9	15.3	.1	.3	.8	3.2	.6	.3
Hole in roof	9.9	.1	9.8	7.5	2.8	4.7	2.3	.5	9.9	—	.2	.1	1.5	.1	.1
Missing bricks, siding, other outside wall material	35.3	.3	35.0	26.4	14.2	12.2	8.6	2.1	14.9	.7	.2	1.4	4.3	.2	—
Sloping outside walls	9.4	—	9.4	6.3	2.7	3.5	3.1	.3	8.2	—	.2	.3	2.3	—	.5
Boarded up windows	15.6	—	15.6	8.4	3.0	5.4	7.1	1.8	24.4	.3	.2	.9	4.0	—	—
Broken windows	32.8	.3	32.5	25.1	12.0	13.1	7.4	1.8	12.1	.3	.3	1.2	3.7	—	.2
Bars on windows	16.5	—	16.5	14.0	8.2	5.8	2.5	1.0	14.4	.1	.2	.3	.9	—	—
Foundation crumbling or has open crack or hole	28.4	.1	28.3	24.3	16.4	8.0	4.0	.9	10.4	.4	—	.6	2.0	.1	—
None of the above	384.0	3.0	381.0	350.2	248.4	101.8	30.8	12.4	10.8	4.5	1.9	4.0	7.9	9.4	7.5
Not reported	5.4	—	5.4	3.8	2.6	1.3	1.6	.4	23.5	.3	—	.3	.6	—	—
Site Placement															
Manufactured/mobile homes .....	...	—	...	...	6.6	1.6	...	—	—	.2	—	.2	.2	.3	8.9
First site .....	...	—	...	...	4.7	.9	...	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.3	5.8
Moved from another site .....	...	—	...	...	.3	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3
Don't know .....	...	—	...	...	1.7	.7	...	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	—	2.8
Not reported .....	...	—	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹Figures exclude manufactured/mobile homes.²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 1-3. Size of Unit and Lot—All Housing Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total housing units	Seasonal	Year-round											New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	
			Total	Occupied			Vacant									
				Total	Owner	Renter	Total	For rent	Rental vacancy rate	For sale only	Rented or sold	Occasional use/URE	Other vacant			
Total	515.5	3.4	512.1	461.3	314.1	147.2	50.8	19.2	11.5	6.5	2.6	6.7	15.7	10.7	8.9	
Rooms																
1 room	1.9	—	1.9	1.3	—	1.3	.6	.3	20.1	—	—	.3	—	—	—	
2 rooms	2.5	.2	2.4	1.7	—	1.7	.7	.4	20.7	—	—	—	.2	—	—	
3 rooms	34.8	.8	34.0	25.6	1.9	23.7	8.4	3.8	13.6	.3	.1	1.0	3.2	1.0	1.2	
4 rooms	83.0	.7	82.3	69.1	23.2	45.9	13.2	6.1	11.6	1.9	.6	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.7	
5 rooms	110.1	1.2	108.9	97.0	64.4	32.6	11.9	5.1	13.5	.9	.6	1.3	4.0	1.9	2.7	
6 rooms	130.8	.2	130.6	120.2	90.9	29.4	10.4	2.8	8.7	1.6	.9	1.5	3.5	2.0	1.3	
7 rooms	80.3	.3	80.0	75.7	67.1	8.6	4.3	.5	5.2	1.4	.3	.9	1.2	2.3	—	
8 rooms	40.3	.2	40.1	39.6	38.1	1.5	.6	.1	7.0	.3	—	.2	—	.7	—	
9 rooms	19.6	—	19.6	19.1	17.8	1.3	.5	—	—	.1	—	.2	.2	.8	—	
10 rooms or more	12.4	—	12.4	12.1	10.9	1.2	.3	.1	8.5	—	—	—	.1	.9	—	
Bedrooms																
None	3.6	.2	3.5	2.5	—	2.5	1.0	.4	15.0	—	—	.3	.2	—	—	
1	42.6	.5	42.1	32.2	4.5	27.6	9.9	4.8	14.7	.4	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	1.4	
2	138.9	1.1	137.8	117.9	52.3	65.6	20.0	8.9	11.9	2.7	.8	2.1	5.5	2.5	5.1	
3	230.3	1.4	228.9	212.9	171.4	41.5	16.0	4.6	10.0	2.3	1.6	2.4	5.1	4.5	2.3	
4 or more	100.1	.3	99.8	95.9	86.0	9.9	3.9	.5	4.7	1.1	.2	.7	1.4	2.6	—	
Complete Bathrooms																
None	9.4	.8	8.6	3.1	2.0	1.0	5.5	1.0	50.1	.4	.3	1.0	2.8	—	—	
1	300.1	2.4	297.8	260.6	132.6	127.9	37.2	17.1	11.7	3.3	1.8	4.0	10.9	1.8	7.1	
1 1/2	100.3	.1	100.2	95.3	83.1	12.2	4.9	.6	4.9	1.6	—	1.1	1.6	1.5	.8	
2 or more	105.7	.2	105.5	102.4	96.4	6.0	3.2	.4	6.7	1.2	.5	.6	.5	7.4	1.0	
Square Footage of Unit																
Single detached and manufactured/mobile homes	321.7	3.3	318.3	302.4	277.5	24.8	16.0	1.6	6.1	4.7	1.5	3.0	5.1	7.6	8.9	
Less than 500	2.9	.4	2.5	2.3	1.6	.8	.2	.2	21.2	—	—	—	—	.1	.8	
500 to 749	7.4	.6	6.8	5.8	4.1	1.7	1.0	.1	6.0	.2	—	.2	.5	—	2.3	
750 to 999	14.9	.3	14.6	13.4	11.2	2.1	1.3	.2	8.9	.4	—	.1	.6	.2	2.6	
1,000 to 1,499	59.0	.7	58.3	53.3	49.3	4.1	4.9	.4	7.7	1.7	.6	1.1	1.2	.7	2.1	
1,500 to 1,999	56.2	.2	56.1	53.5	50.9	2.6	2.6	.3	10.7	.8	.4	.7	.4	.9	.2	
2,000 to 2,499	48.4	.2	48.2	47.4	45.9	1.5	.8	—	—	.4	.2	.1	.1	2.1	—	
2,500 to 2,999	27.7	—	27.7	26.7	25.4	1.2	1.0	—	—	.7	—	.2	.2	1.8	—	
3,000 to 3,999	24.4	—	24.4	23.7	23.3	.4	.7	—	—	—	.2	.4	.2	1.1	—	
4,000 or more	13.2	—	13.2	13.0	12.4	.6	.2	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.6	.2	
Not reported (includes don't know)	67.4	1.0	66.5	63.3	53.5	9.8	3.2	.5	4.4	.6	.1	.3	1.8	.3	.7	
Median	1 881	...	1 890	1 918	1 950	1 362	1 395	...	...	1 470	...	...	1 196	2 444	844
Lot Size¹																
1-unit structures	334.6	3.3	331.3	314.3	280.7	33.7	17.0	2.6	7.1	4.5	1.7	3.1	5.2	8.3	8.9	
Less than 1/8 acre	75.5	1.6	73.9	68.9	53.3	13.6	6.9	.9	5.9	1.5	.7	1.2	2.7	1.1	5.9	
1/8 up to 1/4 acre	113.5	.3	113.2	108.4	99.8	8.6	4.8	1.1	11.3	1.7	.5	.6	.9	1.2	1.7	
1/4 up to 1/2 acre	52.8	.1	52.7	51.0	46.6	4.4	1.7	.1	2.1	.3	.1	.6	.6	1.4	.4	
1/2 up to 1 acre	30.1	.2	30.0	28.7	27.3	1.5	1.2	.4	21.7	—	.1	.1	.6	1.7	.2	
1 up to 5 acres	41.4	.4	41.0	39.0	34.7	4.3	1.9	.1	2.2	.8	.2	.4	.5	1.2	.6	
5 up to 10 acres	7.4	—	7.4	7.3	7.2	.1	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	1.1	—	
10 acres or more	13.9	.7	13.2	12.9	11.9	1.1	.3	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	.6	—	
Median .....	.23	...	.23	.23	.23	.17	.17	...	...	.18	...	...	.13	.63	.13

¹Does not include cooperatives or condominiums.

Table 1-4. Selected Equipment and Plumbing—All Housing Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total housing units	Seasonal	Year-round											New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	
			Occupied						Vacant							
			Total	Owner	Renter	Total	For rent	Rental vacancy rate	For sale only	Rented or sold	Occasional use/URE	Other vacant				
Total	515.5	3.4	512.1	461.3	314.1	147.2	50.8	19.2	11.5	6.5	2.6	6.7	15.7	10.7	8.9	
Equipment¹																
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	43.4	.7	42.7	13.2	2.9	10.3	29.5	9.2	46.9	3.9	1.5	2.8	12.1	.4	.2	
With complete kitchen (sink, refrigerator, and oven or burners)	472.1	2.7	469.4	448.1	311.2	136.9	21.3	10.1	6.8	2.6	1.1	4.0	3.6	10.2	8.6	
Kitchen sink	511.2	3.4	507.8	459.8	313.8	146.0	48.0	18.9	11.4	6.5	2.3	6.1	14.3	10.7	8.9	
Refrigerator	492.6	2.7	489.8	460.1	313.7	146.4	29.7	12.1	7.6	3.1	1.5	5.4	7.5	10.4	8.9	
Cooking stove or range	480.0	2.7	477.3	452.8	308.9	143.9	24.5	11.6	7.4	3.0	1.1	4.1	4.8	10.0	8.6	
Burners, no stove or range	2.0	—	2.0	1.7	1.5	.3	.3	.3	47.9	—	—	—	—	.5	—	
Microwave oven only	3.4	—	3.4	3.3	2.4	.9	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—	
Dishwasher	234.1	.2	233.9	225.2	192.7	32.5	8.8	2.1	5.9	2.2	.5	2.1	1.9	9.0	1.1	
Washing machine	392.9	1.2	391.7	382.8	302.9	79.9	8.9	.9	1.1	2.0	.5	2.6	2.8	8.7	6.7	
Clothes dryer	394.1	1.2	392.9	375.2	299.0	76.2	17.7	2.6	3.3	2.9	1.2	4.5	6.5	8.7	6.9	
Disposal in kitchen sink	113.7	—	113.7	108.1	88.3	19.8	5.6	1.5	7.1	1.3	—	1.7	1.1	5.6	—	
Trash compactor	6.7	—	6.7	6.7	5.2	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	
Air conditioning:																
Central	121.7	.2	121.5	115.9	98.5	17.4	5.6	1.4	7.5	1.8	.3	1.0	1.1	7.0	1.0	
Additional central	2.6	—	2.6	2.6	2.5	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	
1 room unit	105.8	.2	105.7	95.8	59.3	36.5	9.8	3.0	7.4	.8	.6	2.2	3.4	.7	2.6	
2 room units	24.3	—	24.3	23.7	17.9	5.9	.6	—	—	.2	—	.4	—	.2	.5	
3 room units or more	6.3	—	6.3	6.3	5.3	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Main Heating Equipment																
Warm-air furnace	371.5	.6	370.9	336.0	243.4	92.6	35.0	11.8	11.3	5.4	1.9	5.3	10.5	9.4	8.6	
Steam or hot water system	109.8	.8	108.9	99.5	60.4	39.1	9.5	4.7	10.7	.6	.5	1.0	2.7	1.1	—	
Electric heat pump .....	.6	—	.6	.6	.1	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Built-in electric units	9.5	.3	9.3	7.1	2.0	5.1	2.2	1.2	18.8	.1	.1	.1	.7	.2	—	
Floor, wall, or other built-in hot-air units without ducts	8.5	—	8.5	7.2	3.2	4.0	1.3	.3	7.6	.2	—	.1	.7	—	—	
Room heaters with flue	5.3	.5	4.9	3.8	1.0	2.8	1.0	.6	17.0	—	.1	.1	.2	—	—	
Room heaters without flue	2.4	.2	2.2	2.1	.3	1.7	.2	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	
Portable electric heaters	1.5	.5	1.0	.8	.3	.5	.2	.1	16.8	.1	—	—	—	.3	—	
Stoves	3.1	.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	
Fireplaces with inserts .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireplaces without inserts .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1.5	—	1.5	1.2	.9	.3	.3	.2	43.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	
Cooking stove .....	.5	—	.5	.3	—	.3	.2	.2	45.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
None .....	.8	—	.8	—	—	—	.8	—	—	—	—	—	.8	—	—
Other Heating Equipment¹																
Warm-air furnace	2.9	—	2.9	2.8	2.8	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	
Steam or hot water system .....	.8	—	.8	.8	.6	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric heat pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Built-in electric units	8.3	.2	8.2	7.7	5.9	1.8	.5	.2	7.7	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—	
Floor, wall, or other built-in hot-air units without ducts	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	.9	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Room heaters with flue	7.4	—	7.4	7.3	6.6	.7	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.5	
Room heaters without flue	3.9	.2	3.7	3.7	3.1	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	
Portable electric heaters	31.9	.3	31.6	31.3	23.0	8.3	.3	—	—	.3	—	—	—	.6	.7	
Stoves	22.7	.3	22.4	22.2	21.5	.7	.2	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	.4	.3	
Fireplaces with inserts	17.6	.3	17.3	17.3	16.8	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	
Fireplaces without inserts	9.5	.2	9.4	9.2	8.8	.4	.2	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.4	—	
Other	3.1	—	3.1	3.1	2.8	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	
Cooking stove	1.8	—	1.8	1.7	.9	.8	.1	.1	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
None	411.0	2.1	408.8	364.8	231.4	133.5	44.0	18.4	12.0	5.6	2.0	5.0	13.1	7.7	6.8	
Plumbing																
With all plumbing facilities	507.4	2.6	504.8	455.2	310.9	144.4	49.5	18.9	11.5	6.4	2.4	6.6	15.2	10.7	8.9	
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities ¹	8.1	.8	7.3	6.1	3.3	2.8	1.2	.4	11.3	.1	.1	.1	.5	—	—	
No hot piped water	2.1	.3	1.8	1.1	.5	.6	.7	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	—	—	
No bathtub and no shower	1.6	.8	.8	.5	—	.5	.3	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	
No flush toilet .....	.8	—	.8	.5	—	.5	.3	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—
No exclusive use	5.5	—	5.5	5.0	2.8	2.2	.5	.4	14.1	—	—	—	.2	—	—	
Primary Source of Water																
Public system or private company	499.0	2.5	496.5	446.4	300.7	145.8	50.1	19.1	11.5	6.5	2.6	6.4	15.6	9.7	8.5	
Well serving 1 to 5 units	15.9	.7	15.2	14.6	13.2	1.4	.6	.2	11.7	—	—	.3	.1	.8	.3	
Drilled	11.4	.5	10.9	10.6	9.4	1.2	.3	.2	13.5	—	—	.1	—	.8	.3	
Dug	3.3	—	3.3	3.0	3.0	—	.3	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	
Not reported	1.2	.3	.9	.9	.7	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other .....	.6	.2	.4	.3	.3	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—
Safety of Primary Source of Water																
Selected primary water sources ²	515.4	3.4	512.0	461.2	314.1	147.2	50.8	19.2	11.5	6.5	2.6	6.7	15.7	10.6	8.9	
Safe to drink	447.5	2.3	445.1	405.9	281.7	124.3	39.2	16.7	11.8	5.2	2.1	4.9	10.4	9.6	7.4	
Not safe to drink	44.1	.8	43.3	42.5	24.1	18.4	.8	.1	.6	—	—	.3	.4	.6	1.2	
Safety not reported	23.8	.3	23.6	12.8	8.3	4.5	10.8	2.4	34.0	1.3	.5	1.6	4.9	.4	.2	
Means of Sewage Disposal																
Public sewer	460.3	1.3	459.0	411.4	269.1	142.3	47.7	18.5	11.5	5.4	2.5	6.2	15.1	8.3	7.6	
Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet	55.0	2.1	52.8	50.0	45.1	4.9	2.9	.7	12.4	1.1	.1	.6	.4	2.4	1.3	
Other .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—

¹Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

²Excludes units where primary source of drinking water is commercial bottled water.

Table 1-5. Fuels—All Housing Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total housing units	Seasonal	Year-round											New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	
			Occupied			Vacant										
			Total	Owner	Renter	Total	For rent	Rental vacancy rate	For sale only	Rented or sold	Occasional use/URE	Other vacant				
Total	515.5	3.4	512.1	461.3	314.1	147.2	50.8	19.2	11.5	6.5	2.6	6.7	15.7	10.7	8.9	
Main House Heating Fuel																
Housing units with heating fuel	514.7	3.4	511.2	461.3	314.1	147.2	49.9	19.2	11.5	6.5	2.6	6.6	14.9	10.7	8.9	
Electricity	23.0	.8	22.2	18.8	4.6	14.2	3.4	1.8	11.4	.2	.1	.2	1.0	.3	.5	
Piped gas	445.9	.7	445.2	402.2	277.8	124.4	42.9	16.9	11.9	5.2	2.5	5.3	13.1	8.9	5.5	
Bottled gas	14.1	.8	13.3	12.3	10.1	2.1	1.0	—	—	.4	—	.5	.1	1.5	.5	
Fuel oil	24.3	.4	23.8	21.6	15.9	5.7	2.2	.4	6.8	.6	—	.6	.6	—	1.8	
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	1.2	.2	1.1	1.0	.5	.4	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.5	
Coal or coke .....	.3	—	.3	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	5.3	.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other .....	.5	—	.5	.4	.4	—	.1	.1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other House Heating Fuels¹																
With other heating fuel	95.9	1.3	94.6	93.1	80.1	13.0	1.5	.3	2.0	.4	.2	.5	.2	3.0	1.9	
Electricity	39.1	.5	38.7	37.7	28.3	9.5	.9	.3	2.7	.4	.1	.1	—	.6	.7	
Gas	26.8	.2	26.7	26.2	23.9	2.3	.4	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	1.8	.8	
Fuel oil	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	1.6	—	1.6	1.6	1.5	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood	37.0	.6	36.3	36.1	34.6	1.5	.2	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	.7	.3	
Solar energy .....	.3	—	.3	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1.8	.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	
Cooking Fuel																
With cooking fuel	485.5	2.7	482.7	457.8	312.7	145.1	24.9	11.9	7.5	3.0	1.1	4.2	4.8	10.6	8.6	
Electricity	197.4	2.5	194.9	182.0	128.6	53.4	12.9	6.0	10.0	1.9	.5	2.5	2.0	4.1	2.1	
Gas	287.0	.2	286.8	274.9	183.3	91.6	11.9	5.9	6.0	1.0	.6	1.7	2.8	6.4	6.5	
Kerosene or other liquid fuel .....	.2	—	.2	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other .....	.9	—	.9	.8	.6	.1	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	—
Water Heating Fuel																
With hot piped water	513.4	3.1	510.3	460.2	313.7	146.5	50.1	19.2	11.5	6.4	2.4	6.6	15.4	10.7	8.9	
Electricity	36.5	1.4	35.1	31.2	16.6	14.6	3.9	1.8	10.8	.5	—	.8	.8	.7	4.2	
Gas	467.3	1.2	466.0	421.1	289.8	131.3	44.9	17.5	11.7	5.4	2.3	5.5	14.3	9.9	4.4	
Fuel oil	8.6	.4	8.2	7.2	6.6	.6	.9	—	—	.5	.2	.2	—	—	—	
Kerosene or other liquid fuel .....	.3	—	.3	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood .....	.2	—	.2	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other .....	.6	—	.6	.2	.2	—	.4	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	—	—
Central Air Conditioning Fuel																
With central air conditioning	121.7	.2	121.5	115.9	98.5	17.4	5.6	1.4	7.5	1.8	.3	1.0	1.1	7.0	1.0	
Electricity	105.3	.2	105.2	99.8	84.0	15.8	5.4	1.4	8.2	1.6	.3	.9	1.1	6.1	1.0	
Gas	16.4	—	16.4	16.1	14.5	1.6	.3	—	—	.2	—	.1	—	.9	—	
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clothes Dryer Fuel																
With clothes dryer	394.1	1.2	392.9	375.2	299.0	76.2	17.7	2.6	3.3	2.9	1.2	4.5	6.5	8.7	6.9	
Electricity	133.0	.8	132.3	128.0	101.1	26.8	4.3	.4	1.6	1.0	.6	.9	1.4	2.2	4.8	
Gas	260.1	.5	259.7	246.3	197.1	49.2	13.4	2.1	4.1	1.9	.6	3.6	5.1	6.6	2.1	
Other	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	.8	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Units Using Each Fuel¹																
Electricity	514.9	3.4	511.5	460.7	314.1	146.5	50.8	19.2	11.5	6.5	2.6	6.7	15.7	10.7	8.9	
Gas	493.5	3.4	490.0	440.3	302.9	137.4	49.7	18.2	11.6	6.5	2.6	6.7	15.7	10.4	8.1	
Fuel oil	73.6	3.4	70.2	36.0	25.2	10.8	34.2	4.1	26.7	6.2	2.0	6.3	15.7	.9	2.3	
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	3.1	.2	2.9	2.8	2.2	.6	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.5	
Coal or coke .....	.3	—	.3	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	40.4	1.0	39.5	39.1	37.3	1.9	.4	—	—	.1	—	.1	.2	.7	.3	
Solar energy .....	.3	—	.3	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4.3	.2	4.2	3.6	3.3	.3	.6	.1	27.5	.1	—	.1	.3	.2	.2	
All electric units	11.9	.6	11.3	9.4	1.4	8.0	1.9	1.2	13.4	.2	—	.1	.3	.3	.2	

¹Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 1-6. Housing and Neighborhood Quality—All Housing Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total housing units	Seasonal	Year-round											New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	
			Occupied			Vacant										
			Total	Owner	Renter	Total	For rent	Rental vacancy rate	For sale only	Rented or sold	Occasional use/URE	Other vacant				
Total	515.5	3.4	512.1	461.3	314.1	147.2	50.8	19.2	11.5	6.5	2.6	6.7	15.7	10.7	8.9	
Selected Amenities¹																
Porch, deck, balcony, or patio	377.0	2.2	374.8	348.3	263.4	84.9	26.5	8.7	9.2	4.7	1.4	4.3	7.4	8.2	6.7	
Usable fireplace	131.1	1.0	130.2	124.3	117.1	7.2	5.8	.2	2.8	2.3	.7	.9	1.8	5.9	.7	
Separate dining room	276.8	.6	276.2	255.6	195.6	60.0	20.6	6.3	9.5	3.3	1.4	2.9	6.6	6.7	1.6	
With 2 or more living rooms or recreation rooms, etc.	66.4	—	66.4	63.2	57.7	5.5	3.3	.6	9.7	.9	.2	1.0	.7	2.5	.4	
Garage or carport included with home	317.2	1.5	315.7	302.1	263.1	39.0	13.6	1.7	4.2	3.6	1.4	2.9	4.0	8.4	2.2	
Not included	197.9	2.0	195.9	159.2	51.0	108.1	36.7	17.4	13.8	2.7	1.2	3.7	11.7	2.3	6.7	
Offstreet parking included	148.5	1.6	146.9	124.0	43.9	80.1	22.9	12.5	13.4	1.9	.9	2.5	5.2	2.3	5.1	
Offstreet parking not reported .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garage or carport not reported .....	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	.4	.1	100.0	.2	—	.2	—	—	—
Owner or Manager on Property																
Rental, multiunit ²	—	—	—	—	—	113.4	—	16.7	12.7	—	.8	1.2	—	1.5	—	
Owner or manager lives on property	—	—	—	—	—	24.8	—	3.8	13.3	—	.1	.7	—	.5	—	
Neither owner nor manager lives on property	—	—	—	—	—	88.5	—	12.9	12.6	—	.7	.5	—	1.0	—	
Selected Deficiencies¹																
Holes in floors	7.4	.1	7.3	5.5	3.2	2.3	1.8	.4	15.0	—	—	.3	1.2	.1	—	
Open cracks or holes (interior)	28.6	.1	28.5	23.9	11.9	12.1	4.6	1.5	10.9	.4	.4	.5	1.8	.3	.3	
Broken plaster or peeling paint (interior)	17.7	—	17.7	15.2	7.5	7.7	2.5	.4	5.3	.2	.1	.4	1.4	.1	.1	
No electrical wiring .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—
Exposed wiring	1.7	—	1.7	.6	.5	.6	.2	.2	28.2	—	—	—	.4	—	—	
Rooms without electric outlets	10.0	—	10.0	8.9	4.9	4.0	1.0	.3	6.9	.1	—	.2	.4	.1	—	
Description of Area Within 300 Feet¹																
Single-family detached houses	468.8	3.4	465.4	421.0	297.6	123.3	44.4	15.6	11.2	5.8	2.5	6.1	14.3	8.4	3.9	
Single-family attached	38.3	—	38.3	34.8	19.2	15.6	3.5	2.3	12.7	.4	.1	.6	.2	1.5	.2	
1- to 3-story multiunit	163.9	—	163.9	141.6	58.8	82.8	22.3	11.2	11.8	1.7	1.2	2.4	5.9	1.6	1.0	
4- to 6-story multiunit	17.3	—	17.3	14.3	3.9	10.4	3.0	1.0	8.6	.1	.1	.1	1.7	—	—	
7-or-more-story multiunit	9.4	—	9.4	8.0	2.6	5.4	1.4	.6	9.4	.1	—	.2	.5	.4	—	
Manufactured/mobile homes	13.5	—	13.5	12.6	9.6	3.0	.9	.3	10.5	—	—	.2	.3	.4	8.1	
Commercial, or institutional	202.5	—	202.5	176.8	91.4	85.4	25.7	11.8	12.1	1.6	.7	3.4	8.1	1.8	2.9	
Industrial or factories	34.3	—	34.3	28.4	14.4	14.0	5.9	2.0	12.5	.5	.1	1.0	2.3	.3	—	
Open space, park, woods, farm, or ranch	202.7	2.0	200.8	186.9	135.2	51.7	13.8	5.8	10.0	1.7	.9	1.8	3.7	7.2	5.9	
4-or-more-lane highway, railroad, or airport	99.0	2.0	98.8	88.3	49.3	39.0	10.5	4.8	11.0	.9	.4	.6	3.8	1.2	1.2	
Not reported	3.2	—	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.2	.5	.1	7.9	.2	—	.3	—	.3	—	
Bodies of Water Within 300 Feet																
Water in area	77.7	2.2	75.5	71.8	54.2	17.7	3.7	1.5	7.7	.6	.1	.6	.9	2.6	2.0	
With waterfront property	8.6	1.6	7.0	6.6	5.9	.7	.4	.1	12.5	—	—	.2	.1	—	.2	
Waterfront property not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With flood plain	9.2	.3	8.9	8.5	7.2	1.3	.4	.1	7.5	.3	—	—	—	.4	—	
Flood plain not reported	3.5	—	3.5	3.3	1.3	2.0	.2	.1	5.2	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	
Water not reported	4.0	—	4.0	3.1	1.8	1.3	.9	.1	7.2	.3	—	.3	.2	.3	—	
No water in area	433.8	1.2	432.6	386.4	258.2	128.2	46.2	17.7	12.0	5.6	2.5	5.9	14.5	7.8	6.8	
Age of Other Residential Buildings Within 300 Feet																
Older	63.3	1.0	62.3	56.9	41.7	15.2	5.4	1.5	9.1	.5	.4	.5	2.5	.1	2.0	
About the same	370.5	2.0	368.5	330.9	221.9	109.0	37.6	15.0	12.0	5.2	1.8	5.0	10.6	5.8	3.7	
Newer	31.7	.1	31.5	30.7	22.5	8.2	.9	.3	3.5	—	.2	.2	.2	3.4	1.4	
Very mixed	28.7	.3	28.4	26.2	18.8	7.4	2.1	1.3	14.7	—	—	.2	.6	.4	1.4	
No other residential buildings	11.0	—	11.0	9.7	6.4	3.4	1.3	.4	10.7	.4	—	.2	.2	.7	.2	
Not reported	10.4	—	10.4	6.8	2.8	4.0	3.6	.8	16.1	.4	.1	.7	1.6	.3	.2	
Manufactured/Mobile Homes in Group																
Manufactured/mobile homes	8.9	—	8.9	8.2	6.6	1.6	.7	—	—	.2	—	.2	.2	.3	8.9	
1 to 6	2.0	—	2.0	1.8	1.8	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	2.0	
7 to 20 .....	.5	—	.5	.5	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5
21 or more	6.3	—	6.3	5.8	4.5	1.4	.4	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	.3	6.3	
Other Buildings Vandalized or With Interior Exposed Within 300 Feet																
None	438.7	3.4	435.3	402.8	283.6	119.2	32.5	13.2	9.9	4.9	2.1	4.3	8.0	9.1	7.9	
1 building	16.2	—	16.2	14.5	8.2	6.3	1.6	.9	12.2	.1	—	—	.6	—	—	
More than 1 building	43.1	—	43.1	30.8	14.2	16.6	12.3	3.4	16.8	.7	.5	1.8	5.9	.5	.8	
No buildings	8.6	—	8.6	7.6	5.3	2.3	.9	.3	10.9	.4	—	.1	.1	.8	.2	
Not reported	9.0	—	9.0	5.6	2.8	2.8	3.5	1.4	34.0	.4	—	.5	1.1	.3	—	
Bars on Windows of Buildings Within 300 Feet																
No bars on windows	449.3	3.4	445.9	409.5	286.8	122.8	36.3	15.1	10.9	5.1	2.3	4.5	9.4	9.5	8.4	
1 building with bars	8.2	—	8.2	7.1	4.2	2.9	1.1	.5	15.6	.2	—	—	.3	—	.2	
2 or more buildings with bars	30.4	—	30.4	23.6	10.6	13.0	6.8	1.5	10.5	.2	.1	1.4	3.6	—	—	
No buildings	8.6	—	8.6	7.6	5.3	2.3	.9	.3	10.9	.4	—	.1	.1	.8	.2	
Not reported	19.1	—	19.1	13.5	7.2	6.2	5.6	1.8	22.6	.7	.1	.8	2.2	.3	—	
Condition of Streets Within 300 Feet																
No repairs needed	270.8	3.1	267.8	248.0	184.5	63.4	19.8	7.4	10.4	4.0	1.0	3.5	3.9	7.3	4.4	
Minor repairs needed	196.0	.3	195.7	171.2	105.7	65.5	24.5	9.8	12.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	9.1	2.5	3.5	
Major repairs needed	38.9	—	38.9	34.4	19.5	14.9	4.4	1.4	8.3	.1	—	.7	2.2	.4	1.0	
No streets	1.3	—	1.3	1.2	1.0	.2	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	
Not reported	8.5	.1	8.4	6.5	3.4	3.1	1.9	.7	18.6	.4	—	.3	.5	.4	—	

Table 1-6. Housing and Neighborhood Quality—All Housing Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total housing units	Sea-sonal	Year-round											New construction 4 years	Manu-fact-ured/mobile homes	
			Total	Occupied			Vacant									
				Total	Owner	Renter	Total	For rent	Rental vacan-cy rate	For sale only	Rent-ed or sold	Occa-sional use/ URE	Other vacant			
Trash, Litter, or Junk on Streets or Any Properties Within 300 Feet																
None	441.9	3.4	438.5	402.7	282.9	119.8	35.7	13.5	10.1	5.5	2.1	4.9	9.8	9.3	7.3	
Minor accumulation	48.3	–	48.3	39.9	20.1	19.8	8.4	3.7	15.6	.5	.4	.8	2.9	1.0	.9	
Major accumulation	18.5	–	18.5	14.0	8.4	5.5	4.6	1.2	17.3	.1	–	.8	2.5	.1	.4	
Not reported	6.8	–	6.8	4.7	2.7	2.0	2.1	.9	30.4	.3	.1	.3	.5	.3	.3	

¹Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

²Two or more units of any tenure in the structure.

Table 1-7. Financial Characteristics—All Housing Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total housing units	Seasonal	Year-round											New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	
			Occupied			Vacant										
			Total	Owner	Renter	Total	For rent	Rental vacancy rate	For sale only	Rented or sold	Occasional use/URE	Other vacant				
Total	515.5	3.4	512.1	461.3	314.1	147.2	50.8	19.2	11.5	6.5	2.6	6.7	15.7	10.7	8.9	
Monthly Housing Costs¹																
Less than \$100	1.0	.5	.51	20.0	—	—
\$100 to \$199	15.6	9.2	6.4	...	.5	7.2	...	...	...	...	.4	.5	
\$200 to \$249	19.6	16.2	3.4	...	.5	12.5	...	...	...	...	.1	.2	
\$250 to \$299	25.8	20.2	5.7	...	1.1	16.0	...	...	...	...	.3	.3	
\$300 to \$349	26.2	19.7	6.5	...	2.4	27.3	...	...	...	...	.3	.5	
\$350 to \$399	32.5	22.0	10.5	...	4.2	28.4	...	...	...	...	.1	2.0	
\$400 to \$449	26.5	13.3	13.3	...	1.9	12.3	...	...	...	...	.3	.6	
\$450 to \$499	29.3	13.1	16.1	...	2.5	13.2	...	...	...	...	.3	.5	
\$500 to \$599	54.5	22.5	32.0	...	3.6	10.0	...	...	...	...	.1	1.2	
\$600 to \$699	43.8	24.0	19.8	...	.8	3.8	...	...	...	...	.7	1.2	
\$700 to \$799	37.3	24.2	13.2	...	.2	1.3	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	
\$800 to \$999	48.4	41.7	6.7	...	.6	8.5	...	...	...	...	.3	.1	
\$1,000 to \$1,249	40.2	39.2	1.0	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	1.3	—	
\$1,250 to \$1,499	23.4	22.3	1.0	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	1.9	—	
\$1,500 or more	28.5	26.0	2.5	...	.3	10.9	...	...	...	...	2.9	—	
Depends on occupant's income7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No cash rent	8.7	...	8.7	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes no cash rent)	591	685	522	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	1 219	458	
Median Monthly Housing Costs for Owners																
Monthly costs including all mortgages plus maintenance costs	728	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 333	448	
Monthly costs excluding second and subsequent mortgages and maintenance costs	670	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 298	439	
Rent Reductions																
No subsidy	119.5	...	16.6	12.1	...	1.0	...	...	.9	1.6	
Rent control	
No rent control	119.4	...	16.1	11.8	...	1.0	...	...	.9	1.6	
Reduced by owner	9.9	...	—	—	...	—	...	...	—	—
Not reduced by owner	108.8	...	—	—	...	—	...	...	.8	1.6	
Owner reduction not reported7	...	16.1	90.7	...	1.0	...	...	.1	—	
Rent control not reported1	...	.5	81.0	...	—	...	...	—	—
Owned by public housing authority	6.6	...	.5	6.5	...	—	...	...	.4	—	
Government subsidy	11.5	...	—	—	...	—	...	...	.2	—	
Other, income verification	7.4	...	—	—	...	—	...	...	.7	—	
Subsidy not reported	2.1	...	2.2	50.9	...	—	...	...	—	—
OWNER HOUSING UNITS																
Total	314.1	...	...	...	...	6.5	1.6	...	...	8.4	6.8	
Average Monthly Cost Paid for Real Estate Taxes																
Less than \$25	19.2	...	...	...	...	.9	—	...	...	.8	4.7	
\$25 to \$49	14.3	...	...	...	...	.2	.2	...	...	.1	—	
\$50 to \$74	21.1	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	—
\$75 to \$99	19.6	...	...	...	...	—	.3	...	...	.1	.4	
\$100 to \$149	48.8	...	...	...	...	.6	.2	...	...	.5	.2	
\$150 to \$199	51.9	...	...	...	...	2.0	.3	...	...	.7	.5	
\$200 or more	139.2	...	...	...	...	2.8	.7	...	...	6.2	1.0	
Median	183	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	200+	25-	
Annual Taxes Paid per \$1,000 Value																
Less than \$5	17.4	...	...	...	...	.8	—	...	...	.8	4.1	
\$5 to \$9	20.5	...	...	...	...	.2	.2	...	...	.2	.2	
\$10 to \$14	32.5	...	...	...	...	.3	—	...	...	1.1	—	
\$15 to \$19	43.4	...	...	...	...	.3	—	...	...	1.5	.5	
\$20 to \$24	63.9	...	...	...	...	.7	.2	...	...	2.2	.7	
\$25 or more	136.4	...	...	...	...	4.2	1.2	...	...	2.7	1.4	
Median	23	...	...	...	...	25+	...	...	...	21	5-	
Condominium and Cooperative Fee																
Fee paid by owners	6.1	...	...	...	...	.5	—	...	...	.8	—	
Less than \$25 per month1	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	—
\$25 to \$49	—	—	—	—	—	
\$50 to \$74	—	—	—	—	—	
\$75 to \$99	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$149	1.9	...	...	...	...	.4	—	...	...	.7	—	
\$150 to \$199	1.6	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	.1	—	
\$200 or more per month	1.5	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	—
Not reported9	...	...	...	...	.1	—	...	...	—	—
Median	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Housing Costs per Month																
Homeowner association fee paid	4.3	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	.9	—	
Median	121	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
Manufactured/mobile home park fee paid	1.3	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	1.3	
Median	—	—	—	—	—	
Land rent fee paid	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 1-7. Financial Characteristics—All Housing Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total housing units	Seasonal	Year-round										New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes		
			Occupied				Vacant									
			Total	Owner	Renter	Total	For rent	Rental vacancy rate	For sale only	Rented or sold	Occasional use/URE	Other vacant				
OWNER HOUSING UNITS—Con.																
Value²																
Less than \$10,000	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.3	.1	...	...	—	3.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.9	—	...	...	—	.9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2	.3	...	...	—	1.1
\$30,000 to \$39,999	11.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4	.2	...	...	.5	.4
\$40,000 to \$49,999	16.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4	.2	...	...	—	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999	14.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.3	.1	...	...	—	—
\$60,000 to \$69,999	19.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.8	.1	...	...	.3	.2
\$70,000 to \$79,999	34.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.1	—	...	...	.1	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	69.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	.6	...	...	.2	—
\$100,000 to \$119,999	38.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.5	—	...	...	.3	1.2
\$120,000 to \$149,999	36.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4	—	...	...	1.0	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	30.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	—	...	...	2.3	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	1.4	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	1.1	—
\$300,000 or more	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.1	—	...	...	1.2	—
Median	92 402	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 685	...	...	...	187 948	14 362
Other Activities on Property																
Medical or commercial establishment	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.1	—	...	...	—	—
Neither	313.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.4	1.6	...	...	8.4	6.8

¹Rent asked for vacant units.

²Sales price for units that are for sale, purchase price for units sold but not yet occupied.

Table 2-1. Introductory Characteristics—Occupied Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate								
Sample Size	3 130	2 013	1 117	80	37	55	146	363	85	740	483	407	839	1 734	161
Total	461.3	314.1	147.2	10.0	8.2	8.1	20.9	50.5	11.5	112.8	66.2	56.3	119.0	256.6	24.4
Tenure															
Owner occupied	314.1	314.1	...	7.9	6.6	4.1	6.6	19.5	4.4	89.8	19.9	17.3	50.4	198.5	16.6
Percent of all occupied	68.1	100.0	...	79.1	80.2	50.2	31.5	38.6	37.7	79.5	30.0	30.8	42.3	77.4	68.3
Renter occupied	147.2	...	147.2	2.1	1.6	4.0	14.3	31.0	7.2	23.1	46.4	38.9	68.6	58.1	7.7
Race and Origin															
White	397.4	290.0	107.4	8.8	8.2	6.0	16.0	...	6.7	104.5	50.2	36.5	72.1	245.6	20.1
Non-Hispanic	390.7	286.8	103.9	8.8	8.2	6.0	15.4	...	...	103.6	48.7	34.7	67.7	243.9	20.1
Hispanic	6.7	3.2	3.5	...	...	...	.6	...	6.7	.8	1.6	1.8	4.4	1.8	...
Black	50.5	19.5	31.0	1.0	...	1.7	4.0	50.5	.8	8.0	11.1	16.1	41.0	4.8	3.8
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	2.0	1.3	.7	...	...	.2	...	...	...	.2	.3	.1	.7	1.1	.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	6.0	2.3	3.8	.1	...	...	.4	...	...	.2	2.8	1.6	1.4	3.9	.2
Other	5.4	1.1	4.2	...	...	.2	.5	...	4.0	...	1.8	2.0	3.9	1.1	.2
Total Hispanic ²	11.5	4.4	7.2	...	...	.2	1.1	.8	11.5	.9	3.2	3.6	7.5	2.9	.3
Units in Structure															
1, detached	294.2	271.0	23.2	6.8	...	3.8	7.2	18.6	4.3	77.8	21.0	18.6	40.1	188.0	17.3
1, attached	15.2	6.2	9.0	1.2	...	.3	...	2.4	.3	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	9.6	.8
2 to 4	105.4	27.4	78.0	.1	...	2.1	9.5	23.0	5.1	18.4	30.8	22.0	60.5	36.8	3.2
5 to 9	21.9	1.9	20.0	1.1	...	.5	1.7	3.2	1.1	4.5	5.6	6.4	6.3	11.2	1.2
10 to 19	6.8	.4	6.4	.1	...	.8	1.4	1.4	.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.4	.3
20 to 49	3.6	.2	3.3	...	...	.1	.5	.5	.2	.9	1.2	1.1	2.1	.5	...
50 or more	6.1	.5	5.6	.3	...	.5	.5	1.4	.1	3.6	1.1	1.3	3.3	1.8	.8
Manufactured/mobile home or trailer	8.2	6.6	1.6	.3	8.2	...	...	...	...	2.2	1.5	1.4	...	5.2	.8
Cooperatives and Condominiums															
Cooperatives .....	.7	.5	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.6	...	.1	.4	.4	...
Condominiums	7.0	5.6	1.4	.5	...	.1	.4	.4	.1	2.7	1.5	.8	.9	5.6	.2
Year Structure Built³															
2000 to 2004	5.0	3.7	1.3	5.0	.1	.1	...	1.0	...	.7	2.6	.8	.5	3.5	...
1995 to 1999	12.8	10.3	2.6	4.9	.3	...	.3	.1	.1	2.1	1.6	.7	.3	9.8	.4
1990 to 1994	17.7	15.5	2.2	...	.3	.1	.6	.9	...	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	12.6	...
1985 to 1989	15.0	12.7	2.3	...	.9	.3	...	...	.1	4.0	.7	.6	...	12.3	...
1980 to 1984	8.4	6.1	2.3	...	...	...	.4	.3	.1	1.4	1.4	.6	.4	5.8	1.2
1975 to 1979	14.1	11.0	3.1	...	...	...	.7	.3	.1	2.6	1.0	1.5	.5	11.9	.2
1970 to 1974	30.6	19.4	11.1	...	1.4	1.0	1.0	2.0	.6	5.9	4.7	3.4	1.1	22.3	.8
1960 to 1969	59.5	45.9	13.5	...	4.8	.7	1.3	1.7	.4	17.6	6.6	4.4	3.2	46.5	1.8
1950 to 1959	71.7	60.5	11.1	...	.3	1.0	2.1	3.8	.6	26.8	5.9	5.5	5.8	50.9	6.2
1940 to 1949	41.9	28.3	13.6	...	...	.8	1.8	3.0	1.3	10.5	5.2	4.2	5.0	29.7	2.7
1930 to 1939	51.9	28.6	23.3	...	...	.8	3.4	11.8	1.6	8.6	11.7	9.3	24.0	18.3	4.0
1920 to 1929	46.4	24.6	21.8	...	...	.6	2.4	12.1	2.3	11.1	7.8	9.7	30.3	10.4	3.7
1919 or earlier	86.3	47.4	38.9	...	...	...	2.6	7.0	13.5	4.2	18.8	15.8	14.3	22.6	3.5
Median	1951	1955	1936	2000+	1968	1940	1933	1930	1927	1953	1938	1934	1924	1959	1944
Selected Geographic Areas															
Erie County	375.6	248.9	126.7	7.8	5.2	6.9	18.5	45.8	10.4	90.4	57.1	46.4	119.0	256.6	...
Niagara County	85.7	65.3	20.4	2.1	3.0	1.1	2.4	4.7	1.1	22.4	9.1	9.9	...	...	24.4

¹See back cover for details.

²Because Hispanics may be of any race, data can overlap slightly with other groups. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Black or in other categories.

³For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

Table 2-4. **Selected Equipment and Plumbing—Occupied Units—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate								
Primary Source of Water															
Public system or private company	446.4	300.7	145.8	9.0	7.9	7.6	20.4	50.5	11.4	110.3	65.3	55.5	119.0	242.2	24.4
Well serving 1 to 5 units	14.6	13.2	1.4	.8	.3	.5	.3	–	.1	2.5	.9	.8	–	14.1	–
Drilled	10.6	9.4	1.2	.8	.3	.3	.3	–	.1	1.6	.5	.3	–	10.1	–
Dug	3.0	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.8	–	.3	–	3.0	–
Not reported .....	.9	.7	.2	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	.3	.1	–	.9	–
Other .....	.3	.3	–	.1	–	–	.2	–	–	.1	–	–	–	.2	–
Safety of Primary Source of Water															
Selected primary water sources ³	461.2	314.1	147.2	9.9	8.2	8.1	20.9	50.5	11.5	112.7	66.2	56.3	119.0	256.6	24.4
Safe to drink	405.9	281.7	124.3	9.0	7.0	7.1	15.7	40.5	9.9	105.2	55.9	46.8	99.4	230.0	20.6
Not safe to drink	42.5	24.1	18.4	.6	1.2	1.0	3.1	8.8	1.5	5.5	7.1	6.9	16.5	18.7	3.3
Safety not reported	12.8	8.3	4.5	.4	–	–	2.1	1.2	.1	2.0	3.2	2.6	3.1	7.8	.5
Source of Drinking Water															
Primary source not safe to drink	42.5	24.1	18.4	.6	1.2	1.0	3.1	8.8	1.5	5.5	7.1	6.9	16.5	18.7	3.3
Drinking and primary water source the same	8.2	5.3	2.9	.1	–	.1	.8	1.2	.2	1.3	1.2	.6	3.0	3.5	.5
Public or private system	8.0	5.1	2.9	.1	–	.1	.8	1.2	.2	1.3	1.2	.6	3.0	3.4	.5
Individual well .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–
Spring	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cistern	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stream or lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drinking and primary water source different	34.1	18.6	15.5	.4	1.2	.9	2.3	7.4	1.3	4.0	5.9	6.4	13.4	15.2	2.7
Public or private system	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual well .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	.1	–
Spring	2.1	1.2	.9	–	–	.2	–	.6	.1	.2	.2	.7	.6	.9	.3
Cistern	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stream or lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial bottled water	20.7	10.2	10.5	.3	.7	.7	2.2	5.4	.8	1.6	4.8	4.2	9.1	7.9	2.4
Other	11.2	7.1	4.1	.1	.5	–	.1	1.4	.4	2.1	.9	1.5	3.6	6.1	.1
Source of drinking water not reported .....	.2	.2	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	.2	–	–	.2	–	–
Means of Sewage Disposal															
Public sewer	411.4	269.1	142.3	7.7	6.9	7.3	19.3	50.3	11.4	102.5	63.0	53.9	119.0	222.5	24.4
Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet	50.0	45.1	4.9	2.3	1.3	.8	1.6	.2	.1	10.4	3.3	2.3	–	34.1	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Excludes units where primary source of water is commercial bottled water.

Table 2-5. Fuels—Occupied Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate								
Total	461.3	314.1	147.2	10.0	8.2	8.1	20.9	50.5	11.5	112.8	66.2	56.3	119.0	256.6	24.4
Main House Heating Fuel															
Housing units with heating fuel	461.3	314.1	147.2	10.0	8.2	8.1	20.9	50.5	11.5	112.8	66.2	56.3	119.0	256.6	24.4
Electricity	18.8	4.6	14.2	.2	.5	.9	1.3	3.2	.6	4.8	5.3	3.8	4.9	8.4	1.3
Piped gas	402.2	277.8	124.4	8.4	5.3	6.5	16.9	45.4	10.5	99.2	55.7	47.5	110.1	230.1	20.6
Bottled gas	12.3	10.1	2.1	1.4	.5	—	.6	.5	.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	5.9	—
Fuel oil	21.6	15.9	5.7	—	1.4	.7	1.3	1.3	.4	6.3	3.2	3.3	2.5	7.5	1.9
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	1.0	.5	.4	—	.5	—	.2	.2	—	.3	.3	.5	—	.5	—
Coal or coke .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—
Wood	4.7	4.4	.3	—	—	—	.5	—	—	.4	.1	—	.1	3.8	—
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other .....	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.4	—
Other House Heating Fuels²															
With other heating fuel	93.1	80.1	13.0	2.9	1.9	1.4	3.5	4.2	1.0	19.8	7.0	5.7	13.4	61.3	3.4
Electricity	37.7	28.3	9.5	.6	.7	.7	2.6	2.9	.9	10.0	3.1	3.1	9.4	22.2	1.9
Piped gas	24.3	22.0	2.3	1.5	.5	.2	.5	1.0	.3	4.2	1.8	.8	3.2	18.1	1.0
Bottled gas	1.9	1.9	—	.3	.3	—	.1	—	—	.4	.2	.3	—	1.0	—
Fuel oil	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.8	—
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	1.6	1.5	.2	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.2	.2	—	.2	.8	.2
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	36.1	34.6	1.5	.7	.3	.9	.6	.7	—	6.1	2.2	1.8	1.1	26.0	.8
Solar energy .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—
Other	1.6	1.6	—	.1	.2	—	.1	—	—	.7	.2	.2	.2	1.1	—
Cooking Fuel															
With cooking fuel	457.8	312.7	145.1	10.0	8.2	7.7	17.7	49.8	11.5	112.8	65.5	55.0	117.2	255.6	24.2
Electricity	182.0	128.6	53.4	3.8	1.7	3.4	7.0	11.7	2.3	54.8	21.1	18.7	19.3	103.3	19.9
Piped gas	264.6	174.3	90.3	5.3	4.6	4.4	10.0	37.5	9.1	56.6	42.1	35.4	96.9	146.0	4.0
Bottled gas	10.3	9.0	1.3	.9	1.9	—	.7	.5	.1	1.4	2.2	.8	.9	5.5	.3
Kerosene or other liquid fuel .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other .....	.8	.6	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.6	—
Water Heating Fuel															
With hot piped water	460.2	313.7	146.5	10.0	8.2	6.9	20.9	50.2	11.5	112.7	65.9	56.1	118.5	255.9	24.4
Electricity	31.2	16.6	14.6	.6	3.6	1.2	2.1	2.3	.7	9.5	5.7	4.7	3.4	14.6	3.1
Piped gas	407.3	278.1	129.3	8.1	3.9	5.5	17.3	47.1	10.7	98.6	57.9	49.0	113.3	232.2	20.2
Bottled gas	13.8	11.8	2.0	1.3	.5	—	.9	.5	.1	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	6.6	—
Fuel oil	7.2	6.6	.6	—	—	.3	.3	.5	.3	2.0	.7	.9	.4	2.0	.8
Kerosene or other liquid fuel .....	.3	.3	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	—	—	.3
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.2	—
Central Air Conditioning Fuel															
With central air conditioning	115.9	98.5	17.4	6.5	1.0	1.6	2.5	4.7	1.1	33.8	12.1	6.3	8.8	85.1	6.3
Electricity	99.8	84.0	15.8	5.5	1.0	1.2	2.0	3.5	1.1	27.5	10.8	5.3	6.7	74.5	5.0
Piped gas	15.7	14.2	1.5	.9	—	.3	.3	1.2	—	6.3	1.2	.9	2.0	10.5	1.3
Other .....	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Other Central Air Fuel															
With other central air	2.6	2.5	.1	.1	—	—	.2	.1	—	.6	.3	—	.1	2.3	—
Electricity	2.2	2.0	.1	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	.3	—	.1	1.9	—
Gas .....	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.3	—	—	—	.5	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothes Dryer Fuel															
With clothes dryer	375.2	299.0	76.2	8.6	6.4	5.9	13.5	32.8	7.3	92.0	40.1	31.6	81.3	222.8	18.6
Electricity	128.0	101.1	26.8	2.2	4.3	2.0	6.1	10.6	2.1	37.1	14.6	12.3	18.7	65.8	13.6
Piped gas	239.9	191.3	48.5	5.5	1.9	3.9	6.9	21.8	5.1	54.1	24.2	19.1	61.7	153.3	5.0
Other	7.4	6.5	.8	1.0	.3	—	.5	.3	.1	.8	1.3	.2	.9	3.7	—
Units Using Each Fuel²															
Electricity	460.7	314.1	146.5	10.0	8.2	7.4	20.9	50.4	11.5	112.8	66.0	56.3	118.5	256.4	24.4
Piped gas	422.6	287.3	135.3	8.4	5.5	7.1	18.0	48.7	11.0	103.2	59.6	51.0	116.1	240.3	21.6
Bottled gas	17.7	15.6	2.1	1.4	1.9	—	1.2	.5	.1	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.4	8.6	.3
Fuel oil	36.0	25.2	10.8	.2	1.7	.9	2.6	2.9	.5	9.8	5.7	5.2	5.8	14.5	3.1
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	2.8	2.2	.6	—	.5	.2	.2	.2	—	.5	.4	.5	.2	1.0	.6
Coal or coke .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—
Wood	39.1	37.3	1.9	.7	.3	.9	.9	.7	—	6.6	2.4	1.8	1.2	28.3	.8
Solar energy .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—
Other	3.6	3.3	.3	.1	.2	—	.3	.2	—	.7	.7	.3	.7	2.3	—
All electric units	9.4	1.4	8.0	.2	.2	.5	.9	.8	.4	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.5	4.0	1.0

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 2-8. Neighborhood—Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate								
Bars on Windows of Buildings Within 300 Feet															
No bars on windows	409.5	286.8	122.8	8.8	8.0	6.7	16.9	32.9	11.0	103.6	56.7	44.3	85.3	244.2	21.5
1 building with bars	7.1	4.2	2.9	—	.2	—	1.0	2.0	.1	1.0	.9	1.3	4.3	1.3	.6
2 or more buildings with bars	23.6	10.6	13.0	—	—	.8	2.0	11.0	.3	3.7	4.0	5.7	21.4	1.0	1.1
No buildings	7.6	5.3	2.3	.8	—	.4	.2	.6	.1	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.9	5.1	.3
Not reported	13.5	7.2	6.2	.3	—	.2	.7	3.9	—	3.5	2.9	3.4	6.2	5.0	.9
Condition of Streets Within 300 Feet															
No repairs needed	248.0	184.5	63.4	6.7	4.0	3.4	7.5	14.0	5.7	68.7	30.9	22.3	39.3	163.1	4.6
Minor repairs needed	171.2	105.7	65.5	2.4	3.5	4.1	10.6	26.3	4.5	34.7	28.1	25.2	61.5	80.1	11.9
Major repairs needed	34.4	19.5	14.9	.4	.8	.6	2.4	9.6	1.2	7.3	5.7	7.6	16.7	8.9	7.1
No streets	1.2	1.0	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.7	—
Not reported	6.5	3.4	3.1	.4	—	—	.4	.6	.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	3.8	.8
Trash, Litter, or Junk on Streets or Any Properties Within 300 Feet															
None	402.7	282.9	119.8	8.6	6.9	6.7	16.8	37.4	9.0	102.7	54.2	45.6	86.3	238.0	20.3
Minor accumulation	39.9	20.1	19.8	1.0	.9	.7	2.8	9.4	1.8	5.7	9.7	7.1	24.2	11.7	2.0
Major accumulation	14.0	8.4	5.5	.1	.1	.7	.8	3.1	.7	3.2	1.5	2.9	7.3	3.7	2.1
Not reported	4.7	2.7	2.0	.3	.3	—	.5	.6	—	1.2	.8	.7	1.2	3.1	—
Parking Lots²															
With parking lots	148.7	68.0	80.7	2.3	3.5	3.1	9.5	18.7	3.7	30.7	27.2	25.4	48.3	75.9	7.8
Residents only	64.8	16.2	48.6	1.8	2.7	2.1	5.4	10.1	2.0	14.5	14.3	12.6	20.6	34.1	3.8
Shoppers or workers only	83.8	45.8	38.0	.9	.7	1.7	4.7	10.8	2.2	15.9	13.7	13.8	28.0	41.2	4.3
Anyone	42.9	18.7	24.3	.2	.7	1.3	2.8	3.7	.9	9.1	9.3	6.9	15.3	22.5	1.3
Kind not reported	1.6	.5	1.1	—	—	.1	—	.6	—	.5	.3	.5	.9	.5	.2
No parking lots within 300 Feet	309.6	244.3	65.3	7.4	4.7	5.0	11.2	31.5	7.8	81.1	38.4	30.5	70.0	178.6	16.6
Parking lot not reported	3.0	1.8	1.2	.3	—	—	.1	.3	—	1.0	.6	.4	.7	2.1	—
Manufactured/Mobile Homes in Group															
Manufactured/mobile homes	8.2	6.6	1.6	.3	8.2	—	—	—	—	2.2	1.5	1.4	—	5.2	.8
1 to 6	1.8	1.8	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	.2	—	1.6	—
7 to 20 .....	.5	.3	.3	—	.5	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—
21 or more	5.8	4.5	1.4	.3	5.8	—	—	—	—	.9	1.5	1.2	—	3.6	.8

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Limited to single attached and multiunits.

Table 2-10. Previous Unit of Recent Movers—Occupied Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate								
HOUSEHOLDER MOVED DURING PAST YEAR FROM WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.															
Total	65.2	19.5	45.6	2.7	1.5	2.3	4.5	11.0	3.0	3.8	65.2	14.3	25.3	30.9	2.8
Structure Type of Previous Residence															
Moved from within the United States ...	65.2	19.5	45.6	2.7	1.5	2.3	4.5	11.0	3.0	3.8	65.2	14.3	25.3	30.9	2.8
House	28.9	12.8	16.0	2.0	.5	1.3	2.1	3.9	.8	2.3	28.9	4.3	8.0	16.8	1.0
Apartment	30.3	4.9	25.3	.4	.5	.9	2.2	6.1	2.2	.6	30.3	8.3	14.6	11.8	1.6
Manufactured/mobile home .....	.8	.7	.1	—	.5	—	.1	—	—	—	.8	.1	—	.1	—
Other	1.7	.2	1.5	.1	—	.1	—	.5	—	.1	1.7	.2	.7	.9	.1
Not reported	3.6	1.0	2.6	.3	—	—	.1	.4	—	.7	3.6	1.3	2.0	1.4	.1
Tenure of Previous Residence															
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States	59.9	18.4	41.5	2.3	1.5	2.2	4.4	10.0	3.0	2.9	59.9	12.8	22.7	28.7	2.6
Owner occupied	20.3	9.7	10.6	2.0	.5	.9	1.2	2.2	.5	1.6	20.3	2.6	5.4	12.3	.3
Renter occupied	39.6	8.8	30.9	.4	1.0	1.3	3.2	7.8	2.5	1.3	39.6	10.1	17.3	16.4	2.2
Persons — Previous Residence															
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States	59.9	18.4	41.5	2.3	1.5	2.2	4.4	10.0	3.0	2.9	59.9	12.8	22.7	28.7	2.6
1 person	9.0	1.6	7.4	.4	—	.2	.9	1.5	.3	1.0	9.0	2.4	4.3	3.4	.1
2 persons	16.4	6.2	10.2	.3	.8	.7	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	16.4	3.0	5.5	8.0	.5
3 persons	15.7	5.1	10.6	.4	.3	.7	.5	3.3	.6	.6	15.7	3.0	5.4	8.0	1.3
4 persons	7.8	2.8	5.0	.7	.1	.2	1.0	.7	.4	—	7.8	1.5	2.6	4.1	.2
5 persons	4.6	1.4	3.2	.3	.2	.2	.7	1.1	.2	.2	4.6	1.0	2.1	2.2	.1
6 persons	1.6	.1	1.4	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	—	1.6	.6	.8	.6	.2
7 persons or more .....	.8	.3	.5	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	.8	.5	.4	.3	.1
Not reported	4.0	1.0	3.1	.1	—	.1	.3	1.1	—	.1	4.0	.8	1.7	2.0	.1
Previous Home Owned or Rented by Someone Who Moved Here															
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States	59.9	18.4	41.5	2.3	1.5	2.2	4.4	10.0	3.0	2.9	59.9	12.8	22.7	28.7	2.6
Owned or rented by a mover	45.0	15.6	29.4	1.9	1.0	1.9	3.0	7.1	2.4	2.5	45.0	9.1	16.3	21.9	2.0
Owned or rented by other	12.2	2.0	10.2	.3	.5	.3	1.3	2.1	.7	.3	12.2	3.1	5.3	5.2	.6
By a relative	9.7	1.6	8.1	—	.4	.3	.9	1.6	.7	.1	9.7	2.8	4.2	4.2	.6
By a nonrelative	2.5	.4	2.1	.3	.1	—	.4	.5	—	.1	2.5	.4	1.1	1.0	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	2.8	.8	1.9	.1	—	—	.1	.7	—	.1	2.8	.5	1.0	1.5	—
Change in Housing Costs															
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States	59.9	18.4	41.5	2.3	1.5	2.2	4.4	10.0	3.0	2.9	59.9	12.8	22.7	28.7	2.6
Increased with move	28.8	10.9	17.8	1.2	.5	1.0	1.9	4.7	1.2	.4	28.8	5.0	9.3	14.6	1.6
Decreased	16.2	3.6	12.5	.5	1.0	.7	1.5	2.5	1.3	.6	16.2	4.0	7.0	6.9	1.0
Stayed about the same	11.5	2.6	8.8	.5	—	.5	.8	1.9	.4	1.5	11.5	2.9	4.8	5.7	—
Don't know	2.0	.7	1.3	—	—	—	—	.5	.2	.4	2.0	.6	1.0	.9	—
Not reported	1.5	.5	1.0	—	—	—	.1	.4	—	—	1.5	.1	.6	.7	—

¹See back cover for details.

Table 2-11. **Reasons for Move and Choice of Current Residence—Occupied Units—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate								
RESPONDENT MOVED DURING PAST YEAR—Con.															
Main Reason for Choice of Present Home															
All reported reasons equal	1.1	.2	.9	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.3	1.1	—	.3	.8	—
Financial reasons	19.5	4.5	15.0	.2	.5	.9	1.9	2.8	1.0	.7	19.4	4.4	8.1	8.7	.7
Room layout/design	11.9	5.3	6.6	1.4	—	.4	.7	2.8	.9	1.3	11.9	2.5	3.9	6.6	.7
Kitchen .....	.8	.4	.5	—	—	—	.2	.3	—	—	.8	.3	.4	.5	—
Size	8.9	2.2	6.8	—	.5	.5	.3	1.8	.5	.2	8.9	2.0	3.6	3.7	.2
Exterior appearance	2.5	.8	1.7	.1	—	.3	—	.3	—	—	2.5	.2	1.0	1.3	.1
Yard/trees/view	1.8	1.1	.7	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	1.8	.3	.1	1.3	.2
Quality of construction	2.1	1.2	.9	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	2.1	—	.7	1.0	—
Only one available	1.9	.1	1.8	.2	—	—	.1	.1	—	.2	1.9	.4	.2	1.6	—
Other	11.2	2.7	8.5	.7	.5	.3	.8	2.2	.5	.5	10.3	3.5	4.9	4.5	.9
Not reported	5.2	1.5	3.7	.1	—	—	.5	.8	.1	.6	4.9	1.2	2.7	2.0	.1
Home Search															
Now in house	24.4	15.5	8.9	1.9	...	.9	1.0	3.5	.8	1.4	24.0	2.8	4.8	15.7	1.6
Did not look at apartments	19.0	13.6	5.4	1.4	...	.7	.3	2.4	.5	1.2	18.7	1.1	3.2	12.9	1.2
Looked at apartments too	4.3	1.1	3.2	.3	...	.2	.6	1.0	.3	.2	4.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	.4
Search not reported	1.1	.9	.3	.2	...	.1	.2	—	—	—	1.0	.2	.3	.7	—
Now in manufactured/mobile home	1.5	1.3	.2	.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	.2	—	.7	.3
Did not look at apartments	1.5	1.3	.2	.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	.2	—	.7	.3
Looked at apartments too	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Search not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Now in apartment	41.0	3.1	37.9	.6	...	1.6	3.8	7.6	2.5	2.4	40.3	11.9	21.0	15.5	1.1
Did not look at houses	26.5	1.0	25.5	.3	...	1.2	2.9	4.7	1.8	1.6	25.8	8.0	13.7	9.2	1.0
Looked at houses too	9.6	1.0	8.6	.1	...	.4	.3	2.0	.6	—	9.6	2.5	4.9	4.1	—
Search not reported	5.0	1.1	3.9	.1	...	—	.5	.8	.1	.8	4.9	1.4	2.4	2.1	.1
Recent Mover Comparison to Previous Home															
Better home	32.6	11.7	21.0	1.8	.4	1.5	2.6	5.8	2.3	1.2	32.3	7.0	12.0	16.2	1.6
Worse home	10.9	1.9	9.1	.3	.6	.6	1.3	.8	.5	.4	10.6	2.3	3.6	5.6	.8
About the same	17.4	4.4	13.0	.3	.4	.4	.2	3.6	.4	1.2	17.2	4.0	7.3	7.6	.5
Not reported	5.9	1.9	4.0	.3	—	—	.7	.9	.1	.9	5.7	1.5	2.8	2.5	.1
Recent Mover Comparison to Previous Neighborhood															
Better neighborhood	24.0	8.1	15.9	1.8	.2	1.0	1.2	4.6	1.7	.7	23.6	5.6	7.8	12.8	1.0
Worse neighborhood	9.3	1.3	8.0	.3	.6	.8	.9	1.1	.3	.2	9.1	1.9	4.1	4.0	.3
About the same	23.3	7.2	16.1	.3	.4	.1	1.7	3.9	1.2	1.6	23.1	4.8	8.7	11.0	1.5
Same neighborhood	4.3	1.6	2.7	—	.2	.5	.3	.6	—	.4	4.3	.9	2.4	1.5	.1
Not reported	6.0	1.7	4.3	.3	—	—	.7	.9	.1	.9	5.8	1.5	2.8	2.6	.1

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 2-13. Selected Housing Costs—Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate								
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS—Con.															
Other Housing Costs per Month															
Homeowner association fee paid.....	4.3	4.3	...	.9	–	.2	–	.3	–	1.6	.6	.3	–	4.3	–
Median	121	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
Manufactured/mobile home park fee paid.....	1.3	1.3	...	–	1.3	–	–	–	–	.4	.3	.3	–	.8	–
Median.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land rent fee paid.....	–	–	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Subsidy for Repairs															
Units with major repairs in the last 2 years.....	215.0	215.0	...	3.6	5.3	2.4	3.9	11.9	3.0	50.6	11.7	8.4	31.8	137.5	10.1
Received low-interest loan or grant.....	6.1	6.1	...	–	.5	–	.5	.7	.4	2.0	.4	1.1	1.9	3.4	.5
No low-interest loan or grant.....	207.8	207.8	...	3.6	4.9	2.4	3.4	11.2	2.5	48.6	11.1	7.4	29.9	133.2	9.6
Not reported.....	1.1	1.1	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	1.0	–

¹See back cover for details.

²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 2-17. **Rooms in Unit by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Occupied Units—**
Con.

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Occupied units									
	Total	Rooms				Bedrooms				
		1 and 2 rooms	3 and 4 rooms	5 and 6 rooms	7 rooms or more	No rooms	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms or more
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS										
Total	314.1	–	25.1	155.2	133.8	–	4.5	52.3	171.4	86.0
Value										
Less than \$10,000	6.2	–	2.2	2.9	1.2	–	.2	3.1	1.5	1.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3.4	–	1.1	1.2	1.1	–	.1	1.7	.8	.7
\$20,000 to \$29,999	8.7	–	1.9	4.4	2.4	–	.4	2.8	3.4	2.1
\$30,000 to \$39,999	11.9	–	1.0	8.5	2.4	–	.4	2.4	7.1	2.1
\$40,000 to \$49,999	16.1	–	2.9	9.4	3.8	–	1.0	4.4	7.9	2.9
\$50,000 to \$59,999	14.0	–	2.2	9.2	2.6	–	.7	4.2	7.2	1.9
\$60,000 to \$69,999	19.3	–	2.3	12.2	4.8	–	.3	4.2	11.2	3.5
\$70,000 to \$79,999	34.5	–	4.6	23.8	6.1	–	.3	8.6	20.8	4.8
\$80,000 to \$99,999	69.4	–	3.5	40.1	25.8	–	.6	10.3	45.7	12.9
\$100,000 to \$119,999	38.5	–	1.8	19.6	17.1	–	.4	4.3	24.3	9.5
\$120,000 to \$149,999	36.3	–	.5	12.4	23.4	–	–	2.6	20.9	12.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	30.1	–	.7	7.8	21.5	–	.1	2.5	12.6	14.9
\$200,000 to \$249,999	12.2	–	.1	2.4	9.7	–	–	.7	4.5	7.0
\$250,000 to \$299,999	6.3	–	.3	.9	5.1	–	.1	.3	1.5	4.4
\$300,000 or more	7.3	–	–	.5	6.8	–	–	.3	2.1	5.0
Median	92 402	...	65 673	83 049	119 491	...	53 835	73 920	91 297	122 558

¹Does not include cooperatives or condominiums.

Table 2-18. **Square Footage by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Occupied Units—**
Con.

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Size of occupied detached 1-family homes and 1-family manufactured/mobile homes								
	Total	Less than 500 square feet	500 to 999 square feet	1000 to 1499 square feet	1500 to 1999 square feet	2000 to 2499 square feet	2500 square feet or more	Not reported	Median
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS									
Total	277.5	1.6	15.3	49.3	50.9	45.9	61.1	53.5	1 950
Value									
Less than \$10,000	4.8	.4	1.8	1.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	986
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2.0	—	.9	.3	—	—	.3	.5	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999	5.4	.2	.6	1.1	1.1	.8	.6	1.0	1 652
\$30,000 to \$39,999	9.2	.2	.3	2.3	1.4	.9	1.0	3.1	1 574
\$40,000 to \$49,999	12.2	.1	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	4.4	1 569
\$50,000 to \$59,999	11.8	—	1.4	2.7	2.8	.4	.7	3.8	1 477
\$60,000 to \$69,999	17.4	—	1.8	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.4	4.8	1 584
\$70,000 to \$79,999	30.3	—	1.3	7.9	6.2	4.4	3.4	7.1	1 690
\$80,000 to \$99,999	64.6	—	2.9	16.7	12.9	9.8	7.0	15.2	1 695
\$100,000 to \$119,999	32.4	.3	2.0	4.5	6.6	6.3	7.7	5.0	2 025
\$120,000 to \$149,999	34.3	.2	.2	5.0	8.6	7.7	9.2	3.4	2 090
\$150,000 to \$199,999	28.3	.2	.3	1.1	4.0	9.2	10.8	2.7	2 392
\$200,000 to \$249,999	11.8	—	.1	.2	1.2	2.0	7.1	1.3	2500+
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5.9	—	.1	.2	.3	.6	4.3	.6	2500+
\$300,000 or more	7.1	—	—	.1	.1	.5	6.2	.2	2500+
Median	94 131	...	66 171	83 793	92 751	110 741	142 650	81 943	...

¹Does not include cooperatives or condominiums.

Table 2-19. Detailed Tenure by Financial Characteristics—Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Owner occupied								Renter occupied			
	With mortgage				With no mortgage				All renters		Unsubsidized renters ¹	
	Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Specified ³	Other	Specified ³	Other
			Condo or Coop	Other			Condo or Coop	Other				
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS—Con.												
Ratio of Value to Current Income												
Less than 1.5	86.7	73.3	1.0	12.4	32.4	22.5	.2	9.6	...	...	...	...
1.5 to 1.9	38.6	34.3	1.1	3.1	10.6	9.5	—	1.1	...	...	...	...
2.0 to 2.4	24.8	22.6	.1	2.0	11.7	9.1	1.0	1.6	...	...	...	...
2.5 to 2.9	13.4	12.2	.1	1.1	10.1	9.3	—	.8	...	...	...	...
3.0 to 3.9	13.8	10.8	.4	2.6	13.1	10.8	.4	1.9	...	...	...	...
4.0 to 4.9	6.7	5.7	.1	.9	9.4	7.9	—	1.4	...	...	...	...
5.0 or more	11.9	9.1	.3	2.5	28.7	22.6	1.1	5.0	...	...	...	...
Zero or negative income	1.4	1.2	.1	.1	.9	.8	—	.1	...	...	...	...
Median	1.6	1.7	...	1.5	2.7	2.8	...	2.0	...	...	...	...
Average Monthly Cost Paid for Real Estate Taxes												
Less than \$25	6.8	4.0	.3	2.6	12.4	5.6	.7	6.0	...	...	...	...
\$25 to \$49	5.8	5.5	—	.3	8.5	6.9	—	1.6	...	...	...	...
\$50 to \$74	9.5	6.9	.4	2.3	11.6	9.3	.3	2.0	...	...	...	...
\$75 to \$99	10.0	8.0	.7	1.3	9.5	8.2	.1	1.2	...	...	...	...
\$100 to \$149	28.8	23.8	.8	4.2	20.0	17.5	.3	2.3	...	...	...	...
\$150 to \$199	34.8	30.6	.4	3.9	17.1	14.2	.5	2.4	...	...	...	...
\$200 or more	101.3	90.5	.7	10.2	37.9	30.8	1.0	6.1	...	...	...	...
Median	200+	200+	...	172	141	146	...	100	...	...	...	...
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES												
Total	182.7	155.8	3.1	23.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Payment for Principal and Interest												
One or more regular mortgages	182.7	155.8	3.1	23.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than \$100	5.3	3.8	.1	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$100 to \$199	8.2	6.9	.3	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$200 to \$249	7.5	6.0	.3	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$250 to \$299	10.2	8.3	.2	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$300 to \$349	10.3	8.6	.4	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$350 to \$399	10.8	9.2	.5	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$400 to \$449	11.0	9.7	.3	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$450 to \$499	12.3	10.6	—	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$500 to \$599	29.0	24.5	.3	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$600 to \$699	21.6	18.6	.5	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$700 to \$799	12.8	11.3	.2	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$800 to \$999	23.1	20.4	—	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,249	9.9	8.7	—	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,250 to \$1,499	3.6	3.1	.1	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,500 or more	7.2	6.2	—	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median	555	560	...	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Type of Primary Mortgage												
FHA	27.2	24.4	.1	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VA	7.4	5.8	.1	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RHS/RD	1.0	.5	—	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other types	136.4	116.2	2.9	17.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Don't know	.5	.5	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	10.2	8.4	—	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortgage Origination												
Placed new mortgage(s)	179.8	153.5	3.1	23.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary obtained when property acquired	124.1	105.7	2.5	15.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obtained later	55.7	47.9	.6	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assumed	2.6	2.0	—	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrap-around	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above	.3	.3	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment Plan of Primary Mortgage												
Fixed payment, self-amortizing	156.2	133.2	3.1	19.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable rate mortgage	6.4	6.1	—	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable term mortgage	2.8	2.4	—	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduated payment mortgage	.5	.5	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balloon	.4	.4	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above	1.4	1.1	—	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	15.0	12.3	—	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment Plan of Secondary Mortgage												
Units with two or more mortgages	21.1	18.5	.1	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed payment, self-amortizing	18.0	16.1	—	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable rate mortgage	.3	.3	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable term mortgage	.9	.9	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduated payment mortgage	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balloon	.1	—	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above	.4	.4	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	1.3	.8	.1	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2-19. Detailed Tenure by Financial Characteristics—Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Owner occupied								Renter occupied			
	With mortgage				With no mortgage				All renters		Unsubsidized renters ¹	
	Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Specified ³	Other	Specified ³	Other
			Condo or Coop	Other			Condo or Coop	Other				
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES—Con.												
Lenders of Primary and Secondary Mortgages												
Only borrowed from firm(s)	166.3	142.9	3.1	20.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Only borrowed from seller	2.5	1.6	–	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Only borrowed from other individual(s)	2.3	1.5	–	.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from a firm and seller .....	.2	.2	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from a firm and other individual .....	.3	.3	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from seller and other individual .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One or both sources not reported	11.2	9.4	–	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Excludes units in public housing projects and housing units with government rent subsidies.
²Limited to one-unit structures on less than 10 acres and no business on property.
³Excludes one-unit structures on 10 acres or more.
⁴Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.
⁵May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 2-20. Income of Families and Primary Individuals by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Zero to negative	\$1 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$119,999	\$120,000 or more	Median
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS—Con.														
Purchase Price														
Home purchased or built	293.3	1.4	4.1	10.7	15.7	15.4	36.2	31.7	60.4	45.1	30.0	17.2	25.4	50 413
Less than \$10,000	13.4	—	.5	2.2	2.0	1.0	4.8	.8	.6	.6	.5	—	.5	22 169
\$10,000 to \$19,999	40.4	.3	.4	1.9	3.7	5.7	7.3	7.6	7.2	3.9	1.4	.5	.7	31 345
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21.9	—	.6	.6	1.8	.5	3.3	2.1	5.8	2.6	2.8	1.2	.5	46 812
\$30,000 to \$39,999	23.1	—	.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.2	6.7	3.4	1.8	1.9	.8	49 089
\$40,000 to \$49,999	18.0	—	—	.9	.6	1.1	1.8	1.6	3.8	3.3	2.4	1.0	1.5	56 003
\$50,000 to \$59,999	19.3	—	.2	.5	.6	.4	2.6	3.1	5.1	3.8	1.6	.9	.4	48 963
\$60,000 to \$69,999	18.9	.2	.2	.2	.3	.7	2.4	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.8	.6	1.1	53 784
\$70,000 to \$79,999	19.8	.5	—	—	.2	.8	2.1	3.0	5.0	4.6	1.6	1.2	.7	52 786
\$80,000 to \$99,999	31.9	—	.4	—	.5	.6	1.9	2.8	9.3	8.2	3.8	1.7	2.6	60 951
\$100,000 to \$119,999	16.1	—	.2	—	.4	.4	.6	.5	4.5	2.9	3.1	1.1	3.0	72 373
\$120,000 to \$149,999	15.9	—	.3	.1	.2	.1	.8	.1	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.0	3.6	85 823
\$150,000 to \$199,999	11.9	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1	.5	.3	1.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	81 260
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.6	1.4	.7	1.7	99 944
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	.1	2.3	....
\$300,000 or more	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	.2	.1	.3	1.8	....
Not reported	32.0	.4	.6	3.0	3.7	2.6	6.0	4.8	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	29 629
Median	57 158	...	35 116	18 670	21 762	19 608	29 160	44 341	58 739	68 615	80 868	84 133	118 348	...
Received as inheritance or gift	12.0	.3	—	.6	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.4	2.6	1.0	.6	.1	—	28 849
Not reported	8.8	.5	.8	.1	.6	.5	1.4	.9	1.3	1.8	.5	.3	.1	36 295
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS														
Total	147.2	6.0	11.1	21.3	20.0	17.9	25.1	18.6	18.5	6.6	1.3	.7	—	19 235
Rent Reductions														
No subsidy	119.5	4.7	8.6	12.1	15.8	14.8	21.0	17.8	16.4	6.1	1.3	.7	—	21 740
Rent control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	....
No rent control	119.4	4.7	8.6	12.1	15.8	14.7	21.0	17.8	16.4	6.1	1.3	.7	—	21 768
Reduced by owner	9.9	.2	1.1	.5	1.6	.5	2.4	.6	1.9	.7	.3	.1	—	24 454
Not reduced by owner	108.8	4.5	7.4	11.6	14.3	14.2	18.3	17.2	14.3	5.3	1.0	.6	—	21 319
Owner reduction not reported	.7	—	.1	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	....
Rent control not reported	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	....
Owned by public housing authority	6.6	.1	.7	2.7	1.1	.6	1.0	.1	.3	—	—	—	—	9 535
Government subsidy	11.5	.8	1.0	5.1	2.1	1.0	1.3	.2	—	—	—	—	—	8 872
Other, income verification	7.4	.2	.5	1.3	.8	1.1	1.4	.4	1.1	.5	—	—	—	18 755
Subsidy not reported	2.1	.1	.2	—	.2	.4	.4	.1	.6	—	—	—	—	....

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.
²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.
³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 2-23. Journey to Work—Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate								
Travel Time From Home to Work for Householder															
Less than 15 minutes	89.3	59.0	30.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	3.8	8.1	2.5	5.8	15.5	6.6	22.5	50.0	5.7
15 to 29 minutes	96.5	67.8	28.7	2.5	.6	1.2	3.4	9.0	2.9	2.9	15.3	2.5	24.9	56.2	2.2
30 to 44 minutes	32.0	24.2	7.8	1.5	.8	.7	1.4	3.3	.8	.7	5.2	2.0	4.9	19.1	1.4
45 to 59 minutes	8.1	5.8	2.2	.1	—	.2	.4	.5	.3	.3	.7	.5	2.0	5.4	.2
1 hour to 1 hour and 29 minutes	2.5	1.5	1.0	.1	—	.3	—	.5	.1	—	.6	.1	.9	1.5	.2
1 hour 30 minutes or more	1.4	.6	.8	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	.5	.1	.8	.4	—
Works at home	5.2	3.6	1.6	—	—	.2	.4	1.0	—	1.3	.5	.4	1.6	3.3	—
No fixed place of work	21.0	14.9	6.2	.4	—	.5	.9	1.1	.1	.5	4.3	.9	3.5	13.4	.3
Median	19	20	18	24	...	23	18	19	19	15-	18	15-	18	19	15-
Distance From Home to Work for Householder															
Less than 1 mile	12.0	6.0	6.0	.1	—	.1	1.1	1.3	.5	1.1	2.5	1.7	3.5	5.8	1.5
1 to 4 miles	58.9	35.8	23.1	.5	.5	.8	3.2	7.9	2.3	4.2	9.8	5.9	20.3	29.2	2.5
5 to 9 miles	57.7	38.4	19.4	1.1	1.0	.5	1.7	7.7	1.5	1.4	9.9	2.4	16.4	31.4	3.3
10 to 19 miles	66.5	51.0	15.4	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	3.5	1.5	2.2	9.9	1.3	11.3	43.8	1.5
20 to 29 miles	22.8	18.1	4.8	1.1	.1	.4	.9	1.1	.3	.5	4.0	.5	2.9	14.3	.6
30 to 49 miles	10.2	8.6	1.6	.1	—	.2	.7	—	.6	.3	1.6	—	.8	7.3	.2
50 miles or more	1.6	.9	.7	—	—	.2	—	—	.1	—	.3	—	.8	.6	—
Works at home	5.2	3.6	1.6	—	—	.2	.4	1.0	—	1.3	.5	.4	1.6	3.3	—
No fixed place of work	21.0	14.9	6.2	.4	—	.5	.9	1.1	.1	.5	4.3	.9	3.5	13.4	.3
Median	9	10	7	14	...	13	6	6	7	5	8	4	6	10	6
Departure Time to Work for Householder²															
Midnight to 2:59 a.m.	1.5	.8	.7	—	—	.3	.1	.1	.1	—	.3	—	.2	1.1	—
3:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	24.5	18.9	5.6	.4	.7	.8	.9	1.1	.4	1.0	2.0	1.2	3.2	15.7	.6
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	50.7	38.0	12.7	1.4	.5	1.2	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.3	7.7	1.2	8.5	28.0	3.1
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	34.7	24.6	10.1	1.0	.6	.3	.9	2.7	.8	1.1	5.2	1.7	8.6	22.0	.1
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	33.8	24.5	9.3	.6	.3	.5	2.1	2.2	.5	1.2	5.4	.9	7.9	20.7	.9
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	29.6	19.2	10.4	.7	—	—	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	6.3	1.6	7.9	18.3	.7
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	15.6	10.3	5.2	.5	—	.2	.6	1.2	.2	1.1	2.1	1.0	3.8	8.8	1.0
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	11.1	6.8	4.3	.3	—	.5	.2	1.2	.6	1.3	2.5	1.7	2.1	7.1	.5
10:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.	25.4	15.1	10.4	.4	.3	.1	1.1	4.0	.8	1.4	5.7	2.1	8.0	12.9	1.5
4:00 p.m. to midnight	12.8	8.0	4.8	.1	.4	—	.5	2.2	.5	.4	2.7	.5	4.7	5.6	1.0
Not reported	11.1	7.6	3.4	.4	—	.2	.3	3.0	.3	.2	2.2	.9	4.4	5.6	.5
Worked at Home Last Week															
Worked at home ³	51.0	41.0	10.0	1.5	.2	.9	2.2	3.2	.5	2.8	6.6	1.0	9.9	33.9	.8
Hours worked at home:															
1-9 hours	27.4	22.5	4.9	.8	—	.4	1.0	1.2	.4	.8	4.1	.5	4.9	18.8	.6
10-19 hours	9.1	7.6	1.5	.3	.2	—	.3	.5	—	.4	.7	.1	1.4	6.3	—
20-29 hours	4.0	2.9	1.1	.1	—	.1	.2	.3	—	.3	.8	—	.4	2.9	.2
30-39 hours	2.7	2.1	.6	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	.3	.2	.4	.7	1.4	—
40 hours or more	6.8	5.1	1.8	.3	—	.2	.6	1.0	.1	1.0	.8	—	2.5	3.7	—
Not reported	1.0	.8	.2	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.6	—
Did not work at home	202.6	135.1	67.6	4.3	2.6	3.3	8.2	20.0	6.3	8.5	35.6	11.8	50.4	113.7	9.1
Worked at home not reported	2.3	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	—	.5	—	.2	.4	.2	.6	1.6	—
Worked at home/wage and salary job	34.5	27.9	6.6	.8	.2	.7	1.3	2.0	.5	1.4	4.5	.4	6.1	24.3	.6
Days worked at home:															
0 days	22.1	17.5	4.5	.6	.2	.4	.4	1.2	.3	.5	3.5	—	3.4	16.0	.5
1-2 days	6.7	6.2	.5	.1	—	—	.5	.2	.3	.1	.4	.2	1.5	4.5	—
3-4 days	1.9	1.3	.6	—	—	.1	—	.5	—	.1	.4	—	.6	1.1	.2
5 days or more	3.7	2.9	.9	.1	—	.2	.3	.2	—	.6	.1	.2	.5	2.6	—
Not reported	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Does not add to total because those that worked at home were not included.

³Includes regular scheduled work done for employer at home, i.e. wages, salary and commission jobs and as a self-employed person, contract worker or business owner.

Table 2-24. Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Income of Families and Primary Individuals										
Less than \$5,000	24.1	7.9	1.5	14.2	9.8	3.0	.4	.7	.3	.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	32.7	10.4	2.1	18.6	11.9	3.6	1.4	.4	1.3	1.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	37.6	16.8	1.5	18.2	13.4	2.0	1.2	.5	1.1	1.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	35.1	15.3	.9	18.0	12.9	3.0	.8	.4	.8	.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	34.5	18.7	1.5	12.8	9.6	1.4	.6	.9	.3	1.5
\$25,000 to \$29,999	31.1	18.7	.8	11.1	8.2	1.7	.4	.1	.7	.4
\$30,000 to \$34,999	30.6	17.7	.8	11.1	7.9	2.5	.3	.1	.3	.9
\$35,000 to \$39,999	22.0	12.6	1.2	8.2	6.1	1.6	.1	—	.3	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999	44.1	31.7	1.1	10.6	7.7	1.6	.8	.1	.3	.8
\$50,000 to \$59,999	38.6	28.5	1.5	8.6	7.0	.6	.4	.2	.4	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	54.5	46.0	1.2	7.3	6.3	.5	.4	—	.1	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	32.4	28.8	.4	3.1	2.9	—	—	—	.1	.2
\$100,000 to \$119,999	18.3	16.9	.1	1.3	.9	.4	—	—	—	—
\$120,000 or more	25.6	24.0	.6	.7	.7	—	—	—	—	.3
Median	36 104	49 104	25 429	21 144	22 432	18 915	17 769	...	16 970	19 875
Monthly Housing Costs										
Less than \$100	1.0	.3	.1	.6	.1	.1	—	—	.4	—
\$100 to \$199	15.6	6.8	1.0	7.2	4.0	1.5	.5	.3	1.1	.5
\$200 to \$249	19.6	14.0	.1	5.3	3.8	.9	.2	.3	.1	.2
\$250 to \$299	25.8	17.6	.7	7.3	4.9	1.3	.4	.3	.5	.3
\$300 to \$349	26.2	17.5	.6	7.7	5.2	1.0	.1	.8	.5	.5
\$350 to \$399	32.5	18.7	.5	11.2	8.1	2.0	.4	.1	.6	2.0
\$400 to \$449	26.5	12.2	1.2	12.5	9.6	1.4	.6	.5	.5	.6
\$450 to \$499	29.3	12.9	1.1	14.7	11.6	2.3	.5	.2	.1	.5
\$500 to \$599	54.5	23.3	1.7	28.3	19.5	5.7	1.9	.5	.6	1.2
\$600 to \$699	43.8	23.7	2.6	16.4	12.2	2.4	.9	.2	.6	1.2
\$700 to \$799	37.3	23.7	1.7	11.0	8.2	1.9	.5	.1	.2	1.0
\$800 to \$999	48.4	39.5	.9	7.9	6.9	.6	—	—	—	.1
\$1,000 to \$1,249	40.2	35.3	.8	4.1	3.8	—	.1	—	.1	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499	23.4	20.9	.6	1.9	1.6	.3	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 or more	28.5	23.6	1.0	3.6	2.8	.1	—	.1	.6	.2
No cash rent	8.7	4.1	.5	4.0	3.2	.4	.2	.1	.1	—
Median (excludes no cash rent)	591	692	608	512	520	506	530	...	383	458
Monthly Housing Costs as Percent of Current Income⁴										
Less than 5 percent	9.8	8.0	.3	1.3	.7	.2	—	—	.4	.3
5 to 9 percent	51.9	42.6	1.2	7.5	6.5	.8	.1	—	.2	.7
10 to 14 percent	75.4	57.9	1.3	15.7	12.4	1.7	.5	.4	.7	.4
15 to 19 percent	74.1	54.6	2.2	16.7	11.5	2.9	.8	.9	.5	.6
20 to 24 percent	62.1	40.7	2.1	18.0	13.3	2.8	1.2	.1	.7	1.3
25 to 29 percent	42.5	25.3	.6	16.3	11.2	3.0	.7	.3	1.1	.4
30 to 34 percent	30.4	15.5	1.3	12.5	8.9	1.9	.7	.6	.4	1.1
35 to 39 percent	18.7	10.5	1.1	6.8	4.8	1.2	.3	.2	.3	.2
40 to 49 percent	24.7	9.9	1.0	12.6	9.3	1.8	1.0	—	.5	1.2
50 to 59 percent	11.6	4.8	.8	6.1	4.2	1.3	.3	.1	.1	—
60 to 69 percent	11.4	5.1	.8	5.2	3.6	.6	.4	.1	.5	.3
70 to 99 percent	11.6	4.2	.3	6.3	4.8	1.1	.4	—	.1	.8
100 percent or more ⁵	21.1	8.4	1.6	10.2	7.7	1.5	.3	.2	.5	.8
Zero or negative income	7.1	2.5	.1	4.6	3.2	.8	—	.4	.1	—
No cash rent	8.7	4.1	.5	4.0	3.2	.4	.2	.1	.1	—
Median (excludes 2 previous lines)	21	18	27	28	27	28	30	...	28	32
Median (excludes 3 lines before medians)	20	18	24	26	26	27	29	...	27	30

¹Because Hispanics may be of any race, data can overlap slightly with other groups. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Black or in other categories.

²For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

³Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

⁴Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

⁵May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 3-1. Introductory Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Total	314.1	7.9	6.6	4.1	6.6	19.5	4.4	89.8	19.9	17.3	50.4	198.5	16.6
Tenure													
Owner occupied	314.1	7.9	6.6	4.1	6.6	19.5	4.4	89.8	19.9	17.3	50.4	198.5	16.6
Percent of all occupied	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Renter occupied .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Race and Origin													
White	290.0	7.2	6.6	3.5	6.1	...	3.2	84.2	18.4	15.0	35.3	192.3	14.9
Non-Hispanic	286.8	7.2	6.6	3.5	5.8	...	...	83.7	17.9	15.0	33.5	191.1	14.9
Hispanic	3.2	—	—	—	.3	...	3.2	.5	.5	—	1.7	1.2	—
Black	19.5	.6	—	.4	.5	19.5	.3	5.2	1.5	2.2	14.0	3.3	1.3
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	1.3	—	—	—	—	...	—	.2	—	—	.2	.9	.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	2.3	.1	—	—	—	...	—	.2	—	—	.3	1.8	—
Other	1.1	—	—	—	—	...	.9	—	—	.2	.7	.2	.2
Total Hispanic ²	4.4	—	—	—	.3	.3	4.4	.5	.5	.2	2.1	1.7	.2
Units in Structure													
1, detached	271.0	6.8	...	3.3	4.8	14.0	3.1	74.1	14.7	13.1	32.7	178.1	14.6
1, attached	6.2	.5	...	—	—	1.0	—	2.1	.7	.5	.5	4.7	.6
2 to 4	27.4	.1	...	.6	1.5	4.4	1.2	9.9	2.8	2.2	16.4	9.5	.6
5 to 9	1.9	—	...	—	.1	—	—	.9	.4	.1	.1	1.6	—
10 to 19 .....	.4	.1	...	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—
20 to 49 .....	.2	—	...	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—
50 or more .....	.5	—	...	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	.4	—	.1
Manufactured/mobile home or trailer	6.6	.3	6.6	—	—	—	—	2.2	1.3	1.4	—	4.0	.8
Cooperatives and Condominiums													
Cooperatives .....	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	.4	.1	—
Condominiums	5.6	.5	—	.1	.3	.1	—	2.3	1.1	.5	.4	4.9	.1
Year Structure Built³													
2000 to 2004	3.7	3.7	.1	—	—	.6	—	.4	2.0	.4	—	2.7	—
1995 to 1999	10.3	4.1	.3	—	.1	.1	.1	.6	.8	.2	.3	7.8	—
1990 to 1994	15.5	...	.3	—	.1	.8	—	2.0	.8	.6	.6	11.4	—
1985 to 1989	12.7	...	.9	—	.3	—	.1	3.0	.3	.4	—	10.6	—
1980 to 1984	6.1	...	—	—	.1	.1	—	.8	.4	.1	—	5.4	.4
1975 to 1979	11.0	...	—	—	.2	.2	—	1.6	.3	.3	—	9.9	—
1970 to 1974	19.4	...	1.2	.3	.4	.5	.4	3.1	1.4	1.1	—	15.0	.3
1960 to 1969	45.9	...	3.4	.6	.4	1.0	—	14.9	3.3	2.5	1.5	35.9	1.6
1950 to 1959	60.5	...	.3	.9	1.0	2.4	.2	24.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	44.2	5.8
1940 to 1949	28.3	...	—	.7	.3	.2	.7	9.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	20.4	2.5
1930 to 1939	28.6	...	—	.5	.9	5.0	.8	6.7	2.7	2.1	11.3	11.2	2.3
1920 to 1929	24.6	...	—	.1	1.0	4.5	1.3	8.3	.9	1.5	13.4	7.3	2.0
1919 or earlier	47.4	...	—	.7	2.2	4.0	.8	15.0	2.1	3.3	18.7	16.8	1.9
Median	1955	2000	1969	1951	1932	1932	1932	1952	1958	1951	1925	1960	1949

¹See back cover for details.

²Because Hispanics may be of any race, data can overlap slightly with other groups. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Black or in other categories.

³For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

Table 3-4. Selected Equipment and Plumbing—Owner Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Primary Source of Water													
Public system or private company	300.7	6.9	6.2	3.6	6.0	19.5	4.2	87.4	19.4	16.7	50.4	185.6	16.6
Well serving 1 to 5 units	13.2	.8	.3	.5	.3	—	.1	2.3	.5	.7	—	12.7	—
Drilled	9.4	.8	.3	.3	.3	—	.1	1.4	.2	.3	—	8.9	—
Dug	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.1	.3	—	3.0	—
Not reported .....	.7	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.7	—
Other .....	.3	.1	—	—	.2	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.2	—
Safety of Primary Source of Water													
Selected primary water sources ³	314.1	7.8	6.6	4.1	6.6	19.5	4.4	89.7	19.9	17.3	50.4	198.5	16.6
Safe to drink	281.7	7.1	5.4	3.7	4.3	15.3	3.7	83.7	17.1	15.2	43.0	179.9	14.4
Not safe to drink	24.1	.3	1.2	.4	.8	3.7	.6	4.4	1.7	1.0	6.3	12.5	2.1
Safety not reported	8.3	.4	—	—	1.4	.5	—	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.1	.1
Source of Drinking Water													
Primary source not safe to drink	24.1	.3	1.2	.4	.8	3.7	.6	4.4	1.7	1.0	6.3	12.5	2.1
Drinking and primary water source the same	5.3	—	—	—	.3	.8	.2	1.1	.3	—	1.3	2.5	.5
Public or private system	5.1	—	—	—	.3	.8	.2	1.1	.3	—	1.3	2.3	.5
Individual well .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
Spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cistern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stream or lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drinking and primary water source different	18.6	.3	1.2	.4	.5	2.7	.5	3.1	1.4	1.0	4.8	10.0	1.5
Public or private system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Individual well .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	—
Spring	1.2	—	—	.2	—	.3	.1	.2	—	.2	.3	.7	.2
Cistern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stream or lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial bottled water	10.2	.1	.7	.2	.5	1.8	.4	1.1	1.2	.6	3.2	4.5	1.2
Other	7.1	.1	.5	—	—	.6	—	1.6	.1	.3	1.3	4.7	.1
Source of drinking water not reported .....	.2	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	—	.2	—	—
Means of Sewage Disposal													
Public sewer	269.1	5.6	5.3	3.3	5.3	19.3	4.2	80.6	17.3	15.5	50.4	167.8	16.6
Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet	45.1	2.3	1.3	.8	1.3	.2	.1	9.1	2.5	1.9	—	30.7	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Excludes units where primary source of water is commercial bottled water.

Table 3-8. Neighborhood—Owner Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Bars on Windows of Buildings Within 300 Feet													
No bars on windows	286.8	7.1	6.4	3.2	5.0	13.5	4.2	82.7	18.2	14.7	35.8	189.9	14.6
1 building with bars	4.2	—	.2	—	.3	1.0	.1	.8	.2	.4	2.1	.8	.5
2 or more buildings with bars	10.6	—	—	.3	.5	3.3	—	2.7	.6	.8	9.3	.5	.9
No buildings	5.3	.4	—	.3	.2	.1	—	1.0	.5	.6	.6	4.2	.2
Not reported	7.2	.3	—	.2	.5	1.6	—	2.6	.3	.8	2.6	3.1	.5
Condition of Streets Within 300 Feet													
No repairs needed	184.5	5.4	3.3	1.7	2.0	5.8	2.7	55.7	12.3	7.7	17.0	131.2	3.6
Minor repairs needed	105.7	2.0	2.8	2.0	3.6	9.9	1.2	26.7	6.8	7.0	25.3	58.4	8.1
Major repairs needed	19.5	—	.5	.4	.8	3.6	.5	6.0	.5	2.3	7.7	6.0	4.6
No streets	1.0	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.5	—
Not reported	3.4	.4	—	—	.1	.2	—	1.3	.3	.2	.4	2.4	.3
Trash, Litter, or Junk on Streets or Any Properties Within 300 Feet													
None	282.9	7.0	5.8	3.7	5.0	15.0	3.3	81.4	17.0	14.8	36.0	186.7	13.7
Minor accumulation	20.1	.6	.6	.3	1.1	3.1	.7	4.8	2.3	1.3	9.9	7.5	1.6
Major accumulation	8.4	.1	.1	—	.1	1.1	.3	2.7	.2	1.0	4.1	2.5	1.4
Not reported	2.7	.3	—	—	.3	.2	—	.8	.3	.2	.5	1.8	—
Parking Lots²													
With parking lots	68.0	.5	1.9	1.0	2.0	4.1	1.0	16.8	3.1	3.6	15.7	40.6	3.0
Residents only	16.2	—	1.0	.4	.4	1.4	.5	3.9	1.5	.9	4.3	9.8	.7
Shoppers or workers only	45.8	.3	.5	.4	1.4	3.0	.6	10.5	2.1	2.4	10.7	27.2	1.9
Anyone	18.7	.1	.7	.6	.6	.8	—	5.0	1.0	.9	3.9	11.8	.5
Kind not reported .....	.5	—	—	.1	—	.3	—	.4	—	—	.3	.2	—
No parking lots within 300 Feet	244.3	7.1	4.7	3.0	4.4	15.2	3.3	72.3	16.6	13.7	34.4	156.6	13.6
Parking lot not reported	1.8	.3	—	—	.1	.2	—	.7	.1	—	.3	1.3	—
Manufactured/Mobile Homes in Group													
Manufactured/mobile homes	6.6	.3	6.6	—	—	—	—	2.2	1.3	1.4	—	4.0	.8
1 to 6	1.8	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	.2	—	1.6	—
7 to 20 .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—
21 or more	4.5	.3	4.5	—	—	—	—	.9	1.3	1.2	—	2.5	.8

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Limited to single attached and multiunits.

Table 3-9. Household Composition—Owner Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Household Moves and Formation in Last Year													
Total with a move in last year	32.0	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.6	.7	2.8	19.9	1.0	4.9	21.1	1.8
Household all moved here from one unit	16.7	1.9	1.3	.6	.6	1.1	.5	1.6	16.7	.5	2.4	11.5	.8
Householder of previous unit did not move here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder of previous unit moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder of previous unit not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household moved here from two or more units	1.6	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	—	1.6	—	.1	1.5	—
No previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 or more previous householders moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous householder(s) not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Some already here, rest moved in	13.7	.9	.2	.2	.6	1.3	.2	1.1	1.5	.5	2.4	8.1	1.0
No previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 or more previous householders moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous householder(s) not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of previous units not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 3-10. Previous Unit of Recent Movers—Owner Occupied Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
HOUSEHOLDER MOVED DURING PAST YEAR FROM WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.													
Total	19.5	2.1	1.3	.8	.6	1.5	.5	1.6	19.5	.7	2.7	13.8	.9
Structure Type of Previous Residence													
Moved from within the United States ..	19.5	2.1	1.3	.8	.6	1.5	.5	1.6	19.5	.7	2.7	13.8	.9
House	12.8	1.7	.3	.8	.5	.9	.2	1.1	12.8	.3	1.4	9.8	.3
Apartment	4.9	.1	.5	—	.1	.5	.3	—	4.9	.2	.9	3.1	.6
Manufactured/mobile home .....	.7	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	.7	—	—	—	—
Other .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—
Not reported	1.0	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.5	1.0	.1	.3	.6	—
Tenure of Previous Residence													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	18.4	1.8	1.3	.8	.6	1.5	.5	1.1	18.4	.5	2.3	13.0	.9
Owner occupied	9.7	1.7	.3	.5	.2	.6	.2	1.0	9.7	.3	1.0	7.5	—
Renter occupied	8.8	.1	1.0	.3	.4	.8	.3	.2	8.8	.2	1.3	5.4	.9
Persons — Previous Residence													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	18.4	1.8	1.3	.8	.6	1.5	.5	1.1	18.4	.5	2.3	13.0	.9
1 person	1.6	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.6	—	.4	1.1	—
2 persons	6.2	.3	.8	.4	—	.2	.2	.7	6.2	.3	1.1	3.7	.2
3 persons	5.1	.4	.3	.2	.2	.8	—	.3	5.1	—	.3	3.8	.6
4 persons	2.8	.7	.1	.2	.2	.3	.1	—	2.8	—	.1	2.2	.2
5 persons	1.4	.3	—	.1	.2	—	—	—	1.4	—	.4	.8	—
6 persons .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—
7 persons or more .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	—	.3	—
Not reported	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.0	—
Previous Home Owned or Rented by Someone Who Moved Here													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	18.4	1.8	1.3	.8	.6	1.5	.5	1.1	18.4	.5	2.3	13.0	.9
Owned or rented by a mover	15.6	1.5	1.0	.8	.6	1.3	.5	1.1	15.6	.3	2.0	10.7	.8
Owned or rented by other	2.0	.3	.3	—	—	.2	—	—	2.0	.2	.3	1.4	.2
By a relative	1.6	—	.1	—	—	.2	—	—	1.6	.2	.3	1.1	.2
By a nonrelative .....	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	—	.2	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported .....	.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	—	—	.8	—
Change in Housing Costs													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	18.4	1.8	1.3	.8	.6	1.5	.5	1.1	18.4	.5	2.3	13.0	.9
Increased with move	10.9	1.1	.3	.6	—	1.1	.3	.3	10.9	—	1.3	7.6	.7
Decreased	3.6	.3	1.0	—	.3	.3	—	.2	3.6	.2	.7	2.3	.3
Stayed about the same	2.6	.4	—	.2	.3	—	—	.5	2.6	.3	.2	2.0	—
Don't know .....	.7	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.7	—	.2	.5	—
Not reported .....	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	.5	—

¹See back cover for details.

Table 3-11. **Reasons for Move and Choice of Current Residence—Owner Occupied Units—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
RESPONDENT MOVED DURING PAST YEAR—Con.													
Main Reason for Choice of Present Home													
All reported reasons equal.....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—
Financial reasons	4.5	.2	.3	.1	.1	.3	.5	.2	4.5	—	1.3	3.0	—
Room layout/design	5.3	1.1	—	.2	.2	.3	—	.8	5.3	.1	.2	4.2	.5
Kitchen .....	.4	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.4	—	—	.4	—
Size	2.2	—	.5	.2	—	.2	—	.2	2.2	—	—	1.3	—
Exterior appearance .....	.8	.1	—	.2	—	.2	—	—	.8	—	.2	.5	—
Yard/trees/view	1.1	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	1.1	.2	.1	1.0	—
Quality of construction	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	.1	.6	—
Only one available .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—
Other	2.7	.5	.5	—	.3	.3	—	—	2.5	.4	.4	1.7	.4
Not reported	1.5	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.5	1.3	—	.3	1.0	—
Home Search													
Now in house	15.5	1.8	...	.5	.5	1.5	.5	1.0	15.2	.4	1.4	11.6	.7
Did not look at apartments	13.6	1.3	...	.5	.3	1.3	.3	.8	13.4	.2	1.2	10.2	.7
Looked at apartments too	1.1	.3	...	—	—	.1	.2	.2	1.1	—	.2	.7	—
Search not reported .....	.9	.2	...	—	.1	—	—	—	.7	.2	—	.7	—
Now in manufactured/mobile home	1.3	.1	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	.2	—	.5	.3
Did not look at apartments	1.3	.1	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	.2	—	.5	.3
Looked at apartments too	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Search not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Now in apartment	3.1	.1	...	.3	.3	—	—	.6	3.1	—	1.3	1.8	—
Did not look at houses	1.0	—	...	—	.3	—	—	.1	1.0	—	.4	.6	—
Looked at houses too	1.0	—	...	.3	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	.6	.4	—
Search not reported	1.1	.1	...	—	—	—	—	.5	1.1	—	.3	.8	—
Recent Mover Comparison to Previous Home													
Better home	11.7	1.3	.4	.6	.6	1.0	.3	.2	11.5	.4	1.3	8.6	.5
Worse home	1.9	.1	.4	.2	—	—	.2	.3	1.9	—	.4	1.1	.2
About the same	4.4	.3	.4	—	—	.4	—	.5	4.4	.1	.6	2.9	.3
Not reported	1.9	.3	—	—	.1	—	—	.7	1.8	.1	.3	1.4	—
Recent Mover Comparison to Previous Neighborhood													
Better neighborhood	8.1	1.3	.2	.3	—	.9	.2	—	7.9	.4	.5	6.3	.3
Worse neighborhood	1.3	.1	.4	.3	.1	—	.2	.2	1.3	—	.6	.4	—
About the same	7.2	.3	.4	—	.3	.6	.1	.8	7.2	.1	.7	5.2	.6
Same neighborhood	1.6	—	.2	.2	.2	—	—	.2	1.6	—	.6	.8	—
Not reported	1.7	.3	—	—	.1	—	—	.5	1.6	.1	.3	1.3	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 3-13. Selected Housing Costs—Owner Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Condominium and Cooperative Fee													
Fee paid by owners	6.1	.5	—	.1	.3	.1	—	2.8	1.1	.5	.7	5.0	.1
Less than \$25 per month .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—
\$25 to \$49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50 to \$74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$75 to \$99	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$149	1.9	.4	—	—	.1	—	—	.8	—	—	—	1.8	—
\$150 to \$199	1.6	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	.8	.4	.4	—	1.6	—
\$200 or more per month	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	.7	.5	—	.1	1.3	.1
Not reported .....	.9	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	.5	.1	.1	.6	.1	—
Median	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...
Other Housing Costs per Month													
Homeowner association fee paid	4.3	.9	—	.2	—	.3	—	1.6	.6	.3	—	4.3	—
Median	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...
Manufactured/mobile home park fee paid	1.3	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	.4	.3	.3	—	.8	—
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land rent fee paid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Subsidy for Repairs													
Units with major repairs in the last 2 years	215.0	3.6	5.3	2.4	3.9	11.9	3.0	50.6	11.7	8.4	31.8	137.5	10.1
Received low-interest loan or grant	6.1	—	.5	—	.5	.7	.4	2.0	.4	1.1	1.9	3.4	.5
No low-interest loan or grant	207.8	3.6	4.9	2.4	3.4	11.2	2.5	48.6	11.1	7.4	29.9	133.2	9.6
Not reported	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	1.0	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 3-14. **Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment—Owner Occupied Units—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
How Acquired													
First occupant in single family unit built 1990 or later	19.4	7.0	–	–	–	1.1	.1	2.4	1.6	1.0	.7	13.4	–
Already built	2.4	.5	–	–	–	.2	.1	.5	.1	.2	.2	1.6	–
Sales agreement	5.5	2.1	–	–	–	.6	–	1.1	.7	.5	.4	4.2	–
Contractor	6.9	2.3	–	–	–	.1	–	.5	.6	–	.2	3.8	–
Built it yourself	4.1	1.9	–	–	–	.1	–	.3	.2	.1	–	3.2	–
Received as inheritance or gift	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not reported .....	.6	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	.5	–

¹See back cover for details.

Table 3-15. Mortgage Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES—Con.													
Current Total Loan as Percent of Value													
Less than 20 percent	29.8	.1	—	.2	.5	1.9	.3	5.9	.2	.9	5.6	17.6	1.3
20 to 39 percent	29.0	1.0	.9	.6	1.2	1.8	.6	2.9	.6	1.1	2.8	18.2	1.8
40 to 59 percent	32.7	.8	.1	.2	.6	2.4	.5	2.3	.9	.7	5.3	22.2	.3
60 to 79 percent	42.5	2.5	—	.6	.7	2.9	1.2	2.2	4.0	.8	4.6	28.7	2.0
80 to 89 percent	21.8	1.5	—	.3	.5	1.2	.7	.3	3.2	.9	3.3	14.6	.8
90 to 99 percent	15.0	.1	—	.3	.2	1.4	.3	.7	3.4	.6	3.5	8.8	.7
100 percent or more	11.8	.3	.2	—	.4	.8	—	.7	1.8	1.1	3.2	7.2	.6
Not reported .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median	59.9	69.9	...	...	53.7	60.6	...	31.1	84.2	67.9	62.0	60.5	63.6
Reason Primary Mortgage Refinanced													
Units with a refinanced primary mortgage ²	43.9	.7	—	.5	.7	1.2	.7	2.0	.4	.6	4.6	29.9	.6
To get lower interest rate	38.8	.4	—	.5	.6	.7	.7	1.7	.2	.6	4.1	27.2	.3
To increase payment period	1.1	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	.2	.9	—
To reduce payment period	5.4	—	—	.2	—	.1	—	.2	—	—	.3	4.2	—
To renew or extend a loan that has fallen due ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To receive cash	4.9	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	.6	.2	.2	.7	3.6	—
Other reason	4.3	.3	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	2.6	.3
Cash Received in Primary Mortgage Refinance													
Received refinance cash	4.9	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	.6	.2	.2	.7	3.6	—
Less than \$10,000	1.0	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.8	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.9	—
\$20,000 to \$29,999 .....	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.6	—
\$30,000 to \$39,999 .....	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.1	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	—
\$60,000 to \$69,999 .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	.3	—
\$70,000 to \$79,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$89,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$119,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$120,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	1.2	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	.2	—	.3	.8	—
Median	17 281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 139	...
Percent of Primary Mortgage Refinanced Cash Used for Home Additions, Improvements, or Repairs													
Received refinanced cash	4.9	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	.6	.2	.2	.7	3.6	—
Zero percent	2.2	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	.6	—	.2	.5	1.4	—
1 to 9 percent .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
10 to 19 percent .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—
20 to 29 percent .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
30 to 39 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 49 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 59 percent .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
60 to 69 percent .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
80 to 89 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 to 99 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 percent	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	1.0	—
Not reported .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—
Median	9.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.8	...
Percent of Nonrefinanced Primary Mortgage, Including Home Equity Lump Sum, Used for Home Purchase and Improvement													
Units with a nonrefinanced primary mortgage	125.4	5.5	.9	1.5	2.4	9.5	2.9	10.1	13.2	4.4	20.8	79.0	6.0
Zero percent	8.6	.1	—	.3	.3	.3	—	2.1	.6	.3	1.2	5.4	.3
1 to 9 percent .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
10 to 19 percent .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
20 to 29 percent .....	.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	.2	.3	.2
30 to 39 percent .....	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2
40 to 49 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 59 percent .....	.8	—	—	.1	—	.3	—	.2	—	—	.4	.2	—
60 to 69 percent .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
70 to 79 percent	1.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.2	—	.1	.8	—
80 to 89 percent .....	.7	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.6	—
90 to 99 percent .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—
100 percent	106.6	5.2	.9	1.0	2.1	7.0	2.5	7.2	11.8	3.8	16.1	68.3	5.3
Not reported	5.7	.1	—	.1	—	1.7	.4	.3	.6	—	2.4	2.9	—
Median	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3-17. Rooms in Unit by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Owner Occupied Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Occupied units									
	Total	Rooms				Bedrooms				
		1 and 2 rooms	3 and 4 rooms	5 and 6 rooms	7 rooms or more	No rooms	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms or more
Total	314.1	–	25.1	155.2	133.8	–	4.5	52.3	171.4	86.0
Persons										
1 person	73.8	–	11.1	43.7	19.0	–	2.2	21.2	37.7	12.7
2 persons	106.1	–	9.6	53.1	43.4	–	2.1	21.4	59.1	23.5
3 persons	54.0	–	3.3	28.3	22.4	–	.1	6.5	32.1	15.2
4 persons	50.9	–	.8	21.0	29.1	–	–	2.4	31.1	17.4
5 persons	21.3	–	.2	6.9	14.2	–	–	.5	9.2	11.6
6 persons	4.9	–	.2	1.5	3.2	–	.1	.2	1.5	3.1
7 persons or more	3.1	–	–	.7	2.4	–	–	–	.7	2.4
Rooms										
1 room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 rooms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 rooms	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	–	–	–
4 rooms	23.2	–	–	–	–	–	2.1	21.0	.1	–
5 rooms	64.4	–	–	–	–	–	.5	21.7	42.2	–
6 rooms	90.9	–	–	–	–	–	.1	7.2	73.9	9.6
7 rooms	67.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	42.5	22.8
8 rooms	38.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	.4	9.1	28.6
9 rooms	17.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	1.7	15.9
10 rooms or more	10.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	9.0
Bedrooms										
None	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	4.5	–	3.9	.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	52.3	–	21.0	28.9	2.3	–	–	–	–	–
3	171.4	–	.1	116.2	55.1	–	–	–	–	–
4 or more	86.0	–	–	9.6	76.4	–	–	–	–	–
Complete Bathrooms										
None	2.0	–	.2	1.7	.2	–	–	.7	1.0	.4
1	132.6	–	21.0	87.9	23.7	–	3.8	37.0	75.6	16.3
1 1/2	83.1	–	2.1	37.8	43.3	–	.5	7.1	54.8	20.7
2 or more	96.4	–	1.8	27.9	66.6	–	.3	7.6	40.0	48.6
Lot Size¹										
1-unit structures	280.7	–	16.9	134.1	129.6	–	2.8	37.2	156.7	84.0
Less than 1/8 acre	53.3	–	7.2	27.9	18.1	–	1.1	11.2	27.4	13.5
1/8 up to 1/4 acre	99.8	–	4.4	54.0	41.4	–	.3	10.6	61.3	27.6
1/4 up to 1/2 acre	46.6	–	1.5	20.0	25.1	–	.3	5.3	26.6	14.3
1/2 up to 1 acre	27.3	–	.5	9.6	17.1	–	.2	2.2	14.4	10.5
1 up to 5 acres	34.7	–	2.0	14.4	18.3	–	.4	5.3	18.0	11.0
5 up to 10 acres	7.2	–	.2	3.8	3.2	–	–	1.1	3.7	2.4
10 acres or more	11.9	–	1.2	4.3	6.4	–	.6	1.5	5.2	4.6
Median .....	.23	...	.16	.22	.30	...	...	.21	.23	.26
Income of Families and Primary Individuals										
Less than \$5,000	7.1	–	.9	4.7	1.4	–	–	1.7	5.0	.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11.4	–	2.1	6.9	2.4	–	.5	3.2	5.7	2.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17.6	–	2.0	10.8	4.8	–	.1	4.7	8.8	4.0
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17.2	–	1.7	10.1	5.3	–	.1	4.2	8.5	4.4
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21.1	–	2.9	13.2	5.0	–	.4	6.4	10.5	3.8
\$25,000 to \$29,999	19.4	–	2.5	10.6	6.3	–	.8	4.2	10.2	4.2
\$30,000 to \$34,999	19.9	–	1.7	12.5	5.7	–	.4	4.2	10.3	4.9
\$35,000 to \$39,999	14.1	–	1.8	8.2	4.0	–	.3	3.1	8.2	2.5
\$40,000 to \$49,999	33.8	–	2.7	17.9	13.2	–	.2	6.3	19.8	7.6
\$50,000 to \$59,999	30.4	–	1.8	13.9	14.7	–	.3	3.3	18.0	8.9
\$60,000 to \$79,999	47.9	–	2.3	23.2	22.4	–	.2	5.8	29.5	12.5
\$80,000 to \$99,999	31.1	–	1.4	11.7	17.9	–	.7	3.0	16.4	11.0
\$100,000 to \$119,999	17.6	–	.5	6.1	11.0	–	.1	.8	9.8	6.9
\$120,000 or more	25.6	–	.5	5.3	19.8	–	.5	1.4	10.7	13.0
Median	48 674	...	31 133	40 253	63 717	...	34 152	32 088	49 286	60 674
Monthly Housing Costs										
Less than \$100 .....	.5	–	.4	.2	–	–	–	.5	–	–
\$100 to \$199	9.2	–	1.9	4.8	2.6	–	–	3.1	4.2	1.9
\$200 to \$249	16.2	–	2.3	10.2	3.8	–	.7	3.3	9.7	2.5
\$250 to \$299	20.2	–	2.1	13.4	4.7	–	.2	5.4	11.2	3.4
\$300 to \$349	19.7	–	1.9	12.5	5.3	–	.3	4.2	11.8	3.4
\$350 to \$399	22.0	–	2.2	14.6	5.2	–	.4	4.6	14.0	3.0
\$400 to \$449	13.3	–	.7	8.1	4.4	–	.3	1.9	8.4	2.7
\$450 to \$499	13.1	–	1.0	6.5	5.6	–	.3	1.8	6.8	4.2
\$500 to \$599	22.5	–	1.7	10.6	10.1	–	.3	3.5	12.0	6.7
\$600 to \$699	24.0	–	3.1	11.0	10.0	–	1.1	5.4	9.9	7.6
\$700 to \$799	24.2	–	1.9	12.4	9.9	–	–	4.4	13.2	6.6
\$800 to \$999	41.7	–	3.6	21.2	17.0	–	.3	7.7	23.6	10.2
\$1,000 to \$1,249	39.2	–	1.1	16.9	21.2	–	.1	3.2	23.8	12.1
\$1,250 to \$1,499	22.3	–	.6	8.4	13.3	–	.2	2.0	13.4	6.6
\$1,500 or more	26.0	–	.8	4.5	20.7	–	.4	1.3	9.3	14.9
No cash rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes no cash rent)	685	...	509	570	862	...	535	538	676	819
Median Monthly Housing Costs for Owners										
Monthly costs including all mortgages plus maintenance costs	728	...	514	599	908	...	568	560	716	876
Monthly costs excluding second and subsequent mortgages and maintenance costs	670	...	508	559	826	...	535	535	660	790

Table 3-17. **Rooms in Unit by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Owner Occupied Units—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Occupied units									
	Total	Rooms				Bedrooms				
		1 and 2 rooms	3 and 4 rooms	5 and 6 rooms	7 rooms or more	No rooms	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms or more
Value										
Less than \$10,000	6.2	—	2.2	2.9	1.2	—	.2	3.1	1.5	1.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3.4	—	1.1	1.2	1.1	—	.1	1.7	.8	.7
\$20,000 to \$29,999	8.7	—	1.9	4.4	2.4	—	.4	2.8	3.4	2.1
\$30,000 to \$39,999	11.9	—	1.0	8.5	2.4	—	.4	2.4	7.1	2.1
\$40,000 to \$49,999	16.1	—	2.9	9.4	3.8	—	1.0	4.4	7.9	2.9
\$50,000 to \$59,999	14.0	—	2.2	9.2	2.6	—	.7	4.2	7.2	1.9
\$60,000 to \$69,999	19.3	—	2.3	12.2	4.8	—	.3	4.2	11.2	3.5
\$70,000 to \$79,999	34.5	—	4.6	23.8	6.1	—	.3	8.6	20.8	4.8
\$80,000 to \$99,999	69.4	—	3.5	40.1	25.8	—	.6	10.3	45.7	12.9
\$100,000 to \$119,999	38.5	—	1.8	19.6	17.1	—	.4	4.3	24.3	9.5
\$120,000 to \$149,999	36.3	—	.5	12.4	23.4	—	—	2.6	20.9	12.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	30.1	—	.7	7.8	21.5	—	.1	2.5	12.6	14.9
\$200,000 to \$249,999	12.2	—	.1	2.4	9.7	—	—	.7	4.5	7.0
\$250,000 to \$299,999	6.3	—	.3	.9	5.1	—	.1	.3	1.5	4.4
\$300,000 or more	7.3	—	—	.5	6.8	—	—	.3	2.1	5.0
Median	92 402	...	65 673	83 049	119 491	...	53 835	73 920	91 297	122 558

¹Does not include cooperatives or condominiums.

Table 3-18. **Square Footage by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Owner Occupied Units**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Size of occupied detached 1-family homes and 1-family manufactured/mobile homes								
	Total	Less than 500 square feet	500 to 999 square feet	1000 to 1499 square feet	1500 to 1999 square feet	2000 to 2499 square feet	2500 square feet or more	Not reported	Median
Total	277.5	1.6	15.3	49.3	50.9	45.9	61.1	53.5	1 950
Persons									
1 person	58.1	.2	5.3	12.3	9.2	7.2	8.6	15.4	1 694
2 persons	92.9	.5	5.7	16.8	18.2	13.6	19.4	18.6	1 888
3 persons	49.4	.8	1.7	10.6	8.4	8.2	11.9	7.9	1 960
4 persons	49.2	–	2.2	6.6	9.9	9.6	13.1	7.8	2 103
5 persons	20.5	–	.3	2.1	3.7	5.4	6.7	2.3	2 277
6 persons	4.5	.1	.1	.5	.6	1.2	.8	1.2	2 136
7 persons or more	2.9	–	.1	.3	.9	.7	.7	.2	...
Rooms									
1 room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
2 rooms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
3 rooms	1.3	.1	.8	.2	–	.1	–	.2	...
4 rooms	15.3	.5	4.2	3.3	1.5	.5	1.2	4.3	1 131
5 rooms	53.3	.5	5.1	17.9	8.9	6.4	3.1	11.4	1 428
6 rooms	79.0	.2	3.2	18.3	17.1	12.0	10.1	18.0	1 754
7 rooms	63.5	.3	1.6	7.0	16.0	12.1	14.0	12.5	2 025
8 rooms	37.1	–	.2	1.9	4.5	10.0	15.7	4.9	2 478
9 rooms	17.6	–	–	.6	1.6	3.0	10.6	1.8	2500+
10 rooms or more	10.5	–	.3	–	1.4	1.8	6.6	.4	2500+
Bedrooms									
None	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
1	3.0	.1	1.1	.6	.5	.1	–	.7	...
2	36.5	.5	5.9	10.0	4.6	3.4	2.9	9.3	1 360
3	154.7	.9	6.5	32.1	33.5	27.1	24.4	30.3	1 840
4 or more	83.4	.1	1.9	6.6	12.4	15.3	33.9	13.3	2 460
Complete Bathrooms									
None	1.4	–	–	.7	.5	.2	–	–	...
1	107.2	1.2	11.5	30.6	18.0	9.3	9.4	27.2	1 445
1 1/2	78.5	.2	2.2	10.5	18.6	17.0	14.1	16.0	1 995
2 or more	90.4	.1	1.7	7.5	13.8	19.4	37.7	10.3	2 438
Lot Size¹									
1-unit structures	277.0	1.6	15.3	49.3	50.5	45.9	61.0	53.5	1 951
Less than 1/8 acre	52.2	.3	6.2	9.8	8.6	6.0	6.9	14.3	1 649
1/8 up to 1/4 acre	98.5	.6	5.3	20.9	19.4	15.6	14.2	22.6	1 789
1/4 up to 1/2 acre	46.0	–	1.5	7.9	9.3	8.3	14.5	4.5	2 122
1/2 up to 1 acre	27.1	.2	.5	3.2	4.6	6.2	9.3	3.1	2 287
1 up to 5 acres	34.5	.3	1.1	5.2	5.9	6.8	9.9	5.4	2 157
5 up to 10 acres	7.0	–	–	.8	–	1.3	2.8	1.3	2 463
10 acres or more	11.6	.2	.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	3.3	2.3	2 116
Median .....	.24	...	.16	.22	.23	.29	.41	.20	...
Income of Families and Primary Individuals									
Less than \$5,000	5.9	–	.5	2.3	.9	.6	.5	1.2	1 416
\$5,000 to \$9,999	9.2	.4	.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	.9	3.5	1 601
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14.7	.2	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	6.0	1 760
\$15,000 to \$19,999	14.1	–	.9	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.2	4.0	1 748
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17.4	–	2.2	4.4	2.1	2.0	.8	5.8	1 403
\$25,000 to \$29,999	16.7	–	1.3	3.9	3.2	1.9	3.4	3.0	1 763
\$30,000 to \$34,999	16.8	.1	1.7	4.2	2.6	1.6	2.7	3.9	1 583
\$35,000 to \$39,999	10.9	–	.4	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.6	2.6	1 872
\$40,000 to \$49,999	30.3	.2	1.7	4.7	6.0	5.7	5.3	6.7	1 929
\$50,000 to \$59,999	27.3	.2	1.6	6.4	5.7	4.3	4.6	4.5	1 784
\$60,000 to \$79,999	44.5	.2	.9	7.5	9.9	8.9	9.6	7.4	2 000
\$80,000 to \$99,999	28.9	–	1.0	4.5	6.3	6.8	8.9	1.4	2 145
\$100,000 to \$119,999	16.7	–	.1	2.4	3.1	3.5	5.6	1.9	2 250
\$120,000 or more	24.3	.3	.8	1.4	2.8	4.2	13.3	1.5	2500+
Median	51 024	...	31 743	44 695	54 177	61 179	74 279	34 118	...
Monthly Housing Costs									
Less than \$100 .....	.2	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	...
\$100 to \$199	7.0	–	.4	1.6	.5	.5	.8	3.1	1 461
\$200 to \$249	13.8	–	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	4.7	1 586
\$250 to \$299	17.4	.2	1.5	4.4	2.5	2.3	1.0	5.7	1 483
\$300 to \$349	17.4	–	1.2	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.9	5.8	1 644
\$350 to \$399	19.7	–	1.9	2.9	4.6	2.3	2.8	5.1	1 767
\$400 to \$449	11.4	.2	.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2 003
\$450 to \$499	11.7	.1	.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.2	1 898
\$500 to \$599	19.6	.4	.7	4.6	3.6	2.4	4.8	3.3	1 852
\$600 to \$699	21.5	.3	1.7	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.4	4.5	1 877
\$700 to \$799	21.7	–	1.8	3.4	4.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	1 842
\$800 to \$999	36.6	–	2.5	9.8	7.9	4.7	5.9	5.9	1 696
\$1,000 to \$1,249	35.3	.4	.5	4.8	8.2	9.3	8.4	3.8	2 100
\$1,250 to \$1,499	20.6	–	.3	2.3	3.8	6.6	6.6	1.0	2 258
\$1,500 or more	23.7	.1	.3	.8	2.1	4.7	14.6	1.0	2500+
No cash rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes no cash rent)	696	...	520	609	724	896	969	450	...
Median Monthly Housing Costs for Owners									
Monthly costs including all mortgages plus maintenance costs	740	...	547	651	769	931	1 022	484	...
Monthly costs excluding second and subsequent mortgages and maintenance costs	683	...	516	591	713	855	925	450	...

Table 3-18. **Square Footage by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Owner Occupied Units—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Size of occupied detached 1-family homes and 1-family manufactured/mobile homes								Median
	Total	Less than 500 square feet	500 to 999 square feet	1000 to 1499 square feet	1500 to 1999 square feet	2000 to 2499 square feet	2500 square feet or more	Not reported	
Value									
Less than \$10,000	4.8	.4	1.8	1.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	986
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2.0	–	.9	.3	–	–	.3	.5	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999	5.4	.2	.6	1.1	1.1	.8	.6	1.0	1 652
\$30,000 to \$39,999	9.2	.2	.3	2.3	1.4	.9	1.0	3.1	1 574
\$40,000 to \$49,999	12.2	.1	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	4.4	1 569
\$50,000 to \$59,999	11.8	–	1.4	2.7	2.8	.4	.7	3.8	1 477
\$60,000 to \$69,999	17.4	–	1.8	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.4	4.8	1 584
\$70,000 to \$79,999	30.3	–	1.3	7.9	6.2	4.4	3.4	7.1	1 690
\$80,000 to \$99,999	64.6	–	2.9	16.7	12.9	9.8	7.0	15.2	1 695
\$100,000 to \$119,999	32.4	.3	2.0	4.5	6.6	6.3	7.7	5.0	2 025
\$120,000 to \$149,999	34.3	.2	.2	5.0	8.6	7.7	9.2	3.4	2 090
\$150,000 to \$199,999	28.3	.2	.3	1.1	4.0	9.2	10.8	2.7	2 392
\$200,000 to \$249,999	11.8	–	.1	.2	1.2	2.0	7.1	1.3	2500+
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5.9	–	.1	.2	.3	.6	4.3	.6	2500+
\$300,000 or more	7.1	–	–	.1	.1	.5	6.2	.2	2500+
Median	94 131	...	66 171	83 793	92 751	110 741	142 650	81 943	...

¹Does not include cooperatives or condominiums.

Table 3-19. Detailed Tenure by Financial Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Owner occupied								Renter occupied			
	With mortgage				With no mortgage				All renters		Unsubsidized renters ¹	
	Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Specified ³	Other	Specified ³	Other
			Condo or Coop	Other			Condo or Coop	Other				
Average Monthly Cost Paid for Real Estate Taxes												
Less than \$25	6.8	4.0	.3	2.6	12.4	5.6	.7	6.0	...	...	...	...
\$25 to \$49	5.8	5.5	—	.3	8.5	6.9	—	1.6	...	...	...	...
\$50 to \$74	9.5	6.9	.4	2.3	11.6	9.3	.3	2.0	...	...	...	...
\$75 to \$99	10.0	8.0	.7	1.3	9.5	8.2	.1	1.2	...	...	...	...
\$100 to \$149	28.8	23.8	.8	4.2	20.0	17.5	.3	2.3	...	...	...	...
\$150 to \$199	34.8	30.6	.4	3.9	17.1	14.2	.5	2.4	...	...	...	...
\$200 or more	101.3	90.5	.7	10.2	37.9	30.8	1.0	6.1	...	...	...	...
Median	200+	200+	...	172	141	146	...	100	...	...	...	...
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES												
Total	182.7	155.8	3.1	23.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Payment for Principal and Interest												
One or more regular mortgages	182.7	155.8	3.1	23.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than \$100	5.3	3.8	.1	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$100 to \$199	8.2	6.9	.3	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$200 to \$249	7.5	6.0	.3	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$250 to \$299	10.2	8.3	.2	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$300 to \$349	10.3	8.6	.4	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$350 to \$399	10.8	9.2	.5	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$400 to \$449	11.0	9.7	.3	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$450 to \$499	12.3	10.6	—	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$500 to \$599	29.0	24.5	.3	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$600 to \$699	21.6	18.6	.5	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$700 to \$799	12.8	11.3	.2	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$800 to \$999	23.1	20.4	—	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,249	9.9	8.7	—	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,250 to \$1,499	3.6	3.1	.1	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,500 or more	7.2	6.2	—	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median	555	560	...	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Type of Primary Mortgage												
FHA	27.2	24.4	.1	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VA	7.4	5.8	.1	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RHS/RD	1.0	.5	—	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other types	136.4	116.2	2.9	17.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Don't know .....	.5	.5	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	10.2	8.4	—	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortgage Origination												
Placed new mortgage(s)	179.8	153.5	3.1	23.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary obtained when property acquired	124.1	105.7	2.5	15.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obtained later	55.7	47.9	.6	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assumed	2.6	2.0	—	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrap-around .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above .....	.3	.3	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment Plan of Primary Mortgage												
Fixed payment, self-amortizing	156.2	133.2	3.1	19.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable rate mortgage	6.4	6.1	—	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable term mortgage	2.8	2.4	—	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduated payment mortgage .....	.5	.5	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balloon .....	.4	.4	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above	1.4	1.1	—	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	15.0	12.3	—	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment Plan of Secondary Mortgage												
Units with two or more mortgages	21.1	18.5	.1	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed payment, self-amortizing	18.0	16.1	—	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable rate mortgage .....	.3	.3	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable term mortgage .....	.9	.9	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduated payment mortgage .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balloon .....	.1	—	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above .....	.4	.4	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	1.3	.8	.1	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lenders of Primary and Secondary Mortgages												
Only borrowed from firm(s)	166.3	142.9	3.1	20.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Only borrowed from seller	2.5	1.6	—	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Only borrowed from other individual(s)	2.3	1.5	—	.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from a firm and seller .....	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from a firm and other individual .....	.3	.3	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from seller and other individual .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One or both sources not reported	11.2	9.4	—	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Excludes units in public housing projects and housing units with government rent subsidies.

²Limited to one-unit structures on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

³Excludes one-unit structures on 10 acres or more.

⁴Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

⁵May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 3-20. **Income of Families and Primary Individuals by Selected Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Zero to negative	\$1 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$119,999	\$120,000 or more	Median
Purchase Price														
Home purchased or built	293.3	1.4	4.1	10.7	15.7	15.4	36.2	31.7	60.4	45.1	30.0	17.2	25.4	50 413
Less than \$10,000	13.4	—	.5	2.2	2.0	1.0	4.8	.8	.6	.6	.5	—	.5	22 169
\$10,000 to \$19,999	40.4	.3	.4	1.9	3.7	5.7	7.3	7.6	7.2	3.9	1.4	.5	.7	31 345
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21.9	—	.6	.6	1.8	.5	3.3	2.1	5.8	2.6	2.8	1.2	.5	46 812
\$30,000 to \$39,999	23.1	—	.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.2	6.7	3.4	1.8	1.9	.8	49 089
\$40,000 to \$49,999	18.0	—	—	.9	.6	1.1	1.8	1.6	3.8	3.3	2.4	1.0	1.5	56 003
\$50,000 to \$59,999	19.3	—	.2	.5	.6	.4	2.6	3.1	5.1	3.8	1.6	.9	.4	48 963
\$60,000 to \$69,999	18.9	.2	.2	.2	.3	.7	2.4	2.7	4.0	4.7	1.8	.6	1.1	53 784
\$70,000 to \$79,999	19.8	.5	—	.2	.2	.8	2.1	3.0	5.0	4.6	1.6	1.2	.7	52 786
\$80,000 to \$99,999	31.9	—	.4	—	.5	.6	1.9	2.8	9.3	8.2	3.8	1.7	2.6	60 951
\$100,000 to \$119,999	16.1	—	.2	—	.4	.4	.6	.5	4.5	2.3	3.1	1.1	3.0	72 373
\$120,000 to \$149,999	15.9	—	.3	.1	.2	.1	.8	.1	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.0	3.6	85 823
\$150,000 to \$199,999	11.9	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1	.5	.3	1.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	81 260
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4.9	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.3	.6	1.4	.7	1.7	99 944
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	.1	2.3	...
\$300,000 or more	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	.1	.3	1.8	...
Not reported	32.0	.4	.6	3.0	3.7	2.6	6.0	4.8	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	29 629
Median	57 158	...	35 116	18 670	21 762	19 608	29 160	44 341	58 739	68 615	80 868	84 133	118 348	...
Received as inheritance or gift	12.0	.3	—	.6	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.4	2.6	1.0	.6	.1	—	28 849
Not reported	8.8	.5	.8	.1	.6	.5	1.4	.9	1.3	1.8	.5	.3	.1	36 295

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.
²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.
³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 3-21. Housing Costs by Selected Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. - means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$199	\$200 to \$299	\$300 to \$399	\$400 to \$499	\$500 to \$599	\$600 to \$699	\$700 to \$799	\$800 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,499	\$1,500 or more	No cash rent	Median excluding no cash rent
Ratio of Value to Current Income														
Less than 1.5	119.1	—	2.0	10.7	13.6	8.1	8.2	9.2	11.7	19.0	27.6	9.1	...	766
1.5 to 1.9	49.2	—	.5	2.7	4.9	3.9	2.8	3.9	3.9	7.5	13.6	5.6	...	856
2.0 to 2.4	36.4	.4	1.1	2.9	4.6	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	5.8	8.4	2.7	...	732
2.5 to 2.9	23.6	—	.6	2.9	3.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.1	...	654
3.0 to 3.9	26.9	—	1.3	3.8	4.7	2.8	3.0	1.3	1.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	...	533
4.0 to 4.9	16.1	—	.8	3.1	3.2	2.0	.8	.9	.9	1.4	2.2	.8	...	446
5.0 or more	40.6	.2	2.9	9.9	6.9	3.8	3.4	4.2	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	...	411
Zero or negative income	2.2	—	—	.3	.3	.5	.1	.1	—	.3	.5	.1	...	...
Median	1.9	...	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	...	...
Monthly Payment for Principal and Interest														
One or more regular mortgages	182.7	—	.1	1.2	2.4	5.5	10.2	16.3	20.9	39.6	60.9	25.6	...	975
Less than \$100	5.3	—	.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	.5	—	.5	—	.3	—	...	397
\$100 to \$199	8.2	—	—	—	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	.6	.3	.2	—	...	546
\$200 to \$249	7.5	—	—	—	—	1.1	2.2	2.4	1.0	.8	—	—	...	621
\$250 to \$299	10.2	—	—	—	—	1.1	2.2	3.5	2.5	.6	.2	—	...	649
\$300 to \$349	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.2	.3	—	...	687
\$350 to \$399	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	.8	2.3	4.5	2.8	.1	.2	...	750
\$400 to \$449	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	.2	1.9	4.0	3.8	1.1	—	...	784
\$450 to \$499	12.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	3.6	6.2	2.0	—	...	864
\$500 to \$599	29.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	1.5	17.3	9.7	.3	...	948
\$600 to \$699	21.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	4.9	16.0	.3	...	1 174
\$700 to \$799	12.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	11.7	.3	...	1 239
\$800 to \$999	23.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	5.5	...	1 329
\$1,000 to \$1,249	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	8.1	...	1500+
\$1,250 to \$1,499	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	...	1500+
\$1,500 or more	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	...	1500+
Median	555	...	...	...	...	173	255	305	389	519	706	1 188	...	...
Average Monthly Cost Paid for Real Estate Taxes														
Less than \$25	19.2	.5	4.6	3.9	2.9	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	.8	1.2	.4	...	320
\$25 to \$49	14.3	—	2.7	4.8	1.3	.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	.3	.5	.2	...	293
\$50 to \$74	21.1	—	1.4	8.0	2.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.0	.1	...	339
\$75 to \$99	19.6	—	.4	7.4	2.7	.5	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.0	.3	...	371
\$100 to \$149	48.8	—	—	10.0	10.9	3.0	2.2	4.3	4.7	7.3	5.2	1.1	...	521
\$150 to \$199	51.9	—	—	2.0	13.5	4.8	1.7	3.8	4.6	9.1	11.9	.6	...	704
\$200 or more	139.2	—	—	.3	7.5	14.1	12.5	11.3	8.6	21.0	40.7	23.3	...	947
Median	183	...	25-	80	151	200+	200+	190	162	200+	200+	200+	...	...
Purchase Price														
Home purchased or built	293.3	.5	7.8	32.4	37.2	23.5	21.0	22.5	23.6	39.8	59.4	25.4	...	707
Less than \$10,000	13.4	—	2.1	3.6	3.5	1.1	.7	.8	.8	.3	.6	—	...	329
\$10,000 to \$19,999	40.4	—	2.5	12.5	11.5	4.5	3.2	.9	1.1	1.7	2.1	.3	...	345
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21.9	—	.7	3.3	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	.7	1.4	1.7	.6	...	479
\$30,000 to \$39,999	23.1	—	—	2.4	3.6	2.2	3.4	3.9	3.3	2.8	1.4	—	...	599
\$40,000 to \$49,999	18.0	—	—	.8	2.0	1.4	1.6	3.1	4.0	2.1	3.0	.2	...	704
\$50,000 to \$59,999	19.3	—	.1	1.0	.3	2.0	1.0	2.4	3.5	4.7	3.4	.7	...	779
\$60,000 to \$69,999	18.9	—	—	.9	.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.4	6.4	3.8	.8	...	849
\$70,000 to \$79,999	19.8	.4	.2	.2	1.9	1.1	.8	.7	2.3	7.2	4.9	.3	...	869
\$80,000 to \$99,999	31.9	—	—	.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.5	7.4	13.5	1.5	...	976
\$100,000 to \$119,999	16.1	—	—	.2	.6	1.0	.6	.5	.2	1.9	9.4	1.6	...	1 157
\$120,000 to \$149,999	15.9	—	—	.1	.3	.9	.4	.7	.7	1.0	7.8	3.9	...	1 241
\$150,000 to \$199,999	11.9	—	—	.1	—	.5	.6	1.3	.3	.4	3.2	5.6	...	1 441
\$200,000 to \$249,999	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.6	.1	.2	3.7	...	1500+
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	.7	1.9	...	...
\$300,000 or more	2.9	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.4	1.8	...	...
Not reported	32.0	.2	2.3	6.4	6.3	2.1	3.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	3.3	2.5	...	442
Median	57 158	...	12 706	17 505	20 997	38 252	35 850	46 310	52 725	69 008	90 661	163 448	...	...
Received as inheritance or gift	12.0	—	1.0	3.2	2.5	1.4	1.1	.9	.1	.6	1.0	.2	...	371
Not reported	8.8	—	.4	.7	2.0	1.4	.3	.6	.5	1.3	1.1	.4	...	488

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

Table 3-23. Journey to Work—Owner Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Travel Time From Home to Work for Householder													
Less than 15 minutes	59.0	1.0	1.3	.3	1.6	3.6	1.0	4.8	4.4	1.1	9.2	36.8	3.8
15 to 29 minutes	67.8	2.5	.4	.5	1.1	4.0	1.5	2.1	5.0	.6	11.6	44.5	1.3
30 to 44 minutes	24.2	1.2	.6	.3	.2	.9	.4	.3	3.2	.3	1.1	16.3	1.0
45 to 59 minutes	5.8	.1	—	.2	.1	.2	—	.3	.2	—	.8	4.5	—
1 hour to 1 hour and 29 minutes	1.5	.1	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	1.1	.2
1 hour 30 minutes or more .....	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.2	—
Works at home	3.6	—	—	—	.3	.2	—	1.1	.1	.2	.7	2.8	—
No fixed place of work	14.9	.4	—	.5	.4	.5	—	4.4	2.1	.3	1.5	9.9	.2
Median	20	24	...	...	15-	18	...	15-	21	...	18	20	15-
Distance From Home to Work for Householder													
Less than 1 mile	6.0	—	—	—	.8	.1	.1	1.0	.3	.3	1.1	3.1	.8
1 to 4 miles	35.8	.3	.5	.3	.9	2.5	1.1	3.4	2.0	.8	7.2	21.8	1.5
5 to 9 miles	38.4	.8	1.0	—	.1	3.1	.5	1.4	2.8	.5	7.5	23.3	2.2
10 to 19 miles	51.0	2.6	.6	.5	.8	2.5	.8	1.3	4.6	.4	5.5	36.2	1.1
20 to 29 miles	18.1	1.1	.1	.3	.3	.5	—	.2	2.1	—	1.2	12.5	.5
30 to 49 miles	8.6	.1	—	.2	.2	—	.4	.3	1.0	—	.1	6.5	.2
50 miles or more .....	.9	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.6	.3	—
Works at home	3.6	—	—	—	.3	.2	—	1.1	.1	.2	.7	2.8	—
No fixed place of work	14.9	.4	—	.5	.4	.5	—	4.4	2.1	.3	1.5	9.9	.2
Median	10	15	...	...	5	8	...	4	13	...	7	11	7
Departure Time to Work for Householder²													
Midnight to 2:59 a.m. ....	.8	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.8	—
3:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	18.9	.4	.7	.2	.5	.2	.3	.8	.2	—	1.5	12.5	.5
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	38.0	1.3	.5	.9	.7	.9	.7	.9	3.3	.3	3.7	22.5	2.2
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	24.6	.9	.4	.2	.6	.9	.4	.7	1.6	.3	3.2	18.0	.1
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	24.5	.6	—	.2	1.2	.9	.3	.8	2.3	.3	4.2	16.6	.5
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	19.2	.7	—	—	.1	1.2	.5	1.2	2.4	.3	3.3	13.2	.4
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10.3	.4	—	.2	.2	.5	.2	.9	.7	.2	1.8	6.9	.3
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	6.8	.1	—	—	—	.5	—	.8	.8	.6	.5	5.0	.2
10:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.	15.1	.4	.3	—	—	2.0	.3	1.2	1.6	.3	2.9	9.1	.9
4:00 p.m. to midnight	8.0	.1	.4	—	.1	.9	—	.4	.8	—	1.9	4.0	.8
Not reported	7.6	.4	—	.2	.2	1.2	.2	.9	.9	—	1.8	4.8	.5
Worked at Home Last Week													
Worked at home ³	41.0	1.4	.2	.2	1.7	1.7	.3	2.1	3.9	.3	4.9	29.9	.5
Hours worked at home:													
1-9 hours	22.5	.8	—	.2	1.0	.7	.2	.6	2.8	—	2.8	16.5	.3
10-19 hours	7.6	.1	.2	—	—	.4	—	.3	.4	—	.6	5.9	—
20-29 hours	2.9	.1	—	—	.2	.3	—	.1	.3	—	—	2.4	.2
30-39 hours	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	.2	1.3	—
40 hours or more	5.1	.3	—	—	.3	.3	.1	.8	.3	—	1.3	3.2	—
Not reported .....	.8	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.6	—
Did not work at home	135.1	3.9	2.2	1.8	2.2	7.7	2.6	6.8	11.1	2.1	20.5	85.1	6.0
Worked at home not reported	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	1.2	—
Worked at home/wage and salary job	27.9	.7	.2	.2	1.0	1.4	.3	1.1	2.6	.3	2.9	21.6	.5
Days worked at home:													
0 days	17.5	.5	.2	.2	.2	.9	.2	.3	1.8	—	1.5	13.9	.3
1-2 days	6.2	.1	—	—	.4	.2	.1	—	.4	.1	1.1	4.5	—
3-4 days	1.3	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	.3	—	.1	1.0	.2
5 days or more	2.9	.1	—	—	.3	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	2.2	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Does not add to total because those that worked at home were not included.

³Includes regular scheduled work done for employer at home, i.e. wages, salary and commission jobs and as a self-employed person, contract worker or business owner.

Table 3-24. Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Income of Families and Primary Individuals										
Less than \$5,000	7.1	5.3	.3	.8	.8	—	—	—	—	.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	11.4	8.2	.3	1.9	1.9	—	—	—	—	1.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17.6	13.8	.3	2.7	2.3	.2	—	.1	—	.8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17.2	13.4	.7	2.4	2.2	.1	—	.1	—	.7
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21.1	16.1	.6	3.1	2.7	.4	—	—	—	1.3
\$25,000 to \$29,999	19.4	16.4	.2	2.5	2.1	.4	—	—	—	.3
\$30,000 to \$34,999	19.9	16.2	.3	2.8	2.1	.4	—	—	.3	.7
\$35,000 to \$39,999	14.1	10.9	.4	2.9	2.4	.2	—	—	.2	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999	33.8	29.5	.6	3.0	2.7	.1	.1	—	—	.8
\$50,000 to \$59,999	30.4	27.3	.6	2.5	2.4	—	—	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	47.9	44.5	.9	2.6	2.4	—	.1	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	31.1	28.7	.4	1.8	1.8	—	—	—	—	.2
\$100,000 to \$119,999	17.6	16.7	.1	.8	.8	—	—	—	—	—
\$120,000 or more	25.6	24.0	.6	.7	.7	—	—	—	—	.3
Median	48 674	52 075	40 274	33 375	34 058	...	...	...	...	20 693
Monthly Housing Costs										
Less than \$100 .....	.5	.2	—	.4	—	—	—	—	.4	—
\$100 to \$199	9.2	6.5	.2	2.1	2.0	.1	—	—	—	.5
\$200 to \$249	16.2	13.6	.1	2.3	2.2	.1	—	—	—	.2
\$250 to \$299	20.2	17.4	.5	2.2	2.1	.1	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$349	19.7	16.9	.1	2.2	1.9	.3	—	—	—	.5
\$350 to \$399	22.0	17.7	.2	2.1	1.8	.1	.1	—	—	2.0
\$400 to \$449	13.3	11.2	.4	1.5	1.4	.1	—	—	—	.1
\$450 to \$499	13.1	11.1	.3	1.1	.8	.2	—	.1	—	.5
\$500 to \$599	22.5	19.2	.4	2.4	2.0	.4	—	—	—	.5
\$600 to \$699	24.0	20.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	.1	—	—	—	1.0
\$700 to \$799	24.2	20.7	.7	1.7	1.7	—	—	—	—	1.0
\$800 to \$999	41.7	36.4	.5	4.6	4.4	.1	.1	—	—	.1
\$1,000 to \$1,249	39.2	35.3	.5	3.5	3.3	—	.1	—	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499	22.3	20.6	.4	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 or more	26.0	23.5	.8	1.5	1.2	—	—	.1	.1	.2
No cash rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes no cash rent)	685	705	680	553	574	...	...	...	...	439
Monthly Housing Costs as Percent of Current Income⁴										
Less than 5 percent	9.4	7.9	.3	.9	.5	.1	—	—	.4	.3
5 to 9 percent	47.3	41.7	.8	4.1	4.1	—	—	—	—	.7
10 to 14 percent	61.8	56.4	.8	4.2	3.7	.3	.1	—	—	.4
15 to 19 percent	58.5	52.0	1.1	5.1	4.7	.5	—	—	—	.2
20 to 24 percent	42.8	37.9	.7	2.9	2.5	.2	.3	—	—	1.3
25 to 29 percent	27.5	23.6	.4	3.3	2.9	.4	—	—	—	.1
30 to 34 percent	18.3	14.2	.4	2.8	2.7	—	—	.1	—	1.0
35 to 39 percent	11.9	9.0	.7	2.0	1.9	.1	—	—	—	.2
40 to 49 percent	11.3	8.2	—	2.1	2.0	.1	—	—	—	.9
50 to 59 percent	4.6	3.9	.2	.5	.3	.2	—	—	—	—
60 to 69 percent	4.5	3.9	.1	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 99 percent	4.6	3.2	—	.8	.8	—	—	—	—	.6
100 percent or more ⁵	9.4	6.9	.6	1.1	.9	—	—	.1	.1	.8
Zero or negative income	2.2	2.0	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes 2 previous lines)	18	18	20	21	21	...	...	...	...	31
Median (excludes 3 lines before medians)	18	17	19	20	21	...	...	...	...	25

¹Because Hispanics may be of any race, data can overlap slightly with other groups. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Black or in other categories.

²For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

³Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

⁴Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

⁵May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 4-1. Introductory Characteristics—Renter Occupied Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Total	147.2	2.1	1.6	4.0	14.3	31.0	7.2	23.1	46.4	38.9	68.6	58.1	7.7
Tenure													
Owner occupied .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent of all occupied .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renter occupied	147.2	2.1	1.6	4.0	14.3	31.0	7.2	23.1	46.4	38.9	68.6	58.1	7.7
Race and Origin													
White	107.4	1.6	1.6	2.5	9.9	...	3.5	20.2	31.8	21.5	36.8	53.3	5.1
Non-Hispanic	103.9	1.6	1.6	2.5	9.6	...	...	19.9	30.7	19.7	34.2	52.8	5.1
Hispanic	3.5	–	–	–	.4	...	3.5	.3	1.1	1.8	2.6	.5	–
Black	31.0	.5	–	1.3	3.5	31.0	.5	2.9	9.6	13.9	27.0	1.6	2.5
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.3	.1	.5	.2	–
Asian and Pacific Islander	3.8	–	–	–	.4	–	–	–	2.8	1.6	1.1	2.0	.2
Other	4.2	–	–	.2	.5	–	3.2	–	1.8	1.8	3.2	.9	–
Total Hispanic ²	7.2	–	–	.2	.9	.5	7.2	.4	2.7	3.4	5.4	1.2	.1
Units in Structure													
1, detached	23.2	–	...	.5	2.3	4.6	1.2	3.6	6.4	5.6	7.4	9.8	2.7
1, attached	9.0	.7	...	.3	–	1.5	.3	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.4	4.9	.2
2 to 4	78.0	–	...	1.5	8.1	18.6	3.9	8.5	28.0	19.8	44.1	27.3	2.6
5 to 9	20.0	1.1	...	.5	1.6	3.2	1.1	3.6	5.3	6.3	6.2	9.6	1.2
10 to 19	6.4	–	...	.8	1.2	1.4	.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.9	.3
20 to 49	3.3	–	...	–	.5	.4	.2	.9	1.2	1.1	1.9	.5	–
50 or more	5.6	.3	...	.5	.5	1.4	.1	3.1	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.8	.7
Manufactured/mobile home or trailer	1.6	–	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–	1.2	–
Cooperatives and Condominiums													
Cooperatives .....	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	.3	–
Condominiums	1.4	–	–	–	.1	.4	.1	.4	.4	.4	.6	.7	.1
Year Structure Built³													
2000 to 2004	1.3	1.3	–	.1	–	.5	–	.3	.6	.5	.5	.8	–
1995 to 1999	2.6	.8	–	.1	–	–	–	1.5	.8	.5	–	2.1	.4
1990 to 1994	2.2	–	–	.1	.4	.1	–	.7	.4	.7	.7	1.1	–
1985 to 1989	2.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	.4	.2	–	1.8	–
1980 to 1984	2.3	–	–	–	.3	.1	.1	.6	1.0	.4	.4	.4	.7
1975 to 1979	3.1	–	–	–	.5	.1	.1	1.0	.6	1.2	.5	2.0	.2
1970 to 1974	11.1	–	.2	.6	.6	1.4	.2	2.8	3.3	2.3	1.1	7.3	.5
1960 to 1969	13.5	–	1.4	.1	.9	.7	.4	2.7	3.3	1.9	1.7	10.6	.2
1950 to 1959	11.1	–	–	.1	1.1	1.3	.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.8	6.7	.4
1940 to 1949	13.6	–	–	.1	1.5	2.9	.6	1.4	3.6	2.8	3.5	9.2	.3
1930 to 1939	23.3	–	–	.4	2.6	6.8	.7	1.9	9.0	7.1	12.6	7.2	1.7
1920 to 1929	21.8	–	–	.4	1.4	7.5	1.0	2.8	6.8	8.3	16.9	3.1	1.7
1919 or earlier	38.9	–	–	2.0	4.8	9.4	3.5	3.7	13.7	11.0	28.0	5.8	1.6
Median	1936	...	...	1920	1934	1928	1921	1956	1933	1930	1924	1956	1933

¹See back cover for details.

²Because Hispanics may be of any race, data can overlap slightly with other groups. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Black or in other categories.

³For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

Table 4-4. Selected Equipment and Plumbing—Renter Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Primary Source of Water													
Public system or private company	145.8	2.1	1.6	4.0	14.3	31.0	7.2	22.9	45.9	38.8	68.6	56.7	7.7
Well serving 1 to 5 units	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.4	.1	–	1.4	–
Drilled	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.3	–	–	1.2	–
Dug	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not reported .....	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.1	–	.2	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Safety of Primary Source of Water													
Selected primary water sources ³	147.2	2.1	1.6	4.0	14.3	31.0	7.2	23.1	46.4	38.9	68.6	58.1	7.7
Safe to drink	124.3	1.8	1.6	3.4	11.4	25.2	6.2	21.5	38.8	31.6	56.4	50.2	6.1
Not safe to drink	18.4	.3	–	.6	2.3	5.1	.8	1.2	5.5	5.9	10.2	6.2	1.2
Safety not reported	4.5	–	–	–	.6	.8	.1	.4	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.7	.4
Source of Drinking Water													
Primary source not safe to drink	18.4	.3	–	.6	2.3	5.1	.8	1.2	5.5	5.9	10.2	6.2	1.2
Drinking and primary water source the same	2.9	.1	–	.1	.5	.4	–	.2	.9	.6	1.7	1.1	–
Public or private system	2.9	.1	–	.1	.5	.4	–	.2	.9	.6	1.7	1.1	–
Individual well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spring	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cistern	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stream or lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drinking and primary water source different	15.5	.1	–	.5	1.8	4.7	.8	1.0	4.6	5.3	8.6	5.1	1.2
Public or private system	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Individual well	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spring .....	.9	–	–	–	–	.3	–	–	.2	.5	.3	.3	.1
Cistern	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stream or lake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial bottled water	10.5	.1	–	.5	1.7	3.6	.5	.5	3.6	3.6	5.9	3.4	1.1
Other	4.1	–	–	–	.1	.8	.4	.5	.8	1.2	2.3	1.5	–
Source of drinking water not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Means of Sewage Disposal													
Public sewer	142.3	2.1	1.6	4.0	14.1	31.0	7.2	21.9	45.6	38.5	68.6	54.7	7.7
Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet	4.9	–	–	–	.2	–	–	1.2	.7	.5	–	3.4	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Excludes units where primary source of water is commercial bottled water.

Table 4-5. Fuels—Renter Occupied Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Total	147.2	2.1	1.6	4.0	14.3	31.0	7.2	23.1	46.4	38.9	68.6	58.1	7.7
Main House Heating Fuel													
Housing units with heating fuel	147.2	2.1	1.6	4.0	14.3	31.0	7.2	23.1	46.4	38.9	68.6	58.1	7.7
Electricity	14.2	.2	.3	.7	1.2	2.8	.6	3.8	4.9	3.5	4.5	5.0	1.0
Piped gas	124.4	1.9	1.4	3.0	12.0	27.0	6.3	18.2	38.7	32.2	61.0	50.1	5.7
Bottled gas	2.1	–	–	–	.3	.4	–	.2	.9	.9	.9	1.2	–
Fuel oil	5.7	–	–	.2	.6	.6	.4	.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.4	.8
Kerosene or other liquid fuel .....	.4	–	–	–	.2	.2	–	–	–	.2	–	.1	.2
Coal or coke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood .....	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	.2	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other House Heating Fuels²													
With other heating fuel	13.0	.1	.5	.2	2.0	2.2	.4	2.0	3.2	2.6	6.7	5.0	.4
Electricity	9.5	.1	–	–	1.9	1.6	.4	1.8	2.2	2.3	5.5	3.4	.2
Piped gas	2.3	–	.5	–	.1	.4	–	.1	.4	.4	1.1	1.1	–
Bottled gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel oil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene or other liquid fuel .....	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	1.5	–	–	.2	.1	.2	–	.1	.3	.1	.5	.6	.2
Solar energy .....	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	.1	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cooking Fuel													
With cooking fuel	145.1	2.1	1.6	3.7	12.6	30.5	7.2	23.1	45.8	38.1	67.3	58.0	7.6
Electricity	53.4	1.4	.3	1.2	4.3	7.4	1.4	12.7	15.3	11.2	12.9	24.9	6.4
Piped gas	90.3	.7	1.4	2.5	8.0	22.7	5.8	10.4	29.7	26.3	53.6	32.3	1.2
Bottled gas	1.3	–	–	–	.3	.4	–	–	.7	.4	.6	.7	–
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other .....	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.1	.1	–	–
Water Heating Fuel													
With hot piped water	146.5	2.1	1.6	3.4	14.3	30.7	7.2	23.1	46.1	38.7	68.1	58.0	7.7
Electricity	14.6	.5	.5	.6	1.6	1.9	.5	4.7	4.0	3.7	2.5	6.0	2.0
Piped gas	129.3	1.6	1.1	2.7	12.4	28.3	6.6	18.2	41.0	34.1	64.4	50.8	5.6
Bottled gas	2.0	–	–	–	.3	.4	–	.2	.8	.8	.9	1.1	–
Fuel oil .....	.6	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	–	.2	.1	.4	.1	.1
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal or coke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solar energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central Air Conditioning Fuel													
With central air conditioning	17.4	1.3	–	.4	1.7	1.7	.6	4.8	4.6	2.7	3.3	12.8	.6
Electricity	15.8	1.2	–	.2	1.4	1.7	.6	4.4	4.3	2.5	2.8	11.6	.6
Piped gas	1.5	.1	–	.1	.1	–	–	.4	.4	.2	.3	1.1	–
Other .....	.1	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
Other Central Air Fuel													
With other central air .....	.1	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
Electricity .....	.1	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
Gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clothes Dryer Fuel													
With clothes dryer	76.2	.9	1.1	2.2	7.3	14.8	3.4	10.2	21.5	16.6	35.0	31.6	3.6
Electricity	28.8	.3	.3	.7	3.0	4.8	1.3	4.9	7.6	5.9	9.4	10.8	3.2
Piped gas	48.5	.7	.8	1.5	4.2	9.8	2.2	5.3	13.3	10.7	25.2	20.4	.5
Other .....	.8	–	–	–	.1	.2	–	–	.5	–	.4	.4	–
Units Using Each Fuel²													
Electricity	146.5	2.1	1.6	3.4	14.3	30.9	7.2	23.1	46.1	38.9	68.1	58.0	7.7
Piped gas	135.3	1.9	1.6	3.5	12.9	29.5	6.7	19.9	42.2	35.4	66.2	53.7	6.1
Bottled gas	2.1	–	–	–	.3	.4	–	.2	.9	.9	.9	1.2	–
Fuel oil	10.8	–	–	.2	1.7	1.9	.5	2.1	3.3	3.5	4.7	3.1	1.0
Kerosene or other liquid fuel .....	.6	–	–	–	.2	.2	–	–	.2	.2	–	.1	.2
Coal or coke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wood	1.9	–	–	.2	.1	.2	–	.1	.5	.1	.5	.8	.2
Solar energy .....	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	.1	–
Other .....	.3	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–	.3	.1	.3	–	–
All electric units	8.0	.2	–	.4	.9	.8	.4	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.5	3.0	.8

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 4-7. Additional Indicators of Housing Quality—Renter Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Renter Maintenance Quality													
Major repairs needed ⁴	112.5	1.5	1.4	2.9	8.8	23.9	5.0	19.0	30.4	31.2	52.3	44.2	5.9
Work usually started quickly	97.5	1.3	1.1	2.4	7.1	19.4	4.0	17.0	27.0	27.6	44.4	38.8	5.3
Management solved problem quickly	102.5	1.5	1.1	2.6	7.5	21.3	4.6	18.3	27.9	28.0	46.4	40.8	5.6
Management polite and considerate	111.4	1.3	1.4	2.9	8.6	23.8	5.0	18.9	30.0	30.9	52.0	43.4	5.9
Minor repairs needed ⁴	118.1	1.6	1.4	2.9	10.6	25.4	5.7	20.2	32.4	32.2	55.4	46.5	5.9
Started quickly enough usually	103.1	1.5	1.1	2.3	8.0	21.1	4.5	18.5	29.2	28.4	47.2	41.1	5.5
Solved the problem quickly	108.8	1.6	1.1	2.4	9.2	23.4	5.2	19.2	30.0	29.7	50.5	42.7	5.8
Polite	116.6	1.6	1.4	2.9	10.5	25.1	5.7	20.0	31.9	31.7	54.9	45.7	5.9
Building and Ground Maintenance													
Building Maintenance Quality													
Completely satisfied	96.3	1.5	.8	2.4	7.0	17.5	5.1	18.3	31.0	25.0	43.3	37.2	5.6
Partly satisfied	32.3	.4	.5	1.2	3.6	9.4	.9	2.8	9.5	9.4	16.6	13.4	.8
Dissatisfied	10.7	.1	.3	.2	2.6	2.2	1.0	.6	3.1	2.8	4.9	4.4	.6
Landlord not responsible	2.8	–	–	.1	.5	.4	–	.8	.5	.6	.9	1.5	.3
Not reported	5.0	–	–	–	.5	1.6	.1	.7	2.4	1.2	3.0	1.5	.4
Ground Maintenance Quality													
Completely satisfied	94.0	1.5	.8	2.6	8.0	16.3	5.5	18.1	29.3	25.6	42.3	37.8	5.0
Partly satisfied	26.1	.4	–	.7	2.6	8.4	.6	2.1	8.6	6.5	15.5	8.7	.8
Dissatisfied	10.3	–	.5	.3	2.0	2.6	.8	.8	3.8	2.8	4.5	4.4	.5
Landlord not responsible	11.9	.1	.3	.4	1.2	2.2	.2	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.4	5.8	1.1
Not reported	4.9	–	–	–	.5	1.6	.1	.8	2.4	1.1	3.0	1.4	.4
Building and Ground Maintenance Quality													
Completely satisfied with both	82.0	1.3	.8	2.2	6.0	14.4	5.0	17.1	25.9	21.9	38.2	31.0	4.6
Completely dissatisfied with both	6.6	–	.3	.1	1.8	1.4	.6	.6	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	.4

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Two or more units of any tenure in the structure.

⁴When landlord responsible for repairs and when at least 1 condition answered.

Table 4-8. Neighborhood—Renter Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Bars on Windows of Buildings Within 300 Feet													
No bars on windows	122.8	1.7	1.6	3.4	11.9	19.5	6.7	20.9	38.5	29.6	49.4	54.4	6.8
1 building with bars	2.9	—	—	—	.7	1.1	—	.2	.6	1.0	2.2	.5	.1
2 or more buildings with bars	13.0	—	—	.5	1.5	7.7	.3	1.0	3.4	4.9	12.1	.5	.2
No buildings	2.3	.4	—	.1	—	.5	.1	.1	1.3	.9	1.3	.9	.1
Not reported	6.2	—	—	—	.2	2.2	—	.9	2.6	2.5	3.6	1.9	.4
Condition of Streets Within 300 Feet													
No repairs needed	63.4	1.4	.7	1.8	5.5	8.2	3.0	13.0	18.6	14.6	22.3	31.9	1.0
Minor repairs needed	65.5	.3	.6	2.1	7.0	16.5	3.3	8.0	21.4	18.2	36.2	21.7	3.7
Major repairs needed	14.9	.4	.3	.1	1.5	6.0	.7	1.3	5.2	5.2	9.0	2.9	2.5
No streets .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Not reported	3.1	—	—	—	.3	.4	.1	.8	1.2	.9	1.2	1.4	.5
Trash, Litter, or Junk on Streets or Any Properties Within 300 Feet													
None	119.8	1.6	1.1	3.0	11.8	22.4	5.7	21.3	37.1	30.7	50.4	51.3	6.6
Minor accumulation	19.8	.5	.3	.4	1.7	6.3	1.1	.9	7.4	5.8	14.4	4.2	.4
Major accumulation	5.5	—	—	.7	.7	1.9	.4	.5	1.4	1.9	3.2	1.3	.7
Not reported	2.0	—	.3	—	.1	.4	—	.4	.5	.5	.7	1.3	—
Parking Lots²													
With parking lots	80.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	7.5	14.6	2.7	13.9	24.1	21.8	32.6	35.3	4.8
Residents only	48.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	5.1	8.6	1.5	10.6	12.8	11.7	16.3	24.3	3.1
Shoppers or workers only	38.0	.6	.3	1.3	3.3	7.8	1.7	5.4	11.7	11.5	17.3	14.0	2.5
Anyone	24.3	.1	—	.7	2.2	2.9	.9	4.1	8.4	6.1	11.4	10.7	.8
Kind not reported	1.1	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.2	.3	.5	.6	.3	.2
No parking lots within 300 Feet	65.3	.3	—	2.0	6.8	16.3	4.5	8.8	21.8	16.8	35.7	22.0	3.0
Parking lot not reported	1.2	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.4	.4	.4	.4	.8	—
Manufactured/Mobile Homes in Group													
Manufactured/mobile homes	1.6	—	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	1.2	—
1 to 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 to 20 .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 or more	1.4	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	1.2	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Limited to single attached and multiunits.

Table 4-9. Household Composition—Renter Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Own Never Married Children Under 18 Years Old													
No own children under 18 years	105.2	1.8	1.2	2.7	10.1	18.9	3.7	23.1	31.4	24.2	46.6	43.7	5.5
With own children under 18 years	42.0	.3	.4	1.3	4.2	12.1	3.5	—	14.9	14.7	22.0	14.5	2.2
Under 6 years only	11.4	.1	—	.3	.4	2.3	1.4	—	5.9	3.9	6.7	3.5	.2
1	8.6	.1	—	.1	.2	1.5	1.2	—	4.3	3.1	5.0	2.6	.2
2	2.0	—	—	—	.1	.4	.1	—	1.2	.5	1.2	.6	—
3 or more .....	.7	—	—	.2	—	.3	—	—	.3	.3	.5	.3	—
6 to 17 years only	21.5	—	.4	.5	2.3	6.3	1.6	—	6.5	7.1	10.6	7.9	1.3
1	10.9	—	.3	.2	1.3	3.0	.9	—	3.6	3.2	5.1	4.0	.7
2	8.0	—	.2	.2	.7	2.5	.1	—	1.8	2.7	3.9	3.0	.6
3 or more	2.6	—	—	—	.3	.8	.5	—	1.1	1.3	1.6	.9	.1
Both age groups	9.1	.1	—	.5	1.5	3.5	.6	—	2.5	3.7	4.8	3.1	.7
2	4.0	—	—	.1	.3	.8	.2	—	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.3	.1
3 or more	5.1	.1	—	.4	1.2	2.7	.4	—	1.2	2.7	2.7	1.7	.5
Persons Other Than Spouse or Children²													
With other relatives	19.3	.3	.2	.6	2.2	5.5	1.4	3.1	4.8	4.8	9.2	7.3	1.1
Single adult offspring 18 to 29	9.9	.1	—	.1	1.3	3.4	.8	—	2.4	2.7	4.8	3.8	.4
Single adult offspring 30 years of age or over	3.5	—	—	.3	.1	.8	—	2.1	.6	.5	2.1	1.2	—
Households with three generations	1.7	—	—	—	—	1.1	.1	.1	.2	.5	1.4	—	.1
Households with 1 subfamily	1.8	—	—	—	—	.8	.2	—	.3	.5	1.4	—	.1
Subfamily householder age under 30	1.1	—	—	—	—	.7	.1	—	.3	.2	.9	—	.1
30 to 64 .....	.7	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	.2	.5	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households with 2 or more subfamilies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households with other types of relatives	6.5	.1	.2	.2	.8	1.8	.6	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.4	.7
With nonrelatives	24.5	.3	.8	.8	2.1	3.9	1.8	.6	11.8	4.9	11.6	9.8	.4
Co-owners or co-renters	10.2	—	—	.1	.9	1.4	.7	—	6.3	2.7	5.1	3.8	.1
Lodgers	4.8	.1	.5	.2	.3	.4	.3	.4	2.4	.6	1.9	2.4	—
Unrelated children, under 18 years old	2.7	.1	—	.1	.5	1.0	.2	—	.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	—
Other nonrelatives	9.0	—	.3	.4	.9	1.5	.7	.2	3.4	1.3	4.4	3.3	.2
One or more secondary families .....	.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.1	.6	—
2-person households, none related to each other	13.3	.1	.3	.3	1.2	1.7	1.0	.4	5.7	1.8	5.3	6.2	.3
3-to-8-person households, none related to each other	3.0	—	—	—	.3	.8	—	.3	2.3	1.1	2.1	.7	—
Educational Attainment of the Householder													
Less than 9th grade	7.5	.1	—	.2	.8	1.4	1.4	4.1	1.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	.5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	23.7	.1	.7	1.1	1.7	7.0	1.1	5.9	7.4	9.4	13.6	5.8	2.0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	47.8	.9	.5	1.3	4.4	11.5	2.2	7.9	15.9	14.1	20.0	20.1	2.9
Additional vocational training	2.9	—	—	.2	.4	—	—	.1	1.3	.6	.4	2.1	—
Some college, no degree	28.9	.3	—	.3	3.7	6.7	1.3	2.2	9.9	5.9	15.4	10.2	1.2
Associate degree	11.5	.4	.4	.4	.8	1.9	.2	1.1	3.0	2.1	3.7	6.4	.6
Bachelor's degree	19.1	—	—	.5	1.9	1.6	.6	1.2	6.0	3.0	7.5	10.3	.4
Graduate or professional degree	8.6	.3	—	.2	1.0	.9	.3	.6	3.2	.9	3.6	3.5	.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.8	87.4	55.5	66.9	82.2	72.9	64.6	56.4	81.9	66.8	73.2	86.8	67.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.8	13.1	—	18.0	20.0	8.1	12.2	7.8	19.9	9.9	16.1	23.8	6.9
Citizenship of Householder													
Citizen of the United States	142.1	2.1	1.6	4.0	13.4	30.4	6.5	22.9	43.6	37.2	66.8	55.8	7.4
Naturalized citizen of the United States	3.8	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	1.9	.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	.1
Year Foreign Born Householder Immigrated to the United States													
2005 to 2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 to 2004	1.9	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	—	1.7	.9	1.0	.8	—
1995 to 1999	2.5	—	—	—	.8	.3	.4	—	1.0	.9	.7	1.1	.3
1990 to 1994	1.0	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.4	.5	.5	.5	—
1980 to 1989 .....	.6	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	.2	.2	.3	.2	—
1979 or before	2.8	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	2.0	.4	.8	1.0	1.5	.1
Year Householder Moved Into Unit													
2000 to 2004	75.9	1.7	.5	2.3	7.4	17.5	4.3	4.1	46.4	21.7	37.0	28.4	4.2
1995 to 1999	42.1	.4	.3	.8	4.0	9.3	1.6	8.0	—	9.7	18.8	18.0	1.7
1990 to 1994	12.6	—	.5	.6	2.1	2.4	.7	3.1	—	3.5	5.8	5.4	.2
1985 to 1989	5.4	—	—	.1	.4	.6	.2	2.1	—	1.5	2.5	2.1	.2
1980 to 1984	4.5	—	—	.1	.3	.6	.1	2.3	—	1.3	2.2	1.3	.6
1975 to 1979	2.4	—	.3	—	—	.2	.3	.3	—	.5	1.0	1.1	—
1970 to 1974	1.3	—	—	.1	.1	.1	—	1.2	—	—	.3	.8	.2
1960 to 1969	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	.4	.5	.7	.3
1950 to 1959	1.0	—	—	—	—	.2	—	1.0	—	.2	.5	.3	—
1940 to 1949 .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2
1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	2000+	...	...	2000+	2000+	2000+	2000+	1995	2000+	2000+	2000+	2000	2000+

Table 4-9. Household Composition—Renter Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Household Moves and Formation in Last Year													
Total with a move in last year	52.5	.9	.2	1.8	4.6	11.4	3.1	2.4	46.4	15.8	26.2	19.8	2.4
Household all moved here from one unit	38.4	.5	—	1.0	3.5	8.7	1.7	2.1	38.4	11.9	19.2	14.4	2.1
Householder of previous unit did not move here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder of previous unit moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder of previous unit not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household moved here from two or more units	5.6	.1	.2	.5	.4	.3	.4	—	5.6	.9	2.2	2.3	—
No previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 or more previous householders moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous householder(s) not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Some already here, rest moved in	8.4	.3	—	.3	.7	2.3	.9	.3	2.3	2.9	4.8	3.1	.3
No previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 or more previous householders moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous householder(s) not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of previous units not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 4-10. Previous Unit of Recent Movers—Renter Occupied Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
HOUSEHOLDER MOVED DURING PAST YEAR FROM WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.													
Total	45.6	.6	.2	1.5	4.0	9.5	2.6	2.1	45.6	13.6	22.7	17.2	1.9
Structure Type of Previous Residence													
Moved from within the United States ..	45.6	.6	.2	1.5	4.0	9.5	2.6	2.1	45.6	13.6	22.7	17.2	1.9
House	16.0	.3	.2	.5	1.7	3.0	.7	1.1	16.0	4.0	6.7	6.9	.7
Apartment	25.3	.3	–	.9	2.1	5.5	1.9	.6	25.3	8.1	13.7	8.6	.9
Manufactured/mobile home .....	.1	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	.1	.1	–	.1	–
Other	1.5	.1	–	.1	–	.5	–	.1	1.5	.2	.7	.7	.1
Not reported	2.6	–	–	–	.1	.4	–	.2	2.6	1.2	1.6	.7	.1
Tenure of Previous Residence													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	41.5	.5	.2	1.4	3.8	8.5	2.6	1.8	41.5	12.2	20.4	15.7	1.6
Owner occupied	10.6	.3	.2	.3	1.0	1.5	.4	.6	10.6	2.3	4.4	4.7	.3
Renter occupied	30.9	.3	–	1.0	2.8	7.0	2.2	1.1	30.9	9.9	15.9	11.0	1.3
Persons – Previous Residence													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	41.5	.5	.2	1.4	3.8	8.5	2.6	1.8	41.5	12.2	20.4	15.7	1.6
1 person	7.4	.4	–	.2	.8	1.3	.1	.9	7.4	2.4	4.0	2.4	.1
2 persons	10.2	–	–	.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	.4	10.2	2.6	4.3	4.3	.3
3 persons	10.6	–	–	.5	.4	2.4	.6	.2	10.6	3.0	5.1	4.2	.7
4 persons	5.0	–	–	–	.8	.4	.3	–	5.0	1.5	2.4	1.9	–
5 persons	3.2	–	.2	.1	.5	1.1	.2	.2	3.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	.1
6 persons	1.4	–	–	–	–	.3	.1	–	1.4	.6	.8	.5	.2
7 persons or more .....	.5	–	–	–	–	.2	.1	–	.5	.3	.4	–	.1
Not reported	3.1	.1	–	.1	.3	1.1	–	.1	3.1	.8	1.7	1.1	.1
Previous Home Owned or Rented by Someone Who Moved Here													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	41.5	.5	.2	1.4	3.8	8.5	2.6	1.8	41.5	12.2	20.4	15.7	1.6
Owned or rented by a mover	29.4	.4	–	1.1	2.4	5.8	1.9	1.4	29.4	8.8	14.3	11.2	1.2
Owned or rented by other	10.2	–	.2	.3	1.3	2.0	.7	.3	10.2	2.9	5.1	3.8	.4
By a relative	8.1	–	.2	.3	.9	1.4	.7	.1	8.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	.4
By a nonrelative	2.1	–	–	–	.4	.5	–	.1	2.1	.4	1.1	.8	–
Not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not reported	1.9	.1	–	–	.1	.7	–	.1	1.9	.5	1.0	.7	–
Change in Housing Costs													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	41.5	.5	.2	1.4	3.8	8.5	2.6	1.8	41.5	12.2	20.4	15.7	1.6
Increased with move	17.8	.1	.2	.4	1.9	3.6	.9	.1	17.8	5.0	8.0	6.9	.9
Decreased	12.5	.3	–	.7	1.3	2.2	1.3	.4	12.5	3.8	6.3	4.5	.7
Stayed about the same	8.8	.1	–	.3	.5	1.9	.4	1.0	8.8	2.6	4.6	3.7	–
Don't know	1.3	–	–	–	–	.5	–	.3	1.3	.6	.8	.4	–
Not reported	1.0	–	–	–	.1	.4	–	–	1.0	.1	.6	.2	–

¹See back cover for details.

Table 4-13. **Selected Housing Costs—Renter Occupied Units—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Monthly Costs Paid for Selected Utilities and Fuels													
Water paid separately	19.2	.5	.3	.5	2.2	1.2	.6	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.8	11.7	1.6
Median	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	31	17	...
Trash paid separately	5.1	–	.5	.2	.4	.5	.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.2	–
Median	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bottled gas paid separately	1.0	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–	.5	.3	.4	.7	–
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other fuel paid separately	1.4	–	.3	–	.2	–	.2	.2	.2	–	–	1.1	.2
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹See back cover for details.

²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 4-19. Detailed Tenure by Financial Characteristics—Renter Occupied Units

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Owner occupied								Renter occupied				
	With mortgage				With no mortgage				All renters		Unsubsidized renters ¹		
	Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Specified ³	Other	Specified ³	Other	
			Condo or Coop	Other			Condo or Coop	Other					
Total	146.1	1.1	120.8	.8
Income of Families and Primary Individuals													
Less than \$5,000	17.0	–	13.7	–
\$5,000 to \$9,999	21.2	.1	12.1	–
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19.8	.3	15.7	.3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17.6	.3	14.9	.3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	13.2	.2	10.8	.1
\$25,000 to \$29,999	11.7	–	10.6	–
\$30,000 to \$34,999	10.7	–	10.4	–
\$35,000 to \$39,999	7.7	.1	7.4	.1
\$40,000 to \$49,999	10.3	–	9.7	–
\$50,000 to \$59,999	8.2	–	7.3	–
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6.6	–	6.1	–
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.3	–	1.3	–
\$100,000 to \$119,9997	–	.7	–
\$120,000 or more	–	–	–	–
Median	19 267	...	21 823	...
Monthly Housing Costs													
Less than \$1003	.2	–	.2
\$100 to \$199	6.2	.1	.8	–
\$200 to \$249	3.3	.1	.8	.1
\$250 to \$299	5.7	–	4.0	–
\$300 to \$349	6.4	.1	4.3	.1
\$350 to \$399	10.5	–	7.7	–
\$400 to \$449	13.3	–	12.0	–
\$450 to \$499	16.1	–	15.2	–
\$500 to \$599	31.9	.1	28.9	–
\$600 to \$699	19.8	–	18.0	–
\$700 to \$799	12.9	.3	12.1	.3
\$800 to \$999	6.7	–	5.9	–
\$1,000 to \$1,249	1.0	–	1.0	–
\$1,250 to \$1,499	1.0	–	1.0	–
\$1,500 or more	2.5	–	2.2	–
No cash rent	8.6	.1	6.7	.1
Median (excludes no cash rent)	522	...	542	...
Monthly Housing Costs as Percent of Current income⁴													
Less than 5 percent5	–	.4	–
5 to 9 percent	4.5	.2	3.7	.2
10 to 14 percent	13.4	.1	11.2	.1
15 to 19 percent	15.6	–	13.8	–
20 to 24 percent	19.3	–	17.0	–
25 to 29 percent	14.8	.2	10.5	.2
30 to 34 percent	11.9	.2	9.5	–
35 to 39 percent	6.8	–	5.0	–
40 to 49 percent	13.4	–	11.3	–
50 to 59 percent	7.1	–	5.9	–
60 to 69 percent	6.7	.2	5.3	.2
70 to 99 percent	7.0	–	6.3	–
100 percent or more ⁵	11.7	–	10.2	–
Zero or negative income	4.9	–	4.0	–
No cash rent	8.6	.1	6.7	.1
Median (excludes 2 previous lines)	29	...	29	...
Median (excludes 3 lines before medians)	27	...	27	...

¹Excludes units in public housing projects and housing units with government rent subsidies.
²Limited to one-unit structures on less than 10 acres and no business on property.
³Excludes one-unit structures on 10 acres or more.
⁴Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.
⁵May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 4-20. **Income of Families and Primary Individuals by Selected Characteristics—Renter Occupied Units—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Zero to negative	\$1 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$119,999	\$120,000 or more	Median
Rent Reductions														
No subsidy	119.5	4.7	8.6	12.1	15.8	14.8	21.0	17.8	16.4	6.1	1.3	.7	—	21 740
Rent control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
No rent control	119.4	4.7	8.6	12.1	15.8	14.7	21.0	17.8	16.4	6.1	1.3	.7	—	21 768
Reduced by owner	9.9	.2	1.1	.5	1.6	.5	2.4	.6	1.9	.7	.3	.1	—	24 454
Not reduced by owner	108.8	4.5	7.4	11.6	14.3	14.2	18.3	17.2	14.3	5.3	1.0	.6	—	21 319
Owner reduction not reported .....	.7	—	.1	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	...
Rent control not reported .....	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Owned by public housing authority	6.6	.1	.7	2.7	1.1	.6	1.0	.1	.3	—	—	—	—	9 535
Government subsidy	11.5	.8	1.0	5.1	2.1	1.0	1.3	.2	—	—	—	—	—	8 872
Other, income verification	7.4	.2	.5	1.3	.8	1.1	1.4	.4	1.1	.5	—	—	—	18 755
Subsidy not reported	2.1	.1	.2	—	.2	.4	.4	.1	.6	—	—	—	—	...

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 4-23. Journey to Work—Renter Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics					Selected Subareas ¹		
		New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Black	Hispanic	Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
				Severe	Moderate								
Travel Time From Home to Work for Householder													
Less than 15 minutes	30.3	.3	—	.8	2.1	4.5	1.5	1.0	11.1	5.5	13.3	13.2	1.9
15 to 29 minutes	28.7	—	.2	.7	2.4	4.9	1.4	.8	10.3	1.9	13.3	11.7	.9
30 to 44 minutes	7.8	.3	.3	.4	1.2	2.3	.4	.4	2.1	1.7	3.8	2.8	.4
45 to 59 minutes	2.2	—	—	—	.3	.3	.3	—	.5	.5	1.2	.9	.2
1 hour to 1 hour and 29 minutes	1.0	—	—	.1	—	.5	.1	—	.6	.1	.7	.3	—
1 hour 30 minutes or more	.8	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	.5	.1	.5	.1	—
Works at home	1.6	—	—	.2	.1	.8	—	.2	.4	.2	.9	.5	—
No fixed place of work	6.2	—	—	—	.5	.6	.1	.1	2.2	.6	1.9	3.4	.2
Median	18	...	...	...	20	21	19	...	17	15-	18	17	...
Distance From Home to Work for Householder													
Less than 1 mile	6.0	.1	—	.1	.3	1.2	.3	.1	2.1	1.4	2.5	2.8	.7
1 to 4 miles	23.1	.1	—	.5	2.4	5.4	1.2	.9	7.8	5.1	13.1	7.4	1.0
5 to 9 miles	19.4	.3	—	.5	1.5	4.6	1.1	—	7.0	2.0	8.9	8.2	1.1
10 to 19 miles	15.4	—	.4	.8	.6	1.0	.6	.9	5.4	.8	5.8	7.5	.4
20 to 29 miles	4.8	—	—	.1	.6	.6	.3	.3	1.9	.5	1.7	1.8	.1
30 to 49 miles	1.6	—	—	—	.5	—	.2	—	.6	—	.7	.8	—
50 miles or more	.7	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	—	.1	.4	—
Works at home	1.6	—	—	.2	.1	.8	—	.2	.4	.2	.9	.5	—
No fixed place of work	6.2	—	—	—	.5	.6	.1	.1	2.2	.6	1.9	3.4	.2
Median	7	...	...	...	6	5	7	...	7	4	5	8	...
Departure Time to Work for Householder²													
Midnight to 2:59 a.m.	.7	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.1	—	.1	—	.2	.4	—
3:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5.6	—	—	.6	.4	.9	.7	.1	1.8	1.2	1.7	3.2	.1
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	12.7	.1	—	.3	1.5	1.8	.7	.4	4.4	.9	4.8	5.5	.8
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	10.1	.1	—	.1	.3	1.7	.3	.4	3.6	1.4	5.5	4.0	—
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	9.3	—	.3	.4	.9	1.3	.2	.4	3.1	.5	3.7	4.1	.4
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	10.4	—	—	—	1.0	.9	.6	.1	3.9	1.3	4.6	5.1	.3
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	5.2	.1	—	—	.4	.7	—	.2	1.4	.8	2.0	1.9	.7
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	4.3	.1	—	.5	.2	.6	.5	.5	1.7	1.1	1.6	2.0	.4
10:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.	10.4	—	—	.1	1.1	2.0	.5	.2	4.1	1.7	5.1	3.8	.6
4:00 p.m. to midnight	4.8	—	—	—	.4	1.3	.5	—	1.9	.5	2.8	1.6	.2
Not reported	3.4	—	—	—	.1	1.9	.1	—	1.3	.9	2.7	.8	—
Worked at Home Last Week													
Worked at home ³	10.0	.1	—	.7	.5	1.5	.2	.7	2.7	.7	5.0	3.9	.3
Hours worked at home:													
1-9 hours	4.9	—	—	.3	—	.5	.2	.2	1.3	.5	2.0	2.3	.3
10-19 hours	1.5	.1	—	—	.3	.1	—	.1	.3	.1	.9	.4	—
20-29 hours	1.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.2	.4	—	.4	.5	—
30-39 hours	.6	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	.2	.1	.4	.1	—
40 hours or more	1.8	—	—	.2	.2	.7	—	.2	.5	—	1.2	.6	—
Not reported	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Did not work at home	67.6	.4	.4	1.5	6.0	12.3	3.7	1.7	24.5	9.7	29.9	28.6	3.2
Worked at home not reported	1.1	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	.4	.2	.6	.4	—
Worked at home/wage and salary job	6.6	.1	—	.6	.3	.6	.2	.3	1.9	.1	3.2	2.7	.2
Days worked at home:													
0 days	4.5	.1	—	.3	.2	.2	.1	.2	1.7	—	1.9	2.1	.2
1-2 days	.5	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	.1	.4	—	—
3-4 days	.6	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	—	.1	—	.5	.1	—
5 days or more	.9	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.3	.5	—
Not reported	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Does not add to total because those that worked at home were not included.

³Includes regular scheduled work done for employer at home, i.e. wages, salary and commission jobs and as a self-employed person, contract worker or business owner.

Table 4-24. Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Renter Occupied Units—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Monthly Housing Costs										
Less than \$100 .....	.5	2	.1	.2	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6.4	3	.9	5.1	2.0	1.4	.5	.3	1.1	—
\$200 to \$249	3.4	4	—	3.0	1.6	.8	.2	.3	.1	—
\$250 to \$299	5.7	2	.1	5.1	2.8	1.2	.4	.3	.5	.3
\$300 to \$349	6.5	5	.5	5.5	3.3	.8	.1	.8	.5	—
\$350 to \$399	10.5	1.0	.4	9.1	6.3	1.8	.3	.6	.6	—
\$400 to \$449	13.3	1.0	.8	11.0	8.2	1.2	.6	.5	.5	.4
\$450 to \$499	16.1	1.7	.8	13.6	10.8	2.1	.9	.5	.1	—
\$500 to \$599	32.0	4.2	1.2	25.9	17.5	5.3	1.9	.5	.6	.7
\$600 to \$699	19.8	3.1	1.5	14.9	10.9	2.3	.9	.2	.6	.3
\$700 to \$799	13.2	3.0	1.0	9.2	6.5	1.9	.5	.2	.6	—
\$800 to \$999	6.7	3.1	.4	3.3	2.5	.5	.5	.1	.2	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249	1.0	—	.4	.6	.5	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499	1.0	.3	.1	.6	.3	—	—	—	.1	—
\$1,500 or more	2.5	.1	.3	2.1	1.6	.3	—	—	.5	—
No cash rent	8.7	4.1	.5	4.0	3.2	.4	.2	.1	.1	—
Median (excludes no cash rent)	522	600	547	508	514	509	526	...	393	...
Monthly Housing Costs as Percent of Current Income⁴										
Less than 5 percent .....	.5	.1	—	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 percent	4.7	.9	.4	3.4	2.4	.8	.1	—	.2	—
10 to 14 percent	13.5	1.5	.5	11.5	8.7	1.4	.3	.4	.7	—
15 to 19 percent	15.6	2.6	1.0	11.6	6.9	2.4	.8	.9	.5	.4
20 to 24 percent	19.3	2.8	1.4	15.1	10.8	2.6	.9	.1	.7	—
25 to 29 percent	15.0	1.7	.1	13.0	8.3	2.6	.3	.3	1.1	.3
30 to 34 percent	12.1	1.4	.9	9.6	6.2	1.9	.7	.5	.4	.2
35 to 39 percent	6.8	1.5	.5	4.9	3.0	1.1	.3	.2	.3	—
40 to 49 percent	13.4	1.7	1.0	10.4	7.3	1.7	1.0	—	.5	.2
50 to 59 percent	7.1	.9	.6	5.6	3.9	1.1	.3	.1	.1	—
60 to 69 percent	6.9	1.1	.7	4.8	3.1	.6	.4	.1	.5	.3
70 to 99 percent	7.0	1.0	.3	5.6	4.0	1.1	.4	—	.1	.3
100 percent or more ⁵	11.7	1.5	1.1	9.1	6.8	1.5	.3	.1	.3	—
Zero or negative income	4.9	.4	—	4.5	3.1	.8	—	.4	.1	—
No cash rent	8.7	4.1	.5	4.0	3.2	.4	.2	.1	.1	—
Median (excludes 2 previous lines)	29	29	34	29	29	29	32	...	28	...
Median (excludes 3 lines before medians)	27	27	31	27	27	28	31	...	27	...

¹Because Hispanics may be of any race, data can overlap slightly with other groups. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Black or in other categories.

²For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

³Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

⁴Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

⁵May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 5-1. Introductory Characteristics—Occupied Units With Black Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Total	50.5	19.5	31.0	1.0	–	1.7	4.0	8.0	11.1	16.1	41.0	4.8	3.8
Tenure													
Owner occupied	19.5	19.5	...	.6	–	.4	.5	5.2	1.5	2.2	14.0	3.3	1.3
Percent of all occupied	38.6	100.0	...	55.2	–	25.4	12.5	64.4	13.2	13.7	34.1	67.6	35.4
Renter occupied	31.0	...	31.0	.5	–	1.3	3.5	2.9	9.6	13.9	27.0	1.6	2.5
Race and Origin													
White .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hispanic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black	50.5	19.5	31.0	1.0	–	1.7	4.0	8.0	11.1	16.1	41.0	4.8	3.8
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asian and Pacific Islander .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hispanic ² .....	.8	.3	.5	–	–	–	.1	.1	.3	.1	.3	.4	.1
Units in Structure													
1, detached	18.6	14.0	4.6	.4	...	.2	1.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	13.2	2.8	1.7
1, attached	2.4	1.0	1.5	.5	...	.1	–	.2	.3	1.2	1.3	.3	.8
2 to 4	23.0	4.4	18.6	–	...	.7	1.8	3.4	6.1	8.1	21.5	.8	.6
5 to 9	3.2	–	3.2	.1	...	.1	.3	.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	.6	.7
10 to 19	1.4	–	1.4	–	...	.4	.5	.3	.3	.3	1.1	.3	–
20 to 49 .....	.5	.1	.4	–	...	.1	–	.1	–	–	.5	–	–
50 or more	1.4	–	1.4	–	...	–	.2	.5	.2	.6	1.4	–	–
Manufactured/mobile home or trailer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cooperatives and Condominiums													
Cooperatives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Condominiums .....	.4	.1	.4	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.2	.2	–	.1
Year Structure Built³													
2000 to 2004	1.0	.6	.5	1.0	–	.1	–	–	.4	.6	.5	.2	–
1995 to 1999 .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
1990 to 1994 .....	.9	.8	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.6	.3	–
1985 to 1989	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984 .....	.3	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.1
1975 to 1979 .....	.3	.2	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.1	–	–
1970 to 1974	2.0	.5	1.4	–	–	–	.1	.4	.4	.6	.7	.4	.5
1960 to 1969	1.7	1.0	.7	–	–	–	.1	.3	.5	.5	.8	.8	.1
1950 to 1959	3.8	2.4	1.3	–	–	–	.2	.6	.6	.6	2.0	1.2	.5
1940 to 1949	3.0	.2	2.9	–	–	–	.5	–	.7	1.2	2.4	.6	–
1930 to 1939	11.8	5.0	6.8	–	–	.3	.7	2.1	3.4	4.1	10.2	.7	.9
1920 to 1929	12.1	4.5	7.5	–	–	.4	.9	2.2	2.3	4.4	10.8	.4	.9
1919 or earlier	13.5	4.0	9.4	–	–	.8	1.4	2.4	2.8	4.0	12.8	–	.7
Median	1930	1932	1928	...	...	...	1926	1927	1931	1929	1927	1956	1933

¹See back cover for details.

²Because Hispanics may be of any race, data can overlap slightly with other groups. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Black or in other categories.

³For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

Table 5-4. Selected Equipment and Plumbing—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Primary Source of Water													
Public system or private company	50.5	19.5	31.0	1.0	—	1.7	4.0	8.0	11.1	16.1	41.0	4.8	3.8
Well serving 1 to 5 units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drilled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Safety of Primary Source of Water													
Selected primary water sources ³	50.5	19.5	31.0	1.0	—	1.7	4.0	8.0	11.1	16.1	41.0	4.8	3.8
Safe to drink	40.5	15.3	25.2	1.0	—	1.3	2.6	6.7	9.6	13.7	32.4	4.0	3.3
Not safe to drink	8.8	3.7	5.1	—	—	.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.2	7.3	.9	.5
Safety not reported	1.2	.5	.8	—	—	—	.2	.1	.2	.2	1.2	—	—
Source of Drinking Water													
Primary source not safe to drink	8.8	3.7	5.1	—	—	.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.2	7.3	.9	.5
Drinking and primary water source the same	1.2	.8	.4	—	—	—	.1	.2	.1	.1	.9	.4	—
Public or private system	1.2	.8	.4	—	—	—	.1	.2	.1	.1	.9	.4	—
Individual well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cistern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stream or lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drinking and primary water source different	7.4	2.7	4.7	—	—	.3	1.0	.9	1.1	2.1	6.3	.5	.5
Public or private system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Individual well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring . . . . .	.6	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.5	—	.1
Cistern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stream or lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial bottled water	5.4	1.8	3.6	—	—	.3	1.0	.3	1.1	1.4	4.6	.3	.4
Other	1.4	.6	.8	—	—	—	—	.6	—	.4	1.3	.2	—
Source of drinking water not reported . . . . .	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—	—
Means of Sewage Disposal													
Public sewer	50.3	19.3	31.0	1.0	—	1.7	4.0	8.0	11.1	16.1	41.0	4.8	3.8
Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet . . . . .	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Excludes units where primary source of water is commercial bottled water.

Table 5-8. Neighborhood—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Bars on Windows of Buildings Within 300 Feet													
No bars on windows	32.9	13.5	19.5	1.0	—	1.1	2.9	5.2	7.9	9.9	24.2	4.1	3.7
1 building with bars	2.0	1.0	1.1	—	—	—	.2	.5	.3	.8	1.6	.3	.1
2 or more buildings with bars	11.0	3.3	7.7	—	—	.2	.8	1.4	1.9	3.4	10.9	.2	—
No buildings .....	.6	.1	.5	—	—	.1	—	—	.3	.3	.5	.1	—
Not reported	3.9	1.6	2.2	—	—	.2	.1	.8	.7	1.6	3.8	.1	—
Condition of Streets Within 300 Feet													
No repairs needed	14.0	5.8	8.2	.8	—	.1	.7	2.1	3.3	5.0	10.6	2.4	.5
Minor repairs needed	26.3	9.9	16.5	.2	—	1.3	2.8	4.3	6.4	7.4	21.7	2.1	2.1
Major repairs needed	9.6	3.6	6.0	—	—	.3	.5	1.4	1.3	3.4	8.3	.1	1.3
No streets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported .....	.6	.2	.4	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.2	.4	.2	—
Trash, Litter, or Junk on Streets or Any Properties Within 300 Feet													
None	37.4	15.0	22.4	.5	—	1.0	3.1	6.2	8.5	12.0	28.8	4.7	3.0
Minor accumulation	9.4	3.1	6.3	.5	—	.3	.5	1.3	2.2	2.8	9.0	—	.4
Major accumulation	3.1	1.1	1.9	—	—	.4	.2	.4	.4	1.0	2.6	—	.4
Not reported .....	.6	.2	.4	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	.2	.5	.1	—
Parking Lots²													
With parking lots	18.7	4.1	14.6	.5	—	.8	1.3	2.9	4.3	8.3	16.2	1.0	1.4
Residents only	10.1	1.4	8.6	.5	—	.5	.9	1.8	1.9	4.4	8.4	.7	.9
Shoppers or workers only	10.8	3.0	7.8	.5	—	.2	.5	1.5	2.2	4.7	9.8	.4	.7
Anyone	3.7	.8	2.9	.1	—	.1	—	.9	1.6	1.5	3.2	.4	.1
Kind not reported .....	.6	.3	.3	—	—	.1	—	.4	—	.3	.6	—	—
No parking lots within 300 Feet	31.5	15.2	16.3	.6	—	.9	2.7	4.9	6.8	7.6	24.6	3.8	2.4
Parking lot not reported .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	.2	.1	—
Manufactured/Mobile Homes in Group													
Manufactured/mobile homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 to 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Limited to single attached and multiunits.

Table 5-9. Household Composition—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Own Never Married Children Under 18 Years Old													
No own children under 18 years	33.0	14.1	18.9	.4	—	1.1	1.9	8.0	6.4	8.6	27.7	2.9	2.1
With own children under 18 years	17.5	5.4	12.1	.7	—	.5	2.1	—	4.8	7.4	13.3	1.9	1.7
Under 6 years only	2.8	.5	2.3	.1	—	.2	.1	—	1.4	1.0	2.1	.4	.2
1	1.9	.4	1.5	.1	—	—	—	—	.8	.9	1.5	.2	.2
2 .....	.6	.1	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.2	.3	.2	—
3 or more .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—	.3	—	—
6 to 17 years only	10.1	3.8	6.3	.2	—	.2	1.0	—	2.2	4.4	7.7	1.1	.8
1	5.3	2.3	3.0	—	—	.1	.8	—	1.2	1.8	3.9	.7	.4
2	3.2	.7	2.5	—	—	.1	.1	—	.4	1.5	2.6	.2	.4
3 or more	1.6	.8	.8	.2	—	—	—	—	.6	1.0	1.3	.2	—
Both age groups	4.6	1.1	3.5	.3	—	.1	.9	—	1.2	2.0	3.4	.4	.7
2	1.2	.4	.8	.1	—	—	.3	—	.3	.1	.8	.2	.1
3 or more	3.4	.7	2.7	.1	—	.1	.6	—	.9	1.9	2.6	.2	.6
Persons Other Than Spouse or Children²													
With other relatives	12.3	6.8	5.5	.2	—	.2	.7	1.6	2.1	2.9	9.6	1.0	1.2
Single adult offspring 18 to 29	6.3	2.9	3.4	—	—	—	.4	—	1.4	1.7	4.9	.5	.3
Single adult offspring 30 years of age or over ..	2.8	2.0	.8	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	.2	2.6	—	.2
Households with three generations	2.5	1.4	1.1	—	—	—	—	.5	.2	.7	2.1	—	—
Households with 1 subfamily	1.4	.6	.8	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.2	1.2	—	—
Subfamily householder age under 30	1.0	.4	.7	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	.9	—	—
30 to 64 .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.3	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households with 2 or more subfamilies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households with other types of relatives	4.4	2.7	1.8	.2	—	.2	.3	.8	.5	1.5	3.1	.5	.7
With nonrelatives	6.0	2.2	3.9	.1	—	.4	.4	.4	1.8	1.6	5.6	.5	—
Co-owners or co-renters	2.1	.7	1.4	—	—	—	.3	—	.9	.9	1.8	.3	—
Lodgers .....	.6	.2	.4	—	—	—	—	.4	.3	—	.6	—	—
Unrelated children, under 18 years old	1.8	.7	1.0	.1	—	.1	.3	—	—	.6	1.8	—	—
Other nonrelatives	2.3	.8	1.5	—	—	.3	.1	—	.6	.4	2.1	.2	—
One or more secondary families	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-person households, none related to each other	2.0	.4	1.7	—	—	.3	.1	.1	.7	.6	2.0	—	—
3-to-8-person households, none related to each other	1.1	.3	.8	—	—	—	—	.3	.5	.4	1.1	—	—
Educational Attainment of the Householder													
Less than 9th grade	2.6	1.3	1.4	—	—	.1	.1	1.6	.3	.9	2.5	—	.1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10.9	3.8	7.0	.2	—	.5	1.2	2.8	2.5	4.2	9.1	.8	.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency) ..	16.9	5.4	11.5	.3	—	.5	1.3	1.5	4.6	6.7	14.2	1.0	1.1
Additional vocational training .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.2	—
Some college, no degree	10.0	3.2	6.7	—	—	.2	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	8.3	.4	1.0
Associate degree	3.4	1.5	1.9	.3	—	.3	.2	.2	.4	.8	3.1	.3	.1
Bachelor's degree	4.2	2.6	1.6	—	—	.1	.3	1.0	.7	2.1	1.5	.5	.5
Graduate or professional degree	2.6	1.7	.9	.2	—	—	.2	.4	.3	1.7	.8	.1	.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.3	73.8	72.9	84.0	—	64.3	66.6	46.0	74.7	68.0	71.8	83.8	73.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.4	21.7	8.1	24.3	—	7.1	3.9	6.0	12.4	6.5	9.3	48.0	16.1
Citizenship of Householder													
Citizen of the United States	49.4	19.0	30.4	1.0	—	1.7	4.0	8.0	10.4	15.8	40.6	4.4	3.5
Naturalized citizen of the United States .....	.4	.2	.2	.1	—	—	.1	.2	—	.1	.2	.2	—
Year Foreign Born Householder Immigrated to the United States													
2005 to 2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 to 2004 .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	.1	—	.2
1995 to 1999 .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	.1
1990 to 1994 .....	.4	.3	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.3	—
1980 to 1989 .....	.4	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	.1	—
1979 or before .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	.1	.1	—
Year Householder Moved Into Unit													
2000 to 2004	20.5	3.1	17.5	1.0	—	.9	1.7	.7	11.1	8.6	16.2	1.8	2.0
1995 to 1999	14.1	4.8	9.3	—	—	.4	1.3	1.5	—	4.5	11.9	1.3	.9
1990 to 1994	4.0	1.6	2.4	—	—	.1	.8	.5	—	.7	3.2	.6	.2
1985 to 1989	2.2	1.6	.6	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.6	1.5	.3	.3
1980 to 1984	2.1	1.5	.6	—	—	.1	.6	.5	—	.4	1.8	.1	—
1975 to 1979	2.0	1.7	.2	—	—	—	.2	.5	—	.3	1.6	.2	.1
1970 to 1974	2.7	2.5	.1	—	—	.2	—	1.7	—	.5	1.8	.5	.2
1960 to 1969	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	.3	2.0	—	—
1950 to 1959 .....	.9	.7	.2	—	—	—	—	.8	—	.2	.8	—	.1
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	1998	1989	2000+	...	...	...	1999	1975	2000+	2000+	1998	1998	2000+

Table 5-9. Household Composition—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Household Moves and Formation in Last Year													
Total with a move in last year	14.0	2.6	11.4	.5	—	.5	.7	.7	11.1	5.4	10.8	1.5	1.4
Household all moved here from one unit	9.9	1.1	8.7	.4	—	.2	.3	.4	9.9	4.0	7.8	1.1	.9
Householder of previous unit did not move here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder of previous unit moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder of previous unit not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household moved here from two or more units . . . . .	.5	.2	.3	—	—	.2	—	—	.5	.1	.3	.2	—
No previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 or more previous householders moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous householder(s) not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Some already here, rest moved in	3.6	1.3	2.3	.1	—	.1	.3	.3	.8	1.3	2.7	.2	.5
No previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 or more previous householders moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous householder(s) not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of previous units not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 5-10. Previous Unit of Recent Movers—Occupied Units With Black Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
HOUSEHOLDER MOVED DURING PAST YEAR FROM WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.													
Total	11.0	1.5	9.5	.4	—	.4	.3	.4	11.0	4.6	8.7	1.2	.9
Structure Type of Previous Residence													
Moved from within the United States ..	11.0	1.5	9.5	.4	—	.4	.3	.4	11.0	4.6	8.7	1.2	.9
House	3.9	.9	3.0	.3	—	.1	—	.2	3.9	.9	2.6	.8	.4
Apartment	6.1	.5	5.5	—	—	.2	.3	.2	6.1	3.2	5.2	.4	.5
Manufactured/mobile home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other .....	.5	—	.5	.1	—	.1	—	—	.5	.2	.5	—	—
Not reported .....	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.3	.4	—	—
Tenure of Previous Residence													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	10.0	1.5	8.5	.3	—	.3	.3	.4	10.0	4.1	7.7	1.2	.9
Owner occupied	2.2	.6	1.5	.3	—	.1	—	—	2.2	.2	1.2	.7	.1
Renter occupied	7.8	.8	7.0	—	—	.2	.3	.4	7.8	3.9	6.5	.5	.8
Persons — Previous Residence													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	10.0	1.5	8.5	.3	—	.3	.3	.4	10.0	4.1	7.7	1.2	.9
1 person	1.5	.1	1.3	—	—	—	—	.1	1.5	.7	1.5	—	—
2 persons	1.8	.2	1.6	—	—	—	.2	—	1.8	1.1	1.4	.2	.2
3 persons	3.3	.8	2.4	.1	—	.2	—	—	3.3	1.0	2.1	.7	.5
4 persons .....	.7	.3	.4	.1	—	—	—	—	.7	.1	.4	—	.2
5 persons	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	—	.2	.2	1.1	.5	1.1	—	—
6 persons .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	.2	.1	—
7 persons or more .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	—
Not reported	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	.1	—	.1	1.1	.4	.9	.2	—
Previous Home Owned or Rented by Someone Who Moved Here													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	10.0	1.5	8.5	.3	—	.3	.3	.4	10.0	4.1	7.7	1.2	.9
Owned or rented by a mover	7.1	1.3	5.8	.3	—	—	.3	.3	7.1	3.4	5.6	.8	.6
Owned or rented by other	2.1	.2	2.0	—	—	.3	—	—	2.1	.5	1.5	.3	.2
By a relative	1.6	.2	1.4	—	—	.3	—	—	1.6	.5	1.0	.3	.2
By a nonrelative .....	.5	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	.5	—	.5	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported .....	.7	—	.7	—	—	—	—	.1	.7	.2	.6	.1	—
Change in Housing Costs													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	10.0	1.5	8.5	.3	—	.3	.3	.4	10.0	4.1	7.7	1.2	.9
Increased with move	4.7	1.1	3.6	.1	—	.1	.2	—	4.7	1.8	3.0	.9	.7
Decreased	2.5	.3	2.2	.1	—	—	—	.3	2.5	1.2	2.0	.4	.1
Stayed about the same	1.9	—	1.9	—	—	.2	.2	.1	1.9	1.0	1.9	—	—
Don't know .....	.5	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.2	.5	—	—
Not reported .....	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	.4	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

Table 5-11. Reasons for Move and Choice of Current Residence—Occupied Units With Black Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
RESPONDENT MOVED DURING PAST YEAR													
Total	11.1	1.5	9.7	.4	–	.4	.3	.4	11.0	4.5	8.7	1.2	1.0
Reasons for Leaving Previous Unit²													
Private displacement .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	–
Owner to move into unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
To be converted to condominium or cooperative	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closed for repairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	–
Not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Government displacement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Government wanted building or land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unit unfit for occupancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disaster loss (fire, flood, etc.) .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	–
New job or job transfer .....	.4	–	.4	–	–	–	–	–	.4	.3	.7	.1	.1
To be closer to work/school/other .....	.9	.1	.8	–	–	.1	–	–	.9	.3	.7	.1	.1
Other, financial/employment related .....	.6	.2	.5	–	–	–	–	–	.6	.2	.5	.1	–
To establish own household	1.5	–	1.3	–	–	.1	–	–	1.5	.4	1.1	.1	.3
Needed larger house or apartment	2.0	.5	1.5	–	–	.2	–	–	2.0	.9	1.2	.5	.4
Married	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Widowed, divorced or separated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other, family/person related	1.5	–	1.5	–	–	–	–	.1	1.4	.5	1.4	–	.1
Wanted better home	2.0	.8	1.2	.1	–	–	.3	–	2.0	.8	1.3	.3	.3
Change from owner to renter .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	–
Change from renter to owner .....	.2	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	.2
Wanted lower rent or maintenance .....	.4	.1	.2	.1	–	–	–	–	.4	.2	.2	.1	–
Other housing related reasons	1.6	.2	1.4	–	–	–	–	.2	1.6	.6	1.2	.2	.2
Other	1.8	.1	1.7	.2	–	–	–	.1	1.8	.8	1.3	.3	.3
Not reported .....	.9	–	.9	–	–	–	–	–	.9	–	.9	–	–
Main Reason for Leaving Previous Unit													
All reported reasons equal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private displacement .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	–
Government displacement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disaster loss (fire, flood, etc.) .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	–
New job or job transfer .....	.3	–	.3	–	–	–	–	–	.3	.1	–	.1	.1
To be closer to work/school/other .....	.8	.1	.7	–	–	.1	–	–	.8	.3	.7	.1	–
Other, financial/employment related .....	.5	.2	.4	–	–	–	–	–	.5	.2	.4	.1	–
To establish own household	1.1	–	1.1	–	–	.1	–	–	1.1	.4	.9	.1	–
Needed larger house or apartment	1.7	.4	1.3	–	–	.2	–	–	1.7	.8	1.2	.4	.1
Married, widowed, divorced, or separated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other, family/person related	1.1	–	1.1	–	–	–	–	.1	1.0	.3	1.0	–	.1
Wanted better home	1.3	.5	.8	.1	–	–	.3	–	1.3	.7	1.0	.2	–
Change from owner to renter or renter to owner .....	.3	.2	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.3	–	.1	–	.2
Wanted lower rent or maintenance .....	.2	–	.2	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.2	.2	–	–
Other housing related reasons	1.1	–	1.1	–	–	–	–	.2	1.1	.5	.9	–	.2
Other	1.6	.1	1.4	.2	–	–	–	.1	1.6	.7	1.1	.3	.3
Not reported .....	.9	–	.9	–	–	–	–	–	.9	.2	.9	–	–
Choice of Present Neighborhood²													
Convenient to job .....	.8	–	.8	–	–	–	–	–	.8	.1	.7	–	.1
Convenient to friends or relatives	2.8	.3	2.5	.1	–	–	–	–	2.7	1.4	2.3	.1	.4
Convenient to leisure activities .....	.9	.2	.7	–	–	–	–	–	.9	.3	.6	.3	–
Convenient to public transportation .....	.8	.2	.6	–	–	.1	–	.1	.8	–	.6	.2	–
Good schools	1.3	.2	1.1	–	–	.1	–	–	1.3	.6	.9	.4	–
Other public services .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	–
Looks/design of neighborhood	2.6	.7	2.0	.1	–	.2	–	.2	2.6	1.0	2.2	.2	.2
House was most important consideration	1.5	.4	1.1	.1	–	–	–	.3	1.5	.7	.8	.3	.4
Other	1.9	.2	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	1.0	1.4	.2	.2
Not reported .....	.8	–	.8	–	–	–	–	–	.8	.1	.8	–	–
Main Reason for Choice of Present Neighborhood													
All reported reasons equal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Convenient to job .....	.7	–	.7	–	–	–	–	–	.7	–	.6	–	.1
Convenient to friends or relatives	2.5	.3	2.2	.1	–	–	–	–	2.3	1.1	2.0	.1	.4
Convenient to leisure activities .....	.4	.2	.2	–	–	–	–	–	.4	.2	.1	.3	–
Convenient to public transportation .....	.5	–	.5	–	–	.1	–	.1	.5	–	.5	–	–
Good schools .....	.8	–	.8	–	–	.1	–	–	.8	.6	.6	.2	–
Other public services .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–	–
Looks/design of neighborhood	2.6	.7	2.0	.1	–	.2	–	.2	2.6	1.0	2.2	.2	.2
House was most important consideration	1.0	.2	.8	.1	–	–	–	.1	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2
Other	1.6	.2	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	1.6	.8	1.4	.1	.1
Not reported .....	.8	–	.8	–	–	–	–	–	.8	.1	.8	–	–
Neighborhood Search													
Looked at just this neighborhood	5.4	–	4.9	.1	–	.2	–	–	5.3	2.3	4.4	.4	.7
Looked at other neighborhood(s)	4.7	1.0	3.7	.3	–	.2	.3	.4	4.7	1.8	3.3	.8	.4
Not reported	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	.3	1.0	–	–

Table 5-11. Reasons for Move and Choice of Current Residence—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
RESPONDENT MOVED DURING PAST YEAR—Con.													
Choice of Present Home²													
Financial reasons	2.9	.3	2.6	—	—	.1	.3	.1	2.9	1.2	2.4	.2	.3
Room layout/design	3.2	.3	2.9	.3	—	—	.2	.3	3.2	1.7	2.7	.3	.1
Kitchen .....	.5	.3	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.5	—	.2	.3	—
Size	1.9	.2	1.7	—	—	.2	—	—	1.9	.9	1.2	.3	.3
Exterior appearance	1.1	.3	.7	.1	—	—	.3	—	1.1	.6	.6	.2	.1
Yard/trees/view .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1
Quality of construction .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	.1
Only one available .....	.1	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1	—	—
Other	2.2	.3	1.9	—	—	.1	—	—	2.0	1.0	1.6	.1	.4
Not reported .....	.8	—	.8	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.1	.8	—	—
Main Reason for Choice of Present Home													
All reported reasons equal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial reasons	2.8	.3	2.5	—	—	.1	.3	.1	2.8	1.1	2.4	.2	.1
Room layout/design	2.8	.3	2.5	.3	—	—	—	.3	2.8	1.4	2.3	.3	.1
Kitchen .....	.3	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.2	.2	—
Size	1.8	.2	1.6	—	—	.2	—	—	1.8	.8	1.2	.3	.2
Exterior appearance .....	.3	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.2	.2	—
Yard/trees/view .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1
Quality of construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Only one available .....	.1	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1	—	—
Other	2.2	.3	1.9	—	—	.1	—	—	2.0	1.0	1.6	.1	.4
Not reported .....	.8	—	.8	—	—	—	—	—	.8	.1	.8	—	—
Home Search													
Now in house	3.5	1.5	2.0	.3	...	—	.2	.2	3.5	1.0	2.0	.7	.7
Did not look at apartments	2.4	1.3	1.1	.2	...	—	—	.2	2.4	.4	1.3	.5	.4
Looked at apartments too	1.0	.1	.8	.1	...	—	.2	—	1.0	.6	.6	.1	.2
Search not reported .....	.2	—	.2	—	...	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	—
Now in manufactured/mobile home	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Did not look at apartments	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Looked at apartments too	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Search not reported	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Now in apartment	7.6	—	7.6	.1	...	.4	.2	.2	7.5	3.5	6.7	.6	.4
Did not look at houses	4.7	—	4.7	.1	...	.4	.2	.2	4.6	2.5	4.1	.2	.4
Looked at houses too	2.0	—	2.0	—	...	—	—	—	2.0	.6	1.8	.2	—
Search not reported .....	.8	—	.8	—	...	—	—	—	.8	.4	.7	.1	—
Recent Mover Comparison to Previous Home													
Better home	5.8	1.0	4.8	.2	—	.1	.2	.3	5.8	2.4	4.1	.9	.8
Worse home .....	.8	—	.8	—	—	—	.2	—	.8	.3	.4	.1	.3
About the same	3.6	.4	3.2	.1	—	.3	—	.1	3.4	1.5	3.3	.3	—
Not reported .....	.9	—	.9	—	—	—	—	—	.9	.2	.9	—	—
Recent Mover Comparison to Previous Neighborhood													
Better neighborhood	4.6	.9	3.8	.2	—	.1	.3	.2	4.6	2.0	3.3	.8	.4
Worse neighborhood	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	.2	—	—	1.1	.4	.7	.1	.3
About the same	3.9	.6	3.3	.1	—	—	—	.2	3.7	1.4	3.3	.3	.3
Same neighborhood .....	.6	—	.6	—	—	.1	—	—	.6	.4	.5	—	.1
Not reported .....	.9	—	.9	—	—	—	—	—	.9	.2	.9	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 5-13. Selected Housing Costs—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹				
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three		
						Severe	Moderate								
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS—Con.															
Government Subsidy for Repairs															
Units with major repairs in the last 2 years.....	11.9	11.9	...	.3	—	.1	.2	2.1	1.3	.7	7.6	2.8	.9
Received low-interest loan or grant .....	.7	.7	...	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	.6	—	—	
No low-interest loan or grant	11.2	11.2	...	.3	—	.1	.2	1.8	1.3	.5	7.0	2.8	.9
Not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

¹See back cover for details.

²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 5-14. **Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment—Owner Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
How Acquired													
First occupant in single family unit built 1990 or later	1.1	1.1	...	.4	–	–	–	–	.2	.1	.6	.4	–
Already built .....	.2	.2	...	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.1	.1	–
Sales agreement .....	.6	.6	...	.3	–	–	–	–	.2	–	.4	.1	–
Contractor .....	.1	.1	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
Built it yourself .....	.1	.1	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–
Received as inheritance or gift	–	–	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not reported	–	–	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹See back cover for details.

Table 5-15. Mortgage Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units With Black Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Total	19.5	19.5	...	.6	—	.4	.5	5.2	1.5	2.2	14.0	3.3	1.3
Mortgages Currently on Property²													
None, owned free and clear	6.2	6.2	...	—	—	.2	.3	2.9	.3	1.3	5.3	.3	.6
Reverse mortgage	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regular and/or home-equity mortgage ³	12.8	12.8	...	.6	—	.2	—	2.1	1.2	.9	8.2	2.9	.7
Regular mortgage	12.1	12.1	...	.6	—	.2	—	1.9	1.2	.9	7.9	2.8	.6
Home-equity lump-sum mortgage	1.1	1.1	...	—	—	—	—	.7	—	—	.8	.2	—
Home-equity line of credit	1.6	1.6	...	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	—	.8	.6	.2
Line of credit not reported, no regular or lump sum	.5	.5	...	—	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	.5	—	—
Number of Regular Mortgages and Home Equity Mortgages													
1 mortgage	8.6	8.6	...	.6	—	.1	—	.8	1.0	.7	5.3	1.9	.7
2 mortgages	2.5	2.5	...	—	—	—	—	.8	.2	—	1.2	1.1	—
3 mortgages or more	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number not reported	2.2	2.2	...	—	—	.1	.2	.7	—	.2	2.1	—	—
Types of Mortgages													
Regular and home-equity lump sum	.8	.8	...	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	.5	.2	—
With home-equity line of credit	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No home-equity line of credit	.8	.8	...	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	.5	.2	—
Home-equity line of credit not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regular, no home-equity lump sum	11.3	11.3	...	.6	—	.2	—	1.4	1.2	.9	7.4	2.6	.6
With home-equity line of credit	1.1	1.1	...	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	.6	.5	—
No home-equity line of credit	8.6	8.6	...	.6	—	.1	—	.8	1.0	.7	5.2	2.1	.6
Home-equity line of credit not reported	1.7	1.7	...	—	—	.1	—	.5	—	.2	1.6	—	—
Home-equity lump sum, no regular	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.3	—	—
With home-equity line of credit	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—	—
No home-equity line of credit	.1	.1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Home-equity line of credit not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No regular or home-equity lump sum	7.0	7.0	...	—	—	.2	.5	3.1	.3	1.3	5.7	.5	.8
With home-equity line of credit	.4	.4	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
No home-equity line of credit	6.2	6.2	...	—	—	.2	.3	2.9	.3	1.3	5.3	.3	.6
Home-equity line of credit not reported	.5	.5	...	—	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	.5	—	—
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES													
Total	12.4	12.4	...	.6	—	.2	—	2.1	1.2	.9	8.2	2.8	.6
Land Contract													
Units with one regular mortgage only	8.1	8.1	...	.6	—	.1	—	.8	1.0	.7	5.2	1.7	.6
Mortgage is a land contract	.1	.1	...	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—	—
Not a land contract	7.9	7.9	...	.6	—	.1	—	.7	1.0	.7	5.1	1.7	.5
Not reported	.1	.1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1
Type of Primary Mortgage													
FHA	2.5	2.5	...	.2	—	—	—	.4	.3	.2	1.5	.8	.1
VA	1.0	1.0	...	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.1	.7	.2	—
RHS/RD	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other types	7.4	7.4	...	.3	—	.2	—	1.0	.7	.6	4.6	1.8	.3
Don't know	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	1.5	1.5	...	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	1.4	—	.1
Lower Cost State and Local Mortgages													
State or local program used	1.7	1.7	...	—	—	—	—	.2	.3	.2	1.2	.5	—
Not used	9.1	9.1	...	.6	—	.2	—	1.2	.8	.6	5.6	2.3	.5
Not reported	1.6	1.6	...	—	—	—	—	.6	—	.1	1.4	—	.1
Mortgage Origination													
Placed new mortgage(s)	12.0	12.0	...	.6	—	.2	—	2.0	1.2	.9	7.8	2.8	.6
Primary obtained when property acquired	9.9	9.9	...	.6	—	.1	—	1.0	1.2	.8	5.9	2.8	.6
Obtained later	2.0	2.0	...	—	—	.1	—	1.0	—	.1	1.9	—	—
Assumed	.5	.5	...	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.5	—	—
Wrap-around	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combination of the above	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payment Plan of Primary Mortgage													
Fixed payment, self-amortizing	9.9	9.9	...	.6	—	.1	—	1.2	1.2	.7	6.0	2.6	.5
Adjustable rate mortgage	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1	—
Adjustable term mortgage	.6	.6	...	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	.4	—	—
Graduated payment mortgage	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balloon	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combination of the above	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	1.8	1.8	...	—	—	.1	—	.7	—	—	1.7	—	.1
Payment Plan of Secondary Mortgage													
Units with two or more mortgages	1.3	1.3	...	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	.5	.6	—
Fixed payment, self-amortizing	1.1	1.1	...	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	.5	.4	—
Adjustable rate mortgage	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjustable term mortgage	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduated payment mortgage	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balloon	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combination of the above	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—

Table 5-15. Mortgage Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES—Con.													
Current Total Loan as Percent of Value													
Less than 20 percent	1.9	1.9	...	—	—	—	—	.7	—	—	1.6	.2	—
20 to 39 percent	1.8	1.8	...	.1	—	—	.1	.6	—	.2	1.3	.3	—
40 to 59 percent	2.4	2.4	...	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	2.1	.3	—
60 to 79 percent	2.9	2.9	...	.3	—	—	.1	.1	.4	.3	1.0	1.2	.2
80 to 89 percent	1.2	1.2	...	.1	—	—	—	.1	.4	.2	.4	.4	.3
90 to 99 percent	1.4	1.4	...	—	—	—	—	.2	.4	.2	1.1	.3	—
100 percent or more	.8	.8	...	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.8	—	—
Not reported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median	60.6	60.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.6	...	...
Reason Primary Mortgage Refinanced													
Units with a refinanced primary mortgage ²													
To get lower interest rate	1.2	1.2	...	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.8	—	—
To increase payment period	.7	.7	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—
To reduce payment period	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—
To renew or extend a loan that has fallen due	.1	.1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
To receive cash	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—	—
Other reason	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash Received in Primary Mortgage Refinance													
Received refinance cash													
Less than \$10,000	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$29,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$30,000 to \$39,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$69,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$70,000 to \$79,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$119,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$120,000 to \$149,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 or more	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—	—
Median	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent of Primary Mortgage Refinanced Cash Used for Home Additions, Improvements, or Repairs													
Received refinanced cash													
Zero percent	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—	—
1 to 9 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 29 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 39 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 49 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 59 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 69 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 to 89 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 to 99 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent of Nonrefinanced Primary Mortgage, Including Home Equity Lump Sum, Used for Home Purchase and Improvement													
Units with a nonrefinanced primary mortgage													
Zero percent	9.5	9.5	...	.6	—	—	.2	1.3	1.2	.9	5.7	2.8	.5
1 to 9 percent	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	.2	—
10 to 19 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 29 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 39 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 49 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 59 percent	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	.3	—	—
60 to 69 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent	.1	.1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
80 to 89 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 to 99 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 percent	7.0	7.0	...	.6	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	.9	3.9	2.1	.5
Not reported	1.7	1.7	...	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	1.3	.4	—
Median	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...

Table 5-17. **Rooms in Unit by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Occupied units									
	Total	Rooms				Bedrooms				
		1 and 2 rooms	3 and 4 rooms	5 and 6 rooms	7 rooms or more	No rooms	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms or more
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS										
Total	19.5	—	1.2	9.8	8.5	—	—	3.3	9.8	6.4
Value										
Less than \$10,000 .....	.8	—	.2	.3	.3	—	—	.2	.3	.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	.8	—	—	.2	.6	—	—	.2	.4	.3
\$20,000 to \$29,999 .....	.9	—	.1	.1	.7	—	—	.2	.2	.5
\$30,000 to \$39,999	3.1	—	—	2.0	1.0	—	—	.2	1.7	1.2
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2.2	—	.3	1.0	.8	—	—	.3	1.0	.8
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1.5	—	—	1.1	.4	—	—	—	1.1	.4
\$60,000 to \$69,999 .....	.6	—	—	.3	.4	—	—	—	.3	.3
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1.6	—	.4	1.2	—	—	—	1.6	.1	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.9	—	.2	.8	.9	—	—	.3	1.2	.4
\$100,000 to \$119,999	2.7	—	—	1.9	.8	—	—	.2	2.2	.3
\$120,000 to \$149,999	1.8	—	—	.1	1.7	—	—	—	.5	1.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	.4	—	—	.1	.3	—	—	—	.1	.3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	.4	—	—	—	.4	—	—	.1	.1	.1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	.6	—	—	.6	—	—	—	—	.6	—
\$300,000 or more .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Median	68 243	...	...	65 900	81 045	...	...	...	69 892	52 275

¹Does not include cooperatives or condominiums.

Table 5-18. Square Footage by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Occupied Units With Black Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Size of occupied detached 1-family homes and 1-family manufactured/mobile homes								Median
	Total	Less than 500 square feet	500 to 999 square feet	1000 to 1499 square feet	1500 to 1999 square feet	2000 to 2499 square feet	2500 square feet or more	Not reported	
Total	18.6	.5	1.1	2.2	2.5	.6	1.6	10.0	1 592
Persons									
1 person	3.4	.2	.3	.3	.2	—	.5	1.9	...
2 persons	4.9	.2	.2	.7	.8	—	.4	2.6	1 535
3 persons	4.0	.2	.2	.5	.1	—	.3	2.8	1 303
4 persons	2.6	—	.2	.7	—	—	.2	1.4	...
5 persons	2.3	—	.3	.5	—	.5	.2	.7	...
6 persons .....	.6	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.4	...
7 persons or more .....	.8	—	—	—	.3	.2	—	.3	...
Rooms									
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
2 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
3 rooms .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	...
4 rooms .....	.6	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.4	...
5 rooms	1.5	.3	—	.3	.1	—	—	.7	...
6 rooms	7.8	.2	.6	1.3	.5	—	.4	4.8	1 259
7 rooms	4.7	—	.2	.5	1.0	.1	.4	2.6	1 698
8 rooms	1.7	—	—	—	.7	.2	—	.8	...
9 rooms	1.1	—	—	—	.2	.2	.4	.3	...
10 rooms or more	1.0	—	.2	—	—	.2	.4	.3	...
Bedrooms									
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1 .....	.2	—	.2	.3	—	—	—	.2	...
2	1.9	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	1.1	...
3	9.5	.5	.6	1.1	1.1	.3	.6	5.2	1 432
4 or more	7.0	—	.3	.7	1.1	.3	1.0	3.6	1 821
Complete Bathrooms									
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1	10.3	.3	.8	1.9	1.5	—	.2	5.5	1 311
1/2	3.6	.2	—	—	.5	—	.5	2.4	...
2 or more	4.7	—	.3	.2	.5	.6	1.0	2.1	2 248
Lot Size¹									
1-unit structures	18.6	.5	1.1	2.2	2.5	.6	1.6	10.0	1 592
Less than 1/8 acre	9.5	.3	.8	1.6	1.2	.2	.2	5.2	1 308
1/8 up to 1/4 acre	5.9	.1	.2	.4	1.0	—	.9	3.4	1 823
1/4 up to 1/2 acre	1.8	—	.2	.2	.3	—	.3	.9	...
1/2 up to 1 acre .....	.8	—	—	—	—	.5	.2	.1	...
1 up to 5 acres .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	...
5 up to 10 acres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10 acres or more	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	...
Median .....	.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	.13	...
Income of Families and Primary Individuals									
Less than \$5,000 .....	.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	.7	...
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2.0	.2	.3	—	.4	—	—	1.1	...
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.5	.2	.3	.2	—	—	—	1.8	...
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1.3	—	—	.2	.2	—	.1	.8	...
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2.3	—	.2	.3	.3	—	—	1.5	...
\$25,000 to \$29,999	2.1	—	—	.9	.2	—	.2	.9	...
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1.0	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	.7	...
\$35,000 to \$39,999 .....	.9	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	.7	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1.2	—	.1	—	.1	.2	.4	.5	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1.3	—	—	.1	.4	.1	.2	.5	...
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2.1	.1	.2	.4	.5	.3	.3	.4	...
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$100,000 to \$119,999 .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	...
\$120,000 or more .....	.8	.1	—	—	.1	—	.4	.2	...
Median	26 223	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 182	...
Monthly Housing Costs									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$100 to \$199 .....	.5	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.4	...
\$200 to \$249	1.2	—	.2	.1	.2	—	—	.7	...
\$250 to \$299 .....	.9	.2	.1	.5	—	—	—	.2	...
\$300 to \$349 .....	.6	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.5	...
\$350 to \$399	1.2	—	—	.4	—	—	—	.9	...
\$400 to \$449 .....	.6	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.4	...
\$450 to \$499	1.3	—	.2	—	.1	—	.3	.7	...
\$500 to \$599	1.7	.2	—	—	.3	.2	.2	.9	...
\$600 to \$699	2.1	—	—	.1	.5	—	.2	1.3	...
\$700 to \$799	2.4	—	.2	.2	.4	—	.1	1.5	...
\$800 to \$999	1.6	—	.4	.4	—	—	.2	.7	...
\$1,000 to \$1,249	1.6	.1	—	—	.3	.1	.2	.8	...
\$1,250 to \$1,499 .....	.9	—	—	—	.4	.2	.1	.3	...
\$1,500 or more	1.3	.1	—	.3	.1	.2	.4	.1	...
No cash rent .....	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	.6	...
Median (excludes no cash rent)	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	...
Median Monthly Housing Costs for Owners									
Monthly costs including all mortgages plus maintenance costs	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	...
Monthly costs excluding second and subsequent mortgages and maintenance costs	658	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	...

Table 5-18. **Square Footage by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Size of occupied detached 1-family homes and 1-family manufactured/mobile homes								
	Total	Less than 500 square feet	500 to 999 square feet	1000 to 1499 square feet	1500 to 1999 square feet	2000 to 2499 square feet	2500 square feet or more	Not reported	Median
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS									
Total	14.0	.5	.8	1.8	1.9	.6	1.6	6.7	1 633
Value									
Less than \$10,000 .....	.4	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999 .....	.7	—	.2	—	.4	—	—	.1	...
\$30,000 to \$39,999	2.5	.2	—	.6	—	—	.3	1.4	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1.7	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	—	1.1	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1.2	—	.2	.2	.1	—	.1	.6	...
\$60,000 to \$69,999 .....	.6	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.5	...
\$70,000 to \$79,999 .....	.8	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.6	...
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.8	—	—	.3	.2	.2	.1	1.0	...
\$100,000 to \$119,999	1.5	—	.3	—	.5	—	.5	.2	...
\$120,000 to \$149,999	1.6	—	—	.2	.2	.3	.1	.8	...
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	.4	.1	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	...
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	.3	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	...
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	.3	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.1	...
\$300,000 or more .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	...
Median	66 542	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 321	...

¹Does not include cooperatives or condominiums.

Table 5-19. **Detailed Tenure by Financial Characteristics – Occupied Units With Black Householder – Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Owner occupied								Renter occupied			
	With mortgage				With no mortgage				All renters		Unsubsidized renters ¹	
	Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Specified ³	Other	Specified ³	Other
			Condo or Coop	Other			Condo or Coop	Other				
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS—Con.												
Ratio of Value to Current Income												
Less than 1.5	4.8	3.9	—	.9	3.1	2.1	—	1.0	...	...	...	...
1.5 to 1.9	2.1	1.7	—	.4	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
2.0 to 2.4	1.5	1.1	—	.3	.6	.5	—	.1	...	...	...	...
2.5 to 2.9 .....	.9	.8	—	.1	.4	.4	—	—	...	...	...	...
3.0 to 3.9	1.2	.6	—	.6	.7	.5	—	.2	...	...	...	...
4.0 to 4.9 .....	.6	.3	—	.3	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...
5.0 or more	1.4	1.0	—	.4	1.7	1.0	—	.6	...	...	...	...
Zero or negative income .....	.3	.2	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Median	1.9	1.7	...	...	2.2	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Monthly Cost Paid for Real Estate Taxes												
Less than \$25	1.4	.6	—	.8	1.9	1.1	—	.9	...	...	...	...
\$25 to \$49	1.7	1.7	—	—	1.5	.9	—	.6	...	...	...	...
\$50 to \$74	2.1	1.6	—	.5	1.1	1.1	—	—	...	...	...	...
\$75 to \$99	1.4	1.2	—	.2	.8	.8	—	—	...	...	...	...
\$100 to \$149	1.1	.7	.1	.3	.3	.3	—	—	...	...	...	...
\$150 to \$199	1.4	1.0	—	.4	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...
\$200 or more	3.6	2.9	—	.7	.9	.4	—	.5	...	...	...	...
Median	96	96	...	...	48	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES												
Total	12.4	9.3	.1	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Payment for Principal and Interest												
One or more regular mortgages	12.4	9.3	.1	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than \$100 .....	.8	.6	—	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$100 to \$199 .....	.6	.6	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$200 to \$249	1.1	1.0	—	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$250 to \$299 .....	.5	.3	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$300 to \$349 .....	.9	.7	—	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$350 to \$399 .....	.7	.6	.1	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$400 to \$449 .....	.9	.8	—	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$450 to \$499 .....	.5	.2	—	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$500 to \$599	2.4	1.4	—	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$600 to \$699 .....	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$700 to \$799 .....	.9	.8	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$800 to \$999	1.2	1.1	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,249 .....	.6	.5	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,250 to \$1,499 .....	.4	.3	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,500 or more .....	.6	.3	—	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median	506	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Type of Primary Mortgage												
FHA	2.5	2.1	—	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VA	1.0	.7	.1	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RHS/RD .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other types	7.4	5.3	—	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Don't know .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	1.5	1.2	—	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortgage Origination												
Placed new mortgage(s)	12.0	8.9	.1	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary obtained when property acquired	9.9	7.2	.1	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obtained later	2.0	1.7	—	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assumed .....	.5	.3	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrap-around .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment Plan of Primary Mortgage												
Fixed payment, self-amortizing	9.9	7.4	.1	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable rate mortgage .....	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable term mortgage .....	.6	.4	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduated payment mortgage .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balloon .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	1.8	1.2	—	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment Plan of Secondary Mortgage												
Units with two or more mortgages	1.3	.5	—	.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed payment, self amortizing	1.1	.5	—	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable rate mortgage .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable term mortgage .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduated payment mortgage .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balloon .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above .....	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported .....	.2	—	—	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 5-19. **Detailed Tenure by Financial Characteristics – Occupied Units With Black Householder – Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Owner occupied								Renter occupied			
	With mortgage				With no mortgage				All renters		Unsubsidized renters ¹	
	Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Specified ³	Other	Specified ³	Other
			Condo or Coop	Other			Condo or Coop	Other				
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES – Con.												
Lenders of Primary and Secondary Mortgages												
Only borrowed from firm(s)	10.8	7.9	.1	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Only borrowed from seller .....	.1	.1	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Only borrowed from other individual(s) .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from a firm and seller .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from a firm and other individual .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from seller and other individual .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One or both sources not reported	1.5	1.2	–	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Excludes units in public housing projects and housing units with government rent subsidies.
²Limited to one-unit structures on less than 10 acres and no business on property.
³Excludes one-unit structures on 10 acres or more.
⁴Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.
⁵May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 5-20. Income of Families and Primary Individuals by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Zero to negative	\$1 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$119,999	\$120,000 or more	Median
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS—Con.														
Purchase Price														
Home purchased or built	18.0	.3	.3	1.0	1.9	.9	4.1	2.5	3.1	2.4	.1	.3	1.2	32 392
Less than \$10,000	1.2	—	—	.2	.5	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2.7	—	—	.2	.5	—	1.2	.5	.3	.2	—	—	.2	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.4	.3	—	—	—	—	...
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1.7	—	—	.2	.2	—	.5	.2	.4	.3	—	—	—	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1.0	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	.1	.3	.2	—	—	—	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1.5	—	—	—	—	.1	.5	.2	.4	.2	.1	—	—	...
\$60,000 to \$69,999	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$70,000 to \$79,999	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$80,000 to \$89,999	.8	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.3	—	—	...
\$100,000 to \$119,999	.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.5	.2	—	—	—	...
\$120,000 to \$149,999	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.3	...
\$150,000 to \$199,999	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.3	...
\$200,000 to \$249,999	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$250,000 to \$299,999	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Not reported	4.8	.1	.3	.3	.3	.5	1.2	1.0	.5	.1	—	.3	.1	27 067
Median	35 284	...	...	...	...	...	20 184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received as inheritance or gift	.9	—	—	—	—	.5	.2	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	...
Not reported	.5	—	—	—	—	.2	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS														
Total	31.0	1.6	3.3	6.8	5.0	3.8	6.1	2.5	1.6	.3	—	—	—	13 765
Rent Reductions														
No subsidy	20.7	1.2	2.0	3.4	3.0	2.8	4.6	2.1	1.3	.3	—	—	—	16 374
Rent control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
No rent control	20.6	1.2	2.0	3.4	3.0	2.7	4.6	2.1	1.3	.3	—	—	—	16 325
Reduced by owner	.9	—	.2	—	.2	—	.3	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	...
Not reduced by owner	19.4	1.2	1.8	3.4	2.8	2.7	4.1	2.0	1.1	.3	—	—	—	15 826
Owner reduction not reported	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...
Rent control not reported	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Owned by public housing authority	3.0	—	.5	1.3	.3	.2	.6	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	...
Government subsidy	5.0	.4	.5	1.8	1.3	.3	.4	.2	—	—	—	—	—	9 230
Other, income verification	1.5	—	.4	.4	.2	.1	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Subsidy not reported	.9	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.
²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.
³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 5-21. **Housing Costs by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$199	\$200 to \$299	\$300 to \$399	\$400 to \$499	\$500 to \$599	\$600 to \$699	\$700 to \$799	\$800 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,499	\$1,500 or more	No cash rent	Median excluding no cash rent
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS														
Total	31.0	.2	2.8	2.6	4.6	6.0	4.9	3.7	1.8	.9	.5	1.1	1.7	473
Rent Reductions														
No subsidy	20.7	—	.4	1.0	2.4	4.6	4.3	3.6	1.7	.7	.3	.8	.9	535
Rent control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
No rent control	20.6	—	.4	1.0	2.4	4.5	4.3	3.6	1.7	.7	.3	.8	.9	536
Reduced by owner .....	.9	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.6	...
Not reduced by owner	19.4	—	.4	.9	2.4	4.5	4.2	3.6	1.7	.7	.3	.5	.3	533
Owner reduction not reported .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.1	—	...
Rent control not reported .....	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Owned by public housing authority	3.0	.2	1.4	.5	.6	.3	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Government subsidy	5.0	—	.9	.7	1.1	.9	.3	—	—	.1	—	.2	.8	344
Other, income verification	1.5	—	.1	.3	.6	.2	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	...
Subsidy not reported .....	.9	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	.1	.2	—	.2	.2	—	...

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

Table 5-22. Value by Selected Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units With Black Householder
—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Median
Median Monthly Housing Costs for Owners													
Monthly costs including all mortgages plus maintenance costs	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 026	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly costs excluding second and subsequent mortgages and maintenance costs	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Housing Costs as Percent of Current Income²													
Less than 5 percent	.5	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	...
5 to 9 percent	1.9	.6	.5	.2	—	.3	—	.4	—	—	—	—	...
10 to 14 percent	3.0	.4	.7	.2	.4	.6	—	.3	.1	.3	—	—	...
15 to 19 percent	3.1	.6	.3	.5	—	.2	.5	1.0	—	—	—	—	...
20 to 24 percent	1.8	.1	.3	.4	.4	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	...
25 to 29 percent	2.0	.3	—	.3	—	.4	.2	.6	—	—	—	.1	...
30 to 34 percent	1.9	.2	.2	.2	—	.3	.4	.3	.3	—	—	—	...
35 to 39 percent	1.0	—	.1	.2	.1	—	.3	.2	—	—	—	—	...
40 to 49 percent	1.2	.2	—	—	.3	.1	.2	.4	—	—	—	—	...
50 to 59 percent	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	...
60 to 69 percent	1.2	—	.6	—	—	—	.2	.4	—	—	—	—	...
70 to 99 percent	.3	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...
100 percent or more ³	1.3	—	.2	.2	.2	—	—	.3	—	—	.5	—	...
Zero or negative income	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	...
No cash rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes 2 previous lines)	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes 3 lines before medians)	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Payment for Principal and Interest													
One or more regular mortgages	12.4	.6	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.9	.4	.4	.5	.1	77 620
Less than \$100	.8	.2	.4	.2	.2	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...
\$100 to \$199	.6	—	.2	.2	.2	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$200 to \$249	1.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...
\$250 to \$299	.5	.1	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	...
\$300 to \$349	.9	.2	.3	—	—	.2	—	.3	—	—	—	—	...
\$350 to \$399	.7	—	—	.2	.3	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...
\$400 to \$449	.9	—	.3	.3	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$450 to \$499	.5	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$500 to \$599	2.4	—	.6	—	.6	.1	.5	.6	—	—	—	—	...
\$600 to \$699	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...
\$700 to \$799	.9	—	—	.1	—	.1	.3	.3	.2	—	—	—	...
\$800 to \$999	1.2	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	.8	—	.1	—	—	...
\$1,000 to \$1,249	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.1	.1	—	—	...
\$1,250 to \$1,499	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	.1	—	—	...
\$1,500 or more	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.1	...
Median	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Monthly Cost Paid for Real Estate Taxes													
Less than \$25	3.3	1.1	.5	.5	.1	.5	.2	.5	—	—	—	—	...
\$25 to \$49	3.2	.8	.7	.5	.3	.3	—	.5	—	—	.2	—	...
\$50 to \$74	3.2	.3	1.4	.2	.3	.3	—	.1	—	—	.1	—	...
\$75 to \$99	2.2	.2	.2	.6	.5	.7	—	.3	—	—	—	—	...
\$100 to \$149	1.5	—	.3	.2	.2	.2	—	.3	—	—	—	—	...
\$150 to \$199	1.6	.2	—	—	.1	—	.8	.3	—	—	—	—	...
\$200 or more	4.5	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.7	2.3	.4	.4	.1	.1	125 334
Median	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	200+	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase Price													
Home purchased or built	18.0	1.8	2.9	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.9	4.2	.4	.4	.6	.1	66 217
Less than \$10,000	1.2	.3	.5	.2	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2.7	.7	1.0	.5	—	.2	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999	1.7	.3	.6	.6	—	.3	.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$30,000 to \$39,999	1.7	—	.5	.3	.5	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1.0	—	.3	.1	.2	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999	1.5	.2	.2	.1	.5	—	.3	.2	—	—	—	—	...
\$60,000 to \$69,999	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...
\$70,000 to \$79,999	.5	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$80,000 to \$99,999	.8	—	—	.1	—	.1	.2	.5	—	—	—	—	...
\$100,000 to \$119,999	.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.8	—	—	—	—	...
\$120,000 to \$149,999	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.1	—	—	...
\$150,000 to \$199,999	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.3	—	—	...
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$250,000 to \$299,999	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	...
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Not reported	4.8	.3	—	.3	.3	.9	.6	1.7	.3	—	.6	—	102 500
Median	35 284	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 505	...	...	...	...	...
Received as inheritance or gift	.9	.7	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
Not reported	.5	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.3	—	—	—	—	...

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.
²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.
³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 5-23. Journey to Work—Occupied Units With Black Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
All workers	38.9	19.6	19.4	1.3	–	.3	2.0	2.2	8.6	6.9	29.7	5.2	2.9
Principal Means of Transportation to Work Last Week													
Drives self	24.6	16.3	8.3	1.1	–	–	1.2	1.5	3.8	2.3	17.3	4.3	1.9
Carpool	2.9	1.3	1.6	–	–	–	.1	.3	1.4	.7	1.6	.7	.5
2-person	2.1	.8	1.3	–	–	–	.1	.3	.9	.6	1.3	.4	.5
3-person	.6	.4	.3	–	–	–	–	–	.5	.1	.3	.4	–
4-person-or-more	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
Mass transportation	7.2	1.1	6.1	.2	–	.1	.2	.3	2.1	2.6	7.0	.1	.1
Taxicab	.4	–	.4	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.2	.2	–	.1
Bicycle or motorcycle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walks only	1.8	.3	1.5	–	–	–	.3	.1	.7	.8	1.7	–	.1
Other means	.5	–	.5	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.1	.4	–	.1
Works at home	1.6	.5	1.1	–	–	–	.2	.2	–	.2	1.4	.1	–
Travel Time From Home to Work													
Less than 15 minutes	14.6	8.6	6.0	.3	–	–	.7	.8	2.6	3.0	10.5	2.6	1.2
15 to 29 minutes	13.9	6.9	7.0	.4	–	–	.5	1.0	3.5	1.8	10.4	2.0	1.4
30 to 44 minutes	5.4	1.9	3.4	.4	–	.1	.3	.4	1.0	1.5	4.6	.4	.1
45 to 59 minutes	1.0	.6	.3	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.7	.1	–
1 hour to 1 hour and 29 minutes	.6	–	.6	–	–	–	–	–	.3	.1	.6	–	–
1 hour 30 minutes or more	.4	–	.4	–	–	–	–	–	.4	.1	.4	–	–
Works at home	1.6	.5	1.1	–	–	–	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.4	.1	–
No fixed place of work	1.6	1.0	.6	.1	–	–	.2	–	.4	.3	1.1	.1	.2
Median	19	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	17	19	15-	...
Distance From Home to Work													
Less than 1 mile	1.5	.1	1.4	–	–	–	.1	–	.5	.7	1.4	–	.1
1 to 4 miles	13.6	6.3	7.3	.2	–	–	1.0	1.0	1.6	3.1	11.6	.7	1.0
5 to 9 miles	12.7	6.2	6.5	.3	–	.1	.4	.5	3.9	1.9	8.8	2.7	1.2
10 to 19 miles	6.1	4.4	1.8	.5	–	–	.1	.4	.9	.5	4.0	1.4	.4
20 to 29 miles	1.7	.9	.8	.1	–	–	–	–	.3	.9	1.3	.1	–
30 to 49 miles	.2	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–
50 miles or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Works at home	1.6	.5	1.1	–	–	–	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.4	.1	–
No fixed place of work	1.6	1.0	.6	.1	–	–	.2	–	.4	.3	1.1	.1	.2
Median	6	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	8	...
Departure Time to Work²													
Midnight to 2:59 a.m.	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
3:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2.0	.4	1.6	–	–	–	.2	–	.5	.8	1.8	.1	.1
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	5.0	2.5	2.5	.1	–	.1	.1	.6	.8	.4	3.6	.6	.4
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	3.9	2.1	1.8	.1	–	–	.1	.1	1.0	1.0	3.1	.5	.2
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	2.6	1.3	1.3	.1	–	–	.3	.1	.7	.3	1.8	.5	.2
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	4.1	2.3	1.8	.1	–	–	.2	.4	1.1	.7	3.2	.8	.1
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	2.7	1.7	1.1	–	–	–	.2	.4	1.1	.6	1.7	.5	.6
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	2.0	1.0	1.0	.1	–	–	.1	.1	1.3	.5	1.1	.6	.3
10:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.	6.8	3.8	3.0	.6	–	–	.4	.4	1.2	1.2	4.7	1.1	.4
4:00 p.m. to midnight	3.3	1.5	1.8	–	–	–	.2	–	.6	.4	2.7	.2	.5
Not reported	4.9	2.6	2.3	.1	–	–	.1	.3	.7	.9	4.5	.3	.1
Worked at Home Last Week													
Worked at home ³	5.2	3.2	2.0	.6	–	.2	.2	.2	1.2	.5	3.3	1.3	.3
Hours worked at home:													
1-9 hours	2.0	1.3	.7	.4	–	–	–	.2	.4	.3	1.2	.6	–
10-19 hours	.8	.6	.2	.1	–	–	–	–	.3	–	.4	.4	–
20-29 hours	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.2
30-39 hours	.7	.4	.2	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2
40 hours or more	1.3	.4	.8	–	–	.2	.2	–	–	–	1.3	–	–
Not reported	.2	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–
Did not work at home	32.9	16.2	16.7	.7	–	.1	1.8	1.8	7.4	6.2	25.7	3.9	2.6
Worked at home not reported	.8	.2	.6	–	–	–	–	.2	–	.2	.7	.1	–
Worked at home/wage and salary job	3.2	2.3	.9	.4	–	.2	–	–	.9	–	1.9	.9	.3
Days worked at home:													
0 days	1.6	1.2	.4	.3	–	–	–	–	.4	–	.9	.6	–
1-2 days	.5	.4	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	.3	–	.2	.3	–
3-4 days	.7	.5	.2	–	–	–	–	–	.3	–	.4	–	.3
5 days or more	.4	.2	.2	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	.4	–	–
Not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Householders who worked last week	23.7	9.4	14.3	.7	–	.3	1.7	.8	6.1	5.2	18.4	3.0	1.9
Principal Means of Transportation to Work Last Week for Householder													
Drives self	13.6	7.8	5.8	.5	–	–	1.0	.5	2.2	1.4	9.8	2.3	1.1
Carpool	1.7	.7	1.0	–	–	–	.1	.1	1.0	.5	.8	.5	.3
2-person	1.3	.5	.8	–	–	–	.1	.1	.7	.4	.5	.4	.3
3-person	.5	.2	.3	–	–	–	–	–	.3	.1	.3	.2	–
4-person-or-more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mass transportation	5.0	.5	4.5	.2	–	.1	.2	.1	1.6	2.1	4.8	.1	.1
Taxicab	.4	–	.4	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.2	.2	–	.1
Bicycle or motorcycle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walks only	1.5	.2	1.4	–	–	–	.3	–	.7	.7	1.4	–	.1
Other means	.4	–	.4	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.1	.3	–	.1
Works at home	1.0	.2	.8	–	–	–	.2	.1	–	.1	1.0	–	–

Table 5-23. Journey to Work—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Travel Time From Home to Work for Householder													
Less than 15 minutes	8.1	3.6	4.5	.1	—	—	.6	.3	1.9	2.5	5.6	1.6	.9
15 to 29 minutes	9.0	4.0	4.9	.3	—	—	.4	.4	2.4	1.1	7.0	1.0	.8
30 to 44 minutes	3.3	.9	2.3	.3	—	.1	.3	.1	.9	1.1	2.8	.2	.1
45 to 59 minutes .....	.5	.2	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.4	.1	—
1 hour to 1 hour and 29 minutes .....	.5	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	.5	—	—
1 hour 30 minutes or more .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.2	—	—
Works at home	1.0	.2	.8	—	—	.2	.1	—	.2	.1	1.0	—	—
No fixed place of work	1.1	.5	.6	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	.1	.9	—	—
Median	19	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	21	...	...
Distance From Home to Work for Householder													
Less than 1 mile	1.3	.1	1.2	—	—	—	.1	—	.5	.7	1.2	—	.1
1 to 4 miles	7.9	2.5	5.4	—	—	—	.9	.3	1.2	2.3	6.6	.4	.9
5 to 9 miles	7.7	3.1	4.6	.3	—	.1	.3	.2	2.7	1.6	5.4	1.6	.7
10 to 19 miles	3.5	2.5	1.0	.4	—	—	.1	.2	.7	.2	2.3	.9	.1
20 to 29 miles	1.1	.5	.6	—	—	—	—	.1	.6	.2	1.0	.1	—
30 to 49 miles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 miles or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Works at home	1.0	.2	.8	—	—	.2	.1	—	.2	.1	1.0	—	—
No fixed place of work	1.1	.5	.6	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	.1	.9	—	—
Median	6	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	...	...
Departure Time to Work for Householder²													
Midnight to 2:59 a.m. ....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
3:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1.1	.2	.9	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	.6	.9	.1	.1
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	2.7	.9	1.8	.1	—	.1	.1	.3	.5	.3	1.9	.4	.2
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	2.7	.9	1.7	.1	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.9	2.5	.1	—
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	2.2	.9	1.3	—	—	—	.3	.1	.5	.3	1.7	.2	.2
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	2.2	1.2	.9	—	—	—	.2	.2	.8	.5	1.6	.5	.1
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	1.2	.5	.7	—	—	—	—	.3	.4	.8	.3	.3	.1
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	1.2	.5	.7	—	—	—	.1	.1	.7	.3	.6	.4	.2
10:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.	4.0	2.0	2.0	.3	—	—	.1	—	.9	.7	2.5	.8	.4
4:00 p.m. to midnight	2.2	.9	1.3	—	—	—	.2	—	.6	.3	1.7	—	.5
Not reported	3.0	1.2	1.9	—	—	—	.1	—	.7	.8	2.9	.1	—
Worked at Home Last Week													
Worked at home ³	3.2	1.7	1.5	.1	—	.2	.1	—	.7	.4	2.2	.8	.2
Hours worked at home:													
1-9 hours	1.2	.7	.5	.1	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.8	.4	—
10-19 hours .....	.5	.4	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	—
20-29 hours .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.1	.2
30-39 hours .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—
40 hours or more	1.0	.3	.7	—	—	.2	.1	—	.2	—	1.0	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Did not work at home	20.0	7.7	12.3	.6	—	.1	1.5	.8	5.5	4.6	15.8	2.0	1.7
Worked at home not reported .....	.5	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.4	.1	—
Worked at home/wage and salary job	2.0	1.4	.6	.1	—	.2	—	—	.5	—	1.3	.6	.2
Days worked at home:													
0 days	1.2	.9	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	.4	—	.7	.4	—
1-2 days .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
3-4 days .....	.5	.3	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.4	—	.2
5 days or more .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Does not add to total because those that worked at home were not included.

³Includes regular scheduled work done for employer at home, i.e. wages, salary and commission jobs and as a self-employed person, contract worker or business owner.

Table 5-24. Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Black Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Total	50.5	18.6	2.4	29.5	23.0	3.2	1.4	.5	1.4	—
Race and Origin										
White .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hispanic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black	50.5	18.6	2.4	29.5	23.0	3.2	1.4	.5	1.4	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asian and Pacific Islander .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Hispanic ¹ .....	.8	.2	—	.6	.5	.1	—	—	—	—
Cooperatives and Condominiums										
Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condominiums .....	.4	—	.2	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
Year Structure Built²										
2000 to 2004	1.0	.4	.5	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
1995 to 1999 .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990 to 1994 .....	.9	.8	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	.3	.1	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
1975 to 1979 .....	.3	.2	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1
1970 to 1974	2.0	.5	.1	1.3	—	.5	.1	—	—	.7
1960 to 1969	1.7	1.0	.1	.6	.1	.1	.4	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	3.8	2.4	.3	1.0	.8	.1	—	—	—	.1
1940 to 1949	3.0	.3	.4	2.3	1.1	.8	.4	—	—	—
1930 to 1939	11.8	4.9	.4	6.5	5.1	.7	.1	—	—	.5
1920 to 1929	12.1	3.8	.4	7.9	7.8	—	—	.1	—	—
1919 or earlier	13.5	4.1	.2	9.2	7.8	.6	.4	.4	—	—
Median	1930	1933	...	1927	1925	...	...	...	...	...
Rooms										
1 room .....	.3	—	—	.3	—	—	.3	—	—	—
2 rooms .....	.5	—	—	.5	.1	.3	—	—	—	.1
3 rooms	3.0	.2	.1	2.7	1.0	.4	—	.4	1.0	—
4 rooms	8.3	.6	.3	7.5	4.6	1.9	.6	—	.3	—
5 rooms	9.6	1.5	.6	7.5	7.0	.4	.1	—	—	—
6 rooms	17.2	7.8	1.0	8.4	7.8	.1	.5	—	—	—
7 rooms	7.4	4.7	.4	2.2	2.1	—	—	.1	—	—
8 rooms	1.8	1.7	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 rooms	1.2	1.1	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
10 rooms or more	1.2	1.0	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
Bedrooms										
None .....	.6	—	—	.6	.1	.3	.3	—	—	—
1	3.4	.2	.1	3.1	1.1	.4	.1	.4	1.1	—
2	15.4	1.9	.6	12.9	9.9	2.2	.5	—	.3	—
3	22.1	9.5	1.3	11.3	10.2	.3	.6	.1	—	—
4 or more	9.0	7.0	.4	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	—	—
Complete Bathrooms										
None .....	.4	—	—	.4	.2	—	.3	—	—	—
1	39.1	10.3	1.1	27.6	21.4	3.2	1.2	.5	1.4	—
1 1/2	5.3	3.6	.9	.8	.8	—	—	—	—	—
2 or more	5.7	4.7	.4	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	—
Square Footage of Unit										
Single detached and manufactured/ mobile homes	18.6	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 500 .....	.5	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500 to 749 .....	.2	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
750 to 999 .....	.9	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499	2.2	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,500 to 1,999	2.5	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000 to 2,499 .....	.6	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500 to 2,999 .....	.8	.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000 to 3,999 .....	.6	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000 or more .....	.3	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	10.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median	1 592	1 592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persons per Room										
0.50 or less	37.2	13.3	1.7	22.2	17.0	2.6	.9	.5	1.3	—
0.51 to 1.00	12.8	5.3	.6	6.9	6.0	.4	.4	—	.1	—
1.01 to 1.50 .....	.5	.1	.1	.3	—	.1	.1	—	—	—
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Square Feet per Person										
Single detached and manufactured/ mobile homes	18.6	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 200 .....	.7	.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200 to 299	1.4	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300 to 399 .....	.8	.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 499	1.6	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500 to 599 .....	.6	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600 to 699 .....	.6	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
700 to 799 .....	.3	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800 to 899 .....	.6	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
900 to 999 .....	.5	.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000 to 1,499 .....	.6	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,500 or more	1.0	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	10.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median	483	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 5-24. Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Equipment³										
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2.8	.5	—	2.4	1.5	.3	.4	—	.2	—
With complete kitchen (sink, refrigerator, and oven or burners)	47.7	18.1	2.4	27.1	21.5	2.9	1.0	.5	1.2	—
Kitchen sink	49.9	18.3	2.4	29.2	23.0	3.2	1.1	.5	1.4	—
Refrigerator	50.3	18.6	2.4	29.2	22.9	3.2	1.3	.5	1.4	—
Cooking stove or range	49.6	18.2	2.4	28.9	22.6	3.2	1.3	.5	1.4	—
Burners, no stove or range	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Microwave oven only	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dishwasher	7.3	5.5	.6	1.2	1.0	.1	.1	—	—	—
Washing machine	35.4	17.3	1.9	16.2	14.6	.7	.7	.1	—	—
Clothes dryer	32.8	16.1	1.7	14.9	13.4	.7	.7	.1	—	—
Disposal in kitchen sink	4.4	3.3	.1	1.0	.5	.2	.1	—	.1	—
Trash compactor	.7	.5	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
Air conditioning:										
Central	4.7	2.8	.4	1.6	1.2	—	.2	.1	.1	—
Additional central	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—
1 room unit	7.9	3.7	.2	4.0	3.3	.5	.1	—	.1	—
2 room units	1.7	1.0	—	.7	.7	—	—	—	—	—
3 room units or more	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Main Heating Equipment										
Warm-air furnace	36.0	15.1	2.1	18.9	16.2	1.4	.8	.1	.3	—
Steam or hot water system	9.6	2.9	.2	6.5	4.0	1.5	.4	.1	.5	—
Electric heat pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Built-in electric units	1.5	.2	—	1.4	.3	.2	.1	.2	.5	—
Floor, wall, or other built-in hot-air units without ducts	1.6	.1	.1	1.4	1.2	—	—	—	.1	—
Room heaters with flue	.4	—	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—
Room heaters without flue	.7	.2	—	.5	.4	—	.1	—	—	—
Portable electric heaters	.4	.2	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
Stoves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireplaces with inserts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireplaces without inserts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooking stove	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbing										
With all plumbing facilities	49.1	18.4	2.4	28.2	22.4	3.0	1.0	.4	1.4	—
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities ³	1.4	.2	—	1.2	.6	.1	.4	.1	—	—
No hot piped water	.3	—	—	.3	.2	—	.1	—	—	—
No bathtub and no shower	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—
No flush toilet	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—
No exclusive use	1.1	.2	—	.9	.4	.1	.3	.1	—	—
Primary Source of Water										
Public system or private company	50.5	18.6	2.4	29.5	23.0	3.2	1.4	.5	1.4	—
Well serving 1 to 5 units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drilled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Units Using Each Fuel³										
Electricity	50.4	18.6	2.4	29.3	23.0	3.2	1.3	.5	1.4	—
Piped gas	48.7	18.1	2.4	28.2	22.4	2.8	1.4	.5	1.1	—
Bottled gas	.5	—	—	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel oil	2.9	1.1	.1	1.7	1.1	.2	—	.1	.3	—
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal or coke	.7	.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar energy	.2	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All electric units	.8	—	—	.8	.1	.3	—	—	.4	—
Selected Amenities³										
Porch, deck, balcony, or patio	36.5	16.2	1.7	18.6	16.6	.8	.7	.1	.5	—
Telephone available	46.5	17.8	2.2	26.6	21.1	2.7	.9	.5	1.4	—
Usable fireplace	5.4	4.1	.1	1.1	1.0	—	.2	—	—	—
Separate dining room	33.4	15.7	1.5	16.1	15.1	.4	.6	.1	—	—
With 2 or more living rooms or recreation rooms, etc.	7.3	5.7	.2	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	—	—
Garage or carport included with home	22.5	12.9	.5	9.0	8.5	.2	.1	.1	—	—
Not included	28.0	5.7	1.9	20.5	14.5	2.9	1.3	.4	1.4	—
Off-street parking included	19.0	5.0	1.8	12.2	7.9	2.2	.8	.1	1.2	—
Off-street parking not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garage or carport not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selected Deficiencies³										
Signs of rats in last 3 months	.5	—	—	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	—
Signs of mice in last 3 months	1.9	.6	—	1.3	1.1	.1	.1	—	—	—
Signs of rodents, not sure which kind in last 3 months	.6	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holes in floors	.8	.7	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Open cracks or holes (interior)	3.8	1.8	.3	1.7	1.1	.2	.4	—	—	—
Broken plaster or peeling paint (interior)	2.8	1.3	—	1.6	1.1	—	.4	.1	—	—
No electrical wiring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposed wiring	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—
Rooms without electric outlets	1.7	.6	—	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—

Table 5-24. Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Selected Physical Problems										
Severe physical problems ³	1.7	.2	.1	1.4	.7	.1	.4	.1	—	—
Plumbing	1.4	.2	—	1.2	.6	.1	.4	.1	—	—
Heating .....	.3	—	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Electric .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—
Upkeep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hallways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moderate physical problems ³	4.0	1.2	—	2.8	1.8	.3	.5	—	.2	—
Plumbing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heating .....	.7	.2	—	.5	.4	—	.1	—	—	—
Upkeep	1.1	.7	—	.4	.1	—	.2	—	—	—
Hallways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen	2.5	.5	—	2.0	1.4	.3	.1	—	.2	—
Persons										
1 person	17.0	3.4	.6	13.0	8.8	1.7	.9	.4	1.3	—
2 persons	12.4	4.9	.6	7.0	5.5	.9	.3	.1	.1	—
3 persons	10.7	4.0	.8	5.9	5.3	.4	.1	—	—	—
4 persons	5.0	2.6	.2	2.1	2.1	—	—	—	—	—
5 persons	2.8	2.3	—	.5	.4	.1	—	—	—	—
6 persons	1.6	.6	.1	.8	.8	—	—	—	—	—
7 persons or more	1.0	.8	.1	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—
Persons 65 Years Old and Over										
None	41.8	15.0	2.3	24.5	19.3	2.8	1.2	.4	.9	—
1 person	6.6	2.7	.2	3.8	2.5	.4	.3	.1	.5	—
2 persons or more	2.1	.9	—	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—
Age of Householder										
Under 25 years	4.8	.8	.1	3.8	2.8	.6	.1	.1	.1	—
25 to 29	4.7	1.1	.4	3.2	2.4	.4	.4	—	.1	—
30 to 34	6.1	2.8	.2	3.1	2.8	.3	—	—	—	—
35 to 44	9.8	4.1	.5	5.3	4.4	.4	.3	.1	—	—
45 to 54	11.7	4.0	.8	6.9	4.8	1.0	.2	.1	.7	—
55 to 64	5.4	2.6	.3	2.5	2.4	—	.1	—	—	—
65 to 74	4.8	2.2	.2	2.4	1.7	.4	.1	.1	.1	—
75 years and over	3.3	1.0	—	2.2	1.7	—	.1	—	.4	—
Median	45	46	...	44	43	...	...	...	...	...
Household Composition by Age of Householder										
2-or-more-person households	33.5	15.2	1.9	16.4	14.2	1.5	.6	.1	.1	—
Married-couple families, no nonrelatives	10.1	6.1	.5	3.5	3.3	.1	—	—	—	—
Under 25 years .....	.4	.3	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 years .....	.7	.4	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 years	1.2	.6	—	.6	.5	.1	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	1.1	.6	—	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 64 years	4.7	3.1	.5	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	2.0	1.1	—	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	—
Other male householder	4.8	1.8	.1	2.9	2.5	.2	.2	—	—	—
Under 45 years	3.3	.9	.1	2.2	1.9	.1	.2	—	—	—
45 to 64 years	1.2	.9	—	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	—
65 years and over .....	.3	.3	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
Other female householder	18.7	7.3	1.3	10.1	8.4	1.1	.4	.1	.1	—
Under 45 years	12.2	5.1	.9	6.2	5.1	.7	.3	.1	—	—
45 to 64 years	5.4	1.8	.2	3.3	2.7	.4	.1	—	.1	—
65 years and over	1.2	.5	.2	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	—
1-person households	17.0	3.4	.6	13.0	8.8	1.7	.9	.4	1.3	—
Male householder	7.3	1.0	.3	6.0	3.9	.9	.4	.1	.7	—
Under 45 years	3.3	.3	.2	2.8	1.8	.6	.3	.1	—	—
45 to 64 years	2.7	.3	.1	2.3	1.6	.2	.1	—	.3	—
65 years and over	1.3	.3	—	.9	.4	.1	—	—	.6	—
Female householder	9.7	2.4	.2	7.0	5.0	.7	.5	.2	.3	—
Under 45 years	3.2	.5	—	2.7	2.2	.1	.1	—	.2	—
45 to 64 years	3.1	.6	.2	2.3	1.4	.4	.1	.1	.3	—
65 years and over	3.3	1.3	—	2.1	1.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	—
Household Income										
Less than \$5,000	4.9	.5	.3	4.1	3.1	.8	—	—	.2	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7.4	1.7	.5	5.2	3.4	1.0	.3	—	.5	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.5	2.3	.4	3.9	3.0	.3	.3	—	.3	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999	5.6	1.3	.4	3.9	3.0	.6	.2	.1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6.1	2.5	.5	3.0	2.4	.1	.2	.2	—	—
\$25,000 to \$29,999	4.8	2.3	—	2.5	2.0	.1	.2	—	.1	—
\$30,000 to \$34,999	2.8	1.0	—	1.8	1.5	.1	.2	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$39,999	2.0	.7	—	1.3	1.2	—	—	—	.1	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2.7	1.0	—	1.7	1.5	.1	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2.6	1.6	—	1.0	.7	—	—	.1	.1	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2.6	1.7	.2	.7	.7	—	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	.8	.6	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$119,999 .....	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$120,000 or more	1.3	1.0	.1	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20 678	27 233	...	17 022	18 322	...	...	...	...	...
As percent of poverty level:										
Less than 50 percent	6.6	1.0	.7	4.9	3.7	.8	.1	—	.2	—
50 to 99	9.4	3.1	.5	5.9	4.4	1.0	.1	—	.4	—
100 to 149	9.1	2.7	.6	5.7	4.3	.6	.3	.1	.5	—
150 to 199	6.3	2.6	.2	3.6	2.7	.5	.4	—	—	—
200 percent or more	19.0	9.2	.4	9.4	7.9	2	.5	.4	.4	—

Table 5-24. **Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Black Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Income of Families and Primary Individuals										
Less than \$5,000	5.5	.7	.3	4.4	3.3	.8	—	—	.3	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7.9	2.0	.7	5.2	3.4	1.0	.3	—	.5	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6.9	2.5	.4	4.0	3.0	.3	.3	.1	.3	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999	5.3	1.3	.2	3.8	3.0	.6	.2	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6.0	2.3	.5	3.1	2.5	.1	.2	.2	—	—
\$25,000 to \$29,999	4.8	2.1	—	2.7	2.0	.1	.4	—	.1	—
\$30,000 to \$34,999	3.1	1.0	—	2.1	2.0	.1	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$39,999	2.0	.9	—	1.1	1.0	—	—	—	.1	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999	2.5	1.2	—	1.2	1.1	.1	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2.4	1.3	—	1.1	1.0	—	—	.1	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2.7	2.1	.2	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$119,999 .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$120,000 or more	1.2	.8	.1	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19 754	26 223	...	16 401	17 849	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Housing Costs										
Less than \$100 .....	.2	—	.1	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3.6	.5	.9	2.2	1.2	.8	.1	—	.1	—
\$200 to \$249	2.5	1.2	—	1.3	.9	.4	—	—	—	—
\$250 to \$299	3.0	.9	.4	1.6	.9	.2	.3	—	.2	—
\$300 to \$349	2.4	.6	.3	1.5	1.4	—	—	—	.1	—
\$350 to \$399	4.2	1.2	.2	2.8	1.8	.5	.1	—	.3	—
\$400 to \$449	3.1	.6	—	2.5	1.9	.3	—	.1	.2	—
\$450 to \$499	4.3	1.3	—	3.0	2.4	.3	.3	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	6.9	1.7	.1	5.1	4.4	.3	.2	.1	—	—
\$600 to \$699	5.2	2.1	.2	2.9	2.0	.2	.4	.1	.1	—
\$700 to \$799	3.9	2.4	—	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	3.0	1.6	.1	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249	2.6	1.6	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499 .....	.9	.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 or more	3.0	1.3	.1	1.5	1.3	—	—	.1	.1	—
No cash rent	1.7	.6	—	1.0	.9	—	—	—	.1	—
Median (excludes no cash rent)	516	645	...	485	512	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Housing Costs as Percent of Current Income⁴										
Less than 5 percent .....	.6	.3	—	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 percent	2.8	1.3	.4	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent	3.9	2.3	.2	1.3	1.1	.1	—	.1	—	—
15 to 19 percent	4.8	2.2	.6	2.0	1.7	.1	.1	—	.1	—
20 to 24 percent	5.8	2.5	.1	3.2	2.1	.4	.3	.1	.3	—
25 to 29 percent	5.3	1.5	—	3.8	2.8	.5	.3	—	.1	—
30 to 34 percent	5.0	1.2	.1	3.7	3.0	.3	.2	.1	—	—
35 to 39 percent	2.7	1.5	.1	1.1	.6	.4	—	—	.1	—
40 to 49 percent	3.8	1.3	.4	2.1	1.6	.3	.1	—	.1	—
50 to 59 percent	1.7	.2	.1	1.4	1.2	—	.1	—	—	—
60 to 69 percent	2.9	1.4	—	1.5	1.0	.1	—	—	.2	—
70 to 99 percent	2.8	.8	.1	1.8	1.6	.2	—	—	—	—
100 percent or more ⁵	5.1	1.1	.1	4.0	3.5	.1	—	.1	.2	—
Zero or negative income	1.6	.3	.1	1.2	.8	.3	—	—	.1	—
No cash rent	1.7	.6	—	1.0	.9	—	—	—	—	—
Median (excludes 2 previous lines)	30	26	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes 3 lines before medians)	28	24	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...

¹Because Hispanics may be of any race, data can overlap slightly with other groups. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Black or in other categories.

²For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

³Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

⁴Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

⁵May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 6-1. Introductory Characteristics—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Total	11.5	4.4	7.2	–	–	.2	1.1	.9	3.2	3.6	7.5	2.9	.3
Tenure													
Owner occupied	4.4	4.4	...	–	–	–	.3	.5	.5	.2	2.1	1.7	.2
Percent of all occupied	37.7	100.0	...	–	–	–	22.6	54.8	14.7	4.7	28.5	57.9	53.9
Renter occupied	7.2	...	7.2	–	–	.2	.9	.4	2.7	3.4	5.4	1.2	.1
Race and Origin													
White	6.7	3.2	3.5	–	–	–	.6	.8	1.6	1.8	4.4	1.8	–
Non-Hispanic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hispanic	6.7	3.2	3.5	–	–	–	.6	.8	1.6	1.8	4.4	1.8	–
Black .....	.8	.3	.5	–	–	–	.1	.1	.3	.1	.3	.4	.1
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian and Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	4.0	.9	3.2	–	–	.2	.4	–	1.3	1.7	2.9	.7	.2
Total Hispanic ²	11.5	4.4	7.2	–	–	.2	1.1	.9	3.2	3.6	7.5	2.9	.3
Units in Structure													
1, detached	4.3	3.1	1.2	–	...	–	.3	.7	.8	.8	1.8	1.7	.2
1, attached .....	.3	–	.3	–	...	–	–	.1	–	–	.3	–	–
2 to 4	5.1	1.2	3.9	–	...	.1	.7	.1	2.0	1.7	4.0	1.0	–
5 to 9	1.1	–	1.1	–	...	.1	–	–	.4	.6	.7	.1	.1
10 to 19 .....	.4	–	.4	–	...	–	–	–	–	.3	.4	–	–
20 to 49 .....	.2	–	.2	–	...	–	–	–	–	.1	.2	–	–
50 or more .....	.1	–	.1	–	...	–	.1	–	–	.1	.1	–	–
Manufactured/mobile home or trailer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cooperatives and Condominiums													
Cooperatives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Condominiums .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
Year Structure Built³													
2000 to 2004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1995 to 1999 .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
1990 to 1994	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1989 .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984 .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1
1975 to 1979 .....	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1974 .....	.6	.4	.2	–	–	–	.1	.1	.3	.1	–	.6	–
1960 to 1969 .....	.4	–	.4	–	–	–	–	–	.3	.1	.3	.2	–
1950 to 1959 .....	.6	.2	.4	–	–	–	–	.2	.1	.4	.2	.2	–
1940 to 1949	1.3	.7	.6	–	–	–	.3	.2	.3	.1	–	1.0	–
1930 to 1939	1.6	.8	.7	–	–	–	–	–	.5	.4	1.0	.4	.2
1920 to 1929	2.3	1.3	1.0	–	–	–	.1	.2	.8	.7	2.0	.2	–
1919 or earlier	4.2	.8	3.5	–	–	.1	.6	.4	.8	1.6	3.9	.2	–
Median	1927	1932	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1920	...	...

¹See back cover for details.

²Because Hispanics may be of any race, data can overlap slightly with other groups. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Black or in other categories.

³For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

Table 6-2. Height and Condition of Building—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. - means zero or rounds to zero]

Table with columns: Characteristics, Tenure (Owner, Renter), Housing unit characteristics (New construction 4 years, Manufactured/mobile homes, Physical problems), Household characteristics (Elderly, Moved in past year, Below poverty level), and Selected Subareas (Area one, Area two, Area three). Rows include Total, Stories in Structure, Stories Between Main and Apartment Entrances, Common Stairways, Light Fixtures in Public Halls, Elevator on Floor, Foundation, External Building Conditions, Site Placement, and Previous Occupancy.

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures exclude manufactured/mobile homes.

³Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 6-4. **Selected Equipment and Plumbing—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—**
Con.

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Primary Source of Water													
Public system or private company	11.4	4.2	7.2	—	—	.2	1.1	.9	3.2	3.6	7.5	2.8	.3
Well serving 1 to 5 units .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
Drilled .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
Dug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Safety of Primary Source of Water													
Selected primary water sources ³	11.5	4.4	7.2	—	—	.2	1.1	.9	3.2	3.6	7.5	2.9	.3
Safe to drink	9.9	3.7	6.2	—	—	.2	1.0	.7	2.6	3.1	6.0	2.8	.3
Not safe to drink	1.5	.6	.8	—	—	—	.1	.3	.5	.4	1.4	.1	—
Safety not reported .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—
Source of Drinking Water													
Primary source not safe to drink	1.5	.6	.8	—	—	—	.1	.3	.5	.4	1.4	.1	—
Drinking and primary water source the same .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—
Public or private system .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—
Individual well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cistern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stream or lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drinking and primary water source different	1.3	.5	.8	—	—	—	.1	.3	.5	.4	1.2	.1	—
Public or private system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Individual well	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
Cistern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stream or lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial bottled water .....	.8	.4	.5	—	—	—	.1	.3	.3	.3	.8	—	—
Other .....	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.4	—	—
Source of drinking water not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of Sewage Disposal													
Public sewer	11.4	4.2	7.2	—	—	.2	1.1	.9	3.2	3.6	7.5	2.8	.3
Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Excludes units where primary source of water is commercial bottled water.

Table 6-8. Neighborhood—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Bars on Windows of Buildings Within 300 Feet													
No bars on windows	11.0	4.2	6.7	—	—	.2	1.1	.9	2.8	3.3	7.2	2.6	.3
1 building with bars .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
2 or more buildings with bars .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.3	—	—
No buildings .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Streets Within 300 Feet													
No repairs needed	5.7	2.7	3.0	—	—	.1	.6	.5	1.4	1.3	2.9	2.1	.1
Minor repairs needed	4.5	1.2	3.3	—	—	.1	.5	.4	1.0	1.8	3.7	.6	—
Major repairs needed	1.2	.5	.7	—	—	—	.1	—	.7	.3	.9	.1	.2
No streets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	—
Trash, Litter, or Junk on Streets or Any Properties Within 300 Feet													
None	9.0	3.3	5.7	—	—	—	.9	.8	2.8	2.9	5.3	2.8	.1
Minor accumulation	1.8	.7	1.1	—	—	—	.2	.2	.4	.5	1.8	—	—
Major accumulation .....	.7	.3	.4	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.2	.4	.1	.2
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lots²													
With parking lots	3.7	1.0	2.7	—	—	.2	.4	.2	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.0	.3
Residents only	2.0	.5	1.5	—	—	.1	.4	—	.6	.5	.9	.6	.1
Shoppers or workers only	2.2	.6	1.7	—	—	.2	.1	.2	.8	.8	1.3	.5	.2
Anyone .....	.9	—	.9	—	—	.1	—	—	.4	.4	.4	.4	—
Kind not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No parking lots within 300 Feet	7.8	3.3	4.5	—	—	—	.8	.8	2.0	2.2	5.5	1.9	—
Parking lot not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactured/Mobile Homes in Group													
Manufactured/mobile homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 to 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

³Limited to single attached and multiunits.

Table 6-9. Household Composition—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Own Never Married Children Under 18 Years Old													
No own children under 18 years	6.3	2.7	3.7	—	—	.1	.4	.9	1.2	1.6	3.9	1.9	—
With own children under 18 years	5.2	1.7	3.5	—	—	.1	.8	—	1.9	2.0	3.6	1.0	.3
Under 6 years only	1.6	.2	1.4	—	—	—	.1	—	1.3	.7	1.3	.2	—
1	1.2	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	.6	1.2	—	—
2 .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	.1	.1	.2	—
3 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 to 17 years only	2.8	1.2	1.6	—	—	—	.5	—	.5	.9	1.7	.8	.2
1	1.6	.7	.9	—	—	—	.4	—	.3	.4	1.0	.5	—
2 .....	.6	.5	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2
3 or more .....	.5	—	.5	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	.4	.4	.1	—
Both age groups .....	.8	.3	.6	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	.3	.6	—	.1
2 .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	—	—
3 or more .....	.6	.3	.4	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	.1	.4	—	.1
Persons Other Than Spouse or Children²													
With other relatives	2.3	.9	1.4	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	.6	1.5	.4	—
Single adult offspring 18 to 29	1.7	.9	.8	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.4	1.1	.3	—
Single adult offspring 30 years of age or over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households with three generations .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Households with 1 subfamily .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—
Subfamily householder age under 30 .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
30 to 64 .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households with 2 or more subfamilies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Households with other types of relatives .....	.6	—	.6	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	.2	.5	.1	—
With nonrelatives	1.8	—	1.8	—	—	—	.1	—	1.1	.2	1.2	.4	—
Co-owners or co-renters .....	.7	—	.7	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	.1	.5	.1	—
Lodgers .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	—	—
Unrelated children, under 18 years old .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.1	.1	—
Other nonrelatives .....	.7	—	.7	—	—	—	—	—	.6	—	.4	.2	—
One or more secondary families	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-person households, none related to each other	1.0	—	1.0	—	—	—	.1	—	.5	.1	.5	.4	—
3-to-8-person households, none related to each other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Attainment of the Householder													
Less than 9th grade	1.9	.5	1.4	—	—	—	.2	.5	.4	1.0	1.6	—	.1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2.0	.9	1.1	—	—	—	.2	.4	.3	.8	1.1	.4	.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3.1	.9	2.2	—	—	.1	—	—	1.3	.9	1.9	.9	.9
Additional vocational training .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Some college, no degree	2.7	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	.5	.1	.6	.5	1.9	.7	—
Associate degree .....	.5	.2	.2	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	.1	.3	.1	—
Bachelor's degree .....	.8	.2	.6	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	.3	.4	—
Graduate or professional degree .....	.7	.3	.3	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	.4	.3	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.4	69.3	64.6	—	—	100.0	57.5	12.3	77.9	47.5	64.0	85.2	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.3	12.4	12.2	—	—	—	9.7	—	15.8	6.8	9.4	24.5	—
Citizenship of Householder													
Citizen of the United States	10.7	4.2	6.5	—	—	.2	1.0	.9	2.8	3.6	7.1	2.6	.2
Naturalized citizen of the United States .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	.2	—	—
Year Foreign Born Householder Immigrated to the United States													
2005 to 2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000 to 2004 .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	—
1995 to 1999 .....	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1
1990 to 1994 .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
1980 to 1989 .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—
1979 or before .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	.2	—	—
Year Householder Moved Into Unit													
2000 to 2004	4.9	.6	4.3	—	—	.1	.4	.2	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.2	.1
1995 to 1999	3.6	2.0	1.6	—	—	—	.4	.4	—	1.0	2.6	.6	.2
1990 to 1994	1.3	.6	.7	—	—	.1	.4	.2	—	.4	.7	.5	—
1985 to 1989 .....	.7	.6	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.2	—
1980 to 1984 .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—
1975 to 1979 .....	.4	.1	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	—	—
1970 to 1974 .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—
1960 to 1969 .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.2	—
1950 to 1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	1999	1996	2000+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1999	...	...

Table 6-9. Household Composition—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Household Moves and Formation in Last Year													
Total with a move in last year	3.7	.7	3.1	—	—	—	.2	.2	3.2	1.4	2.6	1.0	—
Household all moved here from one unit	2.2	.5	1.7	—	—	—	.1	.2	2.2	1.0	1.3	.7	—
Householder of previous unit did not move here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder of previous unit moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder of previous unit not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household moved here from two or more units . . . . .	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	.3	.2	—
No previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 or more previous householders moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous householder(s) not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Some already here, rest moved in	1.2	.2	.9	—	—	—	.1	—	.6	.4	1.0	.1	—
No previous householder moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 or more previous householders moved here . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous householder(s) not reported . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of previous units not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 6-10. Previous Unit of Recent Movers—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
HOUSEHOLDER MOVED DURING PAST YEAR FROM WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.													
Total	3.0	.5	2.6	—	—	—	.1	.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	.9	—
Structure Type of Previous Residence													
Moved from within the United States ..	3.0	.5	2.6	—	—	—	.1	.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	.9	—
House .....	.8	.2	.7	—	—	—	—	.2	.8	.3	.5	.3	—
Apartment	2.2	.3	1.9	—	—	—	.1	—	2.2	.7	1.5	.5	—
Manufactured/mobile home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenure of Previous Residence													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	3.0	.5	2.6	—	—	—	.1	.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	.9	—
Owner occupied .....	.5	.2	.4	—	—	—	—	.2	.5	.1	.5	—	—
Renter occupied	2.5	.3	2.2	—	—	—	.1	—	2.5	.8	1.5	.9	—
Persons — Previous Residence													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	3.0	.5	2.6	—	—	—	.1	.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	.9	—
1 person .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.1	.2	—
2 persons	1.3	.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	.2	1.3	.5	1.1	.1	—
3 persons .....	.6	—	.6	—	—	—	.1	—	.6	.2	.4	.2	—
4 persons .....	.4	.1	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.1	.2	.1	—
5 persons .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—
6 persons .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—
7 persons or more .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.1	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Previous Home Owned or Rented by Someone Who Moved Here													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	3.0	.5	2.6	—	—	—	.1	.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	.9	—
Owned or rented by a mover	2.4	.5	1.9	—	—	—	.1	.2	2.4	.7	1.7	.6	—
Owned or rented by other .....	.7	—	.7	—	—	—	—	—	.7	.2	.4	.3	—
By a relative .....	.7	—	.7	—	—	—	—	—	.7	.2	.4	.3	—
By a nonrelative	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in Housing Costs													
House, apartment, manufactured/mobile home in the United States ...	3.0	.5	2.6	—	—	—	.1	.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	.9	—
Increased with move	1.2	.3	.9	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	.2	.7	.5	—
Decreased	1.3	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	.4	.9	.3	—
Stayed about the same .....	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	.1	—	.4	.4	.3	.1	—
Don't know .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	—	.2	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

Table 6-11. **Reasons for Move and Choice of Current Residence—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
RESPONDENT MOVED DURING PAST YEAR—Con.													
Main Reason for Choice of Present Home													
All reported reasons equal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial reasons	1.0	.5	.6	—	—	—	—	.2	1.0	.1	.7	.2	—
Room layout/design .....	.9	—	.9	—	—	—	—	—	.9	.5	.4	.6	—
Kitchen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Size .....	.5	—	.5	—	—	—	.1	—	.5	.2	.4	.1	—
Exterior appearance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yard/trees/view	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quality of construction .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	—
Only one available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other .....	.5	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.2	.5	—	—
Not reported .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—
Home Search													
Now in house .....	.8	.5	.3	—	...	—	—	.2	.8	.1	.6	.2	—
Did not look at apartments .....	.5	.3	.2	—	...	—	—	—	.5	—	.3	.2	—
Looked at apartments too .....	.3	.2	.1	—	...	—	—	.2	.3	.1	.3	—	—
Search not reported	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Now in manufactured/mobile home	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Did not look at apartments	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Looked at apartments too	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Search not reported	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Now in apartment	2.5	—	2.5	—	...	—	.2	—	2.4	1.1	1.7	.7	—
Did not look at houses	1.8	—	1.8	—	...	—	.1	—	1.8	.7	1.3	.4	—
Looked at houses too .....	.6	—	.6	—	...	—	—	—	.6	.3	.3	.3	—
Search not reported .....	.1	—	.1	—	...	—	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—
Recent Mover Comparison to Previous Home													
Better home	2.3	.3	2.0	—	—	—	.1	—	2.3	.9	1.5	.7	—
Worse home .....	.5	.2	.3	—	—	—	—	.2	.5	.1	.3	.2	—
About the same .....	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.1	.4	—	—
Not reported .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—
Recent Mover Comparison to Previous Neighborhood													
Better neighborhood	1.7	.2	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	.9	1.2	.4	—
Worse neighborhood .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	.2	.3	.1	.3	—	—
About the same	1.2	.1	1.1	—	—	—	.1	—	1.2	.1	.7	.4	—
Same neighborhood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 6-13. **Selected Housing Costs—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS—Con.													
Government Subsidy for Repairs													
Units with major repairs in the last 2 years.....	3.0	3.0	...	—	—	—	.3	.3	.3	.2	1.2	1.2	.2
Received low-interest loan or grant .....	.4	.4	...	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	—	.3	.1	—
No low-interest loan or grant	2.5	2.5	...	—	—	—	.1	.2	.1	.2	.9	1.1	.2
Not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 6-14. **Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment—Owner Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
How Acquired													
First occupant in single family unit built 1990 or later .....	.1	.1	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
Already built .....	.1	.1	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sales agreement	–	–	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contractor	–	–	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Built it yourself	–	–	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Received as inheritance or gift	–	–	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not reported	–	–	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹See back cover for details.

Table 6-15. **Mortgage Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES—Con.													
Current Total Loan as Percent of Value													
Less than 20 percent .....	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—
20 to 39 percent .....	.6	.6	...	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	.2	—
40 to 59 percent .....	.5	.5	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	—
60 to 79 percent	1.2	1.2	...	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	—	.5	.6	—
80 to 89 percent .....	.7	.7	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.2	—
90 to 99 percent .....	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2
100 percent or more	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reason Primary Mortgage Refinanced													
Units with a refinanced primary mortgage ² .....	.7	.7	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	—
To get lower interest rate .....	.7	.7	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.4	—
To increase payment period	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To reduce payment period	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To renew or extend a loan that has fallen due ..	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To receive cash	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other reason	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash Received in Primary Mortgage Refinance													
Received refinance cash	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$10,000	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$29,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$30,000 to \$39,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$69,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$70,000 to \$79,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$89,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$119,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$120,000 to \$149,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 or more	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent of Primary Mortgage Refinanced Cash Used for Home Additions, Improvements, or Repairs													
Received refinanced cash	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zero percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 9 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 29 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 39 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 49 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 59 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 69 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 to 89 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 to 99 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent of Nonrefinanced Primary Mortgage, Including Home Equity Lump Sum, Used for Home Purchase and Improvement													
Units with a nonrefinanced primary mortgage	2.9	2.9	...	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	.2	1.4	1.1	.2
Zero percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 9 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 29 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 39 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 49 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 59 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 69 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 79 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 to 89 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90 to 99 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 percent	2.5	2.5	...	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	.2	1.0	1.1	.2
Not reported .....	.4	.4	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	—
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6-15. Mortgage Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹			
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three	
						Severe	Moderate							
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE HOME-EQUITY LINE-OF-CREDIT MORTGAGES														
Total .....	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Total Home-Equity Line-of-Credit Limit														
Less than \$10,000	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	.1	.1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$29,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$30,000 to \$39,999 .....	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$50,000 to \$59,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$60,000 to \$69,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$70,000 to \$79,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$119,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$120,000 to \$149,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$150,000 or more	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Outstanding Line-of-Credit Loans														
Outstanding loan(s) .....	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Less than \$10,000 .....	.1	.1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$30,000 to \$39,999 .....	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$50,000 to \$59,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$60,000 to \$69,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$70,000 to \$79,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$119,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$120,000 to \$149,999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$150,000 or more	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Current Line-of-Credit Interest Rate														
Outstanding loan(s) .....	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Less than 6 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6 to 7.9 percent .....	.1	.1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 to 9.9 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10 to 11.9 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12 to 13.9 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14 to 15.9 percent .....	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
16 to 17.9 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18 to 19.9 percent	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 percent or more	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Line-of-Credit Monthly Payment														
Outstanding loan(s) .....	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Less than \$100	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200 to \$249	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$250 to \$299	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300 to \$349	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$350 to \$399	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$400 to \$449	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$450 to \$499 .....	.2	.2	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$600 to \$699	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$700 to \$799	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$800 to \$999	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not reported .....	.1	.1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Line-of-Credit Amount Used for Home Additions, Improvements, or Repairs														
Outstanding loan(s) .....	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
Yes .....	.3	.3	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—
No	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not reported	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

¹See back cover for details.
²Regular mortgages include all mortgages not classified as home equity or reverse.
³Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

Table 6-17. Rooms in Unit by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Occupied units									
	Total	Rooms				Bedrooms				
		1 and 2 rooms	3 and 4 rooms	5 and 6 rooms	7 rooms or more	No rooms	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms or more
Total	11.5	—	2.8	6.4	2.4	—	.7	3.4	5.6	1.8
Persons										
1 person	2.8	—	.9	1.4	.5	—	.4	.7	1.3	.3
2 persons	3.1	—	1.2	1.4	.5	—	.3	1.5	1.0	.3
3 persons	2.9	—	.5	2.0	.4	—	—	.9	1.5	.4
4 persons	1.6	—	—	1.0	.6	—	—	.1	1.2	.4
5 persons .....	.8	—	.1	.5	.1	—	—	.1	.5	.1
6 persons .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
7 persons or more .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Rooms										
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 rooms .....	.7	—	—	—	—	—	.7	—	—	—
4 rooms	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	—
5 rooms	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.0	—
6 rooms	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	3.8	.3
7 rooms	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.6	.9
8 rooms .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1
9 rooms .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3
10 rooms or more .....	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2
Bedrooms										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 .....	.7	—	.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3.4	—	2.1	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	5.6	—	—	4.7	.9	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more	1.8	—	—	.3	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
Complete Bathrooms										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	8.9	—	2.8	5.2	1.0	—	.7	3.3	4.0	.9
1 1/2	1.5	—	—	1.2	.3	—	—	.1	1.3	.1
2 or more	1.1	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	.3	.8
Lot Size¹										
1-unit structures	4.6	—	.3	2.5	1.8	—	.2	.4	2.8	1.2
Less than 1/8 acre	2.2	—	.1	1.2	.9	—	—	.2	1.2	.7
1/8 up to 1/4 acre	1.6	—	.2	1.0	.4	—	.2	.2	1.2	.1
1/4 up to 1/2 acre .....	.2	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.2	—
1/2 up to 1 acre .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—
1 up to 5 acres .....	.4	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	—	.1	.2
5 up to 10 acres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 acres or more .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Median .....	.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income of Families and Primary Individuals										
Less than \$5,000	1.1	—	.1	.9	.2	—	—	.4	.6	.2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2.4	—	1.3	.9	.1	—	.5	1.1	.5	.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1.0	—	.1	.7	.2	—	—	.2	.6	.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1.2	—	.5	.5	.2	—	.1	.4	.5	.2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1.2	—	.1	.9	.2	—	—	.4	.7	.1
\$25,000 to \$29,999 .....	.5	—	—	.5	—	—	—	—	.3	.2
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1.3	—	.3	.7	.2	—	.2	.3	.6	.2
\$35,000 to \$39,999 .....	.5	—	—	.3	.2	—	—	—	.3	.2
\$40,000 to \$49,999 .....	.8	—	.1	.4	.2	—	—	.3	.5	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	.4	—	—	.3	.2	—	—	—	.4	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	.8	—	.2	.3	.3	—	—	.4	.4	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
\$100,000 to \$119,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$120,000 or more .....	.3	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	.1	.1
Median	20 356	...	...	21 295	...	...	...	...	24 181	...
Monthly Housing Costs										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	.7	—	.7	—	—	—	.3	.4	—	—
\$200 to \$249 .....	.6	—	.1	.5	—	—	—	.3	.4	—
\$250 to \$299 .....	.7	—	.2	.4	—	—	—	.2	.3	.1
\$300 to \$349 .....	.6	—	.2	.3	—	—	—	.2	.3	—
\$350 to \$399 .....	.4	—	—	.4	—	—	—	.1	.3	—
\$400 to \$449	1.2	—	.6	.6	—	—	.1	.5	.6	—
\$450 to \$499	1.2	—	.3	.7	.1	—	—	.3	.5	.2
\$500 to \$599	1.5	—	.3	.9	.3	—	.2	.4	.6	.3
\$600 to \$699	1.4	—	—	1.0	.4	—	—	.2	.9	.3
\$700 to \$799 .....	.5	—	—	.5	—	—	—	.3	.3	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	.5	—	—	.2	.3	—	—	—	.4	.1
\$1,000 to \$1,249 .....	.8	—	.2	—	.6	—	—	.2	.3	.3
\$1,250 to \$1,499 .....	.5	—	—	.2	.3	—	—	—	.3	.2
\$1,500 or more .....	.4	—	—	.3	.1	—	—	—	.3	.1
No cash rent .....	.4	—	.1	.1	.2	—	—	.2	—	.2
Median (excludes no cash rent)	514	...	...	507	...	...	...	...	557	...
Median Monthly Housing Costs for Owners										
Monthly costs including all mortgages plus maintenance costs	675	...	...	542	...	...	...	...	626	...
Monthly costs excluding second and subsequent mortgages and maintenance costs	627	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	570	...

Table 6-17. **Rooms in Unit by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Occupied units									
	Total	Rooms				Bedrooms				
		1 and 2 rooms	3 and 4 rooms	5 and 6 rooms	7 rooms or more	No rooms	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms or more
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS										
Total	4.4	—	.2	2.7	1.4	—	—	.3	3.2	.9
Value										
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$29,999 .....	.3	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	.3	—
\$30,000 to \$39,999 .....	.6	—	—	.6	—	—	—	—	.6	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	.3	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	.3
\$60,000 to \$69,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$70,000 to \$79,999 .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.3	—	.2	.7	.3	—	—	.3	1.0	—
\$100,000 to \$119,999	1.1	—	—	.6	.4	—	—	—	1.1	—
\$120,000 to \$149,999 .....	.3	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—
\$300,000 or more .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Median	93 150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Does not include cooperatives or condominiums.

Table 6-18. Square Footage by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Size of occupied detached 1-family homes and 1-family manufactured/mobile homes								
	Total	Less than 500 square feet	500 to 999 square feet	1000 to 1499 square feet	1500 to 1999 square feet	2000 to 2499 square feet	2500 square feet or more	Not reported	Median
Total	4.3	—	.2	1.0	.8	.6	.6	1.1	1 736
Persons									
1 person	1.0	—	.2	.3	.2	.2	—	.2	...
2 persons .....	.9	—	—	.2	.2	—	.3	.2	...
3 persons	1.3	—	—	.3	.3	—	.1	.5	...
4 persons .....	.8	—	—	.1	—	.3	.2	.3	...
5 persons .....	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	...
6 persons .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...
7 persons or more .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	...
Rooms									
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
2 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
3 rooms .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
4 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
5 rooms .....	.7	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.6	...
6 rooms	1.6	—	—	.6	.5	—	.2	.3	...
7 rooms	1.0	—	—	.3	—	.4	—	.3	...
8 rooms .....	.3	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	...
9 rooms .....	.3	—	—	.1	—	—	.2	—	...
10 rooms or more .....	.2	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	...
Bedrooms									
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1 .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
2 .....	.3	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.1	...
3	2.6	—	—	.5	.5	.4	.3	.9	...
4 or more	1.2	—	—	.6	.1	.1	.3	.1	...
Complete Bathrooms									
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1	2.3	—	.2	.9	.5	—	—	.7	...
1 1/2	1.0	—	—	—	.1	.3	.2	.4	...
2 or more .....	.9	—	—	.1	.1	.3	.4	—	...
Lot Size¹									
1-unit structures	4.3	—	.2	1.0	.8	.6	.6	1.1	1 736
Less than 1/8 acre	1.9	—	—	.6	.3	.3	.3	.3	...
1/8 up to 1/4 acre	1.6	—	.2	.3	.4	.1	.2	.5	...
1/4 up to 1/2 acre .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	...
1/2 up to 1 acre .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	...
1 up to 5 acres .....	.4	—	—	.1	—	.1	.1	—	...
5 up to 10 acres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10 acres or more .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	...
Median .....	.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income of Families and Primary Individuals									
Less than \$5,000 .....	.2	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	.7	—	—	.1	.2	—	.2	.2	...
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	...
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	.6	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.4	...
\$25,000 to \$29,999 .....	.2	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...
\$30,000 to \$34,999 .....	.6	—	—	.4	.1	—	—	—	...
\$35,000 to \$39,999 .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999 .....	.5	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	.2	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	...
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	.6	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	.3	...
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	...
\$100,000 to \$119,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$120,000 or more .....	.3	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	...
Median	31 764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Housing Costs									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$200 to \$249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$250 to \$299 .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	...
\$300 to \$349 .....	.3	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	...
\$350 to \$399 .....	.2	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	...
\$400 to \$449 .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	...
\$450 to \$499 .....	.4	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	...
\$500 to \$599 .....	.7	—	—	.3	—	—	.2	.2	...
\$600 to \$699 .....	.5	—	—	.2	.1	—	.2	—	...
\$700 to \$799 .....	.3	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.1	...
\$800 to \$999 .....	.3	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	...
\$1,000 to \$1,249 .....	.4	—	—	—	—	.3	—	.2	...
\$1,250 to \$1,499 .....	.3	—	—	.2	—	.1	—	—	...
\$1,500 or more .....	.4	—	—	.2	—	—	.1	.2	...
No cash rent .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	...
Median (excludes no cash rent)	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median Monthly Housing Costs for Owners									
Monthly costs including all mortgages plus maintenance costs	669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly costs excluding second and subsequent mortgages and maintenance costs	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6-18. **Square Footage by Household and Unit Size, Income, and Costs—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. **Consistent with the 1990 Census.** ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Size of occupied detached 1-family homes and 1-family manufactured/mobile homes								
	Total	Less than 500 square feet	500 to 999 square feet	1000 to 1499 square feet	1500 to 1999 square feet	2000 to 2499 square feet	2500 square feet or more	Not reported	Median
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS									
Total	3.1	—	—	.7	.6	.6	.4	.8	...
Value									
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$30,000 to \$39,999 .....	.5	—	—	.2	.2	—	.2	—	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	.3	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	...
\$60,000 to \$69,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$70,000 to \$79,999 .....	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	...
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.1	—	—	.3	—	—	.2	.6	...
\$100,000 to \$119,999 .....	.8	—	—	—	.2	.4	—	.2	...
\$120,000 to \$149,999 .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	...
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$300,000 or more .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	...
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Does not include cooperatives or condominiums.

Table 6-19. Detailed Tenure by Financial Characteristics – Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Owner occupied								Renter occupied			
	With mortgage				With no mortgage				All renters		Unsubsidized renters ¹	
	Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Specified ³	Other	Specified ³	Other
			Condo or Coop	Other			Condo or Coop	Other				
Total	3.6	2.6	–	.9	.8	.5	–	.3	7.1	.1	4.9	–
Income of Families and Primary Individuals												
Less than \$5,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	.6	–
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	.2	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	2.2	–	.8	–
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	.1	.1	–	–	.2	.2	–	–	.7	–	.6	–
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	.4	.2	–	.2	.1	–	–	.1	.7	–	.6	–
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	.1	.1	–	–	.3	.3	–	–	.6	.1	.5	–
\$25,000 to \$29,999 .....	.2	.2	–	–	.2	–	–	.2	.1	–	.1	–
\$30,000 to \$34,999 .....	.7	.4	–	.2	–	–	–	–	.6	–	.6	–
\$35,000 to \$39,999 .....	.2	.1	–	.1	–	–	–	–	.3	–	.3	–
\$40,000 to \$49,999 .....	.5	.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	.3	–	.3	–
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	.2	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	.3	–	.3	–
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	.6	.4	–	.2	–	–	–	–	.2	–	.2	–
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$100,000 to \$119,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$120,000 or more .....	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 323	...	18 067	...
Monthly Housing Costs												
Less than \$100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$100 to \$199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.7	–	.1	–
\$200 to \$249	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	.1	.5	–	–	–
\$250 to \$299	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.7	–	–	–
\$300 to \$349	–	–	–	–	.3	.3	–	–	.2	–	.1	–
\$350 to \$399 .....	.1	–	–	.1	–	.2	–	–	.1	–	.1	–
\$400 to \$449 .....	.2	.2	–	–	.2	–	–	.2	.8	–	.8	–
\$450 to \$499 .....	.3	.2	–	.2	–	–	–	–	.8	–	.8	–
\$500 to \$599 .....	.4	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	.1	1.0	–
\$600 to \$699 .....	.5	.4	–	.1	–	–	–	–	.8	–	.7	–
\$700 to \$799 .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	.4	–	.4	–
\$800 to \$999 .....	.4	.3	–	.1	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–
\$1,000 to \$1,249 .....	.8	.4	–	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$1,250 to \$1,499 .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	.4	–	.4	–
\$1,500 or more .....	.4	.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	.4	–	.2	–
No cash rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4	...	...	...
Median (excludes no cash rent) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	...	529	...
Median Monthly Housing Costs for Owners												
Monthly costs including all mortgages plus maintenance costs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly costs excluding second and subsequent mortgages and maintenance costs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Housing Costs as Percent of Current Income⁴												
Less than 5 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 to 9 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.3	–	.2	–
10 to 14 percent .....	.8	.6	–	.1	–	–	–	–	.1	–	.1	–
15 to 19 percent .....	.5	.3	–	.2	.3	.2	–	.2	1.2	–	1.0	–
20 to 24 percent .....	.7	.6	–	.1	.2	.2	–	–	.4	–	.1	–
25 to 29 percent .....	.5	.5	–	–	.3	.2	–	.1	1.2	–	.8	–
30 to 34 percent .....	.2	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	.9	.1	.7	–
35 to 39 percent .....	.4	.3	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40 to 49 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	.1	–
50 to 59 percent .....	.2	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	.2	–	.1	–
60 to 69 percent .....	.3	.1	–	.2	–	–	–	–	.4	–	.2	–
70 to 99 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.6	–	.4	–
100 percent or more ⁵	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.7	–	.6	–
Zero or negative income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.4	–	.2	–
No cash rent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.4	–	.2	–
Median (excludes 2 previous lines) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	...
Median (excludes 3 lines before medians) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS												
Total	3.6	2.6	–	.9	.8	.5	–	.3	...	...	...	...
Value												
Less than \$10,000 .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999 .....	.3	–	–	.3	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$30,000 to \$39,999 .....	.5	.3	–	.1	.2	.2	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999 .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$60,000 to \$69,999 .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$70,000 to \$79,999 .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.1	.9	–	.2	.2	.2	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$100,000 to \$119,999 .....	.7	.6	–	.1	.4	.2	–	.2	...	...	...	...
\$120,000 to \$149,999 .....	.3	.1	–	.2	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
\$250,000 to \$299,999	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	.1	...	...	...	...
\$300,000 or more .....	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...
Median .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6-19. Detailed Tenure by Financial Characteristics—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Owner occupied								Renter occupied			
	With mortgage				With no mortgage				All renters		Unsubsidized renters ¹	
	Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Specified ³	Other	Specified ³	Other
			Condo or Coop	Other			Condo or Coop	Other				
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS—Con.												
Ratio of Value to Current Income												
Less than 1.5	1.5	1.1	—	.4	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
1.5 to 1.9	.6	.6	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...
2.0 to 2.4	.7	.6	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
2.5 to 2.9	.2	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
3.0 to 3.9	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	...	...	...	...
4.0 to 4.9	.2	.2	—	—	.2	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
5.0 or more	.3	.1	—	.2	.3	.2	—	.1	...	...	...	...
Zero or negative income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Median	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Monthly Cost Paid for Real Estate Taxes												
Less than \$25	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	...	...	...	...
\$25 to \$49	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
\$50 to \$74	.8	.2	—	.6	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
\$75 to \$99	.2	.2	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...
\$100 to \$149	.6	.5	—	.1	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...
\$150 to \$199	.7	.7	—	—	.4	.2	—	.2	...	...	...	...
\$200 or more	1.1	.9	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Median	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES												
Total	3.6	2.6	—	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Payment for Principal and Interest												
One or more regular mortgages	3.6	2.6	—	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than \$100	.1	—	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$100 to \$199	.5	.3	—	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$200 to \$249	.4	.4	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$250 to \$299	.3	.3	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$300 to \$349	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$350 to \$399	.1	.1	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$400 to \$449	.1	—	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$450 to \$499	.1	.1	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$500 to \$599	.6	.3	—	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$600 to \$699	.4	.2	—	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$700 to \$799	.1	.1	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$800 to \$999	.1	.1	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,249	.3	.3	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,250 to \$1,499	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$1,500 or more	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Type of Primary Mortgage												
FHA	1.2	1.0	—	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VA	.1	.1	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RHS/RD	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other types	2.3	1.5	—	.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Don't know	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortgage Origination												
Placed new mortgage(s)	3.6	2.6	—	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary obtained when property acquired	2.9	2.1	—	.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obtained later	.6	.5	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assumed	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrap-around	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment Plan of Primary Mortgage												
Fixed payment, self-amortizing	3.4	2.4	—	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable rate mortgage	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable term mortgage	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduated payment mortgage	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balloon	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	.2	.2	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment Plan of Secondary Mortgage												
Units with two or more mortgages	.4	.3	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed payment, self-amortizing	.4	.3	—	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable rate mortgage	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustable term mortgage	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduated payment mortgage	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balloon	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combination of the above	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not reported	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6-19. Detailed Tenure by Financial Characteristics – Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder – Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Owner occupied								Renter occupied			
	With mortgage				With no mortgage				All renters		Unsubsidized renters ¹	
	Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Total	Specified ²	Not specified		Specified ³	Other	Specified ³	Other
			Condo or Coop	Other			Condo or Coop	Other				
OWNERS WITH ONE OR MORE REGULAR OR LUMP-SUM HOME-EQUITY MORTGAGES – Con.												
Lenders of Primary and Secondary Mortgages												
Only borrowed from firm(s)	3.6	2.6	–	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Only borrowed from seller .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Only borrowed from other individual(s) .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from a firm and seller .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from a firm and other individual .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borrowed from seller and other individual .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One or both sources not reported .....	–	–	–	–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹Excludes units in public housing projects and housing units with government rent subsidies.
²Limited to one-unit structures on less than 10 acres and no business on property.
³Excludes one-unit structures on 10 acres or more.
⁴Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.
⁵May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 6-20. Income of Families and Primary Individuals by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Zero to negative	\$1 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$119,999	\$120,000 or more	Median
Monthly Housing Costs as Percent of Current Income²														
Less than 5 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
5 to 9 percent	.3	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	...
10 to 14 percent	.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.5	—	—	—	—	...
15 to 19 percent	2.1	—	—	.1	—	—	.5	.9	.4	.2	—	—	—	...
20 to 24 percent	1.2	—	—	.1	—	.1	.5	.2	—	.3	—	—	—	...
25 to 29 percent	1.9	—	—	.4	.3	.2	.4	.1	.3	.2	—	—	—	...
30 to 34 percent	1.3	—	—	.2	.1	.4	.3	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	...
35 to 39 percent	.4	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	...
40 to 49 percent	.2	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50 to 59 percent	.4	—	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
60 to 69 percent	.7	—	—	.1	.4	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
70 to 99 percent	.6	—	—	.5	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
100 percent or more ³	.7	—	.5	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Zero or negative income	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
No cash rent	.4	—	.1	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Median (excludes 2 previous lines)	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes 3 lines before medians)	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS														
Total	4.4	—	—	.2	.3	.5	.8	.9	.7	.6	.1	—	.3	34 793
Value														
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999	.3	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$30,000 to \$39,999	.6	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.3	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$60,000 to \$69,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$70,000 to \$79,999	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.3	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	.2	.4	.4	—	—	—	...
\$100,000 to \$119,999	1.1	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	.1	.2	.3	—	—	.1	...
\$120,000 to \$149,999	.3	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$150,000 to \$199,999	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	...
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$250,000 to \$299,999	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$300,000 or more	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	...
Median	93 150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratio of Value to Current Income														
Less than 1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.3	.5	—	—	.3	...
1.5 to 1.9	.7	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.3	—	.1	—	—	—	...
2.0 to 2.4	.7	—	—	.2	—	—	.2	—	.4	—	—	—	—	...
2.5 to 2.9	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
3.0 to 3.9	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
4.0 to 4.9	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	...
5.0 or more	.6	—	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Zero or negative income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Median	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Payment for Principal and Interest														
One or more regular mortgages	3.6	—	—	.2	.1	.4	.3	.9	.7	.6	.1	—	.3	...
Less than \$100	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$100 to \$199	.5	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	...
\$200 to \$249	.4	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...
\$250 to \$299	.3	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$300 to \$349	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...
\$350 to \$399	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$400 to \$449	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$450 to \$499	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$500 to \$599	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.2	—	—	.1	...
\$600 to \$699	.4	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	...
\$700 to \$799	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	...
\$800 to \$999	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	...
\$1,000 to \$1,249	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	—	—	...
\$1,250 to \$1,499	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$1,500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Median	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Monthly Cost Paid for Real Estate Taxes														
Less than \$25	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$25 to \$49	.2	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$50 to \$74	.8	—	—	.2	—	.2	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$75 to \$99	.3	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$100 to \$149	.8	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	.2	.2	—	—	—	.1	...
\$150 to \$199	1.1	—	—	—	.1	—	.4	.2	.3	.1	—	—	—	...
\$200 or more	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	.5	.1	—	.1	...
Median	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6-20. Income of Families and Primary Individuals by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Zero to negative	\$1 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$119,999	\$120,000 or more	Median
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS—Con.														
Purchase Price														
Home purchased or built	4.4	—	—	.2	.3	.5	.8	.9	.7	.6	.1	—	.3	34 793
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	.5	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999 .....	.6	—	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	.2	—	.1	—	—	...
\$30,000 to \$39,999 .....	.2	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999 .....	.5	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	—	.2	—	—	—	...
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	.6	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.3	.1	—	—	—	—	...
\$60,000 to \$69,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$70,000 to \$79,999 .....	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.2	—	—	—	...
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.4	.3	—	—	.1	...
\$100,000 to \$119,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$120,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Not reported .....	.6	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
Median	50 705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received as inheritance or gift	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS														
Total	7.2	.4	.8	2.2	.7	.7	.9	.8	.5	.2	—	—	—	11 732
Rent Reductions														
No subsidy	4.9	.2	.4	.8	.6	.6	.6	.8	.5	.2	—	—	—	18 067
Rent control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
No rent control	4.9	.2	.4	.8	.6	.6	.6	.8	.5	.2	—	—	—	18 067
Reduced by owner .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...
Not reduced by owner	4.6	.2	.4	.8	.6	.6	.5	.8	.4	.2	—	—	—	16 989
Owner reduction not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Rent control not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Owned by public housing authority .....	.5	.1	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Government subsidy	1.7	—	.2	1.0	.1	.1	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Other, income verification .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Subsidy not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.
²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.
³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 6-21. Housing Costs by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$199	\$200 to \$299	\$300 to \$399	\$400 to \$499	\$500 to \$599	\$600 to \$699	\$700 to \$799	\$800 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,499	\$1,500 or more	No cash rent	Median excluding no cash rent
Total	11.5	—	.7	1.3	1.0	2.4	1.5	1.4	.5	.5	1.4	.4	.4	514
Units in Structure														
1, detached	4.3	—	—	.1	.5	.6	.7	.5	.3	.3	.7	.4	.2	637
1, attached .....	.3	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
2 to 4	5.1	—	.3	.5	.4	1.2	.7	.7	.3	.2	.6	—	.2	519
5 to 9	1.1	—	—	.5	.1	.3	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
10 to 19 .....	.4	—	.3	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
20 to 49 .....	.2	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50 or more .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Manufactured/mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Year Structure Built¹														
2000 to 2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1995 to 1999 .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	...
1990 to 1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1985 to 1989 .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	...
1980 to 1984 .....	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
1975 to 1979 .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
1970 to 1974 .....	.6	—	—	.1	—	.2	.1	—	—	.2	—	—	—	...
1960 to 1969 .....	.4	—	—	.1	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.1	—	—	...
1950 to 1959 .....	.6	—	—	.2	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	...
1940 to 1949	1.3	—	.1	—	.2	—	—	.4	.2	—	.3	.2	—	...
1930 to 1939	1.6	—	.1	—	—	.2	.5	.4	—	—	.3	—	—	...
1920 to 1929	2.3	—	.1	—	.3	.5	.3	.1	—	.1	.3	—	—	...
1919 or earlier	4.2	—	.3	—	.4	.5	1.1	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	.4	470
Median	1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rooms														
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
2 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
3 rooms .....	.7	—	.3	—	—	.3	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
4 rooms	2.1	—	.4	.4	.2	.6	.1	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	...
5 rooms	2.1	—	—	.1	.3	.6	.3	.1	.4	—	.1	—	.1	...
6 rooms	4.3	—	—	.8	.5	.7	.6	.8	.2	—	.1	.3	—	520
7 rooms	1.4	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	—	—	.2	.8	—	—	...
8 rooms .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	—	—	—	...
9 rooms .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.2	...
10 rooms or more .....	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	...
Bedrooms														
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1 .....	.7	—	.3	—	—	.3	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
2	3.4	—	.4	.5	.4	.8	.4	.2	.3	—	.2	—	.2	...
3	5.6	—	—	.7	.6	1.1	.6	.9	.3	.4	.6	.3	—	557
4 or more	1.8	—	—	.1	—	.2	.3	.3	—	.1	.5	.1	.2	...
Complete Bathrooms														
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1	8.9	—	.7	1.1	.8	2.3	1.4	.8	.4	.2	.8	.2	.2	479
1 1/2	1.5	—	—	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	—	...
2 or more	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	.1	.3	.1	.2	...
Main Heating Equipment														
Warm-air furnace	9.4	—	.3	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	.5	.5	1.0	.4	.4	535
Steam or hot water system	1.7	—	.3	.3	—	.3	.2	.2	—	—	.4	—	—	...
Electric heat pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Built-in electric units .....	.3	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Floor, wall, or other built-in hot-air units without ducts .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Room heaters with flue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Room heaters without flue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Portable electric heaters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Stoves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Fireplaces with inserts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Fireplaces without inserts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Cooking stove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Primary Source of Water														
Public system or private company	11.4	—	.7	1.3	1.0	2.4	1.5	1.4	.5	.5	1.4	.3	.4	511
Well serving 1 to 5 units .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	...
Drilled .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	...
Dug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Means of Sewage Disposal														
Public sewer	11.4	—	.7	1.3	1.0	2.4	1.5	1.4	.5	.5	1.4	.3	.4	511
Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	...
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...

Table 6-21. **Housing Costs by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$199	\$200 to \$299	\$300 to \$399	\$400 to \$499	\$500 to \$599	\$600 to \$699	\$700 to \$799	\$800 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,499	\$1,500 or more	No cash rent	Median excluding no cash rent
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS														
Total	7.2	—	.7	1.2	.4	1.7	1.1	.8	.4	.1	.4	—	.4	470
Rent Reductions														
No subsidy	4.9	—	.1	—	.3	1.7	1.0	.7	.4	.1	.4	—	.2	529
Rent control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
No rent control	4.9	—	.1	—	.3	1.7	1.0	.7	.4	.1	.4	—	.2	529
Reduced by owner .....	.3	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	...
Not reduced by owner	4.6	—	.1	—	.3	1.6	1.0	.7	.3	.1	.4	—	.2	525
Owner reduction not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Rent control not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Owned by public housing authority .....	.5	—	.1	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Government subsidy	1.7	—	.4	.7	.1	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.2	...
Other, income verification .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Subsidy not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

Table 6-22. **Value by Selected Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder**

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Median
Total	4.4	.3	.6	—	.3	.1	1.3	1.4	.1	—	.1	.1	93 150
Units in Structure													
1, detached	3.1	—	.5	—	.3	.1	1.1	.9	.1	—	—	.1	...
1, attached	1.2	.3	.1	—	—	—	.2	.5	—	—	.1	—	...
2 to 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
5 to 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Manufactured/mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Year Structure Built¹													
2000 to 2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1995 to 1999 .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	...
1990 to 1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1985 to 1989 .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	...
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1975 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1970 to 1974 .....	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	...
1960 to 1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1950 to 1959 .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.3	—	—	—	—	...
1940 to 1949 .....	.7	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	...
1930 to 1939 .....	.8	—	.3	—	—	—	.3	.5	—	—	—	—	...
1920 to 1929	1.3	.2	.1	—	.2	—	.2	.5	—	—	.1	—	...
1919 or earlier .....	.8	.1	.2	—	.1	—	—	.2	—	—	—	.1	...
Median	1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rooms													
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
2 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
3 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
4 rooms .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
5 rooms .....	.6	.2	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	...
6 rooms	2.1	.1	.6	—	.2	.1	3.3	.6	—	—	.1	—	...
7 rooms .....	.9	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	.6	.1	—	—	—	...
8 rooms .....	.3	—	—	—	.1	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	...
9 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
10 rooms or more .....	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	...
Bedrooms													
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
2 .....	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	...
3	3.2	.3	.6	—	—	.1	1.0	1.1	—	—	.1	—	...
4 or more .....	.9	—	—	—	.3	—	—	.3	.1	—	—	.1	...
Complete Bathrooms													
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
1	2.7	.3	.5	—	.2	—	.8	.8	—	—	.1	—	...
1 1/2	1.0	—	.2	—	—	.1	.3	.5	—	—	—	—	...
2 or more .....	.7	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	.1	.1	—	—	.1	...
Main Heating Equipment													
Warm-air furnace	3.8	.3	.6	—	.3	.1	1.3	1.0	—	—	.1	.1	88 693
Steam or hot water system .....	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	—	—	—	...
Electric heat pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Built-in electric units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Floor, wall, or other built-in hot-air units without ducts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Room heaters with flue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Room heaters without flue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Portable electric heaters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Stoves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Fireplaces with inserts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Fireplaces without inserts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Cooking stove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Primary Source of Water													
Public system or private company	4.2	.3	.6	—	.3	.1	1.3	1.4	.1	—	.1	—	92 283
Well serving 1 to 5 units .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	...
Drilled .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	...
Dug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Means of Sewage Disposal													
Public sewer	4.2	.3	.6	—	.3	.1	1.3	1.4	.1	—	.1	—	92 283
Septic tank, cesspool, chemical toilet .....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	...
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Main House Heating Fuel													
Housing units with heating fuel	4.4	.3	.6	—	.3	.1	1.3	1.4	.1	—	.1	.1	93 150
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Piped gas	4.2	.3	.5	—	.3	.1	1.3	1.4	.1	—	.1	.1	94 109
Bottled gas .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Fuel oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...

Table 6-22. Value by Selected Characteristics—Owner Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	Less than \$30,000	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Median
Median Monthly Housing Costs for Owners													
Monthly costs including all mortgages plus maintenance costs	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly costs excluding second and subsequent mortgages and maintenance costs	627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Housing Costs as Percent of Current Income²													
Less than 5 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 to 9 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10 to 14 percent	.8	.1	–	–	–	–	.4	.1	–	–	–	–	–
15 to 19 percent	.8	–	.2	–	–	.1	.4	.2	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	.9	–	.2	–	.2	–	.2	.3	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	.7	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.5	–	–	.1	–	–
30 to 34 percent	.2	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–
35 to 39 percent	.4	–	.3	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
40 to 49 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 to 59 percent	.2	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60 to 69 percent	.3	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.2	–	–	–	–	–
70 to 99 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
100 percent or more ³	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zero or negative income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (excludes 2 previous lines)	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes 3 lines before medians)	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Payment for Principal and Interest													
One or more regular mortgages	3.6	.3	.5	–	.3	.1	1.1	1.0	.1	–	–	.1	–
Less than \$100	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$100 to \$199	.5	.2	–	–	–	–	.2	.1	–	–	–	–	–
\$200 to \$249	.4	–	–	–	.2	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$250 to \$299	.3	–	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$300 to \$349	.2	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$350 to \$399	.1	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$400 to \$449	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–
\$450 to \$499	.1	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$500 to \$599	.6	–	.1	–	–	–	.2	.2	.1	–	–	–	–
\$600 to \$699	.4	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.2	–	–	–	–	–
\$700 to \$799	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–
\$800 to \$999	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–	–	–	–
\$1,000 to \$1,249	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	.1	–
\$1,250 to \$1,499	.2	–	–	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$1,500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average Monthly Cost Paid for Real Estate Taxes													
Less than \$25	.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	.1	–	–
\$25 to \$49	.2	–	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$50 to \$74	.8	.2	.1	–	.2	–	–	.3	–	–	–	–	–
\$75 to \$99	.3	–	.2	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$100 to \$149	.8	.1	–	–	.1	–	.3	.3	–	–	–	–	–
\$150 to \$199	1.1	–	.2	–	–	.1	.6	.3	–	–	–	–	–
\$200 or more	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	.4	.5	.1	–	–	.1	–
Median	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase Price													
Home purchased or built	4.4	.3	.6	–	.3	.1	1.3	1.4	.1	–	.1	.1	93 150
Less than \$10,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$10,000 to \$19,999	.5	.2	.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$20,000 to \$29,999	.6	–	.2	–	–	–	.2	.2	–	–	–	.1	–
\$30,000 to \$39,999	.2	–	–	–	–	–	.1	.1	–	–	–	–	–
\$40,000 to \$49,999	.5	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.3	–	–	–	–	–
\$50,000 to \$59,999	.6	–	–	–	.3	.1	.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$60,000 to \$69,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$70,000 to \$79,999	.4	–	–	–	–	–	.3	–	.1	–	–	–	–
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	.2	.8	–	–	–	–	–
\$100,000 to \$119,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$120,000 to \$149,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$150,000 to \$199,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$200,000 to \$249,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$250,000 to \$299,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
\$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not reported	.6	.1	.2	–	–	–	.2	–	–	–	.1	–	–
Median	50 705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received as inheritance or gift	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.
²Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.
³May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Table 6-23. Journey to Work—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
All workers	11.7	5.7	6.0	—	—	.2	1.0	.1	3.1	1.7	5.8	3.9	.8
Principal Means of Transportation to Work Last Week													
Drives self	7.7	4.0	3.7	—	—	.1	.5	.1	1.9	.9	3.5	2.4	.6
Carpool	1.9	1.1	.8	—	—	—	.3	—	.7	.2	.7	1.0	.2
2-person	1.1	.9	.2	—	—	—	.1	—	.2	—	.5	.7	—
3-person .....	.8	.2	.6	—	—	—	.2	—	.4	.2	.3	.4	.2
4-person-or-more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mass transportation	1.5	.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.6	1.1	.4	—
Taxicab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bicycle or motorcycle .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Walks only .....	.4	.1	.2	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	—	.4	—	—
Other means .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Works at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel Time From Home to Work													
Less than 15 minutes	4.4	2.4	2.1	—	—	.1	.4	—	1.4	.5	2.5	1.3	.2
15 to 29 minutes	4.8	2.6	2.2	—	—	.1	.6	.1	1.1	.4	2.0	1.8	.6
30 to 44 minutes	1.5	.7	.7	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.5	.5	.6	—
45 to 59 minutes .....	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.3	—	—
1 hour to 1 hour and 29 minutes .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—
1 hour 30 minutes or more .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Works at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fixed place of work .....	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.2	.2	—
Median	19	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	19	...
Distance From Home to Work													
Less than 1 mile .....	.8	.3	.4	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.8	—	—
1 to 4 miles	4.0	2.4	1.6	—	—	—	.3	—	.8	1.0	2.3	.8	.6
5 to 9 miles	2.3	.6	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	.2	1.3	.8	.1
10 to 19 miles	2.9	1.8	1.2	—	—	.1	.4	.1	.5	.3	1.0	1.8	—
20 to 29 miles .....	.7	.2	.4	—	—	—	.2	—	.1	—	—	.2	—
30 to 49 miles .....	.6	.4	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	—
50 miles or more .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Works at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fixed place of work .....	.4	—	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.1	.2	.2	—
Median	7	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	...
Departure Time to Work²													
Midnight to 2:59 a.m. ....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	.6	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.3	.2	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	2.2	1.0	1.2	—	—	.1	—	—	.7	.4	1.1	.7	.3
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m.	1.6	1.0	.6	—	—	—	.3	—	.4	.1	.7	.5	—
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	.8	.3	.5	—	—	—	.3	—	.1	—	.4	.3	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	2.0	1.1	.9	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	.4	.9	.9	.2
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	.7	.4	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.4	.1	.1
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	1.1	.2	.8	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.4	.1	.5	.5	—
10:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m.	1.7	1.0	.6	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.2	.8	.4	—
4:00 p.m. to midnight .....	.7	.2	.5	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	.4	.1	.2
Not reported .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	—	—
Worked at Home Last Week													
Worked at home ³	1.1	.7	.4	—	—	.1	.4	—	—	—	.5	.6	—
Hours worked at home:													
1-9 hours .....	.7	.5	.2	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	.4	.3	—
10-19 hours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-29 hours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-39 hours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 hours or more .....	.3	.1	.2	—	—	—	.3	—	—	—	.1	.2	—
Not reported .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—
Did not work at home	10.6	5.0	5.6	—	—	.1	.5	.1	3.1	1.7	5.3	3.2	.8
Worked at home not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home/wage and salary job .....	.8	.5	.2	—	—	.1	.3	—	—	—	.5	.3	—
Days worked at home:													
0 days .....	.5	.4	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	.3	.3	—
1-2 days .....	.3	.1	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.3	—	—
3-4 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 days or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder who worked last week	6.9	2.9	3.9	—	—	.1	.7	.1	2.2	1.1	4.2	1.9	.3
Principal Means of Transportation to Work Last Week for Householder													
Drives self	4.8	2.4	2.4	—	—	—	.5	.1	1.3	.6	2.5	1.4	.3
Carpool .....	.8	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—	.4	—	.5	.3	—
2-person .....	.7	.4	.2	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.3	.3	—
3-person .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—
4-person-or-more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mass transportation .....	.9	—	.9	—	—	—	—	—	.4	.5	.8	.1	—
Taxicab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bicycle or motorcycle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walks only .....	.4	.1	.2	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	—	.4	—	—
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Works at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 6-23. Journey to Work—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total occupied units	Tenure		Housing unit characteristics				Household characteristics			Selected Subareas ¹		
		Owner	Renter	New construction 4 years	Manufactured/mobile homes	Physical problems		Elderly (65 years and over)	Moved in past year	Below poverty level	Area one	Area two	Area three
						Severe	Moderate						
Travel Time From Home to Work for Householder													
Less than 15 minutes	2.5	1.0	1.5	—	—	.1	.3	—	1.3	.3	1.8	.6	—
15 to 29 minutes	2.9	1.5	1.4	—	—	—	.4	.1	.7	.3	1.7	.9	.3
30 to 44 minutes .....	.8	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.1	.3	—
45 to 59 minutes .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.3	—	—
1 hour to 1 hour and 29 minutes .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—
1 hour 30 minutes or more .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Works at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fixed place of work .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—
Median	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Distance From Home to Work for Householder													
Less than 1 mile .....	.5	.1	.3	—	—	.1	.1	—	.1	.1	.5	—	—
1 to 4 miles	2.3	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	.1	—	.7	.5	1.7	.3	.3
5 to 9 miles	1.5	.5	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	.1	.8	.7	—
10 to 19 miles	1.5	.8	.6	—	—	—	.2	.1	.4	.3	.9	.6	—
20 to 29 miles .....	.3	—	.3	—	—	—	.2	—	—	—	—	.2	—
30 to 49 miles .....	.6	.4	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	—
50 miles or more .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Works at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fixed place of work .....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	—	—
Median	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Departure Time to Work for Householder²													
Midnight to 2:59 a.m. ....	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	.2	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	1.4	.7	.7	—	—	—	—	—	.6	.4	.7	.3	.3
7:00 a.m. to 7:29 a.m. ....	.8	.4	.3	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	.1	.4	.3	—
7:30 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	.5	.3	.2	—	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	.3	.2	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:29 a.m.	1.2	.5	.6	—	—	—	.3	—	.3	.1	.7	.5	—
8:30 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	—	—
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m. ....	.6	—	.6	—	—	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.5	.2	—
10:00 a.m. to 3:59 p.m. ....	.8	.3	.5	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.2	.6	.2	—
4:00 p.m. to midnight .....	.5	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	.2	—	.4	.1	—
Not reported .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—	.1	—	.3	—	—
Worked at Home Last Week													
Worked at home ³ .....	.5	.3	.2	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	.4	.2	—
Hours worked at home:													
1-9 hours .....	.4	.2	.2	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.2	.2	—
10-19 hours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-29 hours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-39 hours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 hours or more .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Did not work at home	6.3	2.6	3.7	—	—	—	.5	.1	2.2	1.1	3.8	1.7	.3
Worked at home not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home/wage and salary job .....	.5	.3	.2	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	.4	.2	—
Days worked at home:													
0 days .....	.3	.2	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	.2	—
1-2 days .....	.3	.1	.1	—	—	—	.1	—	—	—	.3	—	—
3-4 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 days or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹See back cover for details.

²Does not add to total because those that worked at home were not included.

³Includes regular scheduled work done for employer at home, i.e. wages, salary and commission jobs and as a self-employed person, contract worker or business owner.

Table 6-24. Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Total	11.5	4.3	.3	7.0	5.1	1.1	.4	.2	.1	—
Race and Origin										
White	6.7	2.9	.3	3.5	3.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	—
Non-Hispanic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hispanic	6.7	2.9	.3	3.5	3.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	—
Black .....	.8	.2	—	.6	.5	.1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4.0	1.2	—	2.8	1.6	.8	.3	.1	—	—
Total Hispanic ¹	11.5	4.3	.3	7.0	5.1	1.1	.4	.2	.1	—
Cooperatives and Condominiums										
Cooperatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condominiums .....	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Year Structure Built²										
2000 to 2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995 to 1999 .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990 to 1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1989 .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
1975 to 1979 .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1974 .....	.6	.4	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—
1960 to 1969 .....	.4	—	—	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	—
1950 to 1959 .....	.6	.4	—	.2	.1	—	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	1.3	.9	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—
1930 to 1939	1.6	.6	—	.9	.8	—	.1	—	—	—
1920 to 1929	2.3	.7	—	1.6	1.2	.2	.1	—	—	—
1919 or earlier	4.2	1.1	.3	2.9	2.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	—
Median	1927	1936	...	1924	1923	...	...	...	...	...
Rooms										
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 rooms .....	.7	.2	—	.6	.3	—	.2	—	—	—
4 rooms	2.1	—	.1	1.9	.8	.6	.1	.2	.1	—
5 rooms	2.1	.7	—	1.3	1.3	—	—	—	—	—
6 rooms	4.3	1.6	.2	2.6	2.1	.5	—	—	—	—
7 rooms	1.4	1.0	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—
8 rooms .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 rooms .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 rooms or more .....	.4	.2	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Bedrooms										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 .....	.7	.2	—	.6	.3	—	.2	—	—	—
2	3.4	.3	.1	3.0	1.9	.6	.1	.2	.1	—
3	5.6	2.6	.2	2.8	2.5	.4	—	—	—	—
4 or more	1.8	1.2	—	.6	.5	.1	—	—	—	—
Complete Bathrooms										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	8.9	2.3	.3	6.3	4.6	1.0	.4	.2	.1	—
1 1/2	1.5	1.0	—	.5	.4	.1	—	—	—	—
2 or more	1.1	.9	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Square Footage of Unit										
Single detached and manufactured/ mobile homes	4.3	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 749 .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
750 to 999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 to 1,999 .....	.8	.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 to 2,499 .....	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,500 to 2,999 .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,000 to 3,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,000 or more .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	1.1	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median	1 736	1 736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persons per Room										
0.50 or less	7.7	3.0	.1	4.6	3.6	.5	.4	.1	—	—
0.51 to 1.00	3.7	1.3	.2	2.2	1.5	.5	—	.1	.1	—
1.01 to 1.50 .....	.1	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Square Feet per Person										
Single detached and manufactured/ mobile homes	4.3	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200 to 299 .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
300 to 399 .....	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
400 to 499 .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500 to 599 .....	.7	.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
600 to 699 .....	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
700 to 799 .....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
800 to 899	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
900 to 999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 to 1,499 .....	.5	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,500 or more .....	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	1.1	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median	612	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6-24. Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Equipment³										
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	.6	—	—	.6	.5	—	—	—	.1	—
With complete kitchen (sink, refrigerator, and oven or burners)	10.9	4.3	.3	6.4	4.7	1.1	.4	.2	—	—
Kitchen sink	11.5	4.3	.3	7.0	5.1	1.1	.4	.2	.1	—
Refrigerator	11.5	4.3	.3	7.0	5.1	1.1	.4	.2	.1	—
Cooking stove or range	11.5	4.3	.3	7.0	5.1	1.1	.4	.2	.1	—
Burners, no stove or range	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Microwave oven only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dishwasher	2.9	1.7	—	1.2	1.0	.2	—	—	—	—
Washing machine	8.1	3.8	.2	4.1	3.3	.8	—	—	—	—
Clothes dryer	7.3	3.7	.2	3.5	2.9	.6	—	—	—	—
Disposal in kitchen sink	1.9	1.1	—	.8	.6	.3	—	—	—	—
Trash compactor	.3	.1	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Air conditioning:										
Central	1.1	.5	—	.6	.5	.1	—	—	—	—
Additional central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 room unit	2.5	1.6	—	1.0	.3	.5	—	.1	—	—
2 room units	.4	.1	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
3 room units or more	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Main Heating Equipment										
Warm-air furnace	9.4	3.7	.3	5.4	4.4	.9	.1	—	—	—
Steam or hot water system	1.7	.4	—	1.3	.6	.2	.1	.2	.1	—
Electric heat pump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Built-in electric units	.3	.2	—	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	—
Floor, wall, or other built-in hot-air units without ducts	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Room heaters with flue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Room heaters without flue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portable electric heaters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireplaces with inserts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireplaces without inserts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooking stove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbing										
With all plumbing facilities	11.4	4.3	.3	6.8	5.1	1.0	.4	.2	.1	—
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities ³	.1	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
No hot piped water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No bathtub and no shower	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No flush toilet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No exclusive use	.1	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
Primary Source of Water										
Public system or private company	11.4	4.2	.3	7.0	5.1	1.1	.4	.2	.1	—
Well serving 1 to 5 units	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drilled	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Units Using Each Fuel³										
Electricity	11.5	4.3	.3	7.0	5.1	1.1	.4	.2	.1	—
Piped gas	11.0	4.1	.3	6.6	5.0	1.0	.3	.2	.1	—
Bottled gas	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel oil	.5	—	—	.5	.1	—	—	.2	.1	—
Kerosene or other liquid fuel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal or coke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar energy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All electric units	.4	.2	—	.3	—	.1	.1	—	—	—
Selected Amenities³										
Porch, deck, balcony, or patio	7.7	3.4	.2	4.1	3.6	.4	—	—	.1	—
Telephone available	10.3	3.9	.3	6.1	4.4	1.1	.2	.2	.1	—
Usable fireplace	.8	.4	—	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	—
Separate dining room	6.5	2.5	.2	3.9	3.5	.4	—	—	—	—
With 2 or more living rooms or recreation rooms, etc.	2.0	1.8	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Garage or carport included with home	3.2	2.0	—	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—
Not included	8.3	2.3	.3	5.8	4.0	1.1	.4	.2	.1	—
Off-street parking included	4.4	1.7	—	2.7	1.8	.6	.1	—	.1	—
Off-street parking not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garage or carport not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selected Deficiencies³										
Signs of rats in last 3 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Signs of mice in last 3 months	.6	—	—	.6	.3	.1	—	.1	—	—
Signs of rodents, not sure which kind in last 3 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holes in floors	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Open cracks or holes (interior)	.8	.3	—	.5	.4	.1	—	—	—	—
Broken plaster or peeling paint (interior)	.8	.3	.1	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—
No electrical wiring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposed wiring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rooms without electric outlets	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—

Table 6-24. Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. means not applicable or sample too small. – means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Selected Physical Problems										
Severe physical problems ³.....	.2	—	—	.2	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
Plumbing.....	.1	—	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
Heating.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upkeep.....	.1	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Hallways.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moderate physical problems ³	1.1	.3	—	.8	.7	—	—	—	.1	—
Plumbing.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heating.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upkeep.....	.6	.3	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
Hallways.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen.....	.6	—	—	.6	.5	—	—	—	.1	—
Persons										
1 person.....	2.8	1.0	.1	1.7	1.2	—	.4	.1	—	—
2 persons.....	3.1	.9	—	2.3	1.9	.4	—	—	—	—
3 persons.....	2.9	1.3	—	1.6	1.1	.2	—	.1	.1	—
4 persons.....	1.6	.8	—	.9	.8	.1	—	—	—	—
5 persons.....	.8	.1	.2	.5	.1	.4	—	—	—	—
6 persons.....	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 persons or more.....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 Years Old and Over										
None.....	10.5	3.6	.2	6.7	4.9	1.1	.4	.2	.1	—
1 person.....	.9	.5	.1	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
2 persons or more.....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age of Householder										
Under 25 years.....	1.7	.2	—	1.5	1.0	.5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29.....	1.7	.5	—	1.2	.9	.1	—	.1	—	—
30 to 34.....	1.4	.3	.2	.9	.7	.1	.1	—	—	—
35 to 44.....	2.2	1.2	—	1.0	.8	.2	—	—	—	—
45 to 54.....	2.1	.8	—	1.3	1.0	.1	—	.1	—	—
55 to 64.....	1.6	.6	—	.9	.5	—	.3	—	.1	—
65 to 74.....	.9	.7	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
75 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	40	45	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...
Household Composition by Age of Householder										
2-or-more-person households.....	8.7	3.3	.2	5.3	3.9	1.1	—	.1	.1	—
Married-couple families, no nonrelatives.....	4.0	2.3	.2	1.5	.9	.5	—	.1	—	—
Under 25 years.....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 years.....	.7	.3	—	.4	.1	.1	—	.1	—	—
30 to 34 years.....	.4	—	.2	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years.....	1.3	.7	—	.6	.5	.1	—	—	—	—
45 to 64 years.....	1.3	.8	—	.4	.3	.1	—	—	—	—
65 years and over.....	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other male householder.....	1.4	.1	—	1.3	1.0	.2	—	—	—	—
Under 45 years.....	1.0	.1	—	.9	.7	.2	—	—	—	—
45 to 64 years.....	.3	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other female householder.....	3.4	.9	—	2.5	2.0	.4	—	—	.1	—
Under 45 years.....	2.7	.6	—	2.1	1.7	.4	—	—	—	—
45 to 64 years.....	.7	.3	—	.4	.3	—	—	—	.1	—
65 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-person households.....	2.8	1.0	.1	1.7	1.2	—	.4	.1	—	—
Male householder.....	1.2	.5	—	.7	.5	—	.1	.1	—	—
Under 45 years.....	.4	.2	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 64 years.....	.5	.1	—	.4	.1	—	.1	.1	—	—
65 years and over.....	.3	.2	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder.....	1.6	.5	.1	1.0	.7	—	.2	—	—	—
Under 45 years.....	.3	—	—	.3	.2	—	.1	—	—	—
45 to 64 years.....	.8	.2	—	.7	.5	—	.1	—	—	—
65 years and over.....	.5	.4	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household Income										
Less than \$5,000.....	.9	.2	—	.7	.5	.3	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	2.2	.2	.1	1.9	1.2	.2	.3	.1	.1	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	1.0	.7	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	1.0	.2	—	.9	.7	.1	.1	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	1.1	.6	—	.5	.4	—	—	.1	—	—
\$25,000 to \$29,999.....	.5	.2	—	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—
\$30,000 to \$34,999.....	.9	.4	—	.5	.4	.1	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$39,999.....	.8	.1	.2	.6	.6	—	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999.....	1.2	.6	—	.5	.3	.3	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999.....	.4	.2	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	1.0	.6	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$119,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$120,000 or more.....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22 613	32 235	...	17 789	19 338	...	...	...	...	...
As percent of poverty level:										
Less than 50 percent.....	1.5	.2	—	1.4	.9	.5	—	—	—	—
50 to 99.....	2.0	.6	—	1.4	.8	.1	.3	.1	.1	—
100 to 149.....	2.0	.8	.1	1.1	1.0	—	—	.1	—	—
150 to 199.....	.9	.4	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	—	—	—
200 percent or more.....	5.1	2.4	—	2.7	2.4	.4	—	—	—	—

Table 6-24. Units in Structure by Selected Characteristics—Occupied Units With Hispanic Householder—Con.

[Numbers in thousands. Consistent with the 1990 Census. ... means not applicable or sample too small. — means zero or rounds to zero]

Characteristics	Total	1, detached	1, attached	Multiunit						Manu- factured/ mobile homes
				Total	2 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	
Income of Families and Primary Individuals										
Less than \$5,000	1.1	.2	—	1.0	.7	.3	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2.4	.2	.1	2.0	1.3	.2	.3	.1	.1	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1.0	.7	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1.2	.2	—	1.0	.7	.2	.1	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1.2	.6	—	.6	.5	—	—	.1	—	—
\$25,000 to \$29,999 .....	.5	.2	—	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1.3	.6	—	.7	.6	.1	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$39,999 .....	.5	.1	.2	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$49,999 .....	.8	.5	—	.3	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$59,999 .....	.4	.2	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	.8	.6	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$119,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$120,000 or more .....	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20 356	31 764	...	15 596	16 586	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Housing Costs										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	.7	—	—	.7	.3	—	.3	—	.1	—
\$200 to \$249 .....	.6	—	—	.6	.4	.1	—	.1	—	—
\$250 to \$299 .....	.7	.1	—	.6	.1	.3	—	.1	—	—
\$300 to \$349 .....	.6	.3	—	.2	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
\$350 to \$399 .....	.4	.2	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$449	1.2	.2	.1	.9	.7	.1	.1	—	—	—
\$450 to \$499	1.2	.4	.2	.6	.5	.1	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	1.5	.7	—	.9	.7	.1	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$699	1.4	.5	—	.8	.7	.1	—	—	—	—
\$700 to \$799 .....	.5	.3	—	.3	.3	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	.5	.3	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,249 .....	.8	.4	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,250 to \$1,499 .....	.5	.3	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 or more .....	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	.4	.2	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (excludes no cash rent)	514	637	...	459	519	...	...	...	...	...
Monthly Housing Costs as Percent of Current Income⁴										
Less than 5 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9 percent .....	.3	.2	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 percent .....	.9	.6	—	.3	.1	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 19 percent	2.1	.5	.2	1.4	1.2	.1	—	.1	—	—
20 to 24 percent	1.2	.7	—	.5	.4	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	1.9	.8	—	1.1	.7	.1	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	1.3	.3	—	.9	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	—
35 to 39 percent .....	.4	.3	—	.1	.1	—	.2	.1	—	—
40 to 49 percent .....	.2	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
50 to 59 percent .....	.4	—	.1	.3	.2	.1	—	—	—	—
60 to 69 percent .....	.7	.2	—	.4	.3	—	—	—	—	—
70 to 99 percent .....	.6	.2	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—
100 percent or more ⁵ .....	.7	.2	—	.6	.4	.1	—	—	—	—
Zero or negative income .....	.4	—	—	.4	.4	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	.4	.2	—	.2	.2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (excludes 2 previous lines)	27	25	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...
Median (excludes 3 lines before medians)	26	25	...	28	27	...	...	...	...	...

¹Because Hispanics may be of any race, data can overlap slightly with other groups. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Black or in other categories.

²For manufactured/mobile homes, oldest category is 1939 or earlier.

³Figures may not add to total because more than one category may apply to a unit.

⁴Beginning with 1989, this item uses current income in its calculation, see Appendix A.

⁵May reflect a temporary situation, living off savings, or response error.

Appendix A.

Definitions

Beginning with the 1997 survey, most questions had new wording, compared with those used in earlier surveys. Also, new questions and answers categories were added, and all questions were read from (and answers entered into) portable computers. The AHS questionnaire is in a computer program that runs on the field representatives' portable computers. The survey's field representatives were instructed to read the questions exactly as worded. For a discussion of historical changes, see Appendix C. The exact wording of the questions and numerous explanations ("help" screens) are printed in the *Codebook for the American Housing Survey, Volume 3*. For a copy, please contact HUD USER, Box 6091, Rockville, MD 20850 (1-800-245-2691). The definitions and explanations given here are, to a considerable extent, drawn from the questionnaire and the *AHS Field Representative Manual*.

The definitions are alphabetized by the titles used in summary tables. Some cross references are provided, and if a specific definition is not located, try related definitions. The definitions apply to summary tables, and also to the computer files (microdata), unless they are marked "not applicable."

Adults and single children under 18 years old. See the definition "Household composition."

Age of householder. The classification refers to the age reported for the householder as of that person's last birthday.

Age of other residential buildings within 300 feet. The respondent was asked to describe the age of other residential buildings within 300 feet of the sample unit. The responses were then classified as: "Older," "Newer," "About the same," or "Very mixed." "Very mixed" indicates that the ages vary. If there are no other residential buildings within 300 feet, "No other residential buildings" is marked.

Amenities. See the definition "Selected amenities."

Amount of savings and investments. These data are collected only for families and primary individuals with total incomes of \$25,000 per year or less, to indicate how many have substantial assets in spite of their low incomes. Savings include savings in a bank, other financial institution, or money market account. Other investments include stocks, bonds, rental properties, second homes, real estate, antiques, art, certificates of deposit, IRA or KEOGH accounts, and commodities. Investments exclude the primary residence and its furnishings, and cars.

Annual taxes paid per \$1,000 value.

Books. Real estate taxes paid per \$1,000 value of the house (and lot, except on manufactured/mobile homes) are presented. Medians for taxes per \$1,000 value are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Microdata. Not applicable, can be calculated from taxes and value.

Bars on windows of buildings. The respondent was asked if any of the buildings within 300 feet of the sample unit have metal bars on the windows. The condition of the windows has no bearing on this item. The windows might be in perfect condition, but the bars might be there to protect against vandalism. Windows that are boarded up or covered with metal sheeting are not included.

Bathrooms. See the definition "Complete bathrooms."

Bedrooms. The number of bedrooms in the housing unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if they also are used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping or designed as bedrooms, such as a living room with a hideaway bed or a den or sewing room, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified by definition as having no bedroom.

Bodies of water within 300 feet. These questions determine the proximity of the respondent's property to bodies of water such as ponds, lakes, rivers, or ocean. Swimming pools and temporary pools of water are not included in this definition. The respondent was also asked if the property is waterfront property and whether the property is on a flood plain.

Building and ground maintenance. Renters were asked their level of satisfaction with the maintenance of the grounds and building in which they live. The responses could be "completely satisfied," "partly satisfied," "dissatisfied," or "landlord not responsible for ground maintenance."

Building neighbor noise. Respondents in multiunit buildings were asked about noise heard through floors, walls, or ceilings of their units. Respondents were also

asked about the frequency of noise. The survey also asked the respondents' opinions of the loudness of noise as well as whether it was bothersome or not bothersome.

Buildings. See the definitions “Bars on windows of buildings,” “Common stairways,” “External building conditions,” and “Year structure built.”

Business. See the definitions “Income,” “Other activities on property,” and “Rooms.”

Cars and trucks available. Included are passenger cars and station wagons owned or regularly used by one or more household members and ordinarily kept at home. Company cars are counted (if used regularly for nonbusiness purposes and kept at home), as are taxicabs (if they are owned by a household member and kept at home). The total number of vehicles is not published, since cars are counted separately from “trucks or vans.” In the books, to obtain a count of all units lacking cars specifically, the lines “no cars, trucks, or vans” and “other households without cars” must be added together.

Included are pickups and small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, and small vans that are owned or regularly used by one or more members of the household and ordinarily kept at home. Company trucks and vans are included if used regularly for nonbusiness purposes and kept at home. To obtain a count of all units lacking trucks or vans, the lines “no cars, trucks, or vans” and “with cars, no trucks or vans” must be added together.

Except for units falling in the category “no cars, trucks, or vans,” all units will fall into two categories. For example, a unit with one car only would fall both in the category “1 car with or without trucks or vans” and “with cars, no trucks or vans.”

Cash received in primary mortgage refinance. An owner can receive cash from a mortgage lender by refinancing the primary mortgage. This increases the outstanding balance of the loan.

Census. See the definition “Comparability with Census of Population and Housing data in 1990.”

Central cities.

National books and microdata. Since 1985, the National AHS has used the official list of central cities published on June 27, 1983, by the Office of Management and Budget as *OMB Bulletin 83-20*. That list was developed from definitions published January 3, 1980, in the *Federal Register*, Volume 45, pages 956-963. AHS still uses these 1983 boundaries for data in the 2001 national microdata file to measure change consistently over time. However, AHS uses the 1990 census-based geography for the data in the 2001 national publication.

Books and microdata. Most metropolitan statistical areas had at least one central city, which was usually its largest city. In addition, any city with at least 250,000 population

or at least 100,000 people working within its corporate limits qualified as a central city. Smaller cities were also identified as central cities if they had at least 25,000 population and (1) had at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who were employed, and (2) 60 percent or fewer of the city's resident workers commuted to jobs outside the city. Finally, in certain smaller metropolitan statistical areas, there were places with between 15,000 and 25,000 population that also qualified as central cities, because they were at least one-third the size of the metropolitan statistical area's largest city and met the two commuting requirements.

See also the definitions “Place size” and “Urban and rural residence.”

Change in housing costs. Housing costs include mortgage and rent payment, real estate taxes, insurance, upkeep of place, utilities, homeowner membership fees, land rent, and mobile home park fees. For the householder and those who moved with the householder (from the same place at the same time), comparison is made of the share paid in the previous unit with the share paid in the present residence. The wording in the questionnaire is “their share, if not whole household,” so there may be some ambiguity for someone who used to pay 50 percent of \$100 and now pays 50 percent of \$600, but this is intended to count as increased rent.

Choice of present home and home search. These data are shown for units where the respondent moved during the 12 months prior to the interview. The respondent was asked a three-part question on choice of present home: (1) whether the respondent looked at both houses/ manufactured/mobile homes, and apartments; (2) the reasons the respondent chose the present house or apartment; and (3) the main reason the present house or apartment was chosen. The distribution for choice of present home may not add to the total, because the respondent was not limited to one response. See the definition “Reasons for leaving previous unit.”

Choice of present neighborhood and neighborhood search. These data are shown for units where the respondent moved during the past year. The respondent was asked a three-part question on choice of present neighborhood: (1) whether the respondent looked for a house/apartment in any other neighborhood; (2) the reasons the respondent chose the present neighborhood; and (3) the main reason the present neighborhood was chosen. The distribution for choice of present neighborhood may not add to the total, because the respondent was not limited to one response.

Citizenship.

Citizenship of householder. Place of birth was asked for each householder and every household member. There are five categories of citizenship status: (1) born in the United

States, (2) born in Puerto Rico or another U.S. outlying area, (3) born abroad of U.S. citizen parents, (4) naturalized citizens, or (5) noncitizens. Native born people are citizens at birth.

Year householder immigrated to the United States. The data are based on information reported for the householder and refer to the year the householder immigrated to the United States.

Common stairways. Common stairways are usually used by the occupants and guests to get to the doors of the unit. They may be either inside the structure or attached to the outside of the building. The statistics on common stairways are presented for multiunit structures with two or more floors and common stairways. The figures reflect the physical condition of the stairway: the presence of loose, broken, or missing steps or stair railings.

Community quality. A community can have one or more of the following amenities for the use of its members and their guests: a community center or clubhouse, golf course, walking/jogging trails, shuttle bus, day care center, private or restricted-access beach, park, or shoreline.

Commuting. See the definitions “Journey to work” and “Neighborhood conditions and neighborhood services.”

Comparability with Census of Population and Housing data in 1990. The concepts and definitions are largely the same for items that appear in the *1990 Census of Population and Housing* with the following main exceptions.

In the AHS, recent movers are householders that moved into their unit during the 12 months prior to the interview. In the 1990 Census of Housing, mover households were those that moved between January 1, 1989, and March 31, 1990, a period of 15 months or less.

In the AHS, units are classified as new construction if the unit was constructed 4 years or less from the date of the interview. In the 1990 census, units are classified as new construction if constructed in 1985 through 1990.

In the AHS, the number of bedrooms in the housing unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if they also are used for other purposes. In the 1990 Census of Housing, the number of bedrooms is the number that the owner would list, if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent.

Data on poverty level in the 1990 census do not contain the income of household members unrelated to the householder. In the AHS, data on poverty level include the income of all household members whether or not they are related to the householder (see the definition “Poverty status”).

Income data in the AHS are based on income for the 12 months prior to interview for those household members 16 years and older. The 1990 census income data are for calendar year 1989 and for income of household members 15 years and older.

Differences between the AHS data and the 1990 census also may be attributed to the method of data collection (mailed questionnaires in the census, personal and telephone interviews in the AHS); differences in processing procedures and sample designs; the sampling variability associated with the sample data from both the AHS and the census; and the nonsampling errors associated with the survey estimates and the census data.

A variety of data on mortgages and owner-occupied properties are presented in the Residential Finance Survey, a specialized study done as part of the 1990 census. Differences include the fact that the basic unit of tabulation in the AHS is the housing unit, and in Residential Finance publications it is the property. Also, all the data in the AHS are provided by the occupant; in Residential Finance publications, mortgage is reconciled with responses from the lender.

Comparability with Current Construction Reports from the Survey of Construction. The U.S. Census Bureau issues several publications under the series title, *Current Construction Reports*. The data for these reports are primarily from the Survey of Construction.

The major difference with the AHS is that the Survey of Construction shows counts and characteristics of housing units in various stages of construction through completion. The AHS shows only counts and characteristics of completed housing. Additional differences may be attributed to factors such as the sampling variability and nonsampling errors of the data from the two surveys, survey procedures and techniques, and processing procedures.

Complete bathrooms. A housing unit is classified as having a complete bathroom if it has a room or adjoining areas with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, a sink, and hot and cold piped water. A half bathroom has hot and cold piped water and either a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

Condition of streets. The respondent was asked if any of the streets within 300 feet of the sample unit needed major repairs. Major repairs needed include large potholes, badly crumbling or deteriorating shoulders and roadsides, and deep ruts. Minor repairs include small cracks, shallow holes, or missing minor surfacing.

Condominium and cooperative fee. A condominium fee is charged to the owners of the individual condominium unit on a regular basis. The fee covers any operating and maintenance costs of the common property; for example, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry room, swimming pool, as well as related administrative costs, such as utilities billed communally and management fees.

A cooperative maintenance fee (also called carrying charge) is a fee charged to the owners of the cooperative on a regular basis. It covers a share of the annual amount

paid by the cooperative for real estate taxes, mortgage interest, and operating cost. In the books, medians for condominium fees and cooperative fees are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Consolidated metropolitan statistical areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of at least two primary metropolitan statistical areas. The microdata identify specific CMSAs. See the definition “Metropolitan areas.”

Construction. See the definitions “Comparability with Current Construction Reports from the Survey of Construction” and “Year structure built.”

Cooling degree days. See the definition “Heating and cooling degree days.”

Cooperatives and condominiums. A cooperative is a type of ownership whereby a group of housing units is owned by a corporation of member-owners. Each individual member is entitled to occupy or rent out an individual housing unit and is a shareholder in the corporation that owns the property, but does not own the unit directly. The corporation may have a mortgage on the whole group of units. The member may have a loan or mortgage to buy his or her shares in the corporation.

A condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house directly in a project of similarly owned units. The owner’s name is on the deed, and the owner may have a mortgage on the unit occupied. The owner also may hold common or joint ownership in some or all common areas such as grounds, hallways, entrances, and elevators.

Cooperative or condominium ownership may apply to various types of structures such as single-family houses, rowhouses, and townhouses, as well as apartment units.

Cost and ownership sharing. This item is restricted to owner-occupied housing units. Shared ownership is two or more names on a deed or title. Shared costs include only payments designated for mortgage or utility costs (not taxes or insurance), whether paid directly to a mortgage or utility company, or to household members. *Not living here* means that one of the people sharing the ownership or costs is not a household member.

Cost. See the definitions “Annual taxes paid per \$1,000 value,” “Change in housing costs,” “Real estate taxes,” “Monthly housing costs,” “Other housing costs per month,” and “Mortgages currently on property.”

Crime. See the subdefinition “Neighborhood crime,” under “Neighborhood conditions and neighborhood services.”

Crop sales.

National microdata. Data on sales of \$1,000 or more of agricultural products during the 12-month period prior to the interview were collected in rural areas.

Metropolitan microdata. Not applicable.

Current income. Upon completion of the detailed income questions, respondents were asked, “Is your total family income THIS MONTH about the same as it was a year ago?” “About the same” was defined as within 10 percent, or just cost of living adjustments. If the respondent answered “no,” a second question was asked, “What do you expect your total family income to be in the NEXT 12 MONTHS?”

Current income for families and primary individuals whose most recent month’s income was NOT about the same as a year ago is the “total expected family income in the NEXT 12 MONTHS.” The majority of respondents answered “about the same,” and their current income is therefore defined as the total income of the family and primary individual in the past year.

Current income is not published separately. It is used in the calculation of “Ratio of value to current income,” and “Monthly housing costs as percent of current income.” It is felt that respondents who recently entered the job market, retired, changed jobs, or moved often had a previous year’s income that is too low or high to compare to housing costs.

Current interest rate. This item refers to the annual percentage rate in effect as of the date of the interview, not the rate when the mortgage was made, nor any imminent changes of which the respondent may be aware. In the books, medians for current interest rate are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Current line-of-credit interest rate. This item refers to the annual percentage rate in effect on current line-of-credit outstanding balances.

Current total loan as percent of value.

Books. This percentage is computed by dividing the outstanding principal amount by the value of the housing unit. Medians for loan as a percent of value are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Microdata. Not applicable.

Dependent interviewing. Dependent interviewing is the process by which data from surveys conducted in previous years are used instead of, in addition to, or to verify data collected during the current interview. The first use of dependent interviewing in AHS was for the item “Year structure built” in the year 1984.

Description of area within 300 feet. The respondent was asked to describe the area within a half block (defined as within 300 feet) of the sample unit. The categories include: single-family detached houses, single-family attached houses or low-rise (1-3 story) multiunit buildings, mid-rise (4-6 story) multiunit buildings, high-rise (7-or-more story) multiunit buildings, and manufactured/mobile homes.

The category “Commercial and institutional; industrial buildings or factories” includes all varieties of nonresidential structures—offices, banks, hospitals, prisons, pumping stations, water treatment plants, factories, parking garages, churches, hotels, restaurants, barns, and junk yards.

“Residential parking lots” exclude driveways of single-family homes and parking garages where parking is on more than one level. “Body of water” refers to categories such as lakes, ponds, streams, reservoirs, and rivers. Swimming pools and temporary pools of water are excluded.

“Open space, park, woods, farm, or ranch” include cemeteries, golf courses, woods, forest preserves, vacant lots, undeveloped land, airport land, ball fields, and school fields.

Down payment. See the definition “Major source of down payment.”

Educational attainment. Data on educational attainment are derived from a question that asks, “What is the highest level of school ... completed or the highest degree ... has received?” The question on educational attainment applied only to progress in “regular” schools. Regular schools include public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior), colleges, universities, professional, vocational, trade, and business schools. Schooling in other than regular schools is counted only if the credits obtained are regarded as transferable in the regular school system.

The category “high school graduate” included people who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent; for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development [GED] and did not attend college. The category “Associate degree” includes people whose highest degree is an associate degree in (1) an occupational program that prepares them for a specific occupation, and the course work may or may not be creditable toward a bachelor’s degree or (2) an academic program primarily in the arts and sciences, and the course work is transferable to a bachelor’s degree. Some examples of professional degrees include medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and law.

In the books, to obtain the total number of householders who are high school graduates, add 1) high school graduates (includes equivalency), 2) graduates with some college, no degree, 3) with an associate degree, 4) with a

bachelor’s degree, and 5) with a graduate degree. To obtain the total number of householder graduates with a bachelor’s degree, add (1) with a bachelor’s degree and (2) with a graduate or professional degree. The microdata have similar information on other household members aged 14 years and older.

See also the definition “Neighborhood conditions and neighborhood services.”

Elderly.

Books. Data for elderly include all households with householders aged 65 years and older. Note that this definition is narrower than in Department of Housing and Urban Development housing programs, which count as elderly all households where the householder or spouse is 62 or older, or has a disability.

Microdata. Not applicable; data can be classified at any age.

Electric fuses and circuit breakers. These statistics are presented for occupied housing units. The data show whether an electric fuse has blown or circuit breaker has tripped in the home in the 3 months prior to the interview, or while the household was living in the unit if less than 3 months. A blown fuse or tripped breaker switch results in the temporary loss of electricity until the fuse is replaced or the breaker switch reset. Blown fuses inside major pieces of installed equipment (such as some air conditioners) are counted as blown fuses or tripped breaker switches. The item may identify inadequate wiring, but it also happens commonly when people move into houses and are unfamiliar with which items can be turned on at the same time.

Electricity. See the definition “Monthly costs for electricity and gas.”

Elevator on floor. Statistics are shown for housing units in structures with two or more floors that have one or more passenger elevators in working condition on the same floor as the sample unit. Elevators used only for freight are excluded.

Equipment. This item refers to selected equipment that is not shared with other households. Refrigerators, burners, ovens and disposals are counted only if they are in working order or the household plans to have them repaired or replaced soon.

Complete kitchen facilities. A housing unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) kitchen sink; (2) burners, cook stove, or microwave oven; and (3) refrigerator. These terms are further defined below.

The same criteria are used for occupied and vacant units in determining complete kitchen facilities. In some areas of the country it is common for the occupant to bring a refrigerator. In these cases the vacant unit, lacking a refrigerator, has an incomplete kitchen.

Kitchen sink. Only a sink in the unit or on an enclosed porch is counted, but it does not matter whether it is in the kitchen. However a bathroom sink does not count as a kitchen sink.

Refrigerator. It may or may not have a freezer. Kerosene refrigerators are counted, but not ice boxes.

Microwave oven. Data for microwave ovens were collected only if the respondent did not report having a cooking stove with oven, or burners. Prior to 1997, the data collected included all types of ovens except toaster ovens.

Burners. Data for burners were collected only if the respondent did not report having a cooking stove with oven. Burners built into a stove or counter top are counted, as are burners in a wood-burning stove.

Cooking stove. The cookstove can be mechanical or wood-burning.

Dishwasher. Counter top dishwashers are not counted.

Washing machine. Any kind with a motor is counted.

Clothes dryer. Only clothes dryers with motors are counted, not hand-operated wringers or hand-turned spin dryers.

Disposal in sink. A disposal is a motorized device that grinds waste so it can flow through the waste water pipe.

Trash compactor. Only built-in motorized trash compactors are counted.

Air conditioning. Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit; excluded are evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers that are not connected to a refrigeration unit. A room air-conditioning unit is an individual air conditioner that is installed in a window or an outside wall and generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool several rooms. A central system is a central installation that air conditions the entire housing unit or major portions of it. In an apartment building, a central system may cool all apartments in the building; each apartment may have its own central system; or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A central installation with individual room controls is a central air-conditioning system.

External building conditions. The external condition of the building that contains the sample unit was determined by direct questions asked of the respondent. The categories were grouped into the following: roof, walls, windows, and foundation.

Roof. A “sagging roof” is a critical defect indicating continuous neglect, or deep or serious damage to the structure. Only roofs with substantial sagging were included. “Missing roofing material” includes rotted, broken, loose or missing shingles, tiles, slate, shake, and tin, caused by

extensive damage from fire, storm, or serious neglect. “Hole in roof” occurs when the missing roof materials expose the interior of the unit directly to weather. Holes caused by construction activity were not counted unless the construction had been abandoned.

Walls. “Missing bricks, siding, other outside wall material” applies to the exterior wall (including chimney) of the structure. Those defects may have been caused by storm, fire, flood, extensive neglect, vandalism, and so forth. Materials may include clapboard siding, shingles, boards, brick, concrete, and stucco. The missing materials do not necessarily expose the interior of the unit directly to weather. Missing materials resulting from construction activity were not counted unless construction had been abandoned. “Sloping outside walls” is a critical defect indicating continuous neglect or serious damage to the structure. Only walls with substantial sagging were included.

Windows. “Boarded-up windows” have been sealed off to protect against weather or entry and include windows and/or doors covered by board, brick, metal, or some other material. “Broken windows” indicate several broken or missing window panes. “Bars on windows” are to protect against unlawful entry. The condition of the windows has no bearing on this item. The bars can be vertical, horizontal, or a metal grating. Windows completely covered with metal sheeting are not included in this category.

Foundation crumbling or has open crack or hole. This category includes large cracks, holes, and rotted, loose, or missing foundation material.

Extra unit. Extra units include units classified as usual residence elsewhere (URE), vacant units designated as occasional use, and seasonal units (excluding migratory). A series of four questions was asked concerning these units.

Reasons for extra unit owned. The following designations for the reason the unit was owned:

- Previous usual residence—never sold the unit after moving from the unit into a new permanent residence
- Recreational purposes—used for vacations, weekends, sports, and holidays, but is not anyone’s usual residence currently
- Investment purposes—kept currently for investment purposes regardless of why it was obtained originally
- Wishes to sell the property but has not been able to yet—the owner is currently attempting to sell the unit but has not been successful yet
- Inherited—received as an inheritance in the settling of an estate
- Some other reason—used if none of the other designations applied

Location of extra unit. Designates how close the unit is to the owner's current residence.

Nights owner spent at extra unit. Indicates how often the extra unit was used by the owner.

Nights owner rented extra unit. Determines how often the extra unit was used by people other than the owner.

Family or primary individual. While any occupant of a housing unit is called a household member, each household includes either (a) a *family*, which is the householder and all (one or more) other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption, or (b) a *primary individual*, which is a householder who lives alone or with nonrelatives only. In any case the household also may include one or more roommates, lodgers, servants, or other people unrelated to the householder. These are considered members of the household but not of the family.

Married couples related to the householder of a family are included in the family and are not considered as separate families unless they reside in separate living quarters. While they are part of the *family*, they are also usually a *subfamily* (see the definition "Persons other than spouse or children").

By definition, families include the householder and at least one relative, so in the statistics on household composition, families are always included in the various categories of two-or-more-person households. Primary individuals with nonrelatives living with them also are tabulated as two-or-more-person households. Primary individuals living alone are tabulated as one-person households.

The definition of families and primary individuals is significant in that some income items are collected only for the family or primary individual; these are: source of income, current income, food stamps, savings and investments. (Source of income and amount of wages are, in fact, only for family members 16 years and older.) For other household members 16 years and older, who are not related to the householder, total income is collected for each person, but sources and current changes in income are not identified, and their income is not included in comparisons with monthly housing costs or value. The distinction is meant to approximate whose income may be available for housing and other shared living expenses. However it is imperfect in the case of roommates who share more or less equally. See also the definition "Household composition."

Farm. See the definition "Crop sales."

First-time owners. If neither the owner or any co-owner have ever owned or co-owned another home as a usual residence then the housing unit was reported as the first home ever owned. Previous homes purchased solely as vacation homes or homes purchased for commercial rental

purposes are not considered usual residences. However, if a previously owned home was originally purchased as a usual residence and later used as a vacation home or for commercial or rental purposes, the owner is not a first-time owner.

Flush toilet and flush toilet breakdowns. A privy or chemical toilet is not considered a flush toilet. Flush toilets outside the unit were not counted. The statistics on breakdowns of flush toilet are shown for housing units with at least one flush toilet for the household's use only. The flush toilet may be completely unusable because of a faulty flushing mechanism, broken pipes, stopped up sewer pipe, lack of water supplied to the flush toilet, or some other reason. For households with more than one toilet, the question asked about times when *all* toilets were unusable.

Food stamps. These data are restricted to families and primary individuals with total incomes of \$25,000 per year or less. Housing units are counted in these data if the householder or any relative currently living in the unit received food stamps in the past year, even at another address. Food stamps are government issued coupons that can be used to purchase food. The food stamp program is a joint federal-state program that is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state and local governments.

Foundation. This item is restricted to one-unit buildings and excludes mobile homes. A structure has a basement if there is an enclosed space at least partially underground in which a person can walk upright under all or part of the building. The basement is under all the building if it is under the entire main structure, excluding garages, carports, and porches. Crawl space is space between the ground and the first floor of the house, but it is not high enough for a person to walk upright. A house is built on a concrete slab if it is built on concrete that has been poured on the ground. The "other" category refers to a house built on stilts or pilings (for example, beach houses), boats, and motor homes.

Fuels. Electricity may be supplied by above- or underground electric power lines or generated at the housing unit. Piped gas is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood. Bottled gas is pressurized gas stored in tanks or bottles that are filled or exchanged when empty. Fuel oil is heating oil normally supplied by truck to a storage tank for use by the heating system. Kerosene or other liquid fuel includes kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other similar combustible liquids. Coal or coke is usually delivered by truck. Wood refers to the use of wood or wood charcoal as a fuel. Solar energy refers to the use of energy available from sunlight as a heating fuel source. Other includes briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, coal dust, waste material like corn-cobs, purchased steam, or any other fuel not listed.

Fuels, other house heating. These are the same types of fuels mentioned above but use in addition and/or supplementing the main house heating fuel.

Gas. See the definition “Monthly costs paid for electricity and gas.”

Government subsidy for repairs. Government subsidy for repairs is an assistance program provided by the federal, state, or local government for the purpose of obtaining or installing energy conservation products for low income households. The money must be spent that way. The type of products include insulation, storm doors, storm windows, weather stripping, caulking, furnace tune-ups, or for repairing broken doors and windows.

Ground anchors. See the definition “Manufactured housing/mobile home tiedowns.”

Group quarters. See the definition “Housing units.”

Halls. See the definition “Light fixtures in public halls.”

Heating and cooling degree days.

National books and microdata. Each degree that the average temperature for a day is below 65 degrees Fahrenheit produces one *heating degree day* (HDD). For example, if the maximum temperature is 70 degrees F and the minimum temperature is 52 degrees F, the average temperature for the day is 61 degrees, resulting in four heating degree days. A day when the average temperature is 65 or more has zero heating degree days.

Each degree that the average temperature for a day is above 65 degrees Fahrenheit produces one *cooling degree day* (CDD). For example, if the maximum temperature is 80 degrees F and the minimum temperature is 62 degrees F, the average temperature for the day is 71 degrees, resulting in six cooling degree days. A day when the average temperature is 65 or less has zero cooling degree days.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provided the information on degree days, based on averages for 1951-80. Each sample unit was assigned heating and cooling degree days using average NOAA data for counties.

Metropolitan books and microdata. Not applicable.

Heating equipment. Data are shown for the main heating equipment and other heating equipment used in addition to the main heating equipment. More than one category of “Other heating equipment” could be reported for the same household. Only one type of equipment was reported as the “Main heating equipment.”

Warm-air furnace refers to a central system that provides warm air through ducts leading to various rooms.

Steam or hot water system refers to a central heating system in which heat from steam or hot water is delivered through radiators or other outlets. It also includes solar heated hot water that is circulated throughout the home.

Electric heat pump refers to a heating and cooling system that utilizes indoor and outdoor coils, a compressor, and a refrigerant to pump in heat during the winter and pump out heat during the summer. Only heat pumps that are centrally installed with ducts to the rooms are included in this category. Others are included in wall units.

Built-in electric units refer to units permanently installed in floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards.

Floor, wall, or other built-in hot-air unit without ducts delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed.

Room heater with flue refers to nonportable room heaters in the wall or free standing heaters that burn liquid fuel, and which are connected to a flue, vent, or chimney to remove smoke and fumes.

Room heater without flue refers to any room heater that burns kerosene, gas, or oil, and that does not connect to flue, vent, or chimney.

Portable electric heater refers to heaters that receive current from an electrical wall outlet.

Fireplaces with inserts have a fan-forced air circulation system to force the heat into the room.

Fireplaces without inserts refers to glass door fire screens or fire backs inserted in the back of the fireplace to passively reflect heat.

Cooking stove refers to gas or electric ranges or stoves originally manufactured to cook food.

Stove refers to any range or stove that burns solid fuel including wood burning, pot belly, and Franklin stoves.

Other includes any heating equipment that does not fit the definition for any of the previous definitions.

Heating equipment breakdowns. Statistics are shown for housing units occupied by the householder during the winter prior to the interview and refer only to the main heating equipment. The data are classified by whether the housing unit was uncomfortably cold for 24 hours or more, the number of times equipment breakdowns occurred lasting 6 hours or more, and causes for the breakdowns.

The heating equipment is broken down if it is not providing heat at its normal heating capacity through some fault in the equipment. *Utility interruptions* occur when there is a cutoff in the gas, electricity, or other fuel supplying the heat. *Inadequate heating capacity* refers to heating equipment that is providing heat at its normal capacity, but the

housing unit is still too cold for the occupants. *Inadequate insulation* refers to air drafts through window frames, electrical outlets, or walls that are cold. *Cost of heating* refers to the occupants turning down their thermostat or turning the equipment off altogether to save money. This category includes utilities/fuels that are unavailable due to unpaid bills.

Hispanic. “Hispanic” refers to the origin of the householder, and was determined by asking respondents to identify people living in the unit who were Hispanic or Spanish American. There is no intent to include people of Brazilian or Portuguese ancestry. Hispanic people may be of any race. Most identify themselves as White or Black, as shown in Table 2-1.

Data on Hispanic households shown in the AHS are collected in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and therefore do not include households living in Puerto Rico.

Home equity line-of-credit. This is a revolving home-equity loan that allows the property owner to borrow against the equity up to a fixed limit set by the lender, without reapplying for a loan.

Home-equity lump-sum loan. This is a home equity loan that is paid out in a one-time lump-sum amount and that must be repaid over a set period of time.

Home-equity mortgage. See the definition “Mortgages currently on property.”

Home improvements and remodeling. See the definition “Replacements and additions.”

Homes currently for sale or rent. The data are presented in the book for owner-occupied units, year-round units temporarily occupied by people who have a usual residence elsewhere, and vacant units. The classification of the unit refers to the current action of the owner. The owner may offer the unit *up for rent only*, *up for rent or for sale*, or *for sale only*. In addition, the current owner may have contracted to rent or sell the unit but the transfer has not yet taken place. Finally, the housing unit may be *not on the market* at all.

Household. A household consists of all people who occupy a particular housing unit as their usual residence, or who live there at the time of the interview and have no usual residence elsewhere. The usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as a legal residence, voting residence, or domicile.

Households include not only occupants related to the householder but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters of the householder. It includes people temporarily away for reasons such as visiting, traveling in connection with their jobs, attending school, in general hospitals, and in other temporary locations.

By definition, the count of households is the same as the count of occupied housing units.

Householder. The householder is the first household member listed on the questionnaire who is an owner or renter of the sample unit and is aged 18 years or older. An owner is a person whose name is on the deed, mortgage, or contract to purchase. A renter is a person whose name is on the lease; if there is no lease, a renter is a person responsible for paying the rent. If no one meets the full criteria, the age requirement is relaxed before the owner/renter requirement. Where the respondent is one of several unrelated people who all could meet the criteria, the interviewer may list the respondent first, so the respondent will be the householder and can answer the questions that are asked specifically about the householder, such as data on moves and income sources.

Household composition.

Books. The following categories are published in the books.

Married-couple families. Each household in this group includes the householder and spouse, and other people, if any, who are related to the householder and live in the household. If the householder’s spouse is *not* present, but another married couple is present, for example daughter and son-in-law or mother- and father-in-law, the household is *not* counted here as a *married-couple family*.

Other male householder. This category includes households with male householders who are widowed, divorced, separated or single, or who are married with wife absent for other reasons.

Other female householder. This category includes households with female householders who are widowed, divorced, separated or single, or who are married with husband absent for other reasons.

No nonrelatives. When this phrase modifies *Married-couple households*, then households that include householder, spouse, nonrelatives, and other relatives, if any, are included with *Other male* and *Other female householder*, rather than with *Married-couples, no nonrelatives*. The data are published both ways, in the data tables, so readers can see whether their findings are affected by the presence of nonrelatives with married couples.

Single children under 18 years old. This category includes all household members under 18 years, whether related to the householder or not, who are not currently married (that is they have never been married, or are divorced, separated, or widowed). For example, it includes currently unmarried children of lodgers and foster children.

Own never-married children. This category includes any household member under 18 years old, if he or she has never been married, and is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. By definition, children of

subfamilies are not children of the householder, so they are excluded from this count of own children. The data are published for both this definition of children and the definition above (based on age and current marital status), in different stub items, so readers can see whether the definition of children affects their findings.

Microdata. Not applicable; researchers may calculate these and other categories from the data on each person.

See also the definitions “Persons other than spouse or children” and “Family or primary individual.”

Household moves and formation.

Books. Data are shown for households that moved into the present unit during the 12 months prior to the date of the interview. The distribution is further classified by (1) whether the household moved together from the same unit, from two or more units, or moved at separate times, and (2) if previous householder(s) moved into the present unit.

The total does not measure net household formation, since it omits deaths, moves to institutions, and moves abroad, and it does not show whether all occupants of the previous unit moved here; some may have stayed there, or moved elsewhere.

The categories do indicate people moving out of units where they were not the householder (divorce or children setting out on their own.), and people moving in with others (marriage, roommates, children moving from one parent to another, or to a grandparent).

Microdata. Not applicable; researchers may calculate these and other categories from the data on each person.

Housing units. A *housing unit* is a house, apartment, group of rooms, or single room occupied or intended for occupancy as *separate living quarters*.

Living quarters is a general term that includes both *housing units* and *group quarters*. Living quarters include structures intended for residential use (such as a house, apartment building, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also include the following, but only if they are occupied as usual residences: (a) places such as tents, caves, boats, and railroad cars; and (b) structures intended for nonresidential use (such as rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives). Living quarters exclude quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store, an office, or quarters used for storing business supplies, machinery, or agricultural products.

Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants *live and eat separately* from any other people in the structure and that have *direct access* from the outside of the structure or through a common hall, lobby, or vestibule that is used or intended for use by the occupants of more than one unit or by the general public. This means that

the hall, lobby, or vestibule is not part of any unit but must be clearly separate from all units in the structure. For vacant units, the criteria of *separateness* and *direct access* are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If the information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Group quarters. The following types of living quarters are not classified as housing units and are not covered by the AHS interviews (some are in the microdata as Noninterviews):

Institutional group quarters are living quarters occupied by one or more people under care or custody, such as children in an orphanage, people in a nursing home, and prisoners in a penitentiary.

Noninstitutional group quarters do not involve care or custody, and do not have *separate* living. They include college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, nurses’ dormitories, and congregate housing for the elderly. In addition, noninstitutional group quarters include any living quarters that are occupied by nine or more people unrelated to the householder.

Note that institutional and commercial establishments that have single-family houses or individual apartments with direct access, where staff live and eat separately, such as some residential hotels, and units for college professors, are *housing units*. Military housing for singles is not covered, but housing where civilian family members live is, if it meets the definition of a housing unit.

Hotels. Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, people who consider the hotel as their usual residence or have no usual residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

Rooming houses. If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from everyone else in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units. The remaining quarters are combined. If the combined quarters contain eight or fewer roomers unrelated to the householder, or a person in charge, they are counted as *one housing unit*. Otherwise they are *noninstitutional group quarters*.

New housing units. Units being built are classified as housing units (though they may be vacant), if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Note this stage of construction is earlier than the one used in *Duration of vacancy* (see the definition “Vacancy, seasonality”), which measures when construction was completed.

The occupants of each housing unit may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living arrangements (up to the limit of eight people unrelated to the householder).

Both occupied and vacant units are counted, except that the following are excluded if they are vacant: (a) tents, caves, boats, railroad cars, and the like; (b) structures intended for nonresidential use; (c) units used for business storage (storage of personal furniture does not disqualify a unit); and (d) units unfit for human habitation (roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from weather, or there is positive evidence such as a sign on the house or block that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned).

How the housing unit was acquired. The householder obtained the housing unit by one of several options: by buying the house already built; by signing a sales agreement that included the land as well as the cost of building the house; by having a contractor build it on the householder's land; by the householder building it on the householder's own land (this includes a person acting as own contractor, this also includes leased land); or by receiving it as a gift or inheritance.

Income. The survey covers total money income in the 12 months before the interview. It covers people age 16 and older (age 14 and older before 1999) currently living in the housing unit, even if they lived elsewhere during some of the previous 12 months. The figures represent the amount of income before any deductions such as taxes, Social Security, union dues, bonds, and insurance.

The figures exclude: capital gains; lump sum payments from inheritances or insurance; occasional gifts; other sporadic payments; money borrowed; tax refunds; withdrawal of bank deposits; accrued interest on uncashed savings bonds; payments between household members except wages in a family business; income "in kind" such as free living quarters, housing subsidies, food stamps, or food produced and consumed in the home; and money from the sale of property (unless the recipient was in the business of selling such property). Figures also exclude income of people who have died or moved out of the housing unit, even if they lived in it for part of the previous 12 months.

Most data are from the respondent's replies. For people not related to the householder, the interviewer tries to ask them directly about their income, but if they are not available, the interviewer asks the respondent. Medians for income are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

Figures are shown separately for household income and income of families and primary individuals (see the definition "Family and primary individuals"). Each has its own

advantages. Only household income includes the income of lodgers, roommates, employees, and other household members who are not related to the householder.

Wages and salaries include income received for work performed as an employee. It includes wages, salary, piece-rate payments, commissions, tips, cash bonuses, and Armed Forces pay, but not pay that a business owner pays to herself or himself.

Business, farm, or ranch income is received from self-employment in a business, professional practice, partnership, or farm.

Social Security and pensions include pensions, survivors' benefits, and disability payments. This is not intended to include Supplemental Security Income (SSI), which is grouped with welfare, but many respondents confuse SSI and Social Security. Both come from the Social Security Administration. They used to be issued on different colored checks to minimize confusion, but now most payments are sent by electronic deposit.

Interest is money received or credited to a person's account for the use of money. Notes, bonds, deposits in banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, money market accounts, and certificates of deposit (CDs) are the most common sources of interest.

Stock dividends are payments made by a corporation to its stockholders. These include periodic payments from an estate or trust fund, and dividends paid or credited to those who hold shares in a mutual fund.

Rental income includes the total money received from rental of property, rental from real estate, or from roomers or boarders, less all rental expenses.

SSI, Public assistance, or welfare includes the Supplemental Security Income Program (SSI), which is administered by the Social Security Administration, and replaces most public assistance payments that were previously made by state and local welfare agencies to low income aged, blind, and disabled persons. Public assistance or welfare includes money received from local or state administered public assistance programs such as old-age assistance, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), aid to the blind or totally disabled, or other public assistance.

Alimony or child support includes alimony, money received periodically from a former spouse after a divorce or legal separation. Child support is money received for the support of children not living with their father/mother as the result of a legal separation.

Other includes worker's compensation or other disability payments, unemployment compensation, veteran's payments, total amount that parents receive for the care of foster children in their home, money received from gambling, scholarship and fellowship money received by students for which no service or work was required, military reenlistment bonuses, and any other sources of money income not specified above.

There may be significant differences in the income data between the AHS and other surveys and censuses. For example, the time period for income data in the AHS is the 12 months prior to the interview, while other income data generally refer to the calendar year prior to the date of the interview. Additional differences in the income data may be attributed to how income questions are asked, levels of missing data (usually high on questions about income), whether missing data are estimated or ignored, sampling variability, and nonsampling errors.

See also the definition “Current income” in Appendix A, the topics “Poverty” in Appendix C, and “Effect on income” in Appendix D.

Inside (P)MSAs. See the definition “Metropolitan areas.”

Insurance. See the definition “Property insurance.”

Interest. See the definition “Current interest rate.”

Items included in primary mortgage payment. The respondent was asked to indicate which items were included in the monthly mortgage payment besides principal and interest. These items included property taxes, property insurance, private mortgage insurance, and other charges. Other charges may include disability insurance or life insurance.

Journey to work. Metropolitan and national books and microdata. The books publish data on householders. The microdata have similar information on all workers.

Workers. Include all people aged 16 years and older who held a job in the United States, any time the week before the interview.

Householders. Householders who worked last week include householders who reported having a job in the United States, any time the week before the interview.

Principal means of transportation to work last week. This refers to the principal mode of travel used to get from home to work. People who use different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one used most often. People who use more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to specify the one used for the longest distance during the trip to work. Public transportation refers to bus, streetcar, subway, or elevated trains. Other means include taxicabs, ferryboats, surface trains, van service. See also the definition “Neighborhood conditions and neighborhood services.”

Travel time from home to work. The total elapsed time in minutes reported to usually get from home to work during the week prior to interview was counted as the travel time to work. The elapsed time included time spent waiting for public transportation and picking up members of car-pools. Respondents were instructed to report travel time to the nearest minute.

No fixed place to work. Workers with no fixed place of work were those who did not usually work at the same location each day and did not usually report in to a central location to begin work each day.

Distance from home to work. This was the usual one-way, “door-to-door” distance in miles from home to work during the week prior to interview. Respondents were instructed to report travel rounded to the nearest mile.

Departure time to work. Refers to the time (hour and minutes) the respondent left for work. The categories begin with midnight, 12:00 a.m., and progress to 11:59 p.m. Metropolitan books and microdata. Not applicable.

Work. Work is counted as “paid work” when an employee worked for someone else, worked in the person’s own business, professional practice, or farm; worked with or without pay in a business or farm operated by a relative; or worked part-time.

Kitchen. See the definition “Equipment.”

Land contract. A land contract is an arrangement for the sale of real estate whereby the buyer may use, occupy, and enjoy land but no deed is given by the seller (and no title passes) until all of the sale price has been paid.

Last used as a permanent residence. See the definition “Vacancy, seasonality.”

Lenders of primary and secondary mortgage. This item is presented for units with two or more mortgages. The data are classified by whether the money was borrowed from a firm (bank or other organization), the seller of the property, or from another individual. Other organizations consist of mortgage corporations, pension plans, credit unions, and savings and loan associations. *Other individual(s)* includes anyone who was not the most recent owner.

Light fixtures in public halls. These statistics are presented for housing units in two-or-more-unit structures. Data include whether or not there are light fixtures in the public halls and whether or not some, none, or all of the light fixtures are in working order. Light fixtures include wall lights, ceiling lights, or table lamps in the public halls of the building. Public halls are used by the occupants and guests to get to their apartment doors.

Line of credit. See the definition “Home equity line-of-credit.”

Line-of-credit amount used for home additions, improvements, or repairs. This is the percentage of the dollar amount of home equity loans used for home additions, improvements, or repairs.

Line-of-credit monthly payment. This is the amount of monthly payment on the line-of-credit paid to the bank at the present interest rate.

Living quarters. See the definition “Housing units.”

Location of previous unit. Books show data for units in which the householder moved during the 12 months prior to the interview. Microdata show similar information for moves since the previous interview, or for the past 2 years for units added to the sample.

The data compare metropolitan areas of the previous residence and the residence in the AHS sample, where the interview was conducted. The AHS residence is coded by its 1983 metropolitan area definition (see the definition “Metropolitan areas”), which may not be the current area definition. Since 1993, coding the previous residence with comparable 1983 boundaries has not been done because of geographic boundary changes. Therefore, this item has been suppressed to avoid spurious changes.

Lodgers. See the definitions “Household,” “Persons other than spouse or children,” and “Rent paid by lodgers.”

Lot size. Lot size includes all connecting land that is owned or rented with the home. Excluded are two-or-more-unit buildings and two-or-more-unit mobile homes. In the books, median lot size is shown to hundredths of an acre.

Lower cost state and local mortgages. Data are shown for owner-occupied units with one or more mortgages. These are loans generally 1 percent to 3 percent below the current mortgage interest rate at the time the loan was made. The loans are managed through state or local governments. Excluded are federally funded programs of the Veterans Administration and Farmers Home Administration.

Lump-sum loan. See the definition “Home-equity lump-sum loan.”

Major source of down payment. This item refers to the source of the cash used for down payment or outright purchase of the property (house or lot). If more than one source applied, the one providing the largest amount was recorded. Sale of previous home was reported only if the previous home was sold during the 12-months preceding the acquisition of the present home. Savings, or cash on hand, includes money drawn as bank deposits, credit unions, share accounts, saving bonds, certificates of deposits (CDs), money market funds, and IRA or KEOGH accounts. Sale of other investment includes the sale of other real property or real estate other than the previous home or from the sale of other investments such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, dissolved business ventures. Borrowing other than a mortgage on this property was reported if the present owner borrowed the down payment, even if the property was mortgaged.

Money received as a gift regardless of the source was categorized *inheritance or gift*. *Land where building built used for financing* means the land on which the structure

was built was used as the present owner’s equity in the property. Sources of down payment that do not fit any of the above categories were recorded in the *other* category.

Manager. See the definition “Owner or manager on property.”

Manufactured/mobile homes. A manufactured/mobile home is defined as a housing unit that was originally constructed to be towed on its own chassis. It also may have permanent rooms attached at its present site, or other structural modifications. The term does not include prefabricated buildings, modular homes, travel campers, boats, or self-propelled vehicles like motor homes. Some people use the terms trailer or manufactured housing in the same sense as mobile homes.

Manufactured/mobile home setup.

Manufactured/mobile homes are placed on a permanent masonry foundation; resting on concrete pads; or up on blocks, but not on concrete pads.

Manufactured/mobile home tiedowns.

Manufactured/mobile home or trailer tiedowns are ground anchor foundation systems that give stability to manufactured housing/mobile homes.

Manufactured/mobile homes in group.

Manufactured/mobile homes or mobile home sites gathered close together are considered to be in a “group.” This may be a mobile home park or it may be a number grouped together on adjacent individually owned lots but not in a mobile home park. See also the definition “Site placement.”

Medians.

Books. We estimate each median from the printed distribution. For example if there are 12 million homes of a particular type, the median is the 6 millionth, or halfway point of these homes. Therefore, if 5 million homes are below \$400 rent, then the median is the millionth home above \$400. Finally, if the next interval printed in the book (from \$400 to \$449), has 3 million homes, the median is assumed to be one-third of the way through the interval (at \$417).

This technique overestimates medians by a few percent, because most homes cluster at the bottom of their intervals. The clustering happens because landlords ask for rent in round numbers, like \$400, and people give answers in round numbers, like \$20,000 income, or 40 years old.

We do not show the median at all if the distribution is estimated to have fewer than 25 sample cases (50,000 homes in the national books).

Microdata. Not applicable; no medians are shown in the public use file.

Median monthly housing costs for owners.

Books. In addition to the median for “Monthly housing costs,” this item gives two additional medians for *owner-occupied* units. The first median includes maintenance costs in addition to those items included in “Monthly housing costs.” The second median excludes second and subsequent mortgages, installment loans or contracts, and maintenance costs, but includes all remaining items listed in “Monthly housing costs.” Because neither of these medians includes costs for renter-occupied units, they are not comparable to the median presented in “Monthly housing costs,” except in the “Owners column” and the “Owners” chapter.

Microdata. Not applicable.

Metropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas are made up of whole counties (towns in New England) that have significant levels of commuting and contiguous urban areas in common. They may cross state lines, and usually include large amounts of rural land and farm land, provided the county or town as a whole qualifies. See also the definitions “Central cities,” “Places,” and “Urban,” which is based on much higher population density than metropolitan areas.

National books and microdata. Since 1985 the National AHS has used the official list of metropolitan areas published on June 27, 1983, by the Office of Management and Budget as OMB Bulletin 83-20. That list was developed from definitions published January 3, 1980, in the *Federal Register*, Volume 45, pages 956-963. AHS still uses these 1983 boundaries for data in the 2001 national microdata file to measure change consistently over time. However, AHS uses the 1990 census-based geography for the data in the 2001 national publication.

National microdata identify parts of many metropolitan areas. The sample size is usually too small for analysis, but researchers may group the areas, for example, by growth rate, turnover rate, and size, to have enough cases in each group to analyze. For six broad areas, containing a total of 18 metropolitan area codes (shown in *Codebook for the American Housing Survey*, Volume 2 or 3), the sample sizes have been augmented to permit analysis: Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Northern New Jersey, and Philadelphia. Elsewhere, metropolitan area codes are shown for (a) central cities of a metropolitan area where they had total 1980 population of 100,000 or more, and (b) urbanized suburbs of a metropolitan area where they had total 1980 population of 100,000 or more. In some areas, only central cities or only suburbs met the cutoff, so only those sample cases show metropolitan codes. Other sample cases show 9999 as their metropolitan code. This suppression for confidentiality does not affect the printed books.

Metropolitan books and microdata. Since 1995 the metropolitan AHS has used HUD definitions of metropolitan areas. These are based on the definitions of the Office of Management and Budget, but some outlying areas are omitted from the HUD definitions. Those counties have enough commuting to meet the OMB definition, but HUD believes they are not part of the same housing market as the rest of the area and need to be omitted for housing analysis. The areas for a given year included in and excluded from each metropolitan area are listed in the front of the books for that year.

Monthly costs paid for electricity and piped gas.

Three separate procedures are used to estimate monthly costs of electricity and gas. All respondents are asked if they have records available showing their costs for electricity (or gas) separate from other utilities. If they respond “yes,” they are asked the amount of their electric (or gas) bill for the most recent months of January, April, August, and December. These months are the best predictors of annual costs. On average, more than one-third of respondents provide answers for at least 1 of the 4 months.

If the respondent provides data for only 1 month, the first procedure is used. The data for the month are adjusted using regression formulas to estimate yearly costs that are then divided by 12. These formulas are modeled after the results of the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) sponsored by the United States Department of Energy. These formulas take into account the following characteristics of the unit: electric water heating, natural gas water heating, year built, type of unit, number of rooms, number of bathrooms, number of appliances, and number of household members.

If the respondent provides data for 2, 3, or 4 months, the second procedure is used. As with the first procedure, the monthly data are adjusted using regression formulas, modeled after the results of RECS, to estimate yearly costs that are then divided by 12. Because more than 1 month’s worth of real costs are available, it is not necessary to take into account detailed characteristics of the unit as is done in procedure one.

If the respondent answers “no,” that he or she does not have separate records for the electricity (or gas), the third procedure is used. The respondent is asked to provide an estimate of the average monthly costs. A factor is then applied that, in effect, lowers these costs to make them consistent with electricity and gas costs in RECS.

For a full explanation of the formulas, contact the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division (HHES). See address on page viii, Table A of the “Explanations and Cautions” section.

Monthly expenses, additional help with.

Books. Not applicable.

Microdata. Additional questions are asked of renters when the ratio of monthly housing costs as percent of current income is high. Rental households receiving housing assistance that report spending more than 35 percent of their income on housing; or rental households not receiving housing assistance with incomes less than \$15,000 that report spending more than 50 percent of their income on housing were asked questions on assistance for food, clothing, car payments, tolls, public transportation, child care, medical care or medicine, and utility bills. They were asked to specify the type of help they received.

Monthly housing costs. The data are presented for owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units as well as vacant-for-rent units.

Monthly housing costs for *owner-occupied* units include the sum of monthly payments for all mortgages or installment loans or contracts, except reverse annuity mortgages and home equity lines of credit. Costs also include real estate taxes (including taxes on manufactured/mobile homes, and manufactured/mobile home sites if the site is owned), property insurance, homeowner association fees, cooperative or condominium fees, mobile home park fees, land rent, utilities. Costs do not include maintenance and repairs, but see the definition “Median monthly housing costs for owners.”

Monthly housing costs for *renter occupied* housing units include the contract rent, utilities, property insurance, mobile home park fee. Renter housing units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as no cash rent. For rental units subsidized by a housing authority, the federal government, or state or local governments, the monthly rental costs reflect only the portion paid by the household and not the portion subsidized. The figures do not adjust for lost security deposits, or the benefit of free rent offered by some owners.

Monthly housing costs for *vacant-for-rent* housing units include rent asked, but not utilities or other charges. The category, *Depends on income of the occupants*, means the rent charged will vary depending on the occupants income, such as in public housing or some military housing.

The term utilities here includes electricity, gas, fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, or wood.), water, sewage disposal, garbage and trash collection, but not telephones or cable television. Utility costs are counted if they are paid by the occupant or by someone else, such as a relative, welfare agency, or friend. They may be paid separately or included in rent, condominium fee, or mobile home park fee, and the AHS questions take care to avoid double-counting.

Specified owners and renters—In the books, Table 19 of each chapter presents financial characteristics for these groups, which are comparable to the costs published before 1984. Medians for monthly housing costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Monthly housing costs as percent of current income.

Books. The yearly housing costs (monthly housing costs multiplied by 12) are expressed as a percentage of the total Current income (see the definition “Current income”). The percentage was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest percent, so *25 to 29 percent* means 24.5 to 29.49 percent. The percentage was not computed for units where occupants reported no income, a net loss, or no cash rent. The category *100 percent or more* counts units with housing costs exceeding income. This situation may mean inaccurate income or housing costs data, or true but temporary situations. For most purposes, readers may wish to treat this line as missing or unreliable data.

Microdata. Not applicable; may be calculated as needed.

Monthly payment for principal and interest. The data present the monthly dollar amount paid on the mortgage for principal and interest only. They do not include that portion of the monthly payment used for property taxes, homeowner insurance, and/or other charges. In the books, medians for monthly payment for principal and for interest are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Mortgage origination. Data are shown for owner-occupied units with one or more mortgages. For units that *placed new mortgages*, data are classified by the date the new mortgage was obtained in relation to the date the property was acquired. An *assumed* mortgage indicates that the current owner assumed the previous owner's when the property was acquired and has not been refinanced. A *wrap-around* mortgage is a mortgage with a face value that encompasses the unpaid balance of the first mortgage(s), plus the amount of any new funds extended by the wrap-around lender. *Combination of the above* means that there was more than one method of origination for the outstanding mortgages on the property.

Mortgages currently on property.

Books. The owner or the owner's spouse was asked the number of mortgages or similar loans (including home equity loans) currently in effect on the home. Data are shown for the number of units with the following mortgage categories: owned free and clear, reverse mortgages, regular and home equity.

A *mortgage or similar debt* refers to all forms of debt for which the property is pledged as security for payment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, mortgage bonds, home-equity lines of

credit, home-equity lump-sum loans, and vendors' liens. In trust arrangements usually a third party, known as the trustee, holds the title to the property until the debt is paid. In home-equity lines of credit, home-equity lump-sum loans, and vendors' lien arrangements, the title is kept by the buyer but the seller (vendor) reserves, in the deed to the buyer, a lien on the property to secure payment of the balance of the purchase price. Also included as a *mortgage or similar debt* are contracts to purchase, land contracts, and lease-purchase agreements where the title to the property remains with the seller until the agreed upon payments have been made by the buyer.

See also the definitions "Current interest rate," "Items included in primary mortgage payment," "Lenders of primary and secondary mortgage," "Lower cost state and local mortgages," "Major source of downpayment," "Monthly payment for principal and interest," "Primary mortgage," "Remaining years mortgaged," "Term of primary mortgage at origination or assumption," "Total outstanding principal amount," "Type of primary mortgage," "Year primary mortgage originated," "Reason primary mortgage refinanced," "Cash received in primary mortgage refinance," "Percent of primary mortgage refinanced cash used for home additions, improvements, or repairs," "Percent of nonrefinanced primary mortgage, including home equity lump sum, used for home purchase and improvement," "Total home equity line-of-credit limit," "Total outstanding line-of-credit loans," "Current line-of-credit interest rate," "Line-of-credit amount used for home additions, improvements, or repairs," and "Line-of-credit monthly payment."

Microdata. Not applicable. May be recoded as needed.

Moves. See the definitions "Choice of present home and home search," "Household moves and formation," "Location of previous unit," "Persons—previous residence," "Present and previous units," "Reasons for leaving previous unit," "Recent movers comparison to previous home," "Structure type of previous residence," "Tenure of previous unit," and "Year householder moved into unit."

Neighborhood conditions and neighborhood services. The statistics are based on the respondent's opinion. He or she may define the neighborhood as any size. Some topics are collected by an open-ended question on what, if anything, bothers the respondent about the neighborhood. Others come from questions about specific topics. The first three, and schools, have followup questions about whether the problem bothers the respondent so much he or she would like to move.

Street noise or heavy street traffic. Street noise refers to noise made by children playing outdoors, noise from a factory or business, or any other sounds that the respondent considers to be street noise. Traffic refers to the amount of vehicular traffic that the respondent considers "heavy."

Neighborhood crime. This category refers to all forms of street and neighborhood crime, such as petty theft, assaults against the person, burglary, or any related activities that the respondent judges to be a crime.

Odors. This category refers to smoke, gas, or bad smells.

Those three specific questions are followed by an open-ended question about what (else) bothers the respondent. The category "People" includes such complaints as unfriendly neighbors, noisy children, other races, or specific neighbors.

Public transportation. The respondent answers (1) if service is available; (2) if service is satisfactory; and (3) if any member of the household uses the service at least once a week.

Shopping. The respondent answers whether grocery stores or drug stores were satisfactory and were within 1 mile of the housing unit.

Police protection. The respondent was asked if police protection was satisfactory.

Elementary schools. The respondent was asked (1) if young children in the household attended public school, private school, preschool, or were schooled at home (does not attend school before 1999); (2) if the public elementary school was satisfactory; (3) if it was so unsatisfactory the respondent wants to move; and (4) if the public elementary school was within 1 mile of the housing unit. See also the definition "Educational attainment."

See also the definitions "Bars on windows of buildings," "Conditions of streets," "Description of area within 300 feet," "Educational attainment," "Other buildings vandalized or within interior exposed," "Overall opinion of neighborhood," and "Trash, litter, or junk on streets or any properties."

Noninterview.

Books. Not applicable.

Microdata. Noninterview cases are classified as Type A, Type B, or Type C.

Type A noninterviews are units occupied by people eligible for interview who were not interviewed. A noninterview means that valuable information was lost and the sample returns may not be representative of the population. It is very important to keep noninterviews to a minimum. Type A noninterview categories include (1) no one home; (2) temporarily absent; (3) refused; (4) unable to locate; (5) language problems; and (6) other occupied - specify.

Type B noninterviews are units not eligible for interview at present, but who could become eligible for interviews in the future. Type B noninterview categories include (1) permit granted, construction not started; (2) under construction, not ready; (3) permanent or temporary business or

commercial storage; (4) unoccupied site for mobile home or tent; (5) other unit or converted to institutional unit; (6) occupancy prohibited; (7) interior exposed to the elements; (8) Type B, not classified.

Type C noninterviews are units ineligible for sample, either because they no longer exist or because of sample reasons. Type C noninterview categories include: (1) demolished or disaster loss; (2) house or mobile home moved; (3) unit eliminated in structural conversion; (4) merged, not in current sample; (5) permit abandoned; (6) Type C not classified elsewhere; and (7) unit eliminated in subsampling.

Number of regular mortgages and home equity mortgages. See the definition “Mortgages currently on property.”

Number of single children under 18 years old. See the definition “Household composition.”

Occupied housing units. A housing unit is classified as occupied if there is at least one person who lives in the unit as a usual resident at the time of the interview, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. However, if the unit is occupied entirely by people with a usual residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. By definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households.

Other activities on property. Data presented exclude rental units. Property consists of one or more tracts of land that the respondent considers to be the same property, farm, ranch, estate. The tracts may be adjoining or they may be separated by a road, creek, or other piece of land. For a condominium, this item refers to the sample unit only.

A medical or dental office is a doctor’s or dentist’s office regularly visited by patients.

A commercial establishment may be located in the same building as the sample unit, or it may be located elsewhere on the property (such as grocery store, restaurant, gasoline station, and veterinary office). Those housing units that have no recognizable alterations to the outside of the house are not considered as having a commercial establishment. A farm is not classified as a commercial establishment.

Other buildings vandalized or with interior exposed. The respondent was asked if there were any vandalized or abandoned buildings within 300 feet of the sample unit. A unit is counted as vandalized if it has most of the visible windows broken, doors pulled off, has been badly burned, has words or symbols printed on it, has portions of the roof missing, or in some other way has the interior exposed to weather.

Other housing costs per month. A homeowners’ association fee (excludes condominium and cooperative fees) is a fee charged for services such as upkeep of common

property (painting hallways, cleaning lobbies, mowing lawns, repairing laundry facilities, paving parking areas, and repairing street lights). The fee may include the use and maintenance of either indoor or outdoor swimming facilities or other recreational facilities (party rooms, tennis courts, basketball courts, exercise rooms, and playground areas). Also the homeowner’s association fee can include payments for security personnel such as security guards or services such as telephone answering service, maid service, or other domestic help.

Mobile home park fees are regular payments to the park management that could include site rental, utility charges, mail handling, and/or fees for the maintenance of common areas.

Aside from manufactured/mobile homes (where site rent is covered above in mobile home park fees), in a few areas of the country, occupants may own the unit, but not the land on which it stands. Land rent refers to land that is rented or leased from the land owner, and “ground rent” is paid. These leases are for long periods of time (50-100 years) when originated. The lease obligation transfers with the property and cannot be canceled.

The medians for other housing costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Outside (P)MSAs. See the definition “Metropolitan areas.”

Overall opinion of neighborhood. The data presented are based on the respondent’s overall opinion of the neighborhood. The respondent defines neighborhood. The respondent was asked to rate the neighborhood based on a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 is the best and 1 is the worst.

Overall opinion of structure. The data presented are based on the respondent’s overall opinion of the house or apartment as a place to live. The respondent was asked to rate the structure based on a scale from 1 to 10, where 10 is the best and 1 is the worst.

Owner or manager on property. These statistics show the number of rental housing units in structures of two or more units with the owner or resident manager living on the property.

Own never-married children under 18 years old. See the definition “Household composition.”

Parallel heating equipment. This is additional heating equipment for an area not heated by the main heating equipment.

Payment plans of primary and secondary mortgages. Data are presented separately for primary and secondary mortgages. The term “payment” refers to regular principal and interest payments only, and not to payments

for real estate taxes and property insurance. *Fixed payment, self amortizing* mortgages have payments that do not change during the term of the loan, with the principal payments sufficient to pay off the loan completely within the stated term. *Adjustable rate mortgages* are mortgages whose interest rates could be changed during the life of the mortgage, changing the amount of the payments required. In *adjustable term mortgages* the amount of the payments stays constant, but the number of payments required to pay off the loan can change over time as interest rates change. *Graduated payment mortgages* allow monthly payments to change during the term of the mortgage by means other than a change in interest rate. These mortgages begin with lower payments that rise later in the life of the mortgage. *Balloon mortgages* are mortgages in which only part or none of the principal is paid off during the term of the loan (which commonly is about 5 years). At the end of the term, the principal is paid off in one lump sum, refinanced with a new loan, or extended by renewal of the loan.

Percent of nonrefinanced primary mortgage, including home equity lump sum, used for home purchase and improvement. This question is asked of homeowners who have a primary mortgage that is not a refinance of a previous mortgage. These homeowners were asked what percentage of this loan was used for the purchase of the home or additions, improvements, or repairs to the home.

Percent of primary mortgage refinanced cash used for home additions, improvements, or repairs. This question is asked of homeowners who reported “to receive cash” as a reason for the refinance of their mortgage. These homeowners were asked what percentage was used for additions, improvements, or repairs to the home.

Persons. See the definition “Household.”

Persons other than spouse or children.

Books. Data are shown for households with the following types of people:

Other relatives of householder. This category counts households that include any person related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption, except spouse, son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child under 18 years old (regardless of marital status).

Single adult offspring 18 to 29. This category counts households with at least one member aged 18-29, if he or she is not currently married (that is, they have never been married or are divorced, separated or widowed), and is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. Note this category has the same marital status categories as “Single children under 18 years old,” but the same relationship to householder categories as “Own never-married children.” These are defined under “Household Composition.”

Single adult offspring 30 years of age or over. This category counts households with at least one member aged 30 or older, if he or she is not currently married (that is, they have never been married or are divorced, separated or widowed), and is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder.

Households with three generations. For each person whose parent lives in the household, the parent (biological, adoptive, or stepparent) is identified in the questionnaire. Each person who is a child or grandchild of the householder is also identified. These codes keep count of households where the following live in the unit:

1. one or more sons, daughters, stepchildren or adopted children of the householder or spouse (regardless of marital status or age), and one or more parents of the householder or spouse, or
2. one or more parents of the householder or spouse, and one or more parents of these parents, or
3. one or more sons, daughters, stepchildren or adopted children of the householder or spouse (regardless of marital status or age), and one or more of these children’s children (grandchildren of the householder or spouse, regardless of marital status or age).

Note that the definition of children is different from those in “Single children under 18 years old,” and “Own never-married children.” The first does not involve relationship to householder, and neither involve marital status and age. Also note that if a household has more than three generations, it is still counted here. In addition to the three generations, there also may be other relatives in the household.

Subfamily. A subfamily is one of the following groups that does not include the householder or spouse, but is related to the householder and lives in the household (1) a married couple (with or without children of any type), or (2) one parent with one or more of his or her own never-married children under 18 years old. A common example of a subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband’s or wife’s parents.

Subfamily householder. For subfamilies that include a couple, the husband is defined as the subfamily householder; for other subfamilies the parent is the householder.

Households with other types of relatives. This category counts households with relatives of the householder, other than the spouse, children, three generations, or subfamilies already counted. Therefore, it includes relatives such as uncles, nieces, cousins, or grandchildren present without their parents. A household already counted above may be counted again, as long as it has some additional relatives not counted above.

Nonrelatives. A nonrelative of the householder is any person in the household who is not related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, lodgers, partners, resident employees, wards and foster children are included in this category.

Co-owners or co-renters. This category includes households for which the names of two or more unrelated household members are on the deed of ownership, mortgage, land contract, contract to purchase, or similar document, or lease; or, if there is no lease, two or more unrelated household members are responsible for paying the rent.

Lodgers. This category is restricted to members of the household who pay rent to another household member and are age 16 and older, nonrelatives of the householder, not sons, daughters, stepchildren, or adopted children of a co-owner or co-renter, and not a co-owner or co-renter themselves. This item does not use the “lodger” answer on relationship to the householder since it is less carefully defined than the question on lodgers’ rent. See also the definitions “Household” and “Rent paid by lodgers.”

Unrelated children under 18 years old. This category counts households with members under 18 years old who are unrelated to the householder and are not co-owners, co-renters, or lodgers, regardless of marital status. Thus it includes foster children and children of lodgers and employees as long as they are under 18.

Other nonrelatives. This category counts households with nonrelatives of the householder who are not in the categories above, so they are not co-owners, co-renters, lodgers, or under 18. For example, it includes employees and housemates who do not pay a regular rent as lodgers. It also may include households with nonrelatives counted in the categories below.

One or more secondary families. A secondary family is a group of two or more people who are related to each other by birth (Parent/child, child less than 18 years old), marriage, or adoption, but who are not related to the householder. The unrelated secondary family may include people such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household.

Two- to eight-person households, none related to each other. None of the household members is related to any other household member. They may be co-owners, co-renters, lodgers, partners, employees, or foster children. The books make no distinction between housemates and unmarried partners, because we do not want the interviewers to probe into private relationships.

Microdata. Not applicable; may be calculated from household relationships.

See also the definition “Household composition.”

Persons per room.

Books. Persons per room is computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of people in the unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of people per room.

Microdata. Not applicable; may be calculated from household size and rooms.

Persons per bedroom Persons per bedroom is computed for each occupied housing unit by dividing the number of people in the unit by the number of bedrooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of people per bedroom.

Microdata. Not applicable; may be calculated from household size and rooms.

Persons—previous residence. All people are counted who lived at the previous residence at the time of the move, as well as those who usually lived there but were temporarily away. Persons who were staying there at the time of move, but who had a usual residence elsewhere, were not counted.

Physical problems—severe. A unit has *severe* physical problems if it has any of the following five problems:

Plumbing. Lacking hot or cold piped water or a flush toilet, or lacking both bathtub and shower, all inside the structure (and for the exclusive use of the unit, unless there are two or more full bathrooms).

Heating. Having been uncomfortably cold last winter for 24 hours or more because the heating equipment broke down, and it broke down at least three times last winter for at least 6 hours each time.

Electric. Having no electricity, or all of the following three electric problems: exposed wiring, a room with no working wall outlet, and three blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers in the last 90 days.

Hallways. Having all of the following four problems in public areas: no working light fixtures, loose or missing steps, loose or missing railings, and no working elevator.

Upkeep. Having any five of the following six maintenance problems: (1) water leaks from the outside, such as from the roof, basement, windows, or doors; (2) leaks from inside structure such as pipes or plumbing fixtures; (3) holes in the floors; (4) holes or open cracks in the walls or ceilings; (5) more than 8 inches by 11 inches of peeling paint or broken plaster; or (6) signs of rats in the last 90 days.

Physical problems—moderate. A unit has *moderate* physical problems if it has any of the following five problems, but none of the severe problems:

Plumbing. On at least three occasions during the last 3 months, all the flush toilets were broken down at the same time for 6 hours or more (see the definition “Flush toilet and flush toilet breakdowns”).

Heating. Having unvented gas, oil, or kerosene heaters as the primary heating equipment.

Kitchen. Lacking a kitchen sink, refrigerator, or cooking equipment (stove, burners, or microwave oven) inside the structure for the exclusive use of the unit.

Hallways. Having any three of the four problems listed under “Physical problems—severe” under Hallways.

Upkeep. Having any three or four of the six problems listed under “Physical problems—severe” under Upkeep.

See also the definitions “Bars on windows of buildings,” “Common stairways,” “Equipment,” “External building conditions,” “Flush toilet and flush toilet breakdowns,” “Heating equipment and heating equipment breakdowns,” “Overall opinion of structure,” “Primary source of water and water supply stoppage,” “Water leakage during last 12 months,” “Selected deficiencies.”

Place size.

National books. The geographic variable place size, as shown in national reports, shows the current count of housing units in places as defined in the 1990 census.

Microdata and metropolitan books. Not applicable.

See also the definition “Central cities” and “Urban and rural residence.”

Plumbing facilities. The category “With all plumbing facilities” consists of housing units that have hot and cold piped water as well as a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower. For units with less than two full bathrooms, the facilities are only counted if they are for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. Plumbing facilities need not be in the same room. Lacking some plumbing facilities or having no plumbing facilities for exclusive use means that the housing unit does not have all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower) inside the housing unit, or that the toilet or bathing facilities are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

See also the definitions “Complete bathrooms,” “Flush toilet and flush toilet breakdowns,” and “Sewage disposal and sewage disposal breakdowns.”

Population in housing units.

Books. Included are all people living in housing units. Persons living in group quarters are excluded.

Microdata. Not applicable; can be calculated by adding weight times household size, for all occupied units.

Poverty status. The poverty data differ from official poverty estimates in two important respects:

(1) Interest in housing affordability made it appropriate for AHS to adopt a poverty definition based on household income. The official method is based on the income of families, and of individuals living without relatives. (Under the official approach, the poverty status of two unrelated individuals living together would be determined by comparing the income of each individual to the one-person poverty threshold. The result might be that both were in poverty, both were out of poverty, or one was in poverty and one was not. In the AHS books, their poverty status was determined by comparing their combined income to the two-person poverty threshold.) The effect of using household income is to count about 6 percent fewer people in poverty than the official estimate. See the “Technical Paper X, *Effect of Using a Poverty Definition Based On Household Income*,” U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1976.

(2) The official poverty estimates are based on the *Annual Social and Economic Supplement* to the Current Population Survey. Income questions in that survey are very detailed, and measure income received during the previous calendar year. Income questions in the AHS are much less detailed, and measure income received during the 12 months just before the interview. Because interviews were conducted over several months, the AHS income measures do not pertain to a fixed period.

The poverty thresholds are based on the Department of Agriculture’s 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflect different consumption requirements by number of adults and children. They consider only money income (see the definition “Income”), not assets or benefits in kind, such as housing subsidies. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The official thresholds are below in Table A-1.

Table A-1. **Poverty Thresholds**

Total persons	HUD average limits (L50) Oct. 2000 to Sept. 2001	HHS guidelines Mar. 2001 to Mar. 2002	Preliminary estimate of weighted average	Poverty thresholds, January 2002 to December 2002										
				Number of children under 18 years										
				None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more		
1 person	19,040	8,860	9,182											
Householder 65 years and over . . .	19,040	8,860	8,547	8,628										
Householder under 65 years	19,040	8,860	9,360	9,359										
2 persons	21,760	11,940	11,752											
Householder 65 years and over . . .	21,760	11,940	10,884	10,874	12,353									
Householder under 65 years	21,760	11,940	12,108	12,047	12,400									
3 persons	24,480	15,020	14,351	14,072	14,480	14,494								
4 persons	27,200	18,100	18,390	18,556	18,859	18,244	18,307							
5 persons	29,376	21,180	21,743	22,377	22,703	22,007	21,469	21,141						
6 persons	31,552	24,260	24,578	25,738	25,840	25,307	24,797	24,038	23,588					
7 persons	33,728	27,340	27,952	29,615	29,799	29,162	28,718	27,890	26,924	25,865				
8 persons	35,904	30,420	31,111	33,121	33,414	32,812	32,285	31,538	30,589	29,601	29,350			
9 persons or more ¹ . .	38,080	33,500	36,860	39,843	40,036	39,504	39,057	38,323	37,313	36,399	36,173	34,780		

¹HUD and HHS limits continue rising with higher household sizes, at the same rate shown.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

Note that in the official poverty thresholds, elderly are expected to need less than nonelderly in the one- to two-person groups. Also note that an all-adult household is expected to need less than the same size household where one member is a child, but if additional members are children, costs go down again.

These official poverty thresholds are different from the poverty guidelines published for program purposes by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on February 16, 2001, *Federal Register*, Volume 66, number 33, page 10,695 to 10,697. (Guidelines are 15 percent higher in Hawaii, and 25 percent higher in Alaska than shown below.)

The HUD “very low income limits” (the L50 series) for four-person *households* are 50 percent of median family income for families in each metropolitan area or nonmetropolitan county. The HUD income limits vary among areas, and the average national HUD income limits in 1997 are shown (local details are at www.huduser.org/datasets/il.html).

The HUD adjustments for household size in the L50 series are very roughly based on national average differences in housing cost. The HUD limits have smaller adjustments than the official and HHS poverty thresholds, which are based on food cost. Housing cost does not vary as much as food does between small and large households. Academic research suggests even the HUD adjustments may be too large; see van Praag, “The Relativity of the Welfare Concept,” in Nussbaum and Sen, *Quality of Life*, Oxford University Press, 1993, page 374, which suggests 6 percent adjustments per person instead of HUD’s 10 percent and 8 percent adjustments.

Microdata. Not applicable; may be calculated by comparing current or past income to the thresholds.

Present and previous units. The present unit is the one occupied by the householder or respondent at the time of the interview. The previous unit is the one from which the householder or respondent moved. If the householder or respondent moved more than once during the 12 months prior to the date of the interview, the previous unit is the one from which they last moved.

Previous home owned or rented by someone who moved here.

Books. These data are shown for units where the householder moved within the United States during the past year.

Microdata. Data are shown for units where anyone in the present household moved within the United States during the past year.

Previous occupancy. The statistics presented are restricted to housing units built in 1990 or later. “Previously occupied” indicates that some person or people not now in the household occupied the housing unit prior to the householder or other related household members’ occupancy. “Not previously occupied” indicates that either the householder or some other current household member was the first occupant of the housing unit.

Primary metropolitan statistical areas. See the definition “Metropolitan areas.”

Primary mortgage. Detailed information on regular and lump-sum home-equity mortgages was collected in the AHS on the first three mortgages reported, even if the unit

had four or more mortgages. If the owner(s) had both a regular and a lump-sum home-equity mortgage, priority was given to the regular mortgage(s) for collecting detailed information. On the basis of this information, one of the mortgages was considered to be primary. The definition of the primary mortgage may not agree with legal definitions of a “first mortgage,” which would be paid first after a foreclosure.

If there is only one mortgage, it is primary. If two or more mortgages exist, the following hierarchy was used: (1) regular mortgage (as opposed to a lump-sum home-equity loan), (2) Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Veterans Administration (VA), or Rural Housing Service/Rural Development (RHS/RD) mortgage; (3) assumed mortgage; (4) mortgage obtained first; (5) largest initial amount borrowed.

Primary source of water and water supply stoppage. A *public system or private company* refers to any source supplying running water to six or more housing units. The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, or private water company, or it may be obtained from a well that supplies six or more housing units. An *individual well* that provides water for five or fewer housing units is further classified by whether it is *drilled or dug*. Water sources such as springs, cisterns, streams, lakes, or commercial bottled water are included in the *other* category.

Water supply stoppage means that the housing unit was completely without running water from its regular source. Completely without running water means that the water system servicing the unit supplied no water at all; that is, no equipment or facility using running water (in kitchen and bathroom sinks, shower, in bathtub, flush toilet, dishwasher, and other similar items) had water supplied to it, or all were inoperable. The reason could vary from a stoppage because of a flood or storm, to a broken pipe, to a shutdown of the water system, to a failure to pay the bill, or other reasons.

Data on water supply stoppage are shown if they occurred in the 3 months prior to the interview, or while the household was living in the unit if less than 3 months, and if the breakdown or failure lasted 6 consecutive hours or more. Housing units with water supply stoppage also are classified according to the number of times the stoppages occurred.

Principal. Principal is the amount of money raised by a mortgage or other loan, as distinct from the interest paid for its use. It is the amount of debt excluding interest. See the definition “Total outstanding principal amount.”

Private mortgage insurance. Private mortgage insurance is insurance that a lender (such as PMI or GMAC) generally requires a home buyer to obtain if the down payment made by the home buyer is below a certain percentage (often 20 percent down payment for conventional loans).

Problems. See the definitions “Neighborhood conditions and neighborhood services,” “Physical problems,” and “Poverty status.”

Property insurance. This item refers to insurance on the structure and/or its contents (such as furniture, appliances, or clothing) and usually contains some liability insurance. Renters usually do not have property insurance, but its cost is counted if they do have it. The total cost is the most recent yearly cost for which the occupants have actually been billed. Yearly cost was divided by 12 before calculating a monthly median cost. Medians for property insurance are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Public elementary school. See the definitions “Educational attainment” and “Neighborhood conditions and neighborhood services.”

Purchase price. The purchase price refers to the price of the house or apartment and lot at the time the property was purchased. Closing costs are excluded from the purchase price, and for mobile homes, the value of the land is excluded. In the books, the median purchase price is rounded to the nearest dollar.

Quality. See the definitions “Neighborhood conditions and neighborhood services,” “Physical problems,” “Selected amenities,” and “Selected deficiencies.”

Questionnaire. Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was introduced in 1997, eliminating paper questionnaires. See the topic “Computer assisted interviewing” in Appendix C. A copy of the questions used in the laptop can be obtained in Volume 3 of the *Codebook for the American Housing Survey*. For copies, call HUD User at 800-245-2691 or the American Housing Survey at 301-763-3235.

Race. In the books, the classification of “race” refers to the race of the householder occupying the housing unit. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau does not denote a clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Race was determined on the basis of a question that asked for self-identification of a person’s race. For respondents who refused to answer, the interviewer decided on a race only for people she or he saw; others are imputed by computer. For mixed-race answers, respondents are asked for the race most closely identified with, respondents are asked for the mother’s race, or the first race mentioned is used, in that order of priority.

Hispanic is considered an ethnic origin rather than a race and is tallied separately. Most Hispanics report themselves as White, but some report themselves as Blacks or other categories. Figures are given for race and ethnicity in Table 2-1.

Revisions to the OMB Statistical Policy Directive 15 designate five races (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or

other Pacific Islander) and two ethnic origins (Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino). The AHS will adopt the new terminology in 2003.

Ratio of loan to value. See the definition “Current total loan as percent of value.”

Ratio of value to current income.

Books. The ratio of value to current income was computed by dividing the value of the housing unit by the total current (family) income (see the definition “Current income”). The ratio was computed separately for each housing unit and was rounded to the nearest tenth. For value and current income, the dollar amounts were used. Units occupied by individuals who reported no income or a net loss compose the category “zero or negative income.” Medians for the ratio of value to current income are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Microdata. Not applicable; can be calculated from value and income.

Real estate taxes. This item includes special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and any other real estate taxes. Excluded are payments on delinquent taxes due from prior years. Rebates are subtracted from the total. When the real estate taxes are included with the mortgage, a separate amount for the taxes is obtained. To determine average monthly cost, yearly cost was divided by 12. In the books, medians for real estate taxes are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Reason primary mortgaged refinanced. If the current primary mortgage was a regular mortgage (not a lump-sum home-equity loan) and was not an assumed or wrap-around mortgage, the respondent was asked if it was a refinancing of a previous mortgage and the reason for the refinancing.

Reasons for leaving previous unit. These data are shown for units where the respondent moved during the 12 months before the interview. The distribution may not add to the total, because the respondent was not limited to one reason.

Private displacement includes situations in which a private company or person wanted to use the housing unit for some other purpose (to develop the land or building commercially, to occupy the unit, to convert the unit to a condominium or cooperative, or to make repairs and renovate the unit).

Government displacement means the respondent was forced to leave by the government (local, state, or federal), because it wanted to use the land for other purposes (to build a road or highway, for urban renewal or other public activity, because the building was condemned, or some other reason).

Disaster loss includes damage by a tornado, storm, flood, earthquake, fire, landslide or other similar occurrences.

New job or job transfer indicates that the respondent moved to begin a new job or was transferred from the previous location to the present location.

To be closer to work/school/other means that the respondent moved because commuting was too far and respondent wanted to live closer to work, school, or some other commuting purpose.

Other, financial/employment related refers to financial or employment related reasons, such as wanting to look for a new or different job, because the person entered or left the U.S. Armed Forces, retired, or some other financial/employment reason.

To establish own household means that the respondent left a previous residence (parent’s home, rooming or boarding house, or shared apartment) to establish own household.

Needed larger house or apartment refers to moves that were necessary because of crowding or for aesthetic reasons.

Married, widowed, divorced, or separated is marked if the respondent moved because of marital reasons.

Other, family/personal related indicates that the respondent moved because of family or personal reasons such as wanting to live closer to relatives.

Wanted better home was marked if the respondent moved because the previous residence was too old, run-down, in need of too many repairs or if there was nothing wrong with the previous home, but the respondent simply wanted to move to a better one.

Change from owner to renter, or change from renter to owner indicates a change in tenure.

Wanted lower rent or less expensive maintenance indicates that the respondent moved because the rent (or mortgage) payments were too high at the previous residence or that the taxes or upkeep were too high.

Other housing related reasons includes such reasons as respondent wanted larger yard, different zoning, or wanted a better investment.

Other includes examples such as respondent wanted a change in climate, neighborhood crime problem, racial or ethnic composition of neighborhood.

See also the definitions “Choice of present home and home search” and “Choice of present neighborhood and neighborhood search.”

Recent movers. Data for recent movers are shown for two categories of movers: (1) units where the householder moved into the present unit during the 12 months prior to the interview (shown as a column in most tables, and in

Table 10 of each chapter) and (2) units where the respondent moved into the present housing unit during the 12 months prior to the interview (Table 11 of each chapter). In most cases, the two groups represent the same households.

Microdata also show moves of other household members.

Recent movers comparison to previous home. This item is based on the respondent's comparison between the present unit and previous unit as to which was better.

Recent movers comparison to previous neighborhood. This item is based on the respondent's comparison between the present neighborhood and the previous neighborhood as to which was better. The definition of neighborhood is whatever the respondent considers it to be.

Regions. States contained in each region are as follows:

Northeast. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Midwest. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

South. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West. Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, and Hawaii.

Remaining years mortgaged. The owner or owner's spouse was asked the length of time it would take to pay off the loan at the current payments. The response reflects the amortization schedule. For example, in many balloon mortgages the initial monthly payments are calculated to pay off the loan in 30 years, though the mortgage is due in 5 years, and the 60th payment is very large. Such a mortgage would count here as 30 years, not 5 years, minus whatever number of years have passed. In the books, medians for remaining years mortgaged are rounded to the nearest year.

Rent paid by lodgers. This item refers to regular, fixed rent: a set amount of money, billed or charged, which is paid at regular intervals by a lodger (usually weekly or monthly) to a member of the household. This category is restricted to lodgers who are 16 years and older, nonrelatives of the householder, and people who are not spouses of a co-owner or co-renter, not children of a co-owner or co-renter, and not a co-owner or co-renter themselves. Medians for rent paid by lodgers are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Rent reductions. *Rent control* means that increases in rent are limited by state or local law. The jurisdiction, state or local agency, mandates that rent increases may not exceed some level, or must be approved by the government. This category does not include limits that HUD puts on all rental projects insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

A housing unit is classified as being in a *public housing* project if the unit is owned by any local or state government agency, and operated as public housing. These organizations may receive subsidies from the federal or state government, but the local agency owns the property.

A housing unit is classified as having a subsidy if the household pays a lower rent because a federal, state, or local government program pays part of the cost of construction, mortgage, or operating expenses. These programs include rental assistance programs where part of the rent for low-income families is paid by HUD, and direct loan programs of HUD and the Department of Agriculture for reduced cost housing. Units requiring income verification are usually subsidized. Many households in these programs apply through the public housing authority, and misreport themselves in public housing. Others do not think of their units as subsidized, and misreport themselves as unsubsidized.

Subsidies for homeowners, including HUD subsidies for cooperatives, are not counted, since the questions are asked only of renters.

Renter maintenance quality. Renters were asked their opinion of owner's response time and if owners were polite and considerate for maintenance and repairs of major and minor problems. The definition of a major or minor problem was left up to the discretion of the respondent. Satisfaction was measured by the following choices: "usually," "not usually," "very mixed," "haven't needed any," and "landlord not responsible for maintenance." When problems occurred, renters were asked if problems were solved quickly once repairs started.

Replacements and additions.

Books. Not available.

Microdata and Internet tables. The statistics refer to replacements and additions completed within 2 years prior to the interview and are restricted to owner-occupied units. The respondents were first asked if, in the last 2 years had there been a major disaster, such as an earthquake, tornado, hurricane, landslide, fire, or flood that required them to make extensive repairs to their home. Only if the damage involved at least 2 rooms or a majority of the home were replacements and additions counted as disaster-required repairs.

Then respondents were asked to name major repairs made within the last 2 years. Also, they were asked if the repair was a replacement or an addition, if someone in the household did the work, and the cost of the repair.

The microdata file shows the total number of replacements/additions reported by all households, and the total cost of these replacements/additions. Each household could name as many as 74 jobs done in their home.

Questions were asked about where the work was done, if any rooms were created or attached, and if the bathroom or kitchen had been remodeled within the last 2 years.

Respondents also were asked if they added or replaced their roof, siding, interior water pipes; electrical wiring, fuse boxes or breaker switches; doors or windows; plumbing fixtures such as sinks or bath tubs; insulation; wall to wall carpeting, flooring; paneling or ceiling tiles; air conditioning; built in heating equipment; septic tank; water heater; dishwasher, garbage disposal; driveways or walkways; fencing or walls; patio, terrace or detached deck; swimming pool, tennis court and other recreational structures; shed, detached garage or other buildings.

The microdata file also includes information about whether the household got a low interest loan or grant to pay for repairs and the amount spent in a typical year on routine repairs and maintenance.

Reverse annuity mortgages. These were defined to the respondent as “reverse annuity mortgage or home equity conversion mortgage.” These mortgages involve borrowing against home equity for retirement or income and sometimes do not need to be repaid until after the owner’s death.

Rooms. The respondent was asked to report all rooms in the housing unit. The interviewer then coded the responses into different categories. Rooms counted include whole rooms used for living purposes, such as bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, recreation rooms, permanently enclosed porches that are suitable for year-round use, lodgers’ rooms, and other finished rooms. Also included are rooms used for offices by a person living in the unit.

A dining room, to be counted, must be a separate room. It must be separated from adjoining rooms by built-in archways or walls that extend at least 6 inches from an intersecting wall. Half walls or bookcases count if built-in. Movable or collapsible partitions or partitions consisting solely of shelves or cabinets are not considered built-in walls.

Bathrooms, laundry rooms, utility rooms, pantries, and unfinished rooms are not counted as rooms.

Rooms used for business. A room used for business or office space is a room set up for use as an office or business such as rooms for: a business owner, contract worker, self-employed person, commercial use (such as daycare or catering) or regular job.

The question asked if rooms were exclusively used for business space. Followup questions asked if there is direct access to the outside without going through any other room and whether the space is used both as business space and for personal use. See also the definition “Other activities on property.”

Routine maintenance in last year. Routine maintenance consists of regular maintenance activities necessary for the preventive care of the structure, property and fixed equipment items. Included are such things as painting, papering, floor sanding, restoring of some shingles, fixing water pipes, replacing parts of large equipment, such as furnace, repairing fences, gutters, sidewalks, decks or patios, removing dangerous trees, termite inspection. Housecleaning is not included. Routine maintenance does not include work reported under the section on repairs, improvements, and alterations. Medians for routine maintenance are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Rural. See the definition “Urban and rural residence.”

Safety of primary source of water. Water was considered safe (consumable or potable) if the main water source was used or could be used for drinking. The respondent was not asked what source was used by the household for drinking but whether or not the main water source was safe for cooking and drinking. This item excludes units where the primary source of household water was commercial bottled water.

Sample size. The sample size is the unweighted count of the actual sample cases. See Appendix B for an explanation of sample design.

Savings. See the definition “Amount of savings and investments.”

Schools. See the definitions “Educational attainment” and “Neighborhood conditions and neighborhood services.”

Seasonal units. See the definition “Vacancy, seasonality.”

Secured communities. These types of communities are typically residential communities in which public access by nonresidents is restricted, usually by physical boundaries, such as gates, walls, and fences, or through private security. These communities exist in a myriad of locations and development types, including high-rise apartment complexes, retirement developments, and resort and country club communities.

Secured multiunits. Secured multiunits refer to one or more buildings that contain multiunits that requires some sort of special entry procedure, such as entry codes, key cards, or security guard approval for access. This also includes intercom systems where the occupants can identify and buzz-in visitors.

Selected amenities.

Porch, deck, balcony, or patio is counted if it is attached to the sample unit, not just to the building or free standing. Porches may be enclosed or open. The porch, deck, balcony, or patio is only counted if it is at least 4 feet by 4 feet.

Usable fireplace. Excludes the following: fireplaces that have been blocked off or whose chimney or flue has been filled, decorative or artificial fireplaces and wood stoves, even if shaped like a fireplace, like a Franklin stove. Free-standing fireplaces are included in this item.

Separate dining room. A separate dining room is an area separated from adjoining rooms by archways or wall that extend at least 6 inches from an intersecting wall. See the definition "Rooms."

Living rooms, recreation rooms, etc. Includes family rooms, dens, recreation rooms and/or libraries.

Garage or carport. The garage or carport is only counted if it is on the same property, though not necessarily attached to the house. Off-street parking includes driveway or parking lot privileges that are paid for as part of the rent or owned with the unit. Data on garage or carport are not collected for occasional-use vacant units and other vacant units.

See also the definition "Overall opinion of structure."

Selected deficiencies.

Signs of mice or rats. The statistics on signs of mice or rats refer to respondents who reported seeing mice or rats or signs of mice or rats inside the house or building during the 3 months prior to interview or while the household was living in the unit if less than 3 months. Signs of mice or rats include droppings, holes in the wall, or ripped or torn food containers.

Holes in floors. Respondents were asked about holes in the interior floors of the unit. The holes may or may not go all the way through to a lower floor or to the exterior of the unit. The holes are only counted if large enough for someone to trip in.

Open cracks or holes (interior). Statistics are presented on open cracks or holes in the interior wall or ceilings of the housing unit. Included are cracks or holes that do not go all the way through to the next room or to the exterior of the housing unit. Hairline cracks or cracks that appear in the walls or ceilings but are not large enough to insert the edge of a dime, are not counted. Very small holes caused by nails or other similar objects are also not counted.

Broken plaster or peeling paint (interior). The area of peeling paint or broken plaster must be on the inside walls or ceilings and at least one area of broken plaster or peeling paint must be larger than 8 inches by 11 inches.

Electric wiring. A housing unit is classified as having exposed electric wiring if the unit has any wiring that is not enclosed, either in the walls or in metal or plastic coverings. Excluded are appliance cords, extension cords, chandelier cords, and telephone, antenna, or cable television wires.

Electric wall outlets. A housing unit is classified as having rooms without electric wall outlets if there is not at least one working electric wall outlet in each room of the unit. A working electric wall outlet is one that is in operating condition; that is, it can be used when needed. If a room does not have an electric wall outlet, an extension cord used in place of a wall outlet is not considered to be an electric wall outlet.

Senior citizen communities. These communities are age-restricted, meaning that at least one member of the family must be at least 55 years old or older.

Sewage disposal and sewage disposal breakdowns.

A *public sewer* is connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system, serving six or more units. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage (serving five or fewer units). A *chemical toilet*, which may be inside or outside the unit, uses chemicals to break down or dissolve sewage. Housing units for which sewage is disposed of in some other way are included in the *Other* category.

The data on breakdowns in the *means of sewage disposal* are limited to housing units in which the means of sewage disposal was a public sewer, septic tank, or cesspool. Breakdowns refer to situations in which the system was completely unusable. Examples include septic tank being pumped because it no longer perked, tank collapsed, tank exploded, sewer main broken, sewer treatment plant not operating as a result of electrical failure or water service interruption.

Data on breakdowns are shown if they occurred in the 3 months prior to the interview or while the household was living in the unit if less than 3 months, and if the breakdown lasted 6 consecutive hours or more. Housing units with a breakdown in sewage disposal also are classified according to the number of breakdowns.

Sharing. See the definitions "Cost and ownership sharing" and "Time sharing."

Single children under 18 years old. See the definition "Household composition."

Site placement. This item is collected for manufactured/mobile homes. "Site" refers to location (other than the manufacturer's or dealer's lot) and not necessarily a manufactured/mobile home park site. The manufactured/mobile home was not necessarily occupied at each site, as long as it was set up for occupancy.

Source of drinking water. The statistics presented are restricted to units where the respondents answered that their primary source of drinking water was not safe to drink. Units where the primary source of water was commercial bottled water were excluded. See the definition “Primary source of water.”

Specified owner and renters. See the definition “Monthly housing costs.”

Square feet per person.

Books. Square feet per person is computed for each single-family detached housing unit and mobile home by dividing the square footage of the unit by the number of people in the unit. The figures shown refer to the number of housing units having the specified square feet per person. Median square footage is rounded to the nearest foot.

Microdata. Not applicable.

Square footage of unit. Housing size is shown for single family detached housing units and manufactured/mobile homes. Excluded from the calculation of square footage are unfinished attics, carports, attached garages, porches that are not protected from weather (such as screened porches), and manufactured/mobile home hitches. Both finished and unfinished basements are included. Median square footage is rounded to the nearest foot. Square footage is based on the respondent’s estimate of the size of the unit.

Stories between main and apartment entrances. Data are presented for multiunit structures with two or more floors and are concerned with the number of floors from the main entrance level of the building to the main entrance of the unit. “Same floor” indicates that the main entrance of the sample unit is on the same level as the main entrance that residents use to enter the building.

Stories in structure. The statistics are presented for all housing units, except for manufactured/mobile homes. Any basement is included, whether finished or not. Finished attics also are included; unfinished attics are not. For split levels and bilevels, the number of stories is determined by the highest number of floors that are physically over each other.

Structure type of previous residence. These data are shown for householders who moved within the United States during the previous 12 months. They are based on the respondent’s classification.

Subsidies. See the definition “Rent reductions.”

Suburbs. Suburbs are defined in the AHS as the portion of each metropolitan area that is not in any central city. See also the definitions “Central cities” and “Metropolitan areas.”

Suitability for year-round use. See the definition “Vacancy, seasonality.”

Supplemental heating equipment. Additional heating equipment for a heated area of the housing unit.

Taxes. See the definitions “Annual taxes paid per \$1,000 value” and “Real estate taxes.”

Tenure. Any housing unit is *owner occupied* (including a cooperative or condominium unit) if someone whose name is on the deed, mortgage, or contract to purchase, lives in the unit. Units where the elderly “buy” a unit to live in for the remainder of their lives, after which it reverts to the seller, are considered owner occupied. All other occupied housing units are classified as *renter occupied* units, including units rented for cash, if occupants or others pay some rent, and/or occupied without payment of cash rent, such as a life tenancy or a unit that comes free with a job. Households who do not pay cash rent may still pay utilities.

Tenure of previous unit. These data are shown for householders who moved within the United States during the 12 months prior to the interview. The previous unit was owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lived in the unit. All other previous units were renter occupied.

Term of primary mortgage at origination or assumption. Term is the number of years from the date the present owner-occupants first obtained the present mortgage to the date the last payment is due according to the terms of the contract. On a balloon mortgage this term may be short, and the last payment very large. In the books, medians for term of primary mortgage are rounded to the nearest year.

Time sharing. This item is restricted to vacant housing units, including units temporarily occupied by people who have usual residences elsewhere. Time sharing is a form of ownership in which a single property is owned by multiple owners. Each is entitled to occupy the unit for a limited period of time. The number of years of ownership may vary depending on the terms of the contract. Participants in time-sharing ownership usually, but not always, receive a deed of ownership.

Total home equity line-of-credit limit. Total home-equity line-of-credit limit is a mortgage loan that is usually in a subordinate position and allows the property owner to obtain multiple advances of the loan proceeds at the borrower’s discretion, up to an amount that represents a specified percentage of the borrower’s equity in a property. This line-of-credit allows the property owner to borrow against the equity in the home from time to time without reapplying for a loan.

Total outstanding line-of-credit loans. The total outstanding line-of-credit loan is the current balance on the home equity line-of-credit. The current balance is usually reported on the monthly or quarterly statement.

Total outstanding principal amount.

Books. The statistics shown represent the total amount of principal that would have to be paid off if the loans were paid off in full on the date of interview. The formula used to calculate the outstanding principal amount does not take into account the fact that some households make additional principal payments. The resulting data, therefore, may be an overestimate of the total outstanding principal. In the books, medians for outstanding principal amount are rounded to the nearest dollar. The data include all regular mortgages and lump sum home equity, but exclude line-of-credit home equity loans.

Microdata. Not applicable.

Trash, litter, or junk on streets or any properties.

The respondent was asked if there was trash, litter, or junk in the streets, roads, empty lots, or on any properties within 300 feet of the building. Major accumulation includes tires, appliances or large amounts of trash accumulated over a period of time. Minor accumulation includes small amounts of paper, cans, or bottles that do not give the impression of long neglect. The property on which the sample unit is located is included.

Trucks. See the definition “Cars and trucks available.”

Type of primary mortgage. The federal government agencies that currently insure or guarantee mortgages or similar debts include the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), and Rural Housing Service/Rural Development (RHS/RD). Mortgage insurance is a promise to pay the lender’s losses in case the borrower fails to keep up the required mortgage payments and defaults on the loan. Such insurance protection is offered by the Government, acting as an insurance agent, and by private mortgage insurance companies. Mortgage loans that are not insured or guaranteed by these government agencies are referred to as “conventional” mortgages. Conventional mortgages, including mortgages insured or guaranteed by state or local governments, are shown as “Other types.”

Types of mortgages. See the definition “Mortgages currently on property.”

Units. See the definitions “Housing unit,” “Occupied housing units,” and “Vacancy, seasonality.”

Units in structure. In determining the number of housing units in a structure, all units, occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units, not the number of residential structures. A structure either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof.

Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as: detached if it has open space on all four sides, or attached if it has unbroken walls extending from

ground to roof that divide it from other adjoining structures, as in many rowhouses or townhouses. If a unit shares a furnace or boiler with adjoining units, then the walls are pierced by pipes or ducts, and all the units thus joined are included in one structure.

Manufactured/mobile homes are shown as a separate category (see the definition “Manufactured/mobile homes”).

Urban and rural residence. As defined for the 1980 and 1990 censuses, urban housing comprises all housing units¹ (a) in urbanized areas and (b) in *places* (see the definition “Place size”) of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas, but excluding housing units in the rural portions of extended cities.

Housing units¹ not classified as urban are rural housing.

Urbanized areas. In the 1980 and 1990 censuses, each urbanized area comprised an incorporated place and adjacent densely settled area (1.6 or more people per acre, or 1,000 or more people per square mile) that together had at least 50,000 population. It also included some less dense adjacent land such as industrial parks and golf courses inside city limits.

More information on urbanized areas and the historical development of the urban-rural definition appears in the 1980 Census of Population reports, *Characteristics of the Population, Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A, and the 1990 Census of Housing reports, *General Housing Characteristics*, CH-1-1.

Utilities. See the definition “Monthly costs for electricity and gas.”

Vacancy, seasonality. A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of the interview, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. In addition, housing units where all the occupants have a usual residence elsewhere are grouped with vacant units.

Year-round housing units. This includes all units occupied by people as their usual residence, regardless of design, and all vacant units that are intended by the owner for occupancy at all times of the year. For example, if a unit in a resort area is intended for occupancy in all seasons, it is a year-round unit.

For rent. Owners of some units offer them for rent. Other owners solicit offers either *for rent* or *for sale*. When separate categories for these are not shown, they are both included in *for rent*, as in the rental vacancy rate.

Rental vacancy rate. The rental vacancy rate is the number of vacant year-round units for rent as a percent of the total rental inventory; i.e., all renter-occupied housing units and all year-round vacant housing units for rent or rented, not occupied.

¹1990 definition includes territory and population.

For sale only. Units “for sale only” are offered for sale, and the owner does not solicit renter-occupants, even though the owner might eventually rent the unit.

Rented or sold. If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon, but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of the interview, or if the unit has recently been sold, but the new owner has not yet moved in, the unit is classified as rented or sold.

Occasional use. These are units held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Second homes may be classified here or as seasonal.

URE. These are temporarily occupied by persons with Usual Residence Elsewhere. If all people in a housing unit usually live elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. For example, a beach cottage occupied at the time of the interview by a family that has a usual residence in the city is included in the count of vacant units. Their home in the city or the home of a comparable vacationing family also can be in the AHS sample and would be reported as occupied since the occupants are only temporarily absent. URE units also may be classified in any of the vacancy categories: seasonal or for sale.

Other vacant. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Seasonal units are intended by the owner to be occupied during only certain seasons of the year. They are not anyone’s usual residence. A seasonal unit may be used in more than one season; for example, for both summer and winter sports. Published counts of seasonal units also include housing units held for occupancy by migratory farm workers. While not currently intended for year-round use, most seasonal units could be used year-round; see the next definition.

Suitability for year-round use. For vacant housing units that are not intended by their current owners for year-round use (seasonal and migratory), the respondent was asked whether the construction and heating of the housing unit made it suitable for the unit to be occupied on a year-round basis. A housing unit is suitable for year-round use if it is built as a permanent structure, properly equipped, insulated, and heated as necessitated by the climate.

Time sharing. This item is restricted to vacant housing units, including units temporarily occupied by people who have usual residences elsewhere. Time sharing is a form of ownership in which a single property is owned by multiple owners. Each is entitled to occupy the unit for a limited period of time. The number of years of ownership may vary depending on the terms of the contract. Participants in time-sharing ownership usually, but not always, receive a deed of ownership.

Duration of vacancy refers to the length of time (in months) from the date the last occupants moved from the housing unit to the date of the interview. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time that units remain vacant. For newly constructed units that have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date that conversion or merger was completed.

Last used as a permanent residence. The statistics refer to the length of time (in months) since units that are currently seasonal vacant were last used as a permanent residence, and is measured as of the date of interview. Units that have always been used for short-term or seasonal occupancy, are classified as *Never occupied as permanent home*.

Comparability. There may be differences between the AHS and other surveys that present vacancy rates. The differences may be attributed to such factors as differing interview periods, survey designs, survey techniques, and processing procedures, as well as differences in concepts and definitions. In addition, there are sampling and nonsampling errors.

Value. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale. Any nonresidential portions of the property, any rental units, and land cost of mobile homes, are excluded from the value. For vacant units, value represents the sale price asked for the property at the time of the interview, and may differ from the price at which the property is sold. In the books, medians for value are rounded to the nearest dollar.

See also the definition “Ratio of value to current income.”

Water. See the definitions “Plumbing facilities,” “Primary source of water and water supply stoppage,” “Safety of primary source of water,” and “Source of drinking water.”

Water leakage during last 12 months. Data on water leakage are shown if the leakage occurred in the 12 months prior to the interview or while the household was living in the unit if less than 12 months. Housing units with water leakage are classified by whether the water leaked in from inside or outside the building and by the most common areas (roof, basement, walls, closed windows, or doors) or reasons (fixtures backed up or overflowed or pipes leaked) of water leakage.

Work. See the definitions “Income” and “Journey to work.”

Worked at home last week. This question determines who is working out of the office. This can include telecommuters (a company employee who works from home full or part time during normal business hours), real estate salesperson, teleworker, and any person who works at home on a regular job.

Worked at home last week for householder. This question determines who in the household worked for the householder last week. The person may be a student, an elderly person related or not to the householder. The time worked may have been part time, even 1 or 2 hours last week. It includes baby sitting for pay, helping out in a family store or family farm, and similar work. Do not count as work the person's own housework or odd jobs around the house (painting the porch, cutting grass, etc.); unpaid babysitting for family, relatives, or friends; and unpaid volunteer work for a church, etc. Work done by residents of an institution are not considered work for the purpose of this survey. The time period covered is the full calendar week, from Sunday through Saturday, preceding the date the interview is completed.

Year householder immigrated to the United States. See the definition "Citizenship."

Year householder moved into unit. The data are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of latest move. Thus, if the householder moved back into a housing unit previously occupied, the year of the latest move was to be reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present unit was to be reported. The intent is to establish the year present occupancy by the householder began. The year the householder moves is not necessarily the same year other members of the household move; although, in the great majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time. In the books, the median year householder moved into unit is rounded to the nearest year.

See also the definition "Year structure built."

Year primary mortgage originated. The year the primary mortgage was originated is the year the mortgage was signed (see the definition "Primary mortgage"). In the books, medians for year primary mortgage originated are rounded to the nearest year.

Year structure built. Year structure built represents the respondent's estimate of when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. The figures refer to the number of housing units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of the interview. For manufactured/mobile homes, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. For manufactured/mobile homes, the year the householder moved in can be earlier than the year the structure was built because the manufactured/mobile home site, not the manufactured/mobile home itself, is in sample. The householder could have replaced an older manufactured/mobile home with a newer model. In the books, median year built is rounded to the nearest year.

Year unit acquired. The year the unit was acquired or inherited refers to the year in which the present owner acquired or inherited the house or apartment; for example, the year the contract was signed. This date may be different from the date when the occupants moved in. If the land and building were bought at different times, the year the building was acquired was recorded. If there was a land contract only, the year the contract was signed was recorded. In the books, median year acquired is rounded to the nearest year.

Appendix B.

Sample Design and Weighting

SAMPLE AREAS

The 2002 American Housing Survey Metropolitan Sample (AHS-MS) provides information on eight 1970-based metropolitan areas and five 1990-based metropolitan areas interviewed as part of the American Housing Survey (AHS), which was conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The eight 1970-based metropolitan areas are:

- Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA
- Buffalo, NY
- Dallas, TX
- Fort Worth-Arlington, TX
- Milwaukee, WI
- Phoenix, AZ
- Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
- San Diego, CA

These eight metropolitan areas were last interviewed in 1994.

The five 1990-based metropolitan areas are:

- Charlotte, NC-SC
- Columbus, OH
- Kansas City, MO-KS
- Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL
- Portland, OR-WA

These five metropolitan areas were last interviewed in 1995.

Most of these metropolitan areas are consistent with the 1993 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA), consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA), or primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) with the following exceptions:

- Dallas, TX does not include Henderson and Hunt Counties, TX from the 1993 OMB definition for the Dallas, TX PMSA.
- Fort Worth-Arlington, TX does not include Hood and Parker Counties, TX from the 1993 OMB definition for the Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA.
- Phoenix, AZ does not include Pinal County, AZ from the 1993 OMB definition for the Phoenix, AZ MSA.

Interview Schedules

The metropolitan areas selected for AHS-MS are scheduled to be interviewed on a rotating basis once every six years. The Census Bureau collected 2002 AHS-MS data between late February and late September 2002. Initially, the sample in each metropolitan area was uniformly distributed throughout nine panels.

Due to budget constraints, panels were dropped in the following metropolitan areas in 2002:

- In Miami-Fort Lauderdale, all units in five and a half panels
- In Phoenix, all units in three panels
- In all other metropolitan areas, all units in one panel

The cases in the eight remaining panels were assigned to three clusters to be sent out for interview. Cluster 1 was made up of three panels; cluster 2 was made up of four panels; and cluster 3 was made up of one panel. Interviewing for cluster 1 began on February 25, 2002; interviewing for cluster 2 began on May 1; and interviewing for cluster 3 began on July 15. All interviewing was completed by September 30, 2002.

Sample Size

Table B-1 summarizes the interview activity for each of the 2002 metropolitan areas in this report series. The table provides the weighted response rate, the number of eligible units (comprised of completed interviews and noninterviews), and the number of units visited but ineligible for interview.

Designation of AHS-MS Sample Housing Units

The sample housing units in the areas designated to be interviewed for the 2002 AHS-MS consisted of the following categories which are described in the following sections:

1. All sample housing units that were interviewed in the previous survey.
2. All sample housing units that were Type A noninterviews (that is, units eligible to be interviewed) or Type B noninterviews (that is, units not eligible for interview at the time of the survey but which could become eligible in the future) in the previous survey.

Table B-1. Interview Activity for the 2002 American Housing Survey Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan area	Weighted response rate ¹ (percent)	Eligible units			Ineligible units ³
		Total	Interviewed	Not interviewed ²	
2002 AHS-MS total	92	58,791	54,022	4,769	2,701
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	92	4,537	4,178	359	108
Buffalo, NY	93	3,826	3,565	261	277
Charlotte, NC-SC	92	4,736	4,352	384	262
Columbus, OH	91	4,686	4,270	416	201
Dallas, TX	90	4,790	4,283	507	315
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	90	4,186	3,759	427	284
Kansas City, KS	93	4,493	4,178	315	232
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	94	4,467	4,203	264	200
Milwaukee, WI	92	4,206	3,860	346	195
Phoenix, AZ	93	4,527	4,197	330	162
Portland, OR-WA	92	4,736	4,352	384	112
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	92	5,240	4,816	424	225
San Diego, CA	92	4,361	4,009	352	128

¹The weighted response rate is computed by dividing the number of weighted interviews by the total weighted number of cases eligible for interview and multiplying by 100.

²Sample units were visited but occupants were not at home after repeated visits or were unavailable for other reasons.

³Sample units were visited but did not provide information relevant to the housing inventory. This category includes sample units that were found not to be in the sampling frame.

For a list of reasons for Type A and Type B noninterviews, see Appendix A for the definition of “Noninterview.”

- All sample housing units selected from a listing of new residential construction building permits issued since the previous survey. This sample represented the housing units built in permit-issuing areas since the previous survey.
- All sample housing units that were added since the previous survey in sample segments from the nonpermit universe. This sample represented additions to the housing inventory since the previous survey in nonpermit-issuing areas.

Sample Selection for 1970-Based Metropolitan Areas

The Census Bureau grouped the housing units enumerated in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing in the United States into two frames: the unit/group quarters and the area frame. These frames were defined as follows:

- Housing units in an area where construction of new homes was monitored by building permits were placed in the unit/group quarters frame.
- Housing units in an area that did not issue permits for new construction were placed in the area frame.

In addition to these two frames, all new construction housing units that were built after the 1970 Census in areas that issued building permits were placed into a separate frame, called the permit frame.

Table B-2 presents the percentage of AHS-MS sample drawn from each frame.

Unit/group quarters frame. The Census Bureau selected the major portion of the sample in each of the metropolitan areas from a file that represented the 1970 Census 20-percent sample of housing units enumerated in permit-issuing areas. The occupied housing unit records were stratified by race of the head of household (non-Black/Black), tenure (renter/owner), family size, central city/balance, and family income. The vacant records were stratified into four categories pertaining to central city/balance, and the value or rent associated with the vacant housing units. Whenever a record was selected to be in sample, the housing unit record adjacent to it on the file was also included in sample, resulting in a clustered sample.

The Census Bureau stratified the group quarters and special place records by census tract and census enumeration district (ED) within the central city and within the balance of the metropolitan areas. A sample of special place records that contained an expected four housing units was then selected.

Permit frame. Before February 1984, the Census Bureau sorted the list of permits by the date the permits were issued and then selected clusters of an expected four (usually adjacent) housing units. From February 1984 through April 1994, the list of permits was sorted by the date of issue, State, 1980 central city and balance, county or minor civil division, and permit office. Clusters of an expected four (usually adjacent) housing units were selected and then subsampled so that two of the four housing units originally selected were kept in sample. After April 1994, the list of permits was sorted by 1990 central city and balance of the metropolitan area, permit office, and the date the permit was issued. Clusters of approximate size four were selected and then were

sampled down to one unit. If the original clusters were larger than four, the units were sampled at 1 in 4.

Area frame. The Census Bureau selected the remainder of the AHS-MS sample from areas not under the jurisdiction of permit-issuing offices. The first step was the selection of a sample of census enumeration districts. The EDs were stratified by census tract within the central city and within the balance of the metropolitan area and were then divided into segments with an expected size of four housing units. One of these segments within each sample ED was selected and all housing units in existence at the time of interview in these selected segments were eligible for sample.

Sample Selection for the AHS-MS Coverage Improvement Program

The Census Bureau implemented the AHS-MS Coverage Improvement Program to correct the following deficiencies in the AHS-Metropolitan Area sample from the 1970-based unit frame universe and the 1970-based permit frame:

1. New construction from building permits issued prior to January 1970, but completed after April 1, 1970.
2. Mobile homes placed in parks either missed during the 1970 Census or established since the 1970 Census.
3. Housing units missed in the 1970 Census.
4. Housing units converted to residential use that were nonresidential at the time of the 1970 Census.
5. Houses moved onto their present site since the 1970 Census.
6. Mobile homes placed outside parks since the 1970 Census or vacant at the time of the 1970 Census.

For a detailed description of the coverage improvement sample selection process, see reports in the H170 series for the years 1976 through 1981.

AHS-MS Sample Adjustment

In order to meet their needs, the survey sponsor requested changes to the sample design for these 1970-based metropolitan areas. These sample adjustments were initially reflected in 1984 for Buffalo and Milwaukee; in 1985 for Dallas, Fort Worth, and Phoenix; in 1986 for Anaheim and Riverside; and in 1987 for San Diego.

The sample adjustments achieved two criteria:

1. A sample size of 4,250 in each metropolitan area.
2. A sample having an equal number of owners and renters

Sample Selection for the 1990-Based Metropolitan Areas

The Census Bureau initially grouped the housing units enumerated in the 1990 Census of Population and Housing into census blocks and divided these blocks into two frames; the unit/group quarters frame and the area frame, as follows:

1. Blocks located in an area that issued permits for new construction were placed in the unit/group quarters frame.
2. All other blocks were assigned to the area frame.

The unit/group quarters frame was then split into the unit frame and the group quarters frame by removing all groups quarters and placing them in a separate frame. In addition, to coordinate with another Census Bureau survey a subset of census blocks in the unit frame which contained sample units selected by this other survey was moved to the area frame.

All new construction housing units that were built after the 1990 Census in areas where construction of new homes was monitored by building permits were placed into a separate frame, called the permit frame.

Sampling operations for all frames were performed separately within a designated group of counties in each state. Prior to the AHS-MS sample selection, records selected by other surveys were removed from each of the frames to avoid having the same housing unit in sample for more than one survey. The Census Bureau selected the AHS-MS sample from the remaining records. Table B-2 presents the percentage of AHS-MS sample drawn from each frame.

Unit frame. The Census Bureau stratified the 1990 Census housing units by the central city and balance of the metropolitan area, by the rent or value of the unit, and by the number of rooms. A systematic sample of housing units was then selected across these strata.

Group quarters frame. In the first stage, the Census Bureau systematically sampled census blocks with a probability proportional to the group quarters measure of size. Based upon a block's measure of size, clusters expected to yield four housing units were then sampled in the second stage. Field representatives monitored these group quarters and sampled housing units that came into existence after April 1, 1990.

Permit frame. The Census Bureau selected sample units in the permit frame from a list of new construction building permits issued in each metropolitan area. Prior to sample selection, the list of permits was sorted by 1990 central city and balance of the metropolitan area, permit office, and the date the permit was issued. Clusters of approximate size four were selected and then were sampled down to one unit. If the original clusters were larger than four, the units were sampled at 1 in 4.

Table B-2. **Percentage of 2002 AHS-MS Sample by Frame**

2002 AHS metropolitan areas	Unit frame	Group quarters frame	Permit frame	Area frame
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	45.8	0.7	53.6	-
Buffalo, NY	78.3	1.9	18.5	1.4
Charlotte, NC-SC	55.0	0.2	29.5	15.4
Columbus, OH	71.8	0.4	23.1	4.6
Dallas, TX	34.8	1.0	56.1	8.1
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	37.2	0.8	53.8	8.2
Kansas City, MO-KS	71.8	0.2	18.5	9.5
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	78.3	0.2	16.8	4.7
Milwaukee, WI	66.2	1.6	32.2	-
Phoenix, AZ	26.9	0.4	72.8	-
Portland, OR-WA	70.7	0.1	24.8	4.5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	40.8	0.6	58.6	-
San Diego, CA	42.3	0.9	56.9	-

- Means not applicable.

Area frame. The Census Bureau sorted census blocks by central city and balance and by the percentage of renter-occupied housing units in the block. Each block was assigned a measure of size equivalent to total housing units in the block divided by four and a systematic sample of blocks was selected. The sample blocks were listed and clusters of expected four units were sampled. In blocks that issued building permits, nonmobile home housing units built since the 1990 Census were screened out since these units are covered by the building permit system.

To reduce field listing costs, a subset of the blocks from the unit frame (that was moved to the area frame to coordinate with another survey) were matched to the census and the 1990 Census list of housing units in this subset of blocks was created. These housing units were sorted by address within census block and a systematic sample of housing units (yielding approximately four units per block) was then selected from this sample of blocks. New construction since the 1990 Census was captured in the permit frame since new construction in these blocks was covered by the building permit system.

Estimation

The 2002 AHS-MS produced estimates of housing inventory characteristics at the time of the interview based on the sample in the metropolitan areas.

The sample housing units were weighted according to a multiple-stage ratio estimation procedure. Before implementing the ratio estimation procedure, the basic weight (that is, the inverse of the probability of selection) for each interviewed sample housing unit was adjusted to account for Type A noninterviews.

Type A noninterview adjustment. Type A noninterviews are sample units for which occupants:

- Were not home
- Refused to be interviewed
- Were unavailable for some other reason

The calculations for this adjustment included occupied units. The Census Bureau computed the Type A noninterview adjustment separately for the following:

1. All occupied housing units with data used in the adjustment available from a previous survey.

The adjustment for these units was calculated separately for owners in the central city, for owners in the balance, for renters in the central city, and renters in the balance of the metropolitan area. All owner-occupied housing units were categorized into cells by the number of rooms and the value. All renter-occupied housing units were categorized into cells by the number of rooms and the rent.

2. All occupied housing units with data used in the adjustment not available from the data from a previous survey.

The occupied housing units with incomplete or no data from a previous survey were divided into two groups by central city and balance. Within central city and balance, the housing units were subdivided by frame (1970-, 1980-, or 1990-based). Finally, the housing units were split on tenure status (owner/renter) at the time of the interview.

Within a given cell, the Type A noninterview adjustment factor was equal to the following ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Weighted count of interviewed housing units} + \text{Weighted count of Type A noninterviewed housing units}}{\text{Weighted count of interviewed housing units}}$$

Ratio estimation procedure for the unit frame. The Census Bureau computed a unit frame ratio estimation factor separately within each cell which was formed by combining strata used in the sample selection of the unit frame. This procedure corrected the probabilities of selection in each of the sample strata. Prior to the AHS-MS sample selection housing units already selected for other Census Bureau surveys were deleted from the unit frame.

The same probability of selection was then applied to the remaining units to select the AHS-MS sample. Since the proportion of housing units deleted from each of the unit frame strata was not necessarily equal as was assumed, some variation between strata in the actual probability of selection was introduced during the sample selection. The unit frame ratio estimation factor for each cell was equivalent to:

$$\frac{\text{Census count of housing units from the unit frame in 1990 (1970) in the corresponding cell}}{\text{AHS-MS sample estimate of housing units in the unit frame in 1990 (1970) in the corresponding cell}}$$

For each 1990-based (1970-based) metropolitan area, the numerators of the factors were obtained from the 1990 (1970) Census of Population and Housing.

The denominators of these factors come from weighted estimates of all the AHS-MS housing units in existence at the time of the 1990 (1970) Census from the unit frame, using the product of the basic weight and the Type A non-interview adjustment factor available at the time of calculation.

Mobile home ratio estimation. To adjust for undercoverage of mobile homes, the Census Bureau, assuming the same undercoverage of mobile homes experienced in the last enumeration, applied the undercoverage factors from 1994 for the eight 1970-based metropolitan areas and from 1995 for the five 1990-based metropolitan areas. For more details on the calculation of these undercoverage factors, refer to Current Housing Reports, Series H170/94 and H170/95 for the appropriate metropolitan areas.

Independent total housing unit ratio estimation. For the ratio estimation procedure described below, each metropolitan area was subdivided into geographic areas consisting of individual counties or a combination of counties.

To lower the undercoverage of nonmobile homes, the Census Bureau applied the following ratio estimation procedure in all areas:

$$\frac{\text{Independent estimate of the total housing inventory (excluding mobile homes) for the corresponding geographic subdivision of the metropolitan area}}{\text{Sample estimate of the total housing inventory (excluding mobile homes) for the corresponding geographic subdivision of the metropolitan area}}$$

The numerator of this ratio was determined by making adjustments to the Census 2000 data to account for residential new construction as well as losses to the housing inventory. These estimates were generated at the county level and combined to form geographic subdivisions. For a more detailed description of the determination of these numbers, see <http://eire.census.gov/popest/topics/methodology/hu-meth.php>. The denominator was obtained using the product of the basic weight and the weighting factors of AHS-MS sample units, excluding mobile homes.

The computed ratio estimation factors were then applied to all appropriate housing units in the corresponding geographic area of each metropolitan area, and the resulting product was used as the final weight for tabulation purposes.

The ratio estimation procedure reduced the sampling error for most statistics below what would have been obtained by simply weighting the results of the sample by the inverse of the probability of selection. Since the housing population of the sample differed somewhat by chance from the metropolitan area as a whole, one can expect that the sample housing population, or different portions of it, is brought into agreement with known good estimates of the metropolitan area housing population.

Appendix C.

Historical Changes

The American Housing Survey (AHS) began in 1973 as the Annual Housing Survey. Since 1981, the U.S. Census Bureau has conducted the national survey every odd-numbered year. In the 1984 metropolitan survey, it was renamed the American Housing Survey. Other historical changes in the survey are listed below by subject area. The year refers to the year the change was made. In some cases, multiple years are mentioned together. In these cases, either corrections were made to the data in more than 1 year or there are specific years for which data are not comparable.

Only changes are noted in this appendix. For example, “Book titles” has no entries for 1975-77, since the same titles were published for those years as in 1974.

Age of other residential buildings within 300 feet.

1987, 1989, and 1997. See the topic “Buildings and neighborhood.”

Bars on windows of buildings.

1987, 1989, and 1997. See the topic “Buildings and neighborhood.”

Book titles, national.

1973. Annual Housing Survey: 1973

Part A. General Housing Characteristics (compared central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan areas)

Part B. Indicators of Housing and Neighborhood Quality

Part C. Financial Characteristics of the Housing Inventory

Part D. Housing Characteristics of Recent Movers

Supplement report number 1. Financial Characteristics by Indicators of Housing and Neighborhood Quality

1974. Parts A, B, C, and D stayed the same.

A new *Part E, Urban and Rural Housing Characteristics*, was added.

Supplement report number 1 was changed to *Part F, Financial Characteristics by Indicators of Housing and Neighborhood Quality*.

1978. Parts A, C, D, and E stayed the same.

Parts B and F from earlier years were combined into a new *Part B, Indicators of Housing and Neighborhood Quality by Financial Characteristics*. A new *Part F, Energy-Related Housing Characteristics* was added.

1985. Parts A, B, C, D, E, and F were combined into one report, *American Housing Survey for the United States*.

A new report was added, *Supplement to the American Housing Survey for the United States* with data on family types, neighborhood quality, commuting, and ownership of additional residential units.

Book titles, metropolitan sample.

1974. Annual Housing Survey: 1974

Housing Characteristics for Selected Metropolitan Areas (A separate book is published for each metropolitan area.)

Summary of Housing Characteristics for Selected Metropolitan Areas (One book is published containing summary data for all areas.)

1984. American Housing Survey: 1984

American Housing Survey for the (name of area) Metropolitan Area (A separate book is published for each metropolitan area.)

Supplement to the American Housing Survey for Selected Metropolitan Areas (One book is published containing supplement data for all areas.)

Buildings and neighborhood.

1987. As a result of the use of both decentralized telephone interviewing and Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) in the 1987 AHS-National sample and later, data for several observation items (where the interviewer rather than the respondent supplied the data) are not comparable with those reported in the 1985 AHS-National sample. Data for the observation items for units assigned to telephone interviewing were collected only if the sample unit was located in a multiunit structure. Data for the following items in 1987 and later national surveys are restricted to units in multiunit structure: “Stories in structure”; “External building conditions”; “Description of area within 300 feet”; “Age of other residential buildings within 300 feet”; “Other buildings vandalized or with interior exposed”; “Bars on windows of buildings”; “Condition of streets”; and “Trash, litter, or junk on streets or any properties.” Data for these items were shown for all units in the 1985 national survey, including single-family homes.

The data for these items in the 1987 American Housing Survey–Metropolitan Sample (AHS-MS) are incorrect because of the inadvertent use of the American Housing Survey–National (AHS-N) weighted sample cases for certain items where AHS-N cases should not have been used. In many cases estimates of not-reported are too high and other categories are too low. These items include: “Stories in structure”; “External building conditions”; “Description of area within 300 feet”; “Age of other residential buildings within 300 feet”; “Mobile homes in group”; “Other buildings vandalized or with interior exposed”; “Bars on windows of building”; “Condition of streets”; and “Trash, litter, or junk on streets or any properties.”

1989, 1991, and 1993. Because of the methods for weighting the metropolitan samples in 1989, 1991, and 1993, the weighted totals in the metropolitan reports in odd-numbered years for a few items are different from the rest of the items. These are as follows: “Stories in structure”; “External building conditions”; “Description of area within 300 feet”; “Age of other residential buildings within 300 feet”; “Mobile homes in group”; “Other buildings vandalized or with interior exposed”; “Bars on windows of building”; “Condition of streets”; and “Trash, litter, or junk on streets or any properties.” In odd-numbered years, other items use a combined metropolitan/national (national is conducted only in odd numbered years) weighted sample; the above items only use a metropolitan weighted sample. See Appendix B for a complete description of combined weighting.

1997. These items ceased being collected by interviewer observation; they have become questions for the respondents. The intent of interviewer observations had been to provide a source of data on housing conditions, independent of the respondents, because these items could be directly observed by the interviewers. While neither respondents nor interviewers are trained building inspectors, and they reported data on different subjects, the data at least gave independent points of view by two people for each housing unit. Furthermore the observations were collected even at units where interviews could not be obtained, so they could be used in research on the representativeness of AHS noninterview adjustments (which are explained in Appendix B).

As noted above, observations became impossible for many single-unit structures in 1987. Starting in 1997 staff no longer visit many multiunit buildings either, so the observation items have become questions. The survey could continue to collect observations when visits are done for some other purpose, but the results would be too biased to be useful (high turnover units, subdivided units, and units where the respondent requests a personal interview).

Citizenship.

2001. In the 2001 survey, all households were asked the country of birth questions. This new question series was asked of all existing household members. These questions include:

- In what country was ... born?
- Is ... a citizen of the United States?
- Was ... born a citizen of the United States?
- Did ... become a citizen of the United States through naturalization?
- When did ... come to live in the United States?

Codebooks.

Documentation of codes on data files has been published in various volumes. The most comprehensive is *Codebook for the American Housing Survey*, Volume 1, 466 pages plus 1 errata page. The codebook documents surveys from 1973-93, showing which items are available in each survey, and when or if codes changed. The codebook was published without a volume number, but is currently referred to as Volume 1 to distinguish it from two later volumes.

For surveys from 1994-96, codes remain the same as in 1993 (shown in Volume 1, as mentioned above), except a few new and changed variables, which are shown in Volume 2, 90 pages. This Volume 2 also shows final record layouts for 1984-96.

Volume 3, 250 pages, shows variables and codes used in 1997 and later along with actual question wording.

The *Codebook for the American Housing Survey, Public Use File: 1997 and Later*, version 1.0, updates Volume 3 providing more detailed descriptions of the public use file variables and descriptive text covering survey procedures.

Some of the older surveys have additional documentation. Besides a *Questionnaire Compendium* (900 pages) with 1973-81 questionnaires (see the topic “Questionnaires”), there is also a *Questionnaire Directory* (300 pages) with unweighted frequency distributions of each variable in 1974-85, and an index to 1974-85 questionnaires (but no copies of the questionnaires). Each file from 1973-83 had a *Technical Documentation* volume, which duplicates the *Codebook*, Volume 1 mentioned above, but is less accurate. When errors are found, they are corrected in *Codebook*, Volume 1 but not in *Technical Documentation*.

Copies of codebooks can be obtained from HUD User (see Table A on page viii).

Computer assisted interviewing.

1987-91. Large-scale experiments in computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) were conducted as part of the 1987-91 AHS-National sample (CATI has not been used

in metropolitan surveys, though some of those interviews were completed on paper by telephone from interviewer's homes). Preliminary analysis of the CATI experiments indicated that CATI has a significant effect on the data. The experiments revealed that data for characteristics of owner occupied housing, urban housing, and housing with moderate physical problems exhibited high numbers of significant differences between CATI and non-CATI estimates. The moderate physical problems subgroup had the highest incidence of significant differences. The analysis also showed significant differences for total occupied, suburban housing units, and moved in past year.

CATI estimates were generally lower than non-CATI for units with water leakage, monthly housing costs as percent of current income, other heating fuel, and owners with a mortgage. However, CATI produced higher estimates for utilities paid separately, income, and shared ownership. Other characteristics that showed significant differences between CATI and non-CATI estimates include routine maintenance costs and heating equipment.

Little is known at this time about whether CATI or non-CATI produces better data. The Census Bureau believes, however, the estimates of change in AHS-National sample between 1985 and later years will be biased for many characteristics as a result of introducing CATI. See also the topics "Buildings and neighborhood" and "Telephone interviewing."

1995. CATI was conducted for returning national sample households whenever possible to the extent that CATI staff was able to handle the workload.

1997. The Census Bureau eliminated the paper questionnaire. All interviews were conducted by computer assisted interviewing (CAI) using laptop computers. The survey questions, including the skip instructions (that is, telling the interviewer which questions to ask next), were programmed into the laptop. The field representatives either phoned or made a personal visit to the respondent to conduct the interview. The interview questions were displayed on the computer screen one at a time. The skip instructions were programmed into the laptop, thus eliminating the possibility that the field representative would not follow the correct path and ask inappropriate questions (for example, asking about monthly rent at an owner-occupied unit).

Caution is recommended when comparing prior years' data with 1997 and beyond because of this change to a laptop computer environment. For a number of reasons, the change could give different responses. The laptop incorporated a wide range of improvements that had been identified during 2 years of research and testing. Skip patterns involved complex branching and calculations that would not have been appropriate with a paper questionnaire. By using the laptop, field representatives found it almost impossible to skip appropriate questions. Online

editing features reduced errors at the point of data collection. Feedback of telescoping (the reporting of events in the current data collection that were and should have been reported during an earlier time period) reduced the number of incorrect answers. These changes should improve the quality of the data.

For copies of the old paper questionnaire and the new questions used in the laptop computer, see the topic "Questionnaire."

Condition of streets.

1987, 1989, and 1997. See the topic "Buildings and neighborhood."

Current interest rate.

1990 and 1993. In the 1993 national and 1990 metropolitan surveys, a programming error was discovered and corrected involving the computation of the median for the item "Current interest rate." Use caution when making comparisons with earlier surveys. The medians presented in the earlier reports were calculated incorrectly. However, the data distributions are correct and can be used to compute corrected medians.

Dependent interviewing. Dependent interviewing is the process by which data from surveys conducted in previous years are used instead of, in addition to, or to verify data collected during the current interview. The first use of dependent interviewing in AHS was for the item "Year structure built" in the year 1984.

1984. A new procedure was introduced for the collection of data on the year the structure was built. The answer obtained for the year the structure was built during the current survey interview was compared to any valid answers obtained in previous interviews for the same housing unit. If the answers differed, the answer from the previous interview was used in processing and tabulating the data.

1987. A new procedure was introduced for the collection of data on square footage. If the interview was at a housing unit that was successfully interviewed in the previous survey, the question on square footage was not asked. Instead the respondent was asked, "Since (date of the previous interview), has there been a change in the amount of living space in this (house/apartment) because of putting on an addition, finishing an attic, or converting a garage to living space?" If the respondent answered no, the data on square footage from the previous interview was used in processing and tabulating the data. If the respondent answered yes, the amount of added or lost space was obtained from the respondent and added to or subtracted from the square footage obtained in the previous interview. This new figure was then used in processing and tabulating the data.

1999. Some questions were modified to verify answers with valid answers obtained during the previous survey's interview. If the current interview was being conducted with the same household at the same housing unit the respondent was asked if the answer given in the previous survey interview was still correct. Only if the respondent answered "no" was the question for the current year asked. If the respondent said the previously collected information was correct, the information from the previous interview was used in processing and tabulating the data. The modified questions concerned:

- Kitchen equipment, including cooking stove or range, burners, microwave oven, refrigerator, kitchen sink, garbage disposal, trash compactor, and dishwasher
- Washing machine and clothes dryer
- Public sewer
- Source of water
- Drilled or dug well
- Central air conditioning
- Main heating equipment
- Exposed wiring and rooms without electric outlets
- Fuels used for house heating, cooking, clothes dryer, hot water, and central air conditioning
- Porch deck or patio
- Lot size
- Foundation
- Other mobile homes on property
- Stories in structure and stories from main entrance
- Value (Value was verified if the current interview's value was 35 percent higher or lower than the value reported in the previous survey's interview.)

Other questions were not asked if a valid answer was obtained in a previous interview and if the current interview was at the same housing unit. In this case, the answers from the previous interview were used to process and tabulate the data. These questions included:

- Mobile home site placement
- Year built (Year built was verified if the residence was owner occupied in the current interview but renter occupied during the previous survey's interview. Otherwise it was not asked and the previous survey's answer was used.)

If the current interview was for the same household at the same housing unit, then another set of questions was asked, if a valid answer was not obtained in a previous interview. The answers from the previous interview were used to process and tabulate the data. These questions included:

- Previous occupancy
- Year unit acquired and how unit acquired
- First-time owner
- Source of down payment
- Purchase price or construction cost

Description of area within 300 feet.

1987, 1989, and 1997. See the topic "Buildings and Neighborhood."

1992. In the 1992 metropolitan surveys, two programming errors were discovered and corrected involving the observation item "description of area within 300 feet." The first error was that the stub line "Only single-family detached" had been tallied incorrectly since the redesign of the survey (1984). Therefore data from 1984-91 in the metropolitan reports are not comparable with data for 1992 and beyond. The second error was that the stub line "Not observed or not reported" had been incorrectly tallied from 1986-91. Data for this stub line from 1986-91 are not comparable with data for 1992 and beyond.

Education.

1995. The question was revised to give less detail for people with less than a high school education, and more detail for people with college degrees and advanced vocational training, to be consistent with the decennial census and other surveys.

External building conditions.

1987, 1989, and 1997. See the topic "Buildings and neighborhood."

Flush toilet breakdowns.

1998. There was an error in the computer program for Computer Assisted Interviewing in 1997. As a result, data on flush toilet breakdowns were not collected. In 1998, the error was corrected and data were published.

Geography.

2001. Starting in 2001, the data used for the national books were changed by switching from 1980 census-based geography to 1990 census-based geography. This change affected the following geography data items that are used in the weighting procedures:

- Central city, suburb, or nonmetropolitan
- Urban or rural

Table C-1. **Comparison of 1990 Geography-Based Weighting to 1980 Geography-Based Weighting—All Housing Units: 2001**

Characteristic	Total	In MSAs		Outside MSAs	Urban		Rural		
		Central cities	Suburbs		Total	Outside MSAs	Total	Suburbs	Outside MSAs
1990 GEOGRAPHY AND WEIGHTING									
Total Housing Units									
Total	119,117	35,076	57,983	26,058	86,657	8,765	32,460	14,814	17,293
Seasonal	3,078	184	982	1,913	823	203	2,256	522	1,710
Year-round	116,038	34,892	57,001	24,145	85,834	8,562	30,204	14,292	15,583
Occupied	106,261	31,731	53,574	20,957	79,146	7,469	27,115	13,321	13,488
Owner	72,265	16,870	39,420	15,975	49,500	4,841	22,764	11,384	11,133
Renter	33,996	14,861	14,153	4,982	29,646	2,627	4,351	1,938	2,355
Vacant	9,777	3,161	3,427	3,188	6,688	1,094	3,089	970	2,095
For rent	2,916	1,326	933	657	2,466	349	450	137	308
For sale only	1,243	341	496	406	825	146	418	156	261
Rented or sold	731	234	341	156	550	70	180	93	86
Occasional use/URE	2,594	537	910	1,146	1,457	336	1,137	325	810
Other vacant	2,293	724	747	823	1,389	193	904	260	630
1980 GEOGRAPHY AND WEIGHTING									
Total Housing Units									
Total	119,117	35,079	56,058	27,980	83,016	9,143	36,101	17,090	18,837
Seasonal	3,037	185	1,178	1,674	871	158	2,166	642	1,515
Year-round	116,079	34,894	54,879	26,306	82,144	8,985	33,935	16,449	17,321
Occupied	106,408	31,633	51,352	23,423	75,553	8,016	30,855	15,293	15,407
Owner	72,365	16,254	38,227	17,884	46,456	5,099	25,909	13,006	12,785
Renter	34,042	15,379	13,125	5,539	29,097	2,917	4,945	2,287	2,621
Vacant	9,672	3,261	3,528	2,883	6,591	969	3,080	1,156	1,915
For rent	2,885	1,356	955	573	2,426	306	459	190	267
For sale only	1,230	355	507	369	815	132	416	179	237
Rented or sold	752	256	338	158	547	62	205	106	96
Occasional use/URE	2,537	525	932	1,081	1,384	276	1,153	346	805
Other vacant	2,267	769	795	703	1,419	193	848	335	510

Table C-1 provides weighted housing units using 1980 geography and the 1980 weights, versus 1990 geography and the 1990 weights. The microdata file will continue to show only 1980 geography for confidentiality reasons.

Head of household/householder.

1980. Beginning in 1980, the concept “head of household” was dropped and replaced by “householder.” The head of household was the person regarded as the head by the respondent; however, if a married woman living with her husband was reported as the head, her husband was considered the head. The householder is the first household member listed by the respondent who is 18 years old or over and is an owner or renter of the sample unit.

Heating equipment.

1989. The heating equipment questions were revised to improve the reporting of electric heat pumps as a heating source. Previously, the questionnaire item dealing with the type of heating equipment underreported electric heat pumps. The respondents often answered yes to the first

option of “a central warm-air furnace with air vents or ducts to the individual rooms” and did not proceed to the option of “electric heat pump.” The questionnaire item was revised to determine if the central air system is actually a heat pump or another type of warm-air furnace.

Housing costs and value.

1984. Value, mortgage data, and taxes are shown for all owners; rent is shown for all renters; and utilities for all of both groups. From 1973-83, these items were shown only for “specified” owners and renters. For comparability, Table 19 in each chapter of books published since 1984 still shows data separately for “specified” owners and renters. “Specified” homes exclude 1-unit buildings on 10 or more acres, and owners in buildings with 2 or more units or with a business or medical office on the property.

Also, the terminology changed. The new term “Monthly housing costs” includes the old terms “Selected monthly housing cost” for owners, “Gross rent” for renters, and “Contract rent” for vacant-for-rent units.

1989. The monthly housing costs items for subsidized renters were revised to improve the reporting of actual

rental costs. In 1987, the questionnaire determined the total amount reportedly paid for monthly rental costs. These amounts may have included the partially subsidized amount provided by the public housing authority, the federal government, or state and local governments. Beginning in 1989, a probe was added for subsidized households to determine what they actually paid. The new procedures in 1989 produced lower and more accurate estimates.

Also, see the topics "Income" and "Utilities."

1995. Mortgage payments were estimated when the respondent did not know the amount. These payments were estimated by amortizing each mortgage at level payments over its full term. If the amount borrowed is unknown, it is imputed first from the value of the house. If the interest rate or term were unknown, they were imputed from owners who got their mortgages in the same year. This change eliminates a large source of missing data. While not perfect, it gives a much more complete picture of housing costs than in previous years.

1997. A "Separate category," depending on income of the occupants, was added for vacant-for-rent units. In these units the rent charged will depend on the income of the occupants, such as in public housing or some military housing. In 1995 and earlier, the category, less than \$100, includes an estimated 166,000 housing units where the rent depended on income of the occupants. They have a code 1 in the microdata. These units were incorrectly published as "less than \$100" from 1985-96.

Home equity loans. See the topic "Mortgage."

Housing unit definition.

1984. One major and one minor difference appear in the housing unit definition. The major difference is that since 1984 the AHS includes vacant mobile homes as housing units. Vacant mobile homes added an additional 698,000 seasonal and 642,000 year-round vacant units to the 1985 national housing inventory. The 1973-83 AHS excluded these units from weighted counts, though they are included in the microdata with zero weight.

A minor difference in the definition is the 1973-83 requirement that a housing unit must have either direct access from the outside or through a common hallway, or complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants. In 1984, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, leaving direct access required of all units.

Another issue is how to define group quarters. In the 1973-83 AHS, a household containing 5 or more people unrelated to the householder was considered to be group quarters. In 1984, the cutoff was changed to 9 or more people unrelated to the householder.

How the housing unit was acquired.

1997. Beginning in 1997, all homeowners were asked how they obtained their home. The homeowners' responses were stored on the national microdata file, but not published in the national book. The possible answers to the new question include:

- Buy a house already built
- Sign a sales agreement that included the land as well as the cost of building the house (include both units that were under construction and those not yet started)
- Build it yourself on your own land (include person acting as own general contractor; also includes lease land)
- Receive it as a gift or inheritance

2001. The year the data were first published in the national book.

Income.

1984. See the topic "Poverty."

1989. Two new items, "Monthly housing costs as percent of current income" and "Ratio of value to current income" replaced similar items that were published in 1984-88. For income, these new items use "Current income." In 1984-88, the items "Monthly housing costs as percent of income" and "Value-income ratio" used the "Income of families and primary individuals in the last 12 months." See Appendix A for the definitions of "Current income," "Monthly housing costs as percent of current income," and "Ratio of value to current income." Use caution when comparing prior years' data with 1989 because of the differences in the definitions.

For comparative purposes, Table C-2 shows monthly housing costs as a percent of both income in the last 12 months and of current income. For total households and owner households, the medians are the same for both types of income; for renter households, the medians are 29 and 27 percent, respectively.

Table C-2. **Monthly Housing Costs as a Percent of Income**

Characteristic	Median (percent)		
	Total	Owner	Renter
Monthly housing costs as percent of income using--			
Income in the last 12 months:			
1987	22	18	29
1989	21	18	29
Current income:			
1989	21	18	27

1993. Questions on income sources were revised in an effort to improve income reporting. The question in earlier surveys reported interest or dividend income of \$400 or more. In 1993, it was divided into two questions: one on any interest, the other on any dividends from stocks, regardless of amount. Therefore both new questions cover even small amounts.

Wage and salary income was underreported for some people and households in the 1993 national survey. The error occurred during the processing of the data collected by computer assisted telephone interviewing. When the respondent does not know or refuses to report wage and salary income, income is normally allocated during the processing. In 1993, this income was not allocated but was incorrectly processed as “zero” (no) income. This error was corrected in the 1995 national survey. Although the income data for 1993 are incorrect, analysis of median household income for 1991, 1993, and 1995 indicates that the overall effect of this error on 1993 data is minor, though it significantly increases the apparent number of households with zero income.

Use caution when making income comparisons before and after the 1993 survey.

1999. Income was collected for all people 16 years and older in the household. In previous surveys, income was collected for all people 14 years and older in the household.

Income sources.

1993. See the topic “Income.”

2001. In the questions used to inventory the cash benefits a person received over the past 12 months, the answer category, “Receive SSI/AFDC/Other Welfare” was changed to “Receive SSI, Public Assistance, or Welfare Payments,” such as [state TANF program name]. Individual states used different names for their Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) programs, so the question wording varied by state. This was done to update the source of income questions because the passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 replaced the AFDC assistance program with TANF.

Items dropped.

2001. See the topic “Questionnaire.”

Items published for the first time.

2001. See the topic “Questionnaire.”

2002. See the topic “Questionnaire.”

Kitchen.

1984. Short questions are asked about each aspect of a complete kitchen (questions 27, 36a, 38a, 38b2); previously only one long question was asked. The 1984 approach finds more homes missing some part of the kitchen than the old longer question did.

In vacant units, the definition was changed. Previously, if the respondent said the kitchen was incomplete, but the future tenant would be expected to complete it (for example, occupant provides a refrigerator), as is the practice in some areas, such a kitchen was counted as complete. Starting in 1984, it is counted as incomplete. Both approaches have problems, but the newer approach was chosen as preferable.

Between 1983 (old question and instruction) and 1985 national (new questions and instruction), the estimate of occupied units with incomplete kitchens changed 59 percent from 827,000 to 1,316,000. The estimate of vacant units with incomplete kitchens changed 274 percent from 665,000 to 2,490,000. Much of this change is assumed to be a result of the changes in the questions.

Starting in 1984, units reported in the category “complete kitchen facilities” in the printed books had to have an oven. For the microdata files, an oven was not required to be included in the category “complete kitchen facilities.” The definition of “Complete kitchen facilities” in Appendix A of the printed books incorrectly omits that the oven was required in the publication.

1997. The questions concerning each component of kitchen facilities were redesigned in 1997. Prior to 1997, the questions the respondents answered contained a definitional instruction to the field representative that the equipment was for this household’s use only. The field representative, however, did not read this instruction to the respondent. Beginning in 1997, the instruction “this household’s use only” is no longer a part of the question for each kitchen component. In its place, the field representative asked, when the respondent lived in a unit in a multiunit structure, if any of the kitchen equipment was shared with another household. This change caused large increases in the number of units lacking complete kitchen facilities and large decreases in the number of units with complete kitchen facilities.

Lead paint.

2001. The lead paint questions were dropped. These questions were asked in all housing units built before 1978 to collect data on signs of lead paint hazards (for example, peeling paint, paint chips, and so forth). They also asked if the household was notified of lead paint hazards.

Line of credit. See the topic “Mortgage.”

Location of previous unit.

1995. 1995 data were suppressed, because it was not possible to code the metropolitan area of the previous unit consistently with the location of the current unit. The data involved comparing the metropolitan area of the previous residence with the current residence’s location. The AHS current residence is coded by its 1983 metropolitan area

(see Appendix A for the definition of “Metropolitan areas”). Since 1993, the Census Bureau has not been able to code the previous residence with comparable 1983 boundaries, because of updated geographic coding systems. Therefore, this item has been suppressed to avoid spurious changes. (The 1993 national data were not suppressed, but it is unclear whether they were correctly coded.)

Lodgers.

1984. A new series of questions concerning lodgers was introduced. Lodgers were defined as household members 14 years or older who are not related to the householder, not co-owners or co-renters, and are not a spouse or child of a co-owner or a co-renter. The respondent was asked if the lodger(s) paid a regular, fixed rent and if so what the dollar cost was and if it included food. The questions were intended to measure the cost of housing for the lodger(s). In this as well as earlier and later years, any lodger’s rent received by the householder should be reported as rental income, but it is not certain whether householders do or did so.

1985. The phrase “as a lodger” was added to the questions concerning rent paid. The universe for these questions remained the same, but the wording was changed to make the question clearer.

1993. Questions concerning nonrelative housing costs were added to replace the questions about lodgers. This change modified not only the questions in the survey but also the universe. The new questions were targeted to all household members 14 years or older who are not related to the householder. The new questions included any housing costs paid by the nonrelative (not only rent).

1995. The nonrelative sharing housing costs questions were dropped and the lodgers questions used in the 1985 survey were reintroduced using the 1984 definition of lodgers.

1997. The questions concerning lodgers were asked in accordance with the 1984 definition of lodgers. In addition, these questions were also asked of adult relatives. Adult relatives are defined as relatives 21 years or older who are not a co-owner or co-renter and are not a spouse of a co-owner or co-renter. The data for these adult relatives are available on the microdata, but the publication only reflects data collected from the lodgers.

1999. Lodger questions were no longer asked of adult relatives (see 1997 above). In addition, the age cutoff in the definition of lodger was changed from 14 years or older to 16 years or older. See also the definition “Rent paid by lodgers” in Appendix A.

Losses.

1975 and 1976. The figures for housing units lost from the housing stock between 1973 and 1975 or 1976, published in the 1975 and 1976 national books, are incorrect.

These figures were corrected in 1977 and published in *General Housing Characteristics for the United States and Regions: 1977*, series H150/77.

Main house heating fuel.

1999. In 1997, the type of gas used (piped versus bottled) as a main house heating fuel was inadvertently omitted for vacant housing units. In 1999, the distinction was reinstated.

Manufactured/mobile homes.

1984. Manufactured/mobile homes with attached permanent rooms began to be counted as mobile homes, while previously they were counted as single family units. Manufactured/mobile homes with attached permanent rooms are identified separately in the microdata. See the topic “Housing unit definition.”

1985. See the topic “Weighting.”

Married-couple families.

1985 and 1987. The published 1985 and 1987 national estimates of married-couple families with no nonrelatives were overestimates resulting from a processing error. The 1985 overestimate was approximately 340,000, while the 1987 overestimate was 407,800. The overestimated married-couple families with no nonrelatives should have been tabulated under two-or-more-person households as either “other male” or “other female” householders. This error was corrected in 1989. Table C-3 provides corrected figures for 1987.

Table C-3. **Estimate of Married-Couple Families With No Nonrelatives and Other Two-or-More-Person Households: 1987**

Characteristic	Estimate
Married-couple families, no nonrelatives	50,084,000
Other two-or-more-person households	18,853,000
Male householder	6,421,000
Female householder	12,432,000

Metropolitan areas and central cities.

1984. Books and microdata started using 1983 boundaries. This change increased the number of metropolitan units, especially suburbs, and decreased the number of nonmetropolitan units. These boundaries were established in 1983, based on population and commuting patterns measured in the 1980 census. Therefore, the 1984 AHS metropolitan boundaries are not comparable to those in the 1980 census publications.

National microdata started showing central city and suburban status in all cases. Also, cases in more areas have the identifying code for their area shown, because of less strict confidentiality constraints than in the past (areas of 100,000 population may be identified; the previous rule was 250,000).

Metropolitan microdata always identify the total area surveyed, but not necessarily the newer central cities, to protect confidentiality. When an area of less than 100,000 people was added to an AHS Metropolitan survey, sample cases were added there, and extra sample cases also were added in part of the old area, so no one would know which cases were in the small added area.

From 1973-83 all books and microdata had consistently used 1971 boundaries of metropolitan areas and cities. These were called Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The criteria were published by the U.S. Bureau of Budget in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1959*. The boundaries were published in the U.S. Bureau of Budget in *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1967* (which also reprinted the criteria), and some boundaries were revised in the Office of Management and Budget's (formerly U.S. Bureau of the Budget) *Second Amendment*, February 23, 1971. These same boundaries were used in publications from the 1970 census.

Note that major revisions in official SMSA boundaries (but not AHS boundaries) were made in 1973, using results of the 1970 census, additional revisions were made during the 1970s, and more major revisions occurred in 1983. Therefore, the AHS revision in 1984 reflected the cumulative result of 12 years of changes in official definitions.

1995. Starting in 1995, most metropolitan surveys use new samples and new boundaries, which for the first time may differ from standard boundaries published by the Office of Management and Budget. A list of exactly which counties (towns in New England) are covered in each metropolitan survey each year is printed in each metropolitan book.

2001. Data in the 2001 AHS National publication are weighted using 1990 census-based geography. However, data on the 2001 microdata file are weighted using 1980 census-based geography.

Monthly expenses, additional help.

1998. Beginning in 1998, additional questions were asked of renters when the ratio of monthly housing costs as percent of current income is high. Rental households receiving housing assistance that report spending more than 35 percent of their income on housing, or rental households not receiving housing assistance with incomes less than \$15,000 that report spending more than 50 percent of their income on housing were asked questions on assistance for food, clothing, car and transportation expenses, child care, medical care or medicine, and utility bills. They were asked to specify the type of help they received, and if the help was not cash, whether they could determine a dollar value. Because of confidentiality, no dollar amount was released on the microdata file, only the types of help. The data were not published but are available on the microdata file.

Monthly housing costs.

1984, 1989, and 1995. See the topic "Housing costs and value."

Mortgage.

1999. The "reverse mortgage" item under "Mortgages currently on property" was eliminated. In 2001, this item was reinstated.

2001. The collection of data for reverse mortgages was reintroduced in 2001. In addition, new mortgage questions were added and modifications were made to existing mortgage questions to more clearly delineate home-equity loans from regular mortgages, as well as to clearly differentiate between home-equity lump-sum loans and home-equity lines of credit. In addition, more detailed information was collected on home-equity lump-sum loans than in the past.

In 1997 through 1999, respondents were asked if they had a regular (other than a home equity) mortgage. If they answered "yes," they were asked how many regular mortgages they had. Respondents were also asked if they had a home-equity loan. If they answered "yes," they were asked how many home-equity loans they had.

Detailed characteristics were collected on the first three regular mortgages. One of the regular mortgages was determined to be the primary mortgage. Data were also collected on the first three home-equity loans; although, not as much detail was collected on home-equity loans as was collected on regular mortgages. One of the home-equity loan questions was if the home-equity loan was a lump-sum line-of-credit.

In 2001, separate counts of lump-sum home-equity loans and lines-of-credit home-equity loans were obtained. As in 1997 through 1999, respondents were asked if they had a regular mortgage and if "yes," how many. Next they were asked if they had a lump-sum home-equity loan and if "yes," how many. Finally, they were asked if they had a home-equity line-of-credit and if "yes," how many.

Detailed characteristics were collected for both regular mortgages and lump-sum home-equity loans in 2001. The detailed characteristics continued to be collected on the first three mortgage loans with regular mortgages having priority over lump-sum home-equity loans. For example, if the respondent had two regular mortgages and two lump-sum home-equity loans, the detailed data were collected on the two regular mortgages and the first lump-sum home-equity loan reported. In addition, regular mortgages also took priority in being designated the primary mortgage. For example, if the respondent reported one regular mortgage and one lump-sum home-equity loan, the regular mortgage was considered to be the primary mortgage. If, however, the respondent only reported having a lump-sum home-equity loan, the lump-sum home-equity loan

was designated the primary mortgage. The data collected for home-equity lines-of-credit loans remained the same in 2001 as in 1997 through 1999.

Name change.

1984. The AHS changed its name from the Annual Housing Survey to the American Housing Survey. See the opening paragraph of this appendix.

Neighborhood.

1987, 1989, and 1997. See the topic “Buildings and neighborhood.”

New construction.

1976, 1977, and 1978. The figures for 1973-76 new construction, 1973-77 new construction, and 1973-78 new construction published in the 1976, 1977, and 1978 national books are incorrect. These figures were corrected in 1979 and published in Part A, *General Housing Characteristics for the United States and Regions: 1979*, series H150/79.

1984. In 1984 and later AHS reports, the characteristics of new construction units are based on units constructed during the last 4 years. Prior to 1984, characteristics of new construction were based on units built since the last survey year. In the national survey, this was a 1-year period except for the 1983 survey, which covered a 2-year period. In the metropolitan survey, this varied from being a 3- to 4-year period.

Other buildings vandalized or with interior exposed.

1987, 1989, and 1997. See the topic “Buildings and neighborhood.”

Other housing costs per month.

1995. A processing error was discovered and corrected involving the category “homeowner association fee paid.” The “homeowner association fee paid” data in the 1993 and earlier were incorrect and should not be used. The 1995 data are correct.

1999. Several processing errors were discovered and corrected for the category “homeowner association fee paid.” The 1997 and 1998 data published for this category are incorrect. In 1997 and 1998, “homeowner association fee paid” was incorrectly tallied for mobile homes. In addition, the processing of data for units that are not mobile homes was done incorrectly. The 1997 and 1998 data should not be used. The 1999 data are correct.

Persons other than spouse or children.

1993. See the topic “Lodgers.”

Plumbing facilities. Use caution when making comparisons among any of the surveys after 1983.

1984. Changes in the questionnaire resulted in serious deficiencies in plumbing data. In 1983 and earlier, respondents were asked a question on complete plumbing facilities that specified to the respondent the components necessary for complete plumbing (that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower). The question further ensured that these facilities were only for the use of the occupants of the unit in which they were located (exclusive use). In those units with complete plumbing, an additional question was asked as to how many bathrooms there were.

Starting in 1984, respondents were first asked how many full bathrooms they had. If they answered one or more, questions on plumbing facilities were not asked; the unit was assumed to have complete plumbing facilities for exclusive use. Although the 1984-87 definition of a bathroom specified hot and cold piped water, a sink, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower, this definition was not read to the respondent. Also, nothing in the question required the bathroom to be only for the use of the occupants of the sample unit (exclusive use). We believe that the 1984-87 AHS counted a significant number of units as having complete plumbing for exclusive use because respondents for these units reported having a bathroom when, in fact, either the bathroom did not contain all plumbing facilities or the facilities were shared by people living in another unit. Based on previous years’ AHS data, we believe the “completeness” was more of a problem than “exclusive use.”

Table C-4. Types of Units With Severe Physical Problems

Median	1985	1989
Year structure built	1938	1955
Rooms	4.0	4.8
Square footage	948	1,389

The table on plumbing facilities was suppressed in books starting in 1985 (though data were still included in severe physical problems, see Table C-5). Data for 1984 were published but are incorrect.

1989. Beginning in the 1989 national survey (1990 metropolitan surveys), the questionnaire items on bathrooms and plumbing were modified to provide more accurate estimates. Respondents were asked, “How many full bathrooms with a sink, with hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower does this house/apartment have?” Also, an additional question was asked, “Are the bathrooms for this household’s use only?” If the respondent reported no bathrooms, detailed questions on each required plumbing facility were asked separately.

In 1989, there were 3,139,000 year-round housing units in the United States lacking complete plumbing facilities for exclusive use. Prior to 1985, there was a downward trend

Table C-5. **Measures of Plumbing and Other Problems**

Year	Year-round units with plumbing problems	Occupied units with selected physical problems			
		Severe problems		Moderate problems	Total with severe or moderate problems
		Plumbing ¹	Total		
1973	3,573,000	2,471,000			
1974	3,036,000	2,281,000			
1975	2,706,000	2,076,000			
1976	2,661,000	1,944,000			
1977	2,542,000	1,805,000			Not published
1978	2,503,000	1,791,000			
1979	2,353,000	1,715,000			
1980	2,359,000	1,753,000			
1981	2,375,000	1,760,000			
1983	2,233,000	1,621,000			
1985	–	660,000	1,559,000	5,814,000	7,373,000
1987	–	574,000	1,224,000	5,184,000	6,408,000
1989	3,139,000	2,529,000	3,161,000	4,442,000	7,603,000
1991	2,849,000	2,278,000	2,874,000	4,531,000	7,405,000
1993	1,814,000	1,379,000	1,901,000	4,225,000	6,126,000
1995	1,993,000	1,459,000	2,022,000	4,348,000	6,370,000

– Means not applicable.

¹Lacks any of the following, inside the structure, for exclusive use of occupants of this housing unit: hot piped water, cold piped water, flush toilet, bathtub (shower is an acceptable alternative).

of units lacking complete plumbing facilities, with 1983 showing 2,233,000 such units. Units lacking plumbing may not have increased between 1983 and 1989, for the 1989-91 figures may be too high, as noted below in the discussion of changes in 1993.

Units lacking complete plumbing facilities are included in the count of units with severe physical problems. The number of units with severe physical problems may have been underestimated in both national and metropolitan surveys in 1984-90. It also appears the units with moderate problems may have been overestimated.

There was an unrealistic increase in units with severe problems in the United States between 1985-89 because of redesigning the plumbing facilities question, and then an unrealistic drop in 1993. Occupied housing units with severe problems went from 1,559,000 in 1985 to 3,161,000 in 1989 and 1,901,000 in 1993. There was a simultaneous decrease in moderate problems, from 5,814,000 in 1985 to 4,442,000 in 1989, which may be unrealistic, but no corresponding increase in 1993. Figures are shown in Table C-5. This increase also affected medians as Table C-4 shows.

1993. In 1993, questionnaire item 29c on bathrooms for exclusive use was modified to provide more accurate estimates. The wording of the answer options to this question was changed to specify whether or not there was exclusive use of the facilities. This change appears to have caused a one-third drop in plumbing problems, compared to 1991 and a similar drop in severe physical problems. Although the decrease between 1991 and 1993 seems unrealistic, the change in the 1993 questionnaire probably resulted in a better estimate.

1997. The definition of a complete bathroom was removed again from the original question (as in 1985-87), although the definition was still available in a help screen. Later in the questionnaire, for homes with only one bathroom, AHS asked specifically if the bathroom had hot and cold water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower.

For households with more than one toilet, the 1997 questionnaire mistakenly asked about times when *the* toilet was unusable, instead of times when *all* toilets were unusable. The 1997 breakdown data and counts of moderate physical problems may therefore include many units where another toilet was indeed usable.

1998. See the topic “Flush toilet breakdowns.”

Poverty.

1984. The AHS provides housing characteristics for households with income below the poverty level. The AHS poverty data are not comparable to poverty data published from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Table C-6 presents the differences.

Table C-6. **Households in Poverty in AHS and CPS: 1985, 1987, and 1989**

Year	AHS	CPS
1985	13,266,000	11,996,000
1987	11,969,000	11,807,000
1989	12,403,000	11,369,000
1985-87 change	-1,297,000	-189,000
1987-89 change	434,000	-438,000

Compared with the CPS, the AHS drop in poverty between 1985 and 1987 seems too large. The 1987-89 AHS increase in poverty may be, in part, a compensation for the unrealistic 1985-87 drop.

In general, AHS estimates of poverty are higher than the CPS estimates. Research indicates that the AHS slightly underreports income when compared with the CPS, thus overreporting poverty. Furthermore, the problem seems to be concentrated among elderly households. A detailed discussion of AHS poverty data is presented in the Census Bureau memoranda for the record, "AHS Poverty Data, 1985 to 1989" and "Comparison of the 1989 AHS and CPS Income Reporting." Copies can be obtained by writing to the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 20233.

Analysts are reminded that poverty data are published in the AHS, not as an official count of households in poverty, but to show the housing characteristics of low-income households.

Public elementary school.

1997. Satisfaction with the public elementary school was no longer asked at all households with children under 17. It was only asked if the household had a child 13 years old or younger. This change was caused by a desire to focus on households that would be most knowledgeable about elementary schools. A mistake prevented covering all such households.

1999. In 1998 and earlier years, the question on type of school attended was asked of households with children ages 4 to 16. In 1999, the question was asked of households with children ages 5 to 15. The answer category "does not attend school" was replaced with "schooled at home." However, instructions to the field representative defined both answer categories as the same, meaning children who did not attend school were entered into the "schooled at home" category.

2001. In 2001, a new answer category "Not in school" was added in the school item.

Public transportation.

2001. In 2001, a new item "Does anyone in the household ever use public transportation?" was added to the public transportation series.

Questionnaire.

1984. A new questionnaire was introduced in 1984. Most of the changes on the questionnaire were made to improve the quality of the data. As a result, however, several items in 1984 and beyond are not comparable to similar data for 1973-83; a discussion of each item can be found in the appendix under the topic of the same name.

Items changed on 1984 questionnaire:

- Units in structure
- Rooms in unit
- Plumbing facilities
- Kitchen
- Recent movers

Some new items were introduced in 1984 including lot size, square footage, units with severe or moderate problems, elderly householder, heating degree days (national sample only), and detailed information on mortgages. For detailed definitions of these and other items, see Appendix A.

1995. A number of new items were introduced in the 1995 questionnaire to improve the quality of the data.

New items in the 1995 questionnaire:

- Rooms used for business
- Homes currently for sale or rent
- Safety of primary source of water
- Source of drinking water
- Rent paid by lodgers
- Home equity loan

1997. Computer assisted interviewing was introduced in the 1997 AHS using laptop computers. See the topic "Computer assisted interviewing."

For copies of questions used in the laptop computers call HUD USER at 800-245-2691 or the American Housing Survey Branch, U.S. Census Bureau at 301-763-3235.

The questionnaires have been published for reference as shown in the Table C-7.

1999. A series of new procedures changed the way data were collected for many items. These changes were:

- Dependent interviewing was greatly expanded in 1999. For a discussion of dependent interviewing and a list of the data items affected, see the topic "Dependent interviewing."
- The procedures for collecting data were changed for four items. See the topics "Income," "Lodgers," "Public elementary schools," and "Rooms in units." A correction was made for vacant housing units to the item "Main house heating fuel." See the topic "Main house heating fuel."

A number of new items was introduced in the 1999 survey. For detailed definitions of these items, see Appendix A. The items are:

- Bodies of water within 300 feet
- Building and ground maintenance
- Building neighbor noise
- Location of extra unit
- Nights owner spent at extra unit
- Nights owner rented extra unit
- Reasons for extra unit owned
- Renter maintenance quality

Table C-7. **Reprints and Indexes of Questionnaires**

Year	Printed books	Codebook		
		Volume 1	Volume 2	
	Reprints	Reprints	Reprints	Index
1973	Occ, Vac	—	—	—
1974-81	Occ, Vac	—	—	—
1983	Occ, Vac,	—	—	—
1984	Card, Occ, Vac	—	—	*
1985 National . . .	Card, Occ, Vac	Card, Occ, Vac	—	*
1985 Metro . .	Card, Occ, Vac	—	—	*
1986-92	Card, Occ, Vac	—	—	*
1993-94	Card, Occ, SU	—	—	*
1995 National . . .	Card, Occ, SV	—	Card, Occ, SV	*
1995 Metro	Card, Occ, SV	—	—	*
1996	Card, Occ, SV	—	—	*
1997 ¹	—	—	—	—

- Means not applicable. * An alphabetical index to the questions is provided.

¹For surveys conducted since 1997, the only questionnaires are downloadable computer scripts.

Note: Many of the books listed above are downloadable, but those downloadable versions exclude the questionnaires.

Abbreviations:

Card: Control Card with introductory questions and household members

Occ: Questions for occupied units

Vac: Questions for vacant units, noninterviews, and URE (temporary home, people have usual residence elsewhere)

SU: A few special questions for URE are printed, only questions that differ from occupied units

SV: A few special questions for Vacant and URE are printed, only questions that differ from occupied units

A few items were eliminated in the 1999 survey. They are:

- Adequate inside maintenance
- Buildings and grounds properly maintained
- Reverse mortgages

2001. New items—More new items were introduced in the survey (See Appendix A for definitions):

- Cash received in primary mortgage refinanced
- Citizenship of householder
- Community quality
- Current line-of-credit interest rate
- Land contract
- Line-of-credit amount used for home additions, improvements, or repairs
- Line-of-credit monthly payment

- Percent of nonrefinanced primary mortgage, including home equity lump sum used for home purchase and improvement
- Percent of primary mortgage refinanced cash used for home additions, improvements, or repairs
- Percent of the loan used for the purchase of the home or addition
- Percent of the loan used for the purchase of the home or addition
- Reason primary mortgage refinanced
- Secured communities
- Secured multiunits
- Senior citizen communities
- Total home equity line-of-credit limit
- Total outstanding line-of-credit loans
- Year householder immigrated to the United States

Dropped items—Data on painted surfaces were dropped from the AHS. In 1999, data on this topic were published as microdata.

2002. New items. Two new modules were introduced in the 2002 survey. For detailed definitions of the new data items resulting from these two modules, see Appendix A. The subject of the new modules and the resulting data items are as follows:

Journey to Work

- Principal means of transportation to work last week
- Travel time from home to work
- Distance from home to work
- Departure time to work
- Worked at home last week

Replacements and Additions

- Additions to the unit
- External additions
- Remodeling existing rooms
- Replacing existing portions of home
- Installing flooring and paneling
- Adding or replacing equipment
- Added or replaced items of permanent construction in the lot or yard
- Finishing unfinished areas

The data on journey to work are published on Table 23 of this publication. The data on replacement and additions can be found on the U.S. Census Bureau Internet site at www.census.gov/hhes/www/ahs.html.

Race.

1995. Beginning in the 1995 national and 1996 metropolitan surveys, two new categories were added to this item: “American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut” and “Asian and Pacific Islanders.”

Reasons for leaving previous unit.

1998. There was an error in the computer program for the laptop in 1997. As a result, data for the categories “private displacement” and “government displacement” were not collected. In 1998, the error was corrected and data were published.

Recent movers.

1984. In the 1984 AHS and later, some of the data for recent movers are based on the householder’s characteristics and some are based on characteristics of the AHS respondent who may or may not be the householder. Before 1984, all recent-mover data were based on the householder’s characteristics.

Rent control.

1988. In 1988, the computer edits for the metropolitan samples were changed for units reporting rent control. The states of California, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts, as well as the District of Columbia, are the only states that have metropolitan areas with rent control. If a respondent answered “yes” to rent control in a metropolitan area not in one of the above mentioned states, the answer was edited to “no.” In survey years prior to 1988, answers of “yes” to rent control in metropolitan areas not in one of the above mentioned States are errors.

Rent reductions.

1999. In the publication, the item “Rent reductions” is tabulated differently for renter-occupied units from how it was in 1998 and earlier years. Although the tabulation was changed in the publication, the data on the microdata file for each component of this publication item remain the same. The change is not a result of any change in the data collection procedure.

Research after the 1998 survey has shown that it is possible for a unit to be both subsidized and either under rent control or having the rent reduced by the owner. For example, the respondent may receive a voucher from the government to help pay the rent and still live in a rent-controlled unit. The procedure used in 1997 and 1998 relied heavily on the respondents’ answers to the questions on rent control and owner reduction. As a result, a large number of units that could have been tallied as “Other, income verification” and therefore “subsidized” were not. A smaller but significant number of units were tallied as “Other, income verification,” which should not have been so classified.

The classification of units as “Other, income verification” in the AHS publications is dependent on the answers respondents gave to a long list of subsidy questions. The tabulations attempt to estimate the number of units that are believed to be subsidized, but for which the type of subsidy is unknown. Past research using AHS data has shown that many respondents are not sure if their units are subsidized or, if subsidized, what type the subsidy may be. A unit that is classified as “Other, income verification” could be a unit that is owned by a public housing authority, a unit receiving some other form of government subsidy, or a unit subsidized by a private organization.

In 1997 and 1998, the classification “Other, income verification” required that the respondent did not answer that the unit was owned by a public housing authority or was part of a specific type of subsidy program and also answered the following:

- “Yes” to the question: “As a part of your rental agreement, do you need to answer questions about your income whenever your lease is up for renewal?”
- Any answer except: “A public housing authority or a state or local housing agency” to the question, “To whom do you report your income?”
- “No” to the question: “Do you pay a lower rent because the government is paying part of the cost of the units?”
- “No” to the question: “Does the government limit the rent on the unit through rent control or rent stabilization?”
- “No” to the question: “Is the rent adjusted because someone in the household works for or is related to the owner?”

In 1999, the tabulation procedures were changed. The classification “Other, income verification” now requires that the respondent did not answer that the unit was owned by a public housing authority or was part of a specific type of subsidy program and also answered the following:

- “Yes” to the question: “As a part of your rental agreement, do you need to answer questions about your income whenever your lease is up for renewal?”
- Either “A building manager or landlord” or “a public housing authority or a state or local housing agency” to the question “To whom do you report your income?”

Table C-8 presents 1999 rent reduction data using both the old procedures and the new 1999 procedures for renter-occupied units. The new procedures provide an improved count of the category “Other, income verification.” The data using the old procedures should be used, however, when trying to measure historical change, especially between 1997 and 1999. Under the new tabulation procedure, there are 517,000 units that are classified as “Other, income verification” that under the old procedure were classified as:

- Renter control: 149,000
- Rent control not reported: 137,000
- Reduced by owner: 14,000
- Owner reduction not reported: 1,000
- Subsidy not reported: 216,000

Also, under the new tabulation procedure, there are 149,000 units that are classified as “Not reduced by owner” that were classified as “Other, income verification” under the old procedure.

Table C-8. **Rent Reductions Using Old and New Procedure for the United States: 1999**

Category	Old	New
Total, renter-occupied	34,007,000	34,007,000
No subsidy	27,093,000	26,942,000
Rent control	1,033,000	884,000
No rent control	25,888,000	26,023,000
Reduced by owner	1,865,000	1,851,000
Not reduced by owner	23,905,000	24,054,000
Owner reduction not reported	118,000	117,000
Rent control not reported	173,000	36,000
Owned by public housing authority	1,865,000	1,865,000
Government subsidy	2,062,000	2,062,000
Other, income verification	1,910,000	2,277,000
Subsidy not reported	1,078,000	862,000

Rooms in unit.

1984. The number of year-round units with one or two rooms in the United States dropped from 4,056,000 in 1983 to 2,486,000 in 1985. As a result, the median number of rooms per unit increased from 5.1 to 5.3; this does not necessarily indicate an increase in the average size of housing units. In the 1983 AHS, respondents answered a single question asking for a total count of rooms in the unit. The potential to miss specific rooms is high in a question of this type. In the 1984 and later surveys, respondents were asked for a count of each specific type of room. The answers to these questions were then added together in the tabulations to provide a total count of rooms. Far fewer rooms were missed in this series of questions, which has apparently resulted in lower counts of one- and two-room units. It is also possible, however, that a few rooms may have been double counted. For example, a living room also may have been counted as a family room for a count of two rooms when only one room actually exists.

1997. Unfinished rooms were excluded from the published total number of rooms, but the count of unfinished rooms was available separately in the microdata. Respondents were asked for number of rooms not only by type of room, but also by floor. Research had shown this approach was helpful for large homes, but it may have caused confusion and double counting in small homes.

1997, 1998, and 1999. The data for rooms published in 1997 and 1998 are not comparable to the data published in 1999 and before 1997. The approach used in 1997 and 1998 resulted in a much lower count of one-room housing units and housing units with no bedroom as shown in Table C-9.

The 1997-98 approach had the respondent count each type of room for each floor of the housing unit for a total of up to five floors (the fifth includes five or more floors). For example, a count of the total number of bedrooms was obtained for the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth floors. These counts were then added together to get a total count of bedrooms. This same procedure was followed for each type of room (living room, dining room, family room etc.). The final room counts were then added together to get a total for the housing unit. In addition, a special probe at very small units (those with no bedrooms, baths or half bath, and kitchens) asked if any of these rooms were missed. These procedures evidently produced larger counts of rooms for the smaller units. The low counts in 1997 and 1998 of one-room units and units having no bedrooms do not reflect any change in the characteristics of the housing inventory that might have occurred between these years and earlier or later years.

Table C-9. **One-room Units and Units With No Bedrooms in AHS: Selected Years**

Area and year	One-room units	Units with no bedrooms
United States		
1999	624,000	1,250,000
1997	471,000	619,000
1995	862,000	1,519,000
San Francisco-Oakland, CA		
1998	25,300	30,200
1993	35,500	73,900
San Jose, CA		
1998	3,400	4,400
1993	4,900	8,800
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL		
1998	1,700	3,000
1993	3,800	8,900
Salt Lake City, UT		
1998	400	500
1992	900	2,400
Baltimore, MD		
1998	900	900
1991	2,800	5,200
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN		
1998	700	700
1990	4,600	7,500

Housing units that should have been counted as one-room units or as having no bedrooms in 1997 and 1998 were counted as having more than one room and/or having one or more bedrooms.

In 1999, the procedure was changed. The room counts by floor were eliminated. Room counts of each type were collected for the housing unit as a whole. These room counts were added together to produce a total count of rooms. Also, the probe was modified to ensure that one-room units were not underreported. If the respondent reported that there were no bedrooms, no kitchens, and zero to one living room in the unit, the field representative did not probe about these rooms. The field representative also did not ask the respondent for a count of family rooms, recreation rooms, dens, laundry rooms, or any other furnished or unfurnished rooms. This reduced the possibility of a one-room unit being counted as a two-or-more room unit by erroneously reporting multiple uses of the same room (e.g., counting a one-room unit as having a living room and a bedroom because the only room was being used as both). The 1999 data for the United States are an improvement over what were collected in 1997 and 1998 but still may not be entirely comparable to the data collected prior to 1997.

2001. The range for “Other finished rooms” was increased from “0 to 5” to “0 to 10.”

Rooms used for business.

1999. As a result of a data collection error, data for this item in 1997 and 1998 were not published. In 1999, the previously suppressed items were corrected and published.

Sample.

1985. A new sample was chosen for the national survey from the 1980 census. The previous sample, selected from the 1970 census, was used from 1973-83. To the degree that the coverage of housing units is different between the 1970 and the 1980 censuses, comparisons of the results of the 1973-83 surveys with the results of the 1985 and later surveys may be affected.

1987. Houston had a new sample based on the 1980 census, because AHS sampling techniques did not accommodate its rapid annexations. The previous sample was based on the 1970 census.

1995. A new sample was chosen for the metropolitan surveys from the 1990 census, except in six areas that were covered as part of the 1995 national survey, and therefore have samples based on the 1980 census. The previous metropolitan samples, based on the 1970 census, were used from 1974-94.

All samples are updated continuously to cover new construction. See also the topic “Weighting” and the discussion of “Sample design” in Appendix B.

Sample size.

1995. The item “sample size” was added to Table 2-1 of published books. The sample size shown in the book is the unweighted count of the actual sample cases. See Appendix B for a more detailed explanation on sample design.

School. See the topic “Public elementary school.”

Selected geographic areas.

1995. The published data for the item “Selected Geographic Areas” in Table 2-1 were found to be incorrect for four of the 1995 metropolitan reports because of errors in processing. Corrected data can be obtained by writing to the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233 or by calling 301-763-3235. The problems with the data were as follows:

Chicago. The data for the three counties not listed in “Selected Geographic Areas” were incorrectly distributed among the data for the five counties that were listed. All published county data for Chicago were incorrect.

New York. The data for the three counties not listed in “Selected Geographic Areas” were incorrectly added to the data for the last county listed, Westchester County. Published data for the first seven counties listed were correct. Data for Westchester County were incorrect.

Northern New Jersey. The data for the first ten counties listed were published correctly. Data for the last county listed, Union County, was incorrectly left off the table.

Philadelphia. No data were published for Philadelphia.

Severe and moderate problems.

1989. The data concerning units with severe and moderate problems in the 1989 national survey (1990 metropolitan surveys) and beyond are not comparable with similar data published earlier. See the topic “Plumbing facilities.” Units lacking complete plumbing facilities are included in the count of units with severe physical problems. The number of units with severe physical problems may have been underestimated during the 1985-89 national (1984-90 metropolitan) time period. During the same time period, units with moderate problems may have been overestimated.

Sewage disposal breakdowns.

1998. There was an error in the computer program for the laptop in 1997. As a result, data on sewage disposal breakdowns were collected for only 95 percent of the eligible households. Although the universe was incomplete, the data were published because the households answering the questions did so correctly. In 1998, the error was corrected and all eligible households were asked the questions.

Source of water.

1992. In 1985-91, respondents were asked if the source of water for their homes was a public or private system, an individual well, or some other source. Interviewer instructions specified that the question was concerned about the water used for cooking and drinking. This

instruction was not read to the respondent. In 1992, the question changed and the interviewer instructions became part of the question. From 1992 forward, the number of units reporting "Some other source of water" increased apparently as a result of the wording change in 1992. Therefore, data from 1985-91 and 1992 and later should be compared with caution.

1995. The title of this item changed to "Primary source of water," and the usage restriction "for cooking and drinking" was deleted from the question.

Statistical areas.

1995. Beginning in 1995, the item "Statistical Areas" is no longer published in the metropolitan reports because of the complexity of matching geographic files over long periods of time.

Stories in structure.

1987, 1989, and 1997. See the topic "Buildings and Neighborhood."

Telephone interviewing.

1981. Beginning in 1981, decentralized telephone interviewing was conducted in the national survey for a sample of units that were in sample during the previous enumeration. As a result of analysis conducted in both 1981 and 1983, the Census Bureau concluded that data collected using the decentralized telephone interviewing procedures were not sufficiently different from data collected by regular personal interviews to preclude basing published data on both telephone and personal interview data. Also, see the topics "Buildings and neighborhood" and "Computer assisted interviewing."

Time sharing.

1993. A programming error was discovered and corrected for the item "Time sharing." In the 1991 national survey, the wrong universe was used. As a result, the published 1991 estimates of time-shared units were too low. Use caution when making comparisons with the 1991 AHS national survey and later national surveys.

Trash, litter, or junk on streets or any property.

1987, 1989, and 1997. See the topic "Buildings and neighborhood."

Units in structure.

1984. From 1973 through 1983, data on units in structure were based on the respondent's answer to one question, "How many living quarters, both occupied and vacant, are there in this house (building)?" In 1984 and beyond, data on units in structure were based on the respondent's answers to a series of questions. The method of collecting units-in-structure data was revised, because previous AHS experience showed the concept to

be difficult for the respondents. Respondents particularly had difficulty distinguishing between single-family, attached, and multiunit structures.

As a result of this change, the estimated number of one-unit attached structures declined in some MSAs between interview dates of 1984 and later compared with interview dates prior to 1984. It is estimated that 1974 through 1983 AHS-MS surveys, on average, overestimated the numbers of one-unit, attached structures by approximately 25 percent. The level of overestimation may vary significantly between metropolitan areas. Units incorrectly classified as one-unit, attached in previous survey years are, in 1984 and beyond, correctly classified as being in multiunit structures.

The Census Bureau estimated that the 1983 AHS-National sample overestimated single-family, detached units by 125,000 and single-family, attached units by 696,000. The 1983 AHS-National sample underestimated units in multi-unit structures by approximately 898,000. Table C-10 provides revised levels of 1983-85 growth by adding 1983 overestimates and subtracting 1983 underestimates to the 1983-85 change shown in Table C-11.

Table C-10. **Revised Change in the Year-Round Housing Inventory by Units in Structure: 1983-85**

Units in structure	1983-85 change	Add 1983 over-estimate	Subtract 1983 under-estimate	1983-85 revised change
Single-family detached	1,744,000	125,000	-	1,869,000
Single-family attached	-2,000	696,000	-	694,000
2 or more units in structure	1,935,000	-	898,000	1,037,000

Table C-11. **Change in the Year-Round Housing Inventory by Units in Structure: 1983-85**

Units in structure	1983	1985	1983-85 change
Single-family detached	57,029,000	58,773,000	1,744,000
Single-family attached	4,453,000	4,451,000	-2,000
2 or more units in structure	26,193,000	28,128,000	1,935,000

Urban, rural, and population.

1985. From 1973-83, national books and data files use 1970 populations and 1971 boundaries to define urban and rural areas. Starting in 1985, national books and data files use 1980 populations and 1981 boundaries. 1990 and 1991 data are never used for this topic. (This topic only applies to national surveys, not metropolitan surveys.)

Utilities.

1989. Two procedures were introduced that attempt to correct the overreporting of electricity and gas costs in the AHS. In the first procedure, respondents were asked the

amount of the electricity and/or gas bill for the previous months of January, April, August, and December. These months were the best predictors of annual costs. If the respondent provided data for at least 3 of the 4 months (1 month for recent movers), the results were used to provide an annual estimate of costs. This estimate was then divided by 12 to provide average monthly costs.

The backup procedure was applied to the remaining units. If the respondents did not know the amount of their electricity and/or gas bills for at least 3 of the 4 months, their estimate of average monthly costs was used. A factor was then applied that, in effect, lowered these costs to make the total cost from all households consistent with electricity and gas costs reported in the Residential Energy Consumption Survey sponsored by the United States Department of Energy.

Before 1989, respondents were asked only to provide an estimate of average monthly costs. Research done using the 1987 AHS showed that this approach produces 15 to 20 percent overestimates of electricity and gas costs. The new procedures in 1989 and later produce lower and more accurate estimates. On average, more than one-third of the respondents provided answers for at least 3 of the 4 months.

1993. The procedures introduced in 1989 were improved and expanded from two to three procedures. All respondents were asked if they had records available showing their costs for electricity (or gas) separate from other utilities. If they responded “yes,” they were asked the amount of their electricity (or gas) bill for the most recent months of January, April, August, and December. On average, more than one-third of the respondents provided answers for at least 1 of the 4 months.

If the respondent provided data for 2, 3, or 4 months, the following procedure was used. The monthly data were adjusted using regression formulas, modeled after the results of the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), sponsored by the Department of Energy, to estimate yearly costs that were then divided by 12.

If the respondent provided data for only 1 month, the following procedure was used. The data for the month were adjusted using regression formulas to estimate yearly costs that were then divided by 12. Because only 1 month of real cost was provided, these formulas modeled after the RECS results also took into account the following characteristics of the unit: electric home heating, natural gas home heating, electric water heating, natural gas water heating, year built, type of unit, number of rooms, number of bathrooms, number of appliances, and number of household members.

If the respondent answered “no” that he or she did not have separate records for the electricity (or gas), the same backup procedure was used as described for 1989.

Vacant units.

1984. See the topics “Housing unit definition” and “Weighting.”

Value.

1984. See the topic “Housing costs and value.”

Weighting. Appendix B describes the process of weighting the data to represent the country as accurately as possible. The last steps in weighting involve ratios to make AHS data match other sources. Table C-12 shows that the sources of these control totals have changed.

Table C-15 (at the end of this section) compares basic housing unit characteristics using 1980 and 1990 weights.

1979-83. The 1980-based national estimates are about 2 percent larger than the 1970-based estimates. This 2-percent effect was equally distributed among all types of units. Therefore, percentages and medians should be comparable throughout 1973-83.

1985. The 1980 census count of occupied units in the United States was adjusted for undercount and projected to 1985 using the 1980-85 Current Population Survey’s rate of change. The Census Bureau then ratio-estimated the 1985 AHS-National sample to this number. The procedure used in 1985 resulted in 200,000 additional occupied units that would not have been estimated if the 1983 procedures had been employed in 1985.

Table C-12. **Sources of Control Totals for AHS**

Survey	Census used as basis	Method of updating
NATIONAL SURVEYS		
1973-80	1970	Current Population Survey
1981-83	1980	Current Population Survey
1985-89	1980	Current Population Survey, 1980 under count, mobile home placements
1991 and later	1990	Formula, see Appendix B
METROPOLITAN SURVEYS		
1974-75	1970	Utility companies’ data
1976-78	No controls (except that the 1977 Pittsburgh survey used the 1974-75 method)	
1979-80	1970-80	Interpolation
1981-83	1980	Building + demolition permits or no controls, depending on local judgment
1984-88 California	State of California, Department of Finance	
1984-88 Outside California	1980	Total population by county, and estimated change in household size by state (described in <i>Proceedings of the Bureau of the Census Second Annual Research Conference</i> , 1986, pages 83-110)
1989	1980-90	Interpolation between 1985 estimate (methodology on previous line) and 1990 census
1990	1980-90	Extrapolation
1991 and later	1990	Census Bureau data on construction, mobile home placement, vacant units, lost units

Also, all vacant units were adjusted for undercount for the first time. This adjustment added 400,000 vacant units (98,000 seasonal units and 302,000 year-round vacant units) to the housing inventory.

Beginning with 1985, national estimates of mobile homes with a model year of 1980 or later were ratio-estimated into independent counts of mobile home placements from the Survey of Mobile Home Placements. The counts of mobile homes for 1983 and earlier years may be too low and lead to unrealistically high estimates of change between 1985 and earlier years. For example, occupied mobile homes grew from 3,999,000 in 1983 to 4,754,000 in 1985, an increase of 755,000. This level of growth seems excessive as data from the Survey of Mobile Home Placements shows approximately 570,000 new mobile homes placed for residential use during the same time period.

1991. On average, the 1990-based national weighting produces numbers that are about 2.5 percent lower than 1980-based weighting. This effect is not equally distributed among all types of units. Table C-13 shows the effects of the weighting change by region for the year 1991.

Table C-14 presents counts of occupied homes using 1990-based weighting. This weighting is consistent with the weighting used to produce the 1991 and later detailed tables in Chapters 1 through 10 of the national books. These data should be used when measuring the change in the size of the occupied inventory. These data provide the

Table C-13. **1991 AHS: Decrease in Estimates From 1980-Based Weighting to 1990-Based Weighting, as Percent of 1980-Based**

Type of unit	United States	North-east	Mid-west	South	West
Total housing unit . . .	2.5	3.6	2.7	2.0	1.8
Occupied	2.4	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.7
Built 1980 or later	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Built before 1980	2.9	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.2
Vacant	2.9	4.6	2.8	2.4	2.4

Table C-14. **Occupied Housing Units Using 1990-Based Weighting: 1985, 1987, and 1989**
[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	1985		1987		1989	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
United States . .	54,394	31,279	56,649	31,885	58,193	32,809
Northeast . . .	10,922	7,106	11,418	7,089	11,660	7,011
Midwest	14,226	7,242	14,696	7,133	15,122	7,234
South	19,217	9,876	19,985	10,190	20,627	10,694
West	10,030	7,056	10,550	7,472	10,784	7,870
Race						
White and other	50,222	25,866	52,323	26,253	53,772	26,924
Black	4,172	5,413	4,326	5,632	4,420	5,885

most accurate count of the total number of occupied homes in the United States for the years 1985, 1987, and 1989.

2001. The switch from using 1980 census-based geography to 1990 census-based geography affected several steps in the weighting procedures and the geography data items used in those steps. However, data on the 2001 microdata file are weighted using 1980 census-based geography. For more details, refer to the “Estimates” section of Appendix B.

Wiring.

1997. Plastic coverings began to be counted as acceptable, along with metal coverings, because the building industry accepts them. This change should reduce the count of “exposed wiring” reported in 1995.

Year householder moved into unit.

1999. A change was made in the way data for the year the householder moved in was processed. This change allows the year the householder moved in to be earlier than the year the structure was built for mobile homes. The change was made to accommodate mobile home householders who purchased a new mobile home but were still living in the same site, making the year their structure was built later than the year they moved in.

Table C-15. **Comparison of 1990 Geography-Based Weighting to 1980 Geography-Based Weighting—Selected Characteristics: 2001**

Characteristic	Total	In MSAs		Outside MSAs	Urban		Rural		
		Central cities	Suburbs		Total	Outside MSAs	Total	Suburbs	Outside MSAs
1990 GEOGRAPHY AND WEIGHTING									
Year-Round Housing Units									
Total	116,038	34,892	57,001	24,145	85,834	8,562	30,204	14,292	15,583
Condominium/Cooperative	670	440	210	20	634	6	36	22	14
1, detached	71,527	17,018	37,490	17,020	49,487	5,598	22,041	10,465	11,422
1, attached	8,261	3,439	4,167	655	7,580	398	681	407	257
2-or-more units in structure	28,001	13,784	11,428	2,789	26,279	2,032	1,722	916	758
Manufactured/mobile home	8,249	651	3,917	3,681	2,489	535	5,760	2,504	3,146
Built 2000 or later	3,045	615	1,873	557	1,938	152	1,107	691	405
Built 1990 to 1999	15,716	2,748	9,512	3,456	9,432	885	6,284	3,565	2,572
Built 1939 or earlier	21,411	9,437	6,529	5,445	16,209	2,111	5,202	1,841	3,334
Lacking plumbing	2,051	698	798	555	1,410	141	641	205	414
Public housing	1,992	1,063	528	401	1,787	239	204	43	162
Government subsidy	2,262	1,094	778	391	2,079	270	183	63	120
Other, income verification	2,343	1,084	1,013	246	2,169	158	174	86	89
Northeast	21,656	6,938	12,286	2,432	16,562	658	5,094	3,296	1,774
Midwest	26,963	7,726	11,984	7,253	19,395	2,714	7,568	2,982	4,539
South	42,551	11,556	20,187	10,807	28,584	3,341	13,967	6,371	7,466
West	24,868	8,672	12,544	3,653	21,293	1,849	3,575	1,642	1,804
Owner Occupied Housing Units									
Total	72,265	16,870	39,420	15,975	49,500	4,841	22,764	11,384	11,133
Elderly householder	17,513	4,235	8,686	4,592	11,975	1,525	5,538	2,427	3,067
Black householder	6,318	2,785	2,616	917	5,080	318	1,238	619	599
Hispanic householder	4,731	1,775	2,480	476	4,086	203	645	363	273
Householder moved in last year	5,645	1,325	3,198	1,122	3,998	412	1,647	900	710
Respondent moved in last year	6,002	1,403	3,424	1,175	4,268	434	1,734	957	740
All workers	84,974	19,628	48,220	17,126	59,101	5,181	25,873	13,614	11,946
Householders who worked last week	43,928	10,321	24,633	8,974	30,498	2,729	13,430	7,020	6,244
2-or-more-person households	56,867	12,713	31,927	12,227	38,588	3,551	18,279	9,398	8,676
Married-couple families, no nonrelatives	44,618	9,200	25,615	9,803	29,660	2,721	14,958	7,715	7,082
1-person households	15,398	4,157	7,493	3,748	10,913	1,291	4,485	1,986	2,457
1980 GEOGRAPHY AND WEIGHTING									
Year-Round Housing Units									
Total	116,079	34,894	54,879	26,306	82,144	8,985	33,935	16,449	17,321
Condominium/Cooperative	678	448	208	22	637	6	41	25	16
1, detached	71,495	16,555	36,521	18,419	46,774	5,937	24,721	12,120	12,482
1, attached	8,303	3,537	4,068	698	7,310	424	993	711	274
2-or-more units in structure	28,052	14,453	10,572	3,027	25,989	2,167	2,063	1,169	860
Manufactured/mobile home	8,229	349	3,718	4,162	2,071	457	6,157	2,449	3,705
Built 2000 or later	3,045	572	1,832	641	1,803	157	1,243	758	484
Built 1990 to 1999	15,711	2,464	9,081	4,166	8,417	887	7,294	3,993	3,279
Built 1939 or earlier	21,397	9,584	6,187	5,626	16,154	2,231	5,244	1,839	3,395
Lacking plumbing	2,025	716	797	512	1,386	146	639	270	366
Public housing	2,008	1,095	453	459	1,815	319	192	52	140
Government subsidy	2,256	1,139	708	409	2,050	294	206	91	115
Other, income verification	2,338	1,092	971	275	2,112	170	226	118	105
Northeast	21,679	7,025	11,711	2,943	16,222	798	5,457	3,311	2,146
Midwest	26,977	7,633	11,528	7,816	18,792	2,877	8,184	3,242	4,939
South	42,557	11,560	19,516	11,481	26,704	3,435	15,853	7,713	8,046
West	24,866	8,676	12,125	4,065	20,426	1,875	4,440	2,181	2,191
Owner Occupied Housing Units									
Total	72,365	16,254	38,227	17,884	46,456	5,099	25,909	13,006	23,785
Elderly householder	17,543	4,060	8,447	5,037	11,482	1,640	6,061	2,633	3,396
Black householder	6,327	2,753	2,440	1,133	4,909	374	1,418	648	759
Hispanic householder	4,734	1,765	2,394	574	3,915	258	819	502	316
Householder moved in last year	5,641	1,274	3,090	1,278	3,693	398	1,949	1,060	880
Respondent moved in last year	5,997	1,350	3,316	1,332	3,946	420	2,051	1,131	912
All workers	85,103	19,036	46,821	19,246	55,284	5,403	29,819	15,841	13,843
Householders who worked last week	43,997	9,982	23,894	10,121	28,545	2,865	15,452	8,117	7,256
2-or-more-person households	56,940	12,237	31,004	13,700	36,010	3,664	20,930	10,800	10,036
Married-couple families, no nonrelatives	44,681	8,821	24,896	10,964	27,605	2,832	17,076	8,866	8,132
1-person households	15,425	4,018	7,223	4,184	10,446	1,435	4,979	2,206	2,749

Appendix D. Errors

All numbers from the American Housing Survey (AHS), except for sample size, are estimates. As in other surveys, errors come primarily from the following sources:

- Incomplete data (Incomplete data are adjusted by assuming that the respondents are similar to those not answering, and the size of these errors is estimated.)
- Wrong answers (The U.S. Census Bureau does not adjust for wrong answers and does not estimate the size of the errors.)
- Sampling (Sampling errors are not adjusted and the size of the error is estimated.)

Incomplete data and wrong answers are usually the largest source of errors, larger than sampling errors. For example, in the American Housing Survey-National (AHS-N), the changes in weighting in 1981 and 1991 (see Appendix C) corrected some of the error due to incomplete data; that one correction averaged 2.5 percent in 1991. Worse errors from incomplete data and from wrong answers apply to some items, discussed below.

Additional information on the quality of AHS data can be obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, *American Housing Survey: A Quality Profile*, Series H121/95-1.

INCOMPLETE DATA

Coverage errors. Because of deficiencies with the Census Bureau's sampling lists, the homes in the survey do not represent all homes in the country. The Census Bureau attempts to adjust for the deficiencies by raising the raw numbers from the survey proportionally so that the numbers published here match independent estimates of the total number of homes. The approximate housing unit undercoverage rates for the 2002 metropolitan areas range from less than 1 percent to 11.8 percent. Table D-1 lists units that have known coverage deficiencies.

Missing data. Some people refuse the interview or some of the questions, or do not know the answers. When the entire interview is missing, other similar interviews represent the missing ones (see Appendix B). For most missing answers, an answer from a similar household is copied.¹ The Census Bureau does not know how close the imputed values are to the actual values. For other items, "not

¹Hot deck allocation is used: an answer is copied from the most recently processed similar household before the household with the missing item.

Table D-1. **Poorly Covered Units**

Type of unit	Type of Deficiency
Manufactured/mobile homes, boats, and recreational vehicles (RVs)	1970-based metropolitan areas: Poor coverage of new mobile homes parks in permit-issuing areas. 1990-based metropolitan areas: No coverage of new mobile home parks, new marinas, and new RV parks since April 1990 in areas where addresses are complete and permits are required for new construction.
Conventional new construction	No coverage of permits issued fewer than 8 months before interviewing or homes built without permits where permits are required. In addition, eligible units could be missed and ineligible units included because of incorrect answers to questions used to screen out ineligible units.
New construction in special places (for example, college campuses, prisons, etc.)	Not covered in either permit-issuing or nonpermit-issuing areas.
Group quarters and houses moved in	Eligible units could be missed because of incorrect answers to questions used to screen out ineligible units.
Conversions from nonresidential units	1970-based metropolitan areas: Nonresidential units at the time of the 1970 Census that converted to residential units were missed. 1990-based metropolitan areas: Nonresidential units at the time of the 1990 Census that converted to residential units were missed.
Within-structure additions	Some extra apartments created illegally or occupied by fugitives are probably missed because people do not report them for fear of penalties.
Whole structure additions	These units are chosen with the aid of screening questions. Eligible units could be missed and ineligible units included because of incorrect answers to the screening questions.

reported" is used as an answer category. The items with the most missing data are primarily those that people forget or consider personal: mortgages, other housing costs, and income.

Incompleteness can cause large errors since, when even 10 percent of homes are missed by a particular question, they represent about 10 million homes that have to be estimated on little or no basis (there are about 100 million homes in the United States). The survey estimates them by

assuming that they are like some group of homes that did give data, an assumption that is never exactly true although it is usually better than ignoring the homes with the missing data. Thus, it is not surprising that large biases, as shown in Table D-2, are possible when the survey has data for only 50 to 90 percent of homes for particular items. Again, readers should be wary of items with highly incomplete data.² Rates of completeness were not computed for 2002. Table 2 in Appendix D of *American Housing Survey for the United States in 1995* gives the completeness rates for 1995. Due to the change in data collection methodology, the rates for 2002 may be higher or lower than in the past. However, the items that were most incomplete in 1995 are probably still the most incomplete for 2002.

Effect on income. The nonsampling errors interact particularly badly for income. Income questions are inconsistently answered (Table D-3), incompletely answered, and the totals fall short of totals known from the National Income Accounts, especially for the elderly.³

Change over time. Several aspects of the AHS make estimates of change from previous data unreliable. These changes may elicit different answers from the past, even if nothing changed in the housing unit. Wording and question order for most questions changed. Also, the questionnaire now runs on interviewers' portable computers (as described in Appendix C), resulting in the following possible changes:

- The correct questions should be asked. Skip patterns will be followed more accurately.
- Inconsistent answers (such as reporting a move-in date before the date built) are probed during the interview, rather than just being changed in later computer processing, so these problems should be resolved more accurately.
- Some respondents may dislike the presence of the computer, though interviewers do not report many problems.

²Statistical note: The November 1990 paper, *How Response Error, Missing Data and Undercoverage Bias Survey Data*, estimates that 90 percent of errors from incomplete data are less than: $1.645 X (.0012 X U + .0363 X (\text{lesser of } A \text{ or } U-A))$, where A is any count from the AHS and U is the total number of housing units in the United States or metropolitan area (both in thousands, result also in thousands). Weights are adjusted to reduce these errors, but it is not known how much error remains. *How Response Error Missing Data and Undercoverage Bias Survey Data*, order number HUD-6458, is available from HUD USER (see "Where to Get AHS Data").

³Data are in the *Codebook for the American Housing Survey Volume 1*, available from HUD USER. Newer comparisons, though for a different survey, are in *Money Income of Households Families, and Persons in the United States: 1992*, Series P60-184, pages C12-C14, available from the Superintendent of Documents (see "Where to Get AHS Data").

- It is now a little harder for interviewers to go back to a question much earlier in the questionnaire, if a respondent suddenly remembers something.
- For some questions, large changes from prior year data are probed during the interview, to reduce mistaken measurement of change.

In the future, the Census Bureau may try to estimate the net effects of these differences.

WRONG ANSWERS

Wrong answers happen because people misunderstand questions, cannot recall the correct answer, or do not want to give the right answer. Table D-3 shows which items have been measured for inconsistency when people are reinterviewed after a few weeks. The actual survey did not catch and reconcile these inconsistencies and continuously occurring errors are not measured at all. Thus, a high rate of wrong answers remains for some items. The Census Bureau categorizes these levels of inconsistency into three ranges:

1. Less than 20 is considered a low level of inconsistency.
2. Between 20 and 50 is considered a moderate level of inconsistency.
3. Greater than 50 is considered a high level of inconsistency indicating that responses are not reliable.

Not all questions have been checked for inconsistencies; the ones checked were the questions where inconsistencies seemed likely. Questions measuring opinions were likely to have high inconsistencies. For the 2002 AHS-MS, the wording for some questions changed. This change is expected to lower the level of inconsistency for the changed items. The numbers in Table D-3 are percents. They are nearly the same as 100 minus the correlation between answers in the original interview and the reinterview. For example, an inconsistency of 20 means a correlation of 80 percent, which is good. This is the correlation between answers to the same question, usually from the same respondents, a month apart. Wrong answers create wrong results and mean that data on groups (for example, income groups) are infected with data from people who really are not like the group at all. Errors are especially troublesome for rare items where even small errors overwhelm the true data. Readers should be wary of drawing firm conclusions from items with high inconsistency or from categories smaller than a few million homes.

SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors definition. Error from sampling reflects how estimates from a sample vary from the actual value. (Note: "Actual value" means the value derived if all

housing units had been interviewed, under the same conditions, rather than only a sample). A confidence interval is a range that contains the actual value with a specified probability. The range of nonsampling error is usually larger than this confidence interval.

Counts. Most numbers from the AHS are counts of housing units (for example, units with basements or units with an elderly person). These counts have error from sampling. As with the other types of errors, readers should be wary of numbers with large errors from sampling.

Table D-4 gives a list of errors for a range of numbers for the 2002 AHS-MS metropolitan areas. For numbers not found in this table, interpolate between the numbers in the table or use the appropriate formula from Table D-5 for the 2002 AHS-MS metropolitan areas. In each formula, A is a number (a count of units in thousands) from the AHS. Each formula is an overestimate for most items. Remember that the total error is larger than sampling error.

For example, suppose there are 320,000 owner-occupied housing units in the Charlotte, NC-SC MSA (that is, A = 320). The error from sampling for a 90-percent confidence interval for those 320,000 owner-occupied housing units is

$$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.150 \times 320) - (.000225 \times 320 \times 320)} = 8.2$$

The 90-percent confidence interval can then be formed by adding and subtracting this error to the survey estimate of 320 (that is, 320 ± 8.2). Statements such as “the actual value is in the range 320 plus or minus 8.2 (that is, 311.8 to 328.2)” are right 90 percent of the time and wrong 10 percent of the time.

Numbers in the book are printed in thousands, so 320 means 320,000. The formulas are designed to use numbers directly from the book; do not add zeros. The result is also in thousands, so 8.2 means 8,200.

Percents. Any subgroup can be shown as a percent of a larger group. For AHS-MS metropolitan areas, use the appropriate formula in Table D-6. In each formula, p is the percent and A is the denominator, or base of the percent in thousands.

For example, the error from sampling for a 90-percent confidence interval for 40 percent of 320 (meaning 320,000) is:

$$1.645 \times \sqrt{\frac{.150 \times 40 \times (100 - 40)}{(320)}} = 1.7$$

Statements such as “the actual percent is in the range 38.3 percent to 41.7 percent” are right 90 percent of the time.

Note that when a ratio C/D is computed where C is not a subgroup of D (for example, the number of Hispanics as a ratio of the number of Blacks) the error from sampling is different.⁴

Medians. The steps in Table D-7 calculate the error from sampling for a 90-percent confidence interval for medians. This is an approximation to the error.

For small bases the confidence interval on medians cannot be estimated reliably. To estimate a median’s sampling error more accurately, find the sampling error on 50 percent as described in Table D-8 and compute the 90-percent confidence interval.

Differences. Two numbers from the AHS, like 34 and 40 or 40 percent and 45 percent have a “statistically significant difference” if their ranges of error from sampling for a 90-percent confidence interval do not overlap.⁵

Formulas for error from sampling. The letter “A” in the formulas in Tables D-5, D-6, D-7, and D-8 represents a number (a count of units in thousands) from AHS (see the “Counts” section for an example of how “A” is used).

For a 90-percent confidence interval on zero for the 2002 AHS-MS, refer to Table D-4, where the size of the estimate is zero. If a formula gives an error smaller than the error for zero, use the error for zero.

The formulas give the errors for a 90-percent confidence interval. For a 95-percent confidence interval, multiply by 1.960 instead of 1.645; for a 99-percent confidence interval, multiply by 2.576 instead of 1.645.

⁴The error from sampling for a 90-percent confidence interval for a ratio C/D is

$$C/D \sqrt{(\text{error for } C/C)^2 + (\text{error for } D/D)^2}$$

where the error for C should be interpreted as the error for a 90-percent confidence interval for C. Likewise, the error for D should be interpreted as the error for a 90-percent confidence interval for D.

⁵When ranges of error from sampling for a 90-percent confidence interval do overlap, numbers are still statistically different if the result of subtracting one from the other is more than

$$\sqrt{(\text{error for first number})^2 + (\text{error for second number})^2}$$

The error for the first and second numbers should be interpreted as the error for a 90-percent confidence interval for the first and second numbers, respectively.

Table D-2. **Errors for Incomplete Data Bias: 2002 AHS-MS**

[Numbers in thousands]

Size of estimate	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	Buffalo, NY	Charlotte, NC-SC	Columbus, OH	Dallas, TX	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	Kansas City, KS	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	Milwaukee, WI	Phoenix, AZ	Portland, OR-WA	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	San Diego, CA
0	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	2.7	1.3	1.5	3.2	1.2	2.6	1.6	2.4	2.1
10	2.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	3.3	1.9	2.1	3.8	1.8	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.7
100	7.9	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.7	7.2	7.5	9.2	7.2	8.6	7.6	8.4	8.1
250	16.9	15.9	16.2	16.3	17.6	16.2	16.4	18.2	16.2	17.6	16.5	17.4	17.0
500	31.6	1.9	11.3	12.3	32.6	9.6	17.4	33.1	8.8	32.5	20.2	32.3	32.0
750	16.6	NA	NA	NA	39.4	NA	2.5	48.0	NA	37.9	5.3	31.1	21.3
1,000	1.7	NA	NA	NA	24.5	NA	NA	41.4	NA	23.0	NA	16.1	6.4
1,250	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.6	NA	NA	26.4	NA	8.0	NA	1.2	NA
1,500	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,600	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA means no error estimates are provided because the estimate is larger than the estimated total number of housing units in the MSA.

Table D-3. **Different Answers a Month Apart**

Item	Level of inconsistency ¹	Confidence interval ²	When measured ³
HIGH LEVEL OF INCONSISTENCY			
Other kinds of heating equipment (central warm-air)	91	(73 - 100)	89-MS
Mortgage payment includes anything else (first mortgage)	90	(72 - 111)	90-MS
Water came in from other places	81	(64 - 100)	89-MS
Moved for other, financial/employment	80	(62 - 104)	85-MS
Moved for other, housing related	79	(65 - 97)	85-MS
Poor city/county service in neighborhood	78	(63 - 95)	89-MS
Police protection problem in neighborhood	78	(63 - 95)	89-MS
Number of business rooms with direct access to outside	76	(63 - 91)	95-N
Moved for other reason	73	(64 - 85)	85-MS
Number of other rooms	73	(64 - 83)	95-N
Difficulty hearing with or without a hearing aid	72	(59 - 88)	95-N
Rooms used both as business space and for something else	70	(62 - 80)	95-N
Cost for routine repairs and maintenance	70	(65 - 75)	95-N
Moved for better quality house	69	(58 - 82)	85-MS
Move for other family/personal related	68	(54 - 86)	85-MS
Cost for water supply and sewage disposal	68	(61 - 76)	81-N
Lower cost State or local mortgage	67	(54 - 83)	95-N
Other problem in neighborhood	67	(61 - 74)	89-MS
Number of living rooms	66	(53 - 82)	95-N
Shed, detached garage, or other building added or replaced in last 2 years	66	(49 - 88)	95-N
Water safe for drinking	66	(56 - 77)	95-N
Undesirable industries/businesses in neighborhood	66	(54 - 82)	89-MS
Difficulty reaching kitchen facilities	65	(49 - 87)	95-N
Number of family rooms, dens, recreation rooms and/or libraries	65	(57 - 75)	95-N
Rats	65	(54 - 69)	89-MS
Difficulty opening, closing, or going through any doors of home	64	(46 - 87)	95-N
Noise in neighborhood	64	(57 - 72)	89-MS
Difficulty moving between rooms	64	(49 - 84)	95-N
Number of business rooms without direct access to outside	64	(54 - 76)	95-N
Peeling paint on the ceiling	63	(49 - 80)	81-N
Other kinds of heating equipment (none)	63	(60 - 67)	89-MS
How LIKELY to move to place prefer to live in 5 years	62	(54 - 71)	85-MS
Difficulty reaching bathroom facilities	62	(47 - 82)	95-N
Other kinds of heating equipment (unvented room)	62	(45 - 86)	89-MS
Difficulty seeing with or without glasses or contact lenses	60	(49 - 72)	95-N
How LIKELY to still be living in this unit in 5 years	60	(49 - 74)	85-MS
Gross income	59	not available	82-MS
Number of days worked at home	59	(49 - 72)	95-N
Patio, terrace, or detached deck added or replaced in last 2 years	58	(42 - 81)	95-N
Electric fuses or breaker switches blown	58	(50 - 68)	81-N
Open cracks or holes in building	58	(47 - 72)	81-N
People in neighborhood	57	(52 - 62)	89-MS
Other major repairs over \$500 each - repair done	57	(50 - 64)	85-MS
Work done in last 2 years to attic, basement, garage, or unfinished area of home	56	(44 - 71)	95-N
Difficulty going up and down steps	56	(46 - 69)	95-N
Central air conditioning/dehumidifier	56	not available	80-N
Satisfactory police protection	55	(49 - 62)	77-N
Moved for lower rent or less expensive house to maintain	55	(43 - 70)	85-MS
Broken plaster or peeling paint	55	(46 - 65)	89-MS
Water came in from walls, doors, windows	55	(45 - 67)	89-MS
A working electric wall outlet	55	(42 - 71)	77-N
Home equity loans	55	(48 - 64)	95-N
Other kinds of heating equipment (fireplace with no insert)	54	(49 - 59)	89-MS
Shopping	54	(47 - 61)	77-N
Special modifications, equipment, or assistance needed because of physical limitation	54	(44 - 66)	95-N
Difficulty entering and exiting home	54	(43 - 67)	95-N
Broken plaster on the ceiling	53	(40 - 70)	81-N
Water came in from roof	53	(46 - 60)	89-MS
Driveways or walkways added or replaced in last 2 years	53	(42 - 67)	95-N

Table D-3. **Different Answers a Month Apart**—Con.

Item	Level of inconsistency ¹	Confidence interval ²	When measured ³
HIGH LEVEL OF INCONSISTENCY—Con.			
Difficulty with personal activities- bathing/showering	53	(42 - 66)	95-N
Payments the same during whole length of the mortgage	52	(46 - 59)	85-MS
Difficulty with personal activities - cooking and preparing food	52	(41 - 66)	95-N
Other major repairs over \$500 each - someone in household do work	51	(36 - 72)	85-MS
Number of hours worked at home as self-employed,contract worker, or business owner	51	(43 - 61)	95-N
Litter in neighborhood	51	(44 - 60)	89-MS
Which best describes place at that time	51	(46 - 55)	85-MS
Rate the place (10 categories)	51	(49 - 53)	89-MS
Main reason moved	51	(47 - 55)	85-MS
Yearly cost for garbage	51	(43 - 62)	81-N
MODERATE LEVEL OF INCONSISTENCY			
Holes in the floors	50	(33 - 74)	81-N
Type of vacant	50	(38 - 65)	81-N
Cookstove or range with oven	50	(39 - 64)	85-N
Public transportation	50	(44 - 56)	77-N
Oil, coal, kerosene, wood and any other fuel cost	50	(40 - 64)	81-N
Other kinds of heating equipment (other built-in electric)	50	(38 - 66)	89-MS
Central air fuel	50	(40 - 63)	85-N
At age 16, live in this area/different place	50	(44 - 57)	85-MS
Difficulty with personal activities - housework/laundry	50	(41 - 61)	95-N
Do work at home	50	(43 - 58)	95-N
Traffic in neighborhood	49	(43 - 54)	89-MS
Moved to establish own household	48	(38 - 59)	85-MS
Rate the place (categories 1-6 combined)	48	(46 - 51)	89-MS
Fencing or walls added or replaced in last 2 years	48	(37 - 61)	95-N
Drive to work alone or with others	48	(38 - 59)	95-N
Real estate taxes	47	(33 - 67)	81-N
Other kinds of heating equipment (portable electric)	47	(41 - 54)	89-MS
Central air conditioning/none	47	not available	80-N
Crime in neighborhood	47	(41 - 53)	89-MS
Bathroom or kitchen remodeled in last 2 years	46	(39 - 54)	95-N
Fixed place of work	46	(37 - 57)	95-N
Any additions built - repair done	46	(35 - 61)	85-MS
Water came in from basement	45	(38 - 55)	89-MS
Any other rooms	45	(42 - 49)	95-N
Moved to change from owner to renter/renter to owner	44	(36 - 55)	85-MS
Five years from now, would you prefer living in this area or someplace else	44	(32 - 60)	80-N
Major equipment, such as furnace or central air replaced or added - repair done	44	(35 - 55)	85-MS
Major disaster in last 2 years required repairs	44	(31 - 60)	95-N
Water leaked into home from outdoors	43	(39 - 47)	89-MS
Concealed wiring	43	(33 - 57)	89-MS
Other kinds of heating equipment (fireplace with insert)	43	(35 - 52)	89-MS
Rate the place (4 combined categories)	43	(41 - 46)	89-MS
Difficulty with personal activities - grooming/dressing	43	(30 - 60)	95-N
Siding replaced or added in last 2 years - repair done	42	(32 - 56)	85-MS
Moved to be closer to school/work	41	(32 - 53)	85-MS
Yearly cost of insurance (reported in \$100 increments to\$1,000)	41	(38 - 44)	89-MS
Heat breakdown	41	(30 - 56)	89-MS
Heating equipment broke down for 6 hours or more	41	(30 - 56)	89-MS
Public elementary school satisfactory	40	(34 - 47)	89-MS
Cost for real estate taxes	40	(35 - 46)	81-N
Mice or rats or signs of	40	not available	76-N
House/apartment cold for 24 hours	40	(36 - 45)	89-MS
Central air conditioning/portable fan	40	not available	80-N
Current mortgage same year as bought home	39	27 - 56)	85-MS
Mode of transportation to work last week	38	(31 - 46)	95-N
Anything about the neighborhood that bothers you	38	(35 - 41)	89-MS
Prefer to be living in another home in this area in 5 years	38	(31 - 48)	85-MS
Change in taxes/insurance/principal balance	37	(28 - 51)	85-MS

Table D-3. **Different Answers a Month Apart**—Con.

Item	Level of inconsistency ¹	Confidence interval ²	When measured ³
MODERATE LEVEL OF INCONSISTENCY —Con.			
Number of mortgages on home/property	36	(28 - 47)	95-N
Other kinds of heating equipment (stove)	36	(28 - 47)	89-MS
Costs for gas for the month of August	35	(24 - 54)	89-N
Bathrooms remodeled or added - repair done	35	(28 - 45)	85-MS
All or part of roof replaced in last 2 years - repair done	35	(29 - 42)	85-MS
Married, widowed, divorced, or separated	35	not available	85-MS
Number of dining rooms	35	(32 - 38)	95-N
Highest level of school/degree	34	(32 - 35)	95-N
New storm doors or storm windows bought and installed - repair done	33	(27 - 41)	85-MS
Moved because needed larger house or apartment	33	(26 - 41)	85-MS
Number of homes source of water serving	33	(22 - 49)	95-N
Insulation added - repair done	32	(25 - 44)	85-MS
Kitchen remodeled or added - repair done	32	(25 - 41)	85-MS
House and lot sell on today's market	31	(29 - 34)	90-MS
Moved for new job or job transfer	30	(22 - 39)	85-MS
Average monthly cost for gas	29	(23 - 37)	89-N
Average monthly cost for electricity	28	(24 - 34)	89-N
Type of mortgage (for the first mortgage/loan) (non-CATI) ⁴	27	(21 - 36)	89-N
Change based on interest rates	26	(18 - 38)	85-MS
Year the building was built	25	not available	85-MS
All or part of roof replaced in last 2 years - someone in household do work	25	(15 - 44)	85-MS
Number of family rooms	25	(21 - 30)	85-N
Mortgage payment include homeowner's insurance (first mortgage)	24	(21 - 27)	90-MS
Prefer to be living in this house/apartment/someplace else	24	(20 - 29)	85-MS
Number of half bathrooms	24	(20 - 27)	95-N
Clothes washer age	22	(19 - 25)	85-N
How many years for mortgage	22	(17 - 29)	85-MS
LOW LEVEL OF INCONSISTENCY			
Attend a public school or a private school	19	(15 - 25)	89-MS
New storm doors or storm windows bought and installed - someone in household do work	19	(11 - 35)	85-MS
Garbage disposal age	18	(15 - 22)	85-N
Refrigerator age	18	(16 - 20)	85-N
Heating equipment broke	18	(9 - 34)	89-MS
Clothes dryer age	18	(15 - 21)	85-N
Oven/cooking burner age	18	(16 - 21)	85-N
Monthly payment (first mortgage)	16	(14 - 18)	90-MS
Insulation added - someone in household do work	16	(8 - 33)	85-MS
New storm doors or storm windows bought and installed - job cost	15	(8 - 32)	85-MS
Mortgage payment include property tax (first mortgage)	15	(12 - 18)	90-MS
New/assumed mortgage	15	(11 - 22)	85-MS
How much was borrowed	14	(11 - 18)	85-MS
Monthly payment (for first mortgage/loan) (non-CATI) ⁴	14	(11 - 19)	89-N
Mortgage, home equity loan or other loan on this house/apartment	14	(11 - 17)	95-N
Dishwasher age	14	(11 - 17)	85-N
Number of full bathrooms	13	(11 - 15)	95-N
Where was mortgage borrowed (non-CATI) ⁴	13	(7 - 28)	89-N
How much was borrowed (for the first mortgage/loan)(non-CATI) ⁴	13	(10 - 17)	89-N
Number of bedrooms	12	(11 - 14)	95-N
Clothes dryer fuel	12	(9 - 14)	85-N
Have property insurance	12	(10 - 14)	89-MS
Number of room air conditioners	11	(9 - 15)	85-N
Room air conditioners	10	(8 - 12)	85-N
Interest rate on the mortgage (for the first mortgage/loan) (non-CATI) ⁴	10	(7 - 15)	89-N
Source of water serving 15 or more homes	10	(8 - 13)	95-N
Kitchen remodeled or added - someone in household do work	9	(3 - 26)	85-MS
Number of units in building	8	(6 - 9)	85-N
Clothes washer	8	(6 - 9)	85-N
Living quarters	8	(6 - 9)	85-N

Table D-3. **Different Answers a Month Apart**—Con.

Item	Level of inconsistency ¹	Confidence interval ²	When measured ³
LOW LEVEL OF INSISTENCY —Con.			
Source of water	8	(6 - 11)	95-N
Dishwasher	6	(5 - 7)	85-N
Garbage disposal	5	(4 - 7)	85-N
Number of apartments	5	(4 - 8)	85-N
Central air conditioning	5	(4 - 6)	85-N
Clothes dryer	5	(4 - 7)	85-N
Cooking fuel	5	(4 - 6)	85-N

¹Levels are in percents. They are nearly the same as 100 minus the correlation between answers in the original interview and the reinterview a month later. For example, an inconsistency of 80 means a correlation of 20 percent, which is not good.

²Square brackets show 90-percent confidence intervals. Parentheses show 95-percent confidence intervals (used in 1988 and before).

³Measured in national surveys (N) or metropolitan surveys (MS).

⁴CATI is computer-assisted telephone interviewing; where shown, inconsistency was measured separately for CATI and non-CATI interviews.

Table D-4. **Errors from Sampling to Compute a 90-Percent Confidence Interval: 2002 AHS-MS**

[Numbers in thousands]

Size of estimate	Ana-heim-Santa Ana, CA	Buffalo, NY	Char-lotte, NC-SC	Colum-bus, OH	Dallas, TX	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	Kansas City, KS	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	Milwau-kee, WI	Phoenix, AZ	Portland, OR-WA	River-side-San Bern-ardino-Ontario, CA	San Diego, CA
0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7
1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9
5	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.1
10	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.4	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.3	3.6	2.2	3.2	2.9
25	4.6	3.3	3.1	3.3	5.4	3.6	3.6	5.2	3.6	5.7	3.5	5.0	4.6
50	6.4	4.6	4.3	4.5	7.6	5.0	5.0	7.3	5.0	7.9	4.8	7.0	6.4
100	8.8	6.1	5.9	6.2	10.5	6.8	6.8	10.1	6.7	11.0	6.6	9.7	8.8
300	13.5	7.6	8.2	8.7	16.7	9.3	9.8	16.4	9.2	17.5	9.7	15.2	13.6
500	14.7	2.6	7.1	7.7	19.4	7.7	9.6	19.5	7.4	20.3	9.8	17.4	15.1
600	14.4	NA	4.9	5.7	20.0	4.5	8.3	20.4	3.7	20.9	8.8	17.7	15.0
700	13.4	NA	NA	NA	20.2	NA	5.7	21.0	NA	20.9	6.9	17.5	14.4
900	8.7	NA	NA	NA	19.1	NA	NA	21.1	NA	19.7	NA	15.6	11.1
1000 ...	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.9	NA	NA	20.7	NA	18.2	NA	13.8	7.5
1200 ...	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.2	NA	NA	18.8	NA	12.8	NA	5.4	NA
1300 ...	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.7	NA	NA	17.2	NA	7.1	NA	NA	NA
1400 ...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1600 ...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1800 ...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA means no error estimates are provided because the estimate is larger than the estimated total number of housing units in the MSA.

Table D-5. **Formulas for 90-percent Confidence Intervals:¹ 2002 AHS-MS**

MSA and estimates type	The formula is:
1970-BASED METROPOLITAN AREAS	
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.320 \times A) - (.000321 \times A^2)}$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.280 \times A) - (.000281 \times A^2)}$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.295 \times A) - (.000296 \times A^2)}$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.310 \times A) - (.008632 \times A^2)}$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.275 \times A) - (.000276 \times A^2)}$
Buffalo, NY	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.170 \times A) - (.000330 \times A^2)}$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.155 \times A) - (.000301 \times A^2)}$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.160 \times A) - (.000310 \times A^2)}$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.210 \times A) - (.023699 \times A^2)}$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.200 \times A) - (.000388 \times A^2)}$
Dallas, TX	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.380 \times A) - (.000278 \times A^2)}$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.440 \times A) - (.000322 \times A^2)}$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.395 \times A) - (.000289 \times A^2)}$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.750 \times A) - (.013288 \times A^2)}$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.495 \times A) - (.000363 \times A^2)}$
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.200 \times A) - (.000313 \times A^2)}$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.180 \times A) - (.000282 \times A^2)}$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.195 \times A) - (.000305 \times A^2)}$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.205 \times A) - (.007087 \times A^2)}$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.180 \times A) - (.000282 \times A^2)}$
Milwaukee, WI	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.200 \times A) - (.000319 \times A^2)}$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.185 \times A) - (.000295 \times A^2)}$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.195 \times A) - (.000311 \times A^2)}$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.275 \times A) - (.077750 \times A^2)}$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.180 \times A) - (.000287 \times A^2)}$
Phoenix, AZ	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.485 \times A) - (.000362 \times A^2)}$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.405 \times A) - (.000302 \times A^2)}$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.420 \times A) - (.000313 \times A^2)}$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.780 \times A) - (.007645 \times A^2)}$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.375 \times A) - (.000280 \times A^2)}$
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.375 \times A) - (.000305 \times A^2)}$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.285 \times A) - (.000232 \times A^2)}$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.325 \times A) - (.000264 \times A^2)}$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.590 \times A) - (.004786 \times A^2)}$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.315 \times A) - (.000256 \times A^2)}$

Table D-5. **Formulas for 90-percent Confidence Intervals:**¹ 2002 AHS-MS—Con.

MSA and estimates type	The formula is:
1970-BASED METROPOLITAN AREAS—Con.	
San Diego, CA	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.315 \times A) - (.000294 \times A^2)}$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.295 \times A) - (.000275 \times A^2)}$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.295 \times A) - (.000275 \times A^2)}$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.440 \times A) - (.008662 \times A^2)}$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.280 \times A) - (.000261 \times A^2)}$
1990-BASED METROPOLITAN AREAS	
Charlotte, NC-SC	
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.240 \times A) - (.004105 \times A^2)}$
All other estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.150 \times A) - (.000225 \times A^2)}$
Columbus, OH	
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.230 \times A) - (.012154 \times A^2)}$
All other estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.165 \times A) - (.000242 \times A^2)}$
Kansas City, KS	
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.320 \times A) - (.015757 \times A^2)}$
All other estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.195 \times A) - (.000254 \times A^2)}$
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.485 \times A) - (.009145 \times A^2)}$
All other estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.405 \times A) - (.000247 \times A^2)}$
Portland, OR-WA	
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.255 \times A) - (.006538 \times A^2)}$
All other estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.185 \times A) - (.000228 \times A^2)}$

¹The formulas in the text are based on 1.645 times the errors from sampling. This formula gives 90-percent confidence interval errors. For 95-percent confidence interval errors, multiply by 1.96 instead of 1.645; for 99-percent confidence, multiply by 2.58 instead of 1.645.

²Some items (for example, characteristic of total housing units) may involve housing units from both the mobile home and nonmobile home universe. The formulas for all other estimates should be used for these items. The formulas for mobile home estimates should be used for items that only involve housing units from the mobile home universe (all mobile homes including owner, renter, and new construction mobile homes).

³Use the new construction formulas for all conventional housing units built in the last 4 years.

Table D-6. **Formulas for 90-percent Confidence Intervals Associated With a Percentage**

MSA and estimates type	The formula is: ¹
1970 AHS-MS-BASED METROPOLITAN AREAS	
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.320 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.280 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.295 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.310 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.275 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Buffalo, NY	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.170 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.155 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.160 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.210 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.200 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Dallas, TX	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.380 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.440 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.395 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.750 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.495 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.200 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.180 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.195 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.295 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.180 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Milwaukee, WI	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.200 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.185 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.195 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.275 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.180 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Phoenix, AZ	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.485 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.405 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.420 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.780 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.375 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.375 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.285 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.325 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.590 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.315 \times p \times (100 - p))}/A$

Table D-6. **Formulas for 90-percent Confidence Intervals Associated With a Percentage**—Con.

MSA and estimates type	The formula is: ¹
1970 AHS-MS-BASED METROPOLITAN AREAS —Con.	
San Diego, CA	
Owner housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.315 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
Renter housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.295 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
Combined owner, renter, and vacant housing unit estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.295 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.440 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
New construction estimates ³	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.280 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
1990-BASED METROPOLITAN AREAS	
Charlotte, NC-SC	
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.240 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
All other estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.150 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
Columbus, OH	
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.230 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
All other estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.165 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
Kansas City, KS	
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.320 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
All other estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.195 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.485 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
All other estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.405 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
Portland, OR-WA	
Mobile home estimates	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.255 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$
All other estimates ²	$1.645 \times \sqrt{(.185 \times p \times (100 - p))/A}$

¹These formulas are equivalent to $1.645 \times \sqrt{p \times (100 - p)/A}$. For example, for all other estimates in the Charlotte, NC-SC, metropolitan area, $.240/A$ adjusts the data to the effective sample size.

²Some items (for example, characteristic of total housing units) may involve housing units from both the mobile home and nonmobile home universe. The formulas for all other estimates should be used for these items. The formulas for mobile home estimates should be used for items that only involve housing units from the mobile home universe (all mobile homes including owner, renter, and new construction mobile homes).

³Use the new construction formulas for all conventional housing units built in the last 4 years.

Table D-7. **How to Compute a 90-Percent Confidence Interval for a Median**

Steps for calculations	The formula	An example	Your data
How many total units is the median based on (in thousands, exclude "not reported" and "don't know")?	A	297.3	_____
What are the end-points of the category the median is in?	X - Y	\$600-699	_____
What is the width of this category (in dollars, rooms, or whatever the item measures)?	W	\$100	_____
How many housing units are in this median category (in thousands)?	B	21.6	_____
Then the error from sampling for the median is approximately: ¹	$\frac{K \times W \times \sqrt{A}}{B}$	$\frac{.319 \times 100 \times \sqrt{297.3}}{21.6} = \25	_____
The 90-percent confidence interval for the median is:.....	median $\pm \frac{K \times W \times \sqrt{A}}{B}$	median \pm \$25	_____

¹Note: To obtain an appropriate value for K, multiply the **numerator** of the formula for computing the error from sampling for 50 percent by a factor of .01. Refer to Table D-6 for the appropriate formula for AHS-MS metropolitan areas. For example, for estimates consisting of only mobile homes in the Charlotte, NC, MSA, $K = .01 \times (1.645 \times \sqrt{.240 \times 50 \times 50}) = .403$ and for all other estimates in Charlotte, $K = .319$.

Table D-8. Calculation of the 90-Percent Confidence Interval for Medians

The following steps calculate the 90-percent confidence interval for medians. First we give some example cost data in which to work (all numbers are in thousands):

		Cumulative number of housing units
Total housing units	321.6	–
Less than \$500	109.3	109.3
\$500 to \$599	24.7	134.0
\$600 to \$699	21.6	155.6
\$700 to \$799	28.9	184.5
\$800 or more	112.8	297.3
Not reported	24.4	–
<i>Median</i>	\$668	–

Item	Formula	Bottom limit		Top limit	
		Example	Your data	Example	Your data
How many total units is the median based on (in thousands, exclude “not reported” and “no cash rent”)?	A	297.3	_____		
Half the total, for the median (in thousands)	A/2	148.65	_____		
Error from sampling for 50 percent of the base of this median (first line) ¹	$31.9/\sqrt{A}$	1.85	_____		
Multiply this percentage error by .01 to turn it into a fraction and by total units to give the error in housing units	$.319\sqrt{A}$	5.5	_____		
Bottom of error range (second line minus fourth line, in thousands)	B _{bottom}	*143.15	_____		
Top of error range (second line plus fourth line, in thousands)	B _{top}			*154.15	_____
* Start adding up the housing units in the table, category by category, cumulatively from the beginning of the table, until you exceed the starred number above. What interval does the starred number fall in?		\$600-699	_____	\$600-699	_____
How many housing units are in all the categories before this one (in thousands)?	C	134.0	_____	134.0	_____
How many housing units are in this category (in thousands)?	D	21.6	_____	21.6	_____
What is the bottom limit of this category (in dollars, rooms, or whatever the item measures)?	E	\$600	_____	\$600	_____
What is the bottom limit of the next category (in dollars, rooms, etc)?	F	\$700	_____	\$700	_____
Formula to calculate limits of confidence interval	$\frac{(B-C)}{D}(F-E)+E$	$\frac{(143.15 - 134.0)}{21.6}(100)+600$		$\frac{(154.15 - 134.0)}{21.6}(100)+600$	
Limits of confidence interval (in dollars, rooms, etc.)		\$642		\$693	

* Starting with the starred step, this worksheet is equivalent to interpolation, for those who are familiar with this term.

¹Statistical note: This formula is based on the error from sampling for 50 percent (using the appropriate formula, $1.645 \times \sqrt{.240 \times 50 \times (100 - 50)/A} = 40.3/\sqrt{A}$) for medians involving estimates of only mobile homes in Charlotte, NC, metropolitan area. For medians involving all other estimates in the Charlotte, NC, metropolitan area, use $31.9/\sqrt{A}$. Refer to Table D-6 for the appropriate formula for AHS-MS.

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Selected Subareas for 2002

ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA, CA

Anaheim city
Santa Ana city
Garden Grove city

BUFFALO, NY

Buffalo city
Balance of Erie County (exclude Buffalo city)
Niagara Falls city

CHARLOTTE, NC-SC

Mecklenburg County, NC
Gaston County, NC
York County, SC

COLUMBUS, OH

Columbus city
Balance of Franklin County (exclude Columbus city)
Licking County

DALLAS, TX

Dallas city
Balance of Dallas County (exclude Dallas city)
Collin County

FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON, TX

Fort Worth city
Arlington city
Balance of Tarrant County (exclude Fort Worth city and
Arlington city)

KANSAS CITY, MO-KS

Kansas City city, MO
Kansas City city, KS
Balance of Jackson County, MO (exclude Kansas City
city, MO)

MIAMI-FT. LAUDERDALE, FL

Miami city
Balance of Dade County (exclude Miami city)
Ft. Lauderdale city

MILWAUKEE, WI

Milwaukee city
Balance of Milwaukee County (exclude Milwaukee city)
Waukesha County

PHOENIX, AZ

Phoenix city
Mesa city
Balance of Maricopa County (exclude Phoenix city and
Mesa city)

PORTLAND, OR-WA

Portland city
Balance of Multnomah County, OR
Washington County, OR

RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO, CA

Riverside city
Balance of Riverside County
San Bernardino city

SAN DIEGO, CA

San Diego city
Balance of San Diego County
(NA)

NA Not applicable.