Structural and Occupancy Characteristics of Housing: 2000

Census 2000 Brief

Issued November 2003

C2KBR-32

By
Robert Bennefield
and
Robert Bonnette

Census 2000 counted 115.9 million housing units, 105.5 million of which were occupied. Both measures surpassed the 102.3 million housing units and 91.9 million occupied units recorded in 1990.

This report, part of a series that presents population and housing data collected from Census 2000, examines the number of units in a structure, the year the structure was built, the year the householder moved into the unit, and the number of people per room. The report shows how these measures vary geographically (by regions, states, counties, and large cities), by various household and housing characteristics, and over time.

The Census Bureau began collecting data on units in structure, year structure built, and person per room in 1940, the first Census of Housing. Data on the year the householder moved into the unit were first collected in 1960. Figure 1 is a reproduction of how these items were asked in Census 2000.

About 60 percent of all housing units in 2000 were single-family, detached units.[1]

Census 2000 divided the total housing inventory into the ten categories presented in Table 1. A majority (60.3 percent) were single-family houses not attached to any other structure, down from 63.3 percent in 1950.[2] Another 5.6 percent were single-family houses attached to one or more other structures (usually other homes).

Units in buildings with two to four apartments comprised 9.1 percent of the housing inventory, while another 17.3 percent were in buildings with five or more apartments. Mobile homes (also called "manufactured housing") made up 7.6 percent of the housing inventory. A tiny fraction (0.2 percent) were classified as "other," which include boats, recreational vehicles, and vans.

A high proportion of owner-occupied units were single-family, detached homes (80.6 percent). The second-largest category was mobile homes (8.4 percent). Renters were much more likely than owners to live in apartment buildings with five or more units (44.7 percent). Another 23.9 percent of renter households were in single-family, detached houses, whereas 21.2 percent were in buildings with two to four apartments.

The number of mobile homes grew substantially in recent decades.

Classified as "trailers" in 1950, mobile homes have been the fastest growing type of housing — increasing in number from 315,000 then to almost 8.8 million in 2000, as shown in Figure 2. The total

[1] Single-family, detached homes are also referred to as "1, detached." Single-family, attached homes are also labeled "1, attached" (see Table 1).

[2] The estimates in this report are based on responses from a sample of the population. As with all surveys, estimates may vary from the actual values because of sampling variation or other factors. All statements made in this report have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted.

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

United States Census 2000

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Questions on Housing Occupancy and Structural Characteristics From Census 2000

34 **Which best describes this building?** *Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.*

- ☐ A mobile home
- ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ☐ A building with 2 apartments
- ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ☐ Boat, RV, van, etc.

35 **About when was this building first built?**

- ☐ 1999 or 2000
- ☐ 1995 to 1998
- ☐ 1990 to 1994
- ☐ 1980 to 1989
- ☐ 1970 to 1979
- ☐ 1960 to 1969
- ☐ 1950 to 1959
- ☐ 1940 to 1949
- ☐ 1939 or earlier

36 **When did this person move into this house, apartment, or mobile home?**

- ☐ 1999 or 2000
- ☐ 1995 to 1998
- ☐ 1990 to 1994
- ☐ 1980 to 1989
- ☐ 1970 to 1979
- ☐ 1969 or earlier

37 **How many rooms do you have in this house, apartment, or mobile home?** *Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*

- ☐ 1 room
- ☐ 2 rooms
- ☐ 3 rooms
- ☐ 4 rooms
- ☐ 5 rooms
- ☐ 6 rooms
- ☐ 7 rooms
- ☐ 8 rooms
- ☐ 9 or more rooms

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 questionnaire.

housing inventory during the same period increased 152 percent.

The peak of mobile home growth was in the 1970s and 1980s, when their numbers increased over 2.5 million during each decade. In both percentage and absolute number, the growth of mobile homes slowed in the 1990s, compared with the previous two decades.

Largest households were in single-family, detached houses.

In 2000, households in single-family, detached houses, averaged 2.81 people, compared with 2.59 for all occupied units. For all the

Table 1.
Units in Structure: 2000

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)*

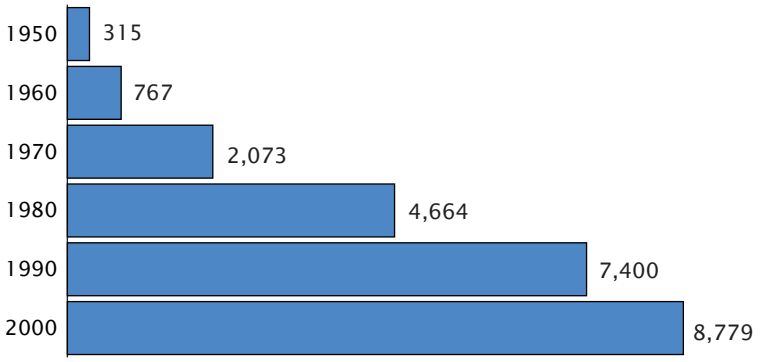
Type of structure	All housing units		Owner occupied		Renter occupied	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**115,904,641**	**100.0**	**69,816,513**	**100.0**	**35,663,588**	**100.0**
1, detached	69,865,957	60.3	56,255,657	80.6	8,531,853	23.9
1, attached	6,447,453	5.6	3,819,810	5.5	2,087,994	5.9
2	4,995,350	4.3	1,164,675	1.7	3,301,854	9.3
3 or 4	5,494,280	4.7	651,003	0.9	4,254,351	11.9
5 to 9	5,414,988	4.7	488,081	0.7	4,332,461	12.1
10 to 19	4,636,717	4.0	368,197	0.5	3,748,728	10.5
20 to 49	3,873,383	3.3	407,561	0.6	3,049,458	8.6
50 or more	6,134,675	5.3	725,672	1.0	4,798,031	13.5
Mobile home	8,779,228	7.6	5,850,241	8.4	1,534,035	4.3
Other*	262,610	0.2	85,616	0.1	24,823	0.1

*Other includes, for example, boats, recreational vehicles, and vans.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Figure 2.
Number of Mobile Homes: 1950 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands. Data based on sample. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population and Housing, decennial volumes.

other categories of housing, average household size was below 2.59. In fact, average household size decreased as the number of units in a structure increased, reaching a low of 1.82 for apartments in buildings with 50 or more units.[3]

Homes that were owned averaged 2.71 people and renting households averaged 2.36 people. However, renters in single-family, detached houses averaged 2.92 people, higher than the 2.79 for owners. The same pattern held for apartments in structures with five or more units. For example, renters in units in buildings with 50 or more apartments had an average household size of 1.84, compared with 1.69 for owners.

Most households, but not those with householders under aged 25, lived in single-family houses.[4]

About two-thirds of all households lived in single-family units. The percent was lowest (28.1 percent) for householders under age 25, as shown in Figure 3. It rose with age of householder, peaking for householders in the next two age groups (45 to 54 and 55 to 64) at about 75 percent. After that, households in single-family units fell over the next two age groups, to 67 percent at 75 and over.

Among owners, a majority of every age group, including the youngest, lived in single-family homes. Householders under 25 were least likely to live in one-family homes (64.4 percent), whereas those 45 to 54 were most likely (89 percent). The proportion then declined at older ages.

Among renters, in no age group did a majority of householders live in single-family houses. The peak percentage occurred among householders 35 to 44 (36.2 percent).

Incomes were highest for households in single-family houses; lowest for those in structures with five or more apartments.

Median household income in 1999 was $41,851 for all households and $50,739 for those in single-family homes. For those in apartments, the lowest median incomes were $27,543 for households in buildings with five or more units and $29,323 for those in apartments with two to four units. Households in mobile homes had a median income of $28,041.

Housing units built before 1940 outnumbered units built between 1995 and March 2000.

Census 2000 counted 17.4 million old units, defined as those built before 1940, or 15 percent of the total housing units. In contrast, 9.7 percent of the total inventory, or 11.2 million were new units, those built between 1995 and March 2000.

Owners were more likely than renters to live in new homes.

Of the 69.8 million owner-occupied units in 2000, 11 percent were built between 1995 and March 2000, higher than the percentage of new units occupied by renters (6.4 percent). On the other hand, renters were more likely than owners to live in old homes (16.3 compared with 14.2 percent).

Only householders aged 25 to 34 were more likely to live in new than old homes.

Among householders 25 to 34, 14.5 percent lived in new and 13.6 percent lived in old homes, whereas householders at other ages were more likely to live in old homes. For example, among householders under 25, 12.6 percent lived in old homes and 11.5 percent lived in new homes. Figure 4 shows that the proportion living in old homes rose with the age of the householder.

[3] Units classified as "Boat, RV, van, etc." are not generally covered in the text because of their small number: only 110,000 nationally.

[4] Single-family houses are defined as one (unit), detached or attached; mobile homes are excluded.

Incomes were higher for households in new units.

Median household income in 1999 was $52,990 for those living in new homes, higher than the median of $41,851 for all occupied units. Households in old units reported a lower median income of $37,033.

New and old occupied units were primarily single-family homes.

About two-thirds of new occupied units (66.1 percent) were single-family houses, either detached or attached, while 69.3 percent of old ones were single-family houses. About 15.1 percent of new units were mobile homes; 17.1 percent of old units were apartments in buildings with two to four units. Other categories of new and old units constituted smaller percentages, as shown in Table 2.

Among renters living in new housing, the most common structural type was apartment buildings of 5 to 19 units, which were home to 29.9 percent of renter households living in new housing. Renters in old housing were slightly more likely to live in single-family homes (34.8 percent) than homes with two to four units (32.7 percent).

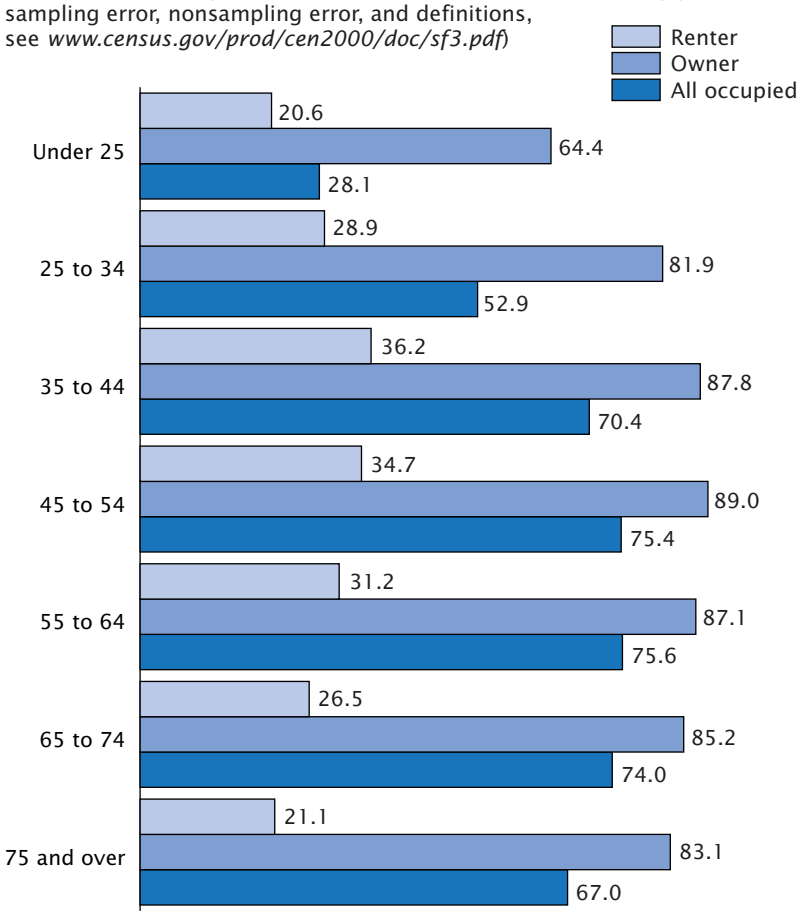
Recent movers (moved in the 15 months before Census 2000) outnumbered "stayers" (last move was before 1970).

Of the country's 105.5 million households, 19.9 percent of householders reported having moved into their residence in the 15 months prior to Census 2000 (1999 to March 2000). This proportion was about double that of householders who were "stayers," that is, who had not moved in over 30 years, or before 1970 (9.7 percent).

Figure 3.

Percent of Households Living in Single-Family Houses by Tenure and Age of Householder: 2000

(Data based on sample. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Among homeowners, stayers outnumbered recent movers (13.5 percent compared with 10.3 percent). Renters were far more mobile: 38.8 percent were recent movers, while 2.1 percent had lived in the same residence for over 30 years.

Recent movers outnumbered stayers until householders reached ages 55 to 64.

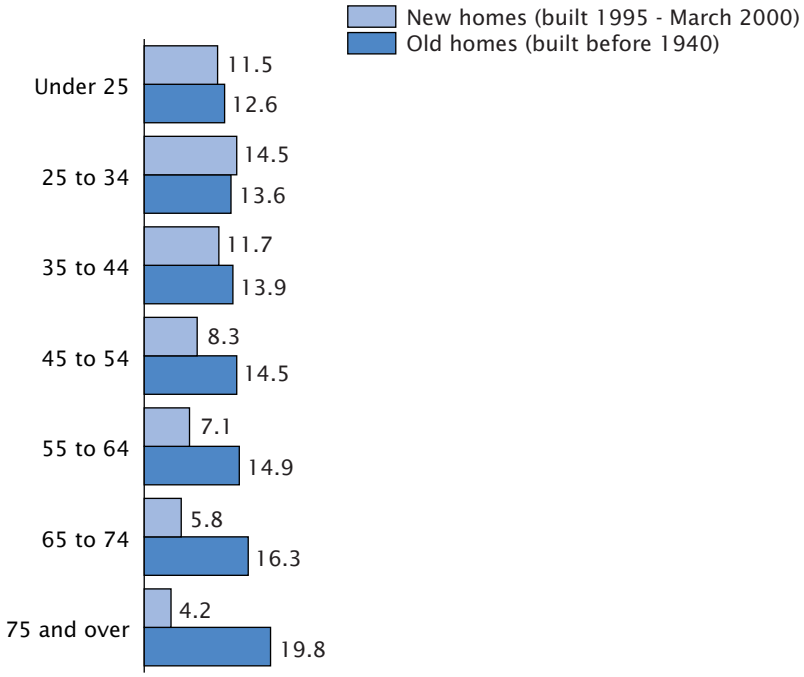
Householders below the age of 55 were far more likely to be recent movers than stayers; the proportions then reversed in the 55-to-64 age group (see Figure 5). Over two-thirds of those under the age of 25 were recent movers. This percentage declined by age, dropping to 5.8 percent for those aged 75 to 84; however, the rate then went up slightly to 6.5 percent for householders 85 and over. Conversely, the likelihood of living in the same home over 30 years increased by age of householder, reaching 38.5 percent for those 85 and over.[5]

[5] There was no significant difference between the percentages for stayers 85 and over (38.5 percent) and recent movers 25 to 34 years of age (38.3 percent).

Figure 4.

Percent of Households Living in New and Old Homes by Age of Householder: 2000

(Data based on sample. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

White and Black householders tended to be less mobile than other races.

Census 2000 allowed respondents to choose more than one race. With the exception of the Two or more races group, all race groups discussed in this report refer to people who indicated only one racial identity among the six major categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race.[6] The use of the single-race population in this report does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.[7]

About 18.5 percent of White and 23 percent of Black householders were recent movers. For each of the other race groups, a higher proportion were recent movers as shown in Figure 6. Householders reporting themselves as Some Other Race were the most likely to be recent movers (30.6 percent).

Hispanic or Latino householders (who may be of any race) were far more likely to be recent movers than non-Hispanic Whites: 28.2 percent compared with 18 percent.

Of the seven racial categories shown in Figure 6, only for White householders did the proportion of stayers exceed 10 percent, with Black householders second at 8.5 percent. Only 2.7 percent of those reporting Some Other Race were stayers.

Differences among groups may reflect differences in age composition. Figure 5 showed that young householders were most likely to have moved recently. Groups with high proportions of young householders might have high rates of moving.

Renter-occupied housing was more likely to be crowded (more than one person per room).

Occupied units are generally considered crowded if they have more than one person per room and severely crowded if more than 1.5 persons per room. Nationally, 5.7 percent of all occupied units were crowded and 2.7 percent severely crowded. The figures were much higher for renters: 11 percent were crowded and 5.8 percent severely crowded; for owners, the proportions were 3.1 and 1.2 percent, respectively.

Single-family, detached homes were the least likely to be crowded.

Only 3.4 percent of households in single-family, detached houses were crowded, with 1.3 percent considered severely crowded. Overcrowding was more common in each of the other types of housing shown in Figure 7. The highest rates (11 percent crowded and

[6] For further information on each of the six major race groups, and the Two or more races population, see reports from the Census 2000 Brief series (C2KBR/01), available on the Census 2000 Web site at *www.census.gov/population/wwwcen2000/briefs.html.*

[7] This report draws heavily on Summary File 3, a Census 2000 product that can be accessed through American FactFinder, available from the Census Bureau's Web site, *www.census.gov*. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as "White ***and*** American Indian and Alaska Native" or "Asian ***and*** Black or African American," is in Summary File 4, also available through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race.

6.4 percent severely crowded) occurred in units in buildings with five or more apartments.

Crowded and severely crowded households had much lower incomes than did all households.

Median household income in 1999 was $41,851 for all occupied units. Crowded households reported a median of $35,328 and severely crowded households still lower at $32,983.

White and Black householders were the least likely to live in crowded units.

In this section, race is that of the householder. Nationally, 3.1 percent of White households and 8.5 percent of Black households had more than one person per room. As can be seen in Table 3, all the other race groups had rates over 10 percent, with Some Other Race the highest at 35.2 percent. The same general pattern held for severely crowded households: White households and Black households had the lowest rates (1.3 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively). Among the racial groups, Some Other Race households had the highest at 20.8 percent severely crowded.

For Hispanic or Latino households, 29.3 percent were crowded and 17 percent severely crowded. By comparison, only 1.9 percent of non-Hispanic White households were crowded and a mere 0.6 percent were severely crowded.

Table 2.
New and Old Units by Tenure and Units in Structure: 2000

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)*

Type of structure	New units (built 1995 to March 2000)		Old units (built 1939 or earlier)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All occupied housing units	**9,945,989**	**100.0**	**15,735,979**	**100.0**
1, detached or attached	6,571,383	66.1	10,899,321	69.3
2 to 4	418,344	4.2	2,690,493	17.1
5 to 19	761,656	7.7	1,019,574	6.5
20 to 49	266,309	2.7	497,164	3.2
50 or more	405,968	4.1	530,300	3.4
Mobile home	1,499,754	15.1	94,129	0.6
Other*	22,575	0.2	4,998	0.0
Owner-occupied housing units	**7,654,775**	**100.0**	**9,935,649**	**100.0**
1, detached or attached	6,094,464	79.6	8,879,565	89.4
2 to 4	68,355	0.9	796,472	8.0
5 to 19	77,020	1.0	82,807	0.8
20 to 49	20,726	0.3	49,266	0.5
50 or more	29,700	0.4	70,508	0.7
Mobile home	1,344,519	17.6	54,754	0.6
Other*	19,991	0.3	2,277	0.0
Renter-occupied housing units	**2,291,214**	**100.0**	**5,800,330**	**100.0**
1, detached or attached	476,919	20.8	2,019,756	34.8
2 to 4	349,989	15.3	1,894,021	32.7
5 to 19	684,636	29.9	936,767	16.2
20 to 49	245,583	10.7	447,898	7.7
50 or more	376,268	16.4	459,792	7.9
Mobile home	155,235	6.8	39,375	0.7
Other*	2,584	0.1	2,721	0.0

*Other includes, for example, boats, recreational vehicles, and vans.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF STRUCTURAL AND OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

The proportion of single-family homes was highest in the Midwest and lowest in the Northeast.[8]

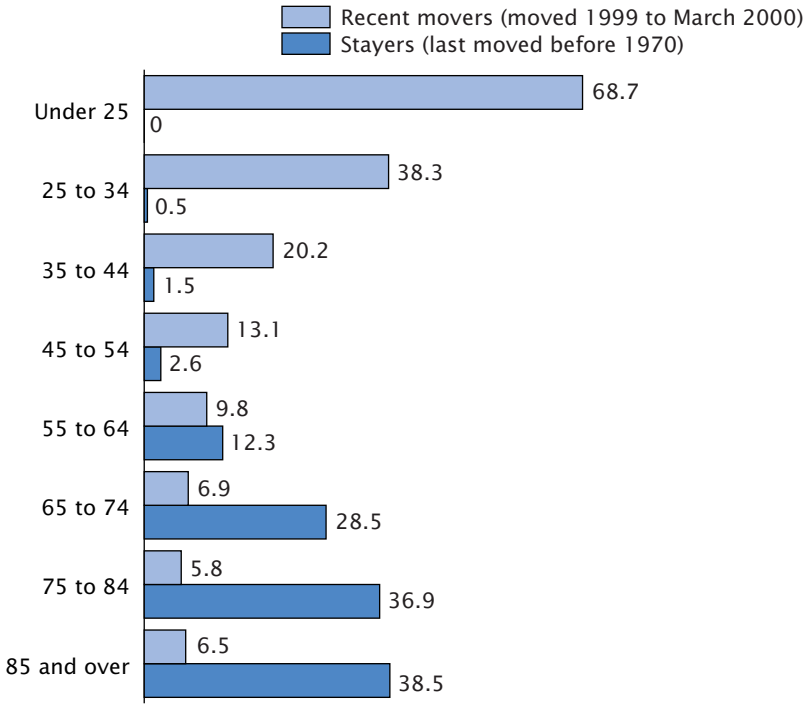
Single-family houses, whether detached or attached, topped 70 percent in only one region — the Midwest (see Table 4). Units in buildings with two to four units in structure were most prevalent in the Northeast, making up 16.3 percent of the total housing in that region. The highest concentrations of units in buildings with five or more apartments were in the Northeast and West, where they comprised 21.3 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of the housing inventory.

[8] The Northeast region includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South region includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, a state equivalent. The West region includes the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Figure 5.

Percent of Householders Who Were Recent Movers or Stayers by Age of Householder: 2000

(Data based on sample. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Over half of the nation's mobile homes were in the South.

The 4.9 million mobile homes in the South represented 56.1 percent of the U.S. total. In 1990, the South's 3.8 million mobile homes were 51.8 percent of the nation's mobile homes. The West was second in both 2000 and 1990, with a total of 1.7 million in 2000, up a little from the 1.6 million reported in the 1990 census. Mobile homes in 2000 made up 11.6 percent of the South's total housing inventory and 7.1 percent in the West.

New homes were most common in the South and West; old homes in the Northeast and the Midwest.

In the South, 12.7 percent of the total inventory was new (built 1995 to March 2000). The West was second at 10.5 percent. New housing was much scarcer in the Midwest and Northeast, constituting 8.4 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively, of the housing stock.

Table 3.

Crowded and Severely Crowded Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 2000

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)*

Race and Hispanic origin of householder	Total	Crowded		Severely crowded	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All occupied housing units	**105,480,101**	**6,057,890**	**5.7**	**2,873,122**	**2.7**
White alone	83,715,168	2,610,428	3.1	1,107,517	1.3
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	79,086,566	1,494,709	1.9	475,430	0.6
Black or African American alone	11,977,309	1,022,069	8.5	397,300	3.3
American Indian or Alaska Native alone	765,474	113,467	14.8	56,302	7.4
Asian alone	3,117,356	638,335	20.5	345,132	11.1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone	98,739	25,361	25.7	13,064	13.2
Some other race alone	3,835,590	1,351,974	35.2	796,256	20.8
Two or more races	1,970,465	296,256	15.0	157,551	8.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9,179,764	2,692,348	29.3	1,563,600	17.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

The Northeast (28.9 percent) and the Midwest (21.2 percent) showed the highest proportion of housing inventories built before 1940. Old units were rarer in the South, making up only 7.2 percent of all housing in that region. The West had the smallest difference between new and old units among the regions with 10.5 percent new units and 9.1 percent old.

Recent movers were most common in the West and South.

Census 2000 reported 23 percent of householders in the West and 21.5 percent in the South had moved in the previous 15 months (see Table 5). Householders who had not moved in over 30 years were more prevalent in the Northeast and Midwest. The Northeast was the most balanced region, with 15.5 percent recent movers and 13.8 percent stayers.

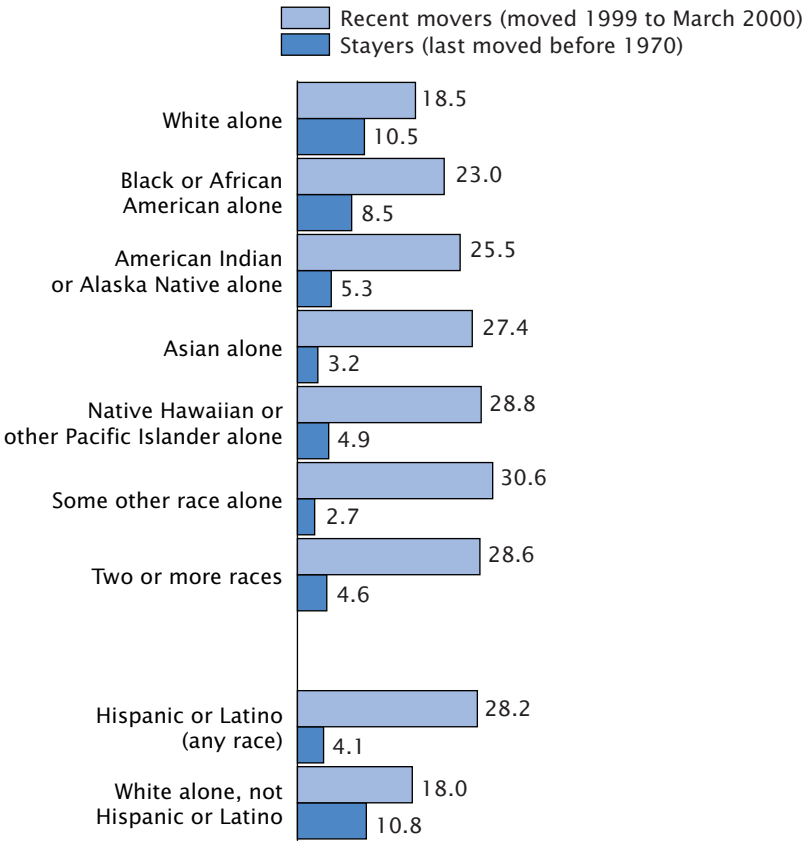
Iowa led all states in the proportion of its housing units in single-family houses.

The four states with the highest percentage of total housing units that were single-family houses, were all in the Midwest (see Table 4): Iowa (76.3 percent), Kansas (75.9 percent), Nebraska (74.8 percent), and Michigan (74.5 percent).[9] Other states with high percentages of single-family houses were Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Utah. New York was the only state where less than one-half of its housing units were single-family houses (46.6 percent), although the District of Columbia was lower at 39.7 percent.

[9] There was no statistical difference between Nebraska and Michigan.

Figure 6.
Percent of Householders Who Were Recent Movers or Stayers by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 2000

(Data based on sample. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Homes in structures with two to four units were most common in the northeastern states.

The five states with the highest percentage of the housing inventory in two-to-four-unit structures were all in the Northeast: Rhode Island (25.2 percent), Massachusetts (23 percent), New York (18.2 percent), Connecticut (17.8 percent), and New Jersey (16.8 percent).

This primarily older type of housing fell from 13 percent of all housing nationally in 1960 to 9.1 percent by 2000. Since the Northeast had the highest proportion of old homes in 2000, the two-to-four-unit structure, often two or three family flats on different floors, has endured in that region.

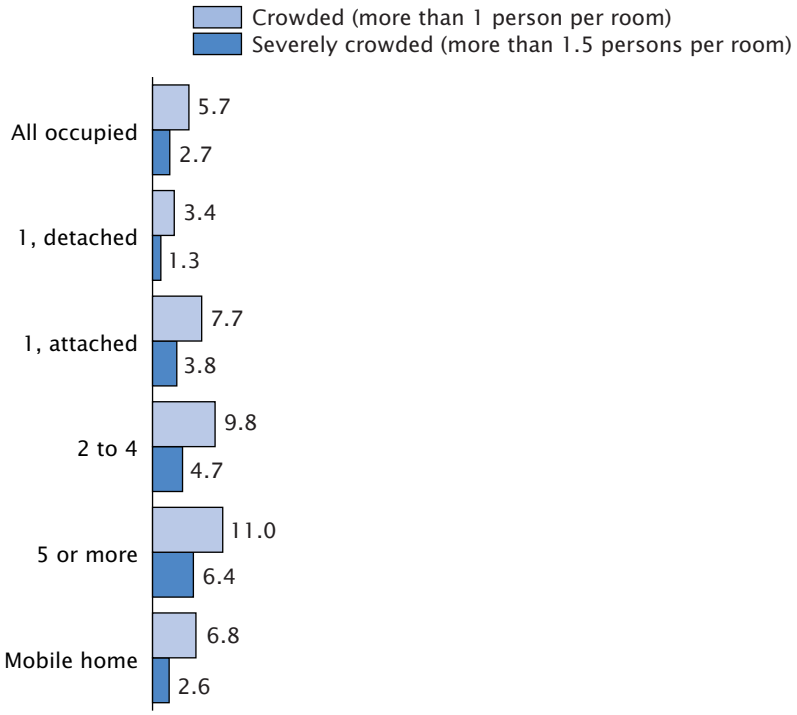
Hawaii and New York topped all states in the proportion of housing in buildings with five or more apartments.

Hawaii and New York were not significantly different, with about 32.5 percent of their homes in structures with five or more apartments. Nevada, California, and

Figure 7.

Percent of Housing Units That Were Crowded or Severely Crowded by Units in Structure: 2000

(Data based on sample. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Florida (about 23 percent each) rounded out the five states with very high percentages of this housing type. The District of Columbia was even higher at 49.2 percent. At the other end of the scale, West Virginia was the state with the lowest percentage (6.5 percent) of its housing in buildings with five or more apartments.

California (2.8 million) and New York (2.5 million) led all the states in numbers of housing units in structures with five or more units. Florida, Texas, and Illinois were the other three states with more than 1 million such units. These five states accounted for almost half of all housing in structures with five or more units nationally.

For mobile homes, South Carolina led in percentage, while Florida was the leader in total number.

South Carolina was the only state where mobile homes composed over 20 percent of the total housing inventory; New Mexico came in second at 18.6 percent. In another five states mobile homes were at least 15 percent of all housing units (or about twice the national percentage); four of these states (Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and West Virginia) were in the South, and the fifth (Wyoming) was in the West.

Florida led all states in the number of mobile homes with 849,000, followed by Texas with 732,000. North Carolina was third at 577,000. In all, 11 states had more than one-quarter million mobile homes. The remaining eight, in order of their total number, were California, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arizona, Michigan, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania.

Nevada led in percentage of new homes; Texas topped the list in the number of new units.

Over one-quarter of Nevada's housing (26.2 percent) was built between 1995 and March 2000, the only state topping the 20-percent mark. Neighboring Arizona (18.8 percent) and Utah (17.4 percent) were second and third. Georgia and North Carolina were the only other two states with new housing inventories above 16 percent.

Texas was the only state with more than 1 million new units, more than the entire Northeast region. Four other states had over one-half million new units: California, Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina.

Massachusetts led all states in the percentage of old units, New York in the number of such units.

Units built before 1940 were 34.5 percent of the housing inventory in Massachusetts (not significantly different from the District of Columbia). Eight states had more than one-quarter of their housing inventory built before 1940; these included Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

New York had the largest number of old units (2.4 million), more than the entire West region. Four other states had more than 1 million old units: California, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Table 4.
Structural Characteristics for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico: 2000

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)*

Area	All housing units	Units in structure (percent)				Year structure built (percent)	
		1, detached or attached	2 to 4	5 or more	Mobile home	New homes (built 1995 to March 2000)	Old homes (built before 1940)
United States	**115,904,641**	**65.8**	**9.1**	**17.3**	**7.6**	**9.7**	**15.0**
Region							
Northeast	22,180,440	59.4	16.3	21.3	3.0	4.7	28.9
Midwest	26,963,635	70.9	9.0	14.5	5.4	8.4	21.2
South	42,382,546	66.5	6.2	15.4	11.6	12.7	7.2
West	24,378,020	64.9	7.5	20.0	7.1	10.5	9.1
State							
Alabama	1,963,711	68.2	5.5	9.8	16.3	13.0	7.1
Alaska	260,978	65.5	12.8	14.2	6.8	11.1	2.1
Arizona	2,189,189	62.8	4.9	17.2	13.8	18.8	2.2
Arkansas	1,173,043	70.8	6.2	7.7	14.9	13.1	7.0
California	12,214,549	64.0	8.4	23.0	4.4	6.0	9.4
Colorado	1,808,037	68.4	5.8	19.9	5.7	15.0	10.3
Connecticut	1,385,975	64.1	17.8	17.3	0.8	4.5	22.3
Delaware	343,072	70.0	4.6	14.1	11.2	11.2	10.7
District of Columbia	274,845	39.7	11.0	49.2	0.1	1.4	34.6
Florida	7,302,947	58.1	7.0	22.9	11.6	12.2	2.9
Georgia	3,281,737	67.1	6.8	14.0	12.0	16.6	5.9
Hawaii	460,542	60.3	6.9	32.5	0.2	7.7	4.7
Idaho	527,824	73.0	6.8	7.5	12.2	15.6	11.5
Illinois	4,885,615	62.8	13.4	20.6	3.2	6.9	22.6
Indiana	2,532,319	74.1	7.3	11.9	6.6	10.2	20.2
Iowa	1,232,511	76.3	7.1	11.3	5.3	7.3	31.6
Kansas	1,131,200	75.9	6.6	11.0	6.4	8.7	20.1
Kentucky	1,750,927	68.1	7.3	10.4	14.1	12.5	12.4
Louisiana	1,847,181	67.9	8.6	10.2	13.0	8.9	8.5
Maine	651,901	69.6	11.5	8.8	9.8	7.5	29.1
Maryland	2,145,283	72.2	5.1	20.8	1.9	8.4	12.5
Massachusetts	2,621,989	56.4	23.0	19.6	0.9	4.3	34.5
Michigan	4,234,279	74.5	6.2	12.5	6.5	8.6	16.9
Minnesota	2,065,946	73.0	5.3	16.9	4.5	8.9	20.7
Mississippi	1,161,953	69.9	5.8	7.5	16.6	13.3	6.2
Missouri	2,442,017	71.5	9.0	11.0	8.2	9.8	16.2
Montana	412,633	69.7	7.9	7.8	14.3	10.9	17.5
Nebraska	722,668	74.8	5.6	14.4	5.1	8.2	25.3
Nevada	827,457	57.7	8.8	23.3	9.7	26.2	1.7
New Hampshire	547,024	66.8	12.5	14.0	6.5	7.1	23.7
New Jersey	3,310,275	62.8	16.8	19.4	1.0	5.7	20.1
New Mexico	780,579	65.5	5.5	9.9	18.6	14.0	5.9
New York	7,679,307	46.6	18.2	32.4	2.7	3.5	31.2
North Carolina	3,523,944	67.4	5.8	10.3	16.4	16.4	7.3
North Dakota	289,677	66.1	6.8	18.0	9.0	7.8	20.3
Ohio	4,783,051	71.2	9.9	14.2	4.6	7.5	22.5
Oklahoma	1,514,400	73.8	4.7	10.4	10.7	8.4	10.3
Oregon	1,452,709	66.0	7.2	15.8	10.3	13.1	13.4
Pennsylvania	5,249,750	73.8	9.8	11.3	4.9	5.3	30.3
Rhode Island	439,837	57.7	25.2	16.0	1.0	4.1	29.4
South Carolina	1,753,670	63.8	5.8	10.0	20.3	15.4	6.1
South Dakota	323,208	69.6	6.4	12.6	11.4	9.5	24.1
Tennessee	2,439,443	70.1	6.8	11.9	11.0	13.9	7.9
Texas	8,157,575	66.5	5.4	18.7	9.0	13.2	5.4
Utah	768,594	72.6	8.6	13.4	5.1	17.4	10.0
Vermont	294,382	69.1	13.6	9.4	7.7	6.7	30.0
Virginia	2,904,192	72.0	5.3	16.2	6.4	10.6	9.1
Washington	2,451,075	65.4	6.6	19.0	8.5	11.7	12.5
West Virginia	844,623	70.7	5.5	6.5	16.9	8.8	19.3
Wisconsin	2,321,144	69.3	12.1	14.0	4.4	9.5	23.4
Wyoming	223,854	68.5	7.1	8.1	15.9	9.3	13.9
Puerto Rico	**1,418,476**	**83.7**	**5.1**	**10.8**	**0.4**	**10.8**	**2.7**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Table 5.

Occupancy Characteristics for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico: 1990 and 2000

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)*

Area	1990					2000				
	All occupied housing units	(Percent)				All occupied housing units	(Percent)			
		Recent movers	Stayers	Crowded	Severely crowded		Recent movers	Stayers	Crowded	Severely crowded
United States	**91,947,410**	**20.9**	**9.1**	**4.9**	**2.1**	**105,480,101**	**19.9**	**9.7**	**5.7**	**2.7**
Region										
Northeast	18,872,713	15.5	12.7	3.9	1.5	20,285,622	15.5	13.8	4.6	2.0
Midwest	22,316,975	18.9	10.4	2.5	0.7	24,734,532	18.5	11.0	2.9	1.0
South	31,822,254	22.4	8.2	4.8	1.8	38,015,214	21.5	8.5	5.2	2.2
West	18,935,468	26.1	5.6	9.1	4.9	22,444,733	23.0	6.5	10.9	6.1
State										
Alabama	1,506,790	19.1	10.9	3.5	0.9	1,737,080	18.9	11.3	2.9	0.9
Alaska	188,915	33.0	1.6	8.6	3.9	221,600	25.8	2.5	8.6	4.0
Arizona	1,368,843	28.7	3.3	7.4	3.4	1,901,327	26.8	3.7	8.6	4.2
Arkansas	891,179	21.0	8.8	3.7	0.9	1,042,696	21.6	8.6	3.7	1.1
California	10,381,206	25.6	5.4	12.3	7.1	11,502,870	21.4	6.9	15.2	9.1
Colorado	1,282,489	27.4	5.1	3.0	1.1	1,658,238	25.8	5.5	4.6	2.1
Connecticut	1,230,479	16.7	11.9	2.3	0.6	1,301,670	16.9	13.4	2.8	1.0
Delaware	247,497	19.0	9.7	2.3	0.6	298,736	17.7	11.0	2.8	1.0
District of Columbia	249,634	20.6	9.8	8.2	4.4	248,338	22.9	11.4	8.9	5.3
Florida	5,134,869	24.5	3.9	5.8	2.6	6,337,929	22.4	4.3	6.5	3.1
Georgia	2,366,615	23.8	7.4	4.0	1.2	3,006,369	22.9	7.6	4.8	1.9
Hawaii	356,267	23.2	8.4	15.9	7.8	403,240	20.2	11.9	15.4	7.7
Idaho	360,723	24.2	7.6	4.2	1.2	469,645	22.4	6.9	4.9	1.7
Illinois	4,202,240	18.8	9.8	4.0	1.4	4,591,779	18.2	10.5	4.8	2.1
Indiana	2,065,355	19.1	10.6	2.2	0.4	2,336,306	19.6	11.0	2.3	0.7
Iowa	1,064,325	18.1	12.1	1.5	0.4	1,149,276	17.9	12.3	2.0	0.7
Kansas	944,726	21.9	10.0	2.5	0.7	1,037,891	21.3	9.8	3.0	1.1
Kentucky	1,379,782	19.3	9.8	2.6	0.5	1,590,647	19.8	10.2	2.1	0.5
Louisiana	1,499,269	20.1	11.0	6.0	1.8	1,656,053	18.7	11.7	5.2	1.8
Maine	465,312	18.1	11.0	1.7	0.4	518,200	17.2	11.2	1.3	0.3
Maryland	1,748,991	19.3	9.2	3.0	1.1	1,980,859	18.0	10.0	3.6	1.5
Massachusetts	2,247,110	17.2	12.3	2.5	0.8	2,443,580	16.4	13.4	2.8	1.1
Michigan	3,419,331	18.1	10.3	2.6	0.7	3,785,661	17.5	11.2	3.0	1.0
Minnesota	1,647,853	19.4	10.4	2.1	0.7	1,895,127	17.6	10.0	2.9	1.3
Mississippi	911,374	18.6	10.9	5.8	1.8	1,046,434	18.7	10.9	4.9	1.5
Missouri	1,961,206	20.1	9.1	2.5	0.6	2,194,594	20.0	9.5	2.4	0.7
Montana	306,163	22.7	9.2	2.9	0.8	358,667	21.3	8.7	3.1	1.0
Nebraska	602,363	19.9	10.2	1.7	0.5	666,184	20.1	10.6	2.7	1.1
Nevada	466,297	35.3	2.1	6.4	2.9	751,165	30.4	2.2	8.6	4.3
New Hampshire	411,186	19.5	8.0	1.6	0.3	474,606	18.0	8.5	1.6	0.4
New Jersey	2,794,711	15.2	11.2	3.9	1.3	3,064,645	15.6	12.3	5.0	2.1
New Mexico	542,709	23.8	7.6	7.9	3.3	677,971	22.1	8.1	7.5	3.2
New York	6,639,322	14.9	11.5	6.5	2.8	7,056,860	15.0	13.1	7.8	3.8
North Carolina	2,517,026	20.2	10.7	2.9	0.7	3,132,013	20.8	10.4	3.4	1.2
North Dakota	240,878	20.2	10.9	2.0	0.5	257,152	19.5	10.8	2.0	0.6
Ohio	4,087,546	18.0	11.0	1.8	0.3	4,445,773	17.9	12.5	1.7	0.4
Oklahoma	1,206,135	23.4	8.3	3.3	0.9	1,342,293	22.6	8.5	3.7	1.2
Oregon	1,103,313	25.3	6.2	3.6	1.4	1,333,723	24.1	5.9	4.8	2.1
Pennsylvania	4,495,966	14.2	16.5	1.8	0.5	4,777,003	14.6	17.0	1.9	0.6
Rhode Island	377,977	18.1	12.3	2.3	0.6	408,424	17.8	13.3	2.9	0.9
South Carolina	1,258,044	19.8	10.3	4.1	1.1	1,533,854	19.7	10.6	3.2	1.0
South Dakota	259,034	20.2	10.7	3.0	1.0	290,245	19.6	10.1	3.0	1.1
Tennessee	1,853,725	21.2	9.5	2.7	0.7	2,232,905	20.7	9.8	2.7	0.8
Texas	6,070,937	26.7	6.9	8.1	3.6	7,393,354	24.9	7.2	9.4	4.5
Utah	537,273	24.6	9.4	5.5	1.4	701,281	24.0	8.6	6.0	2.3
Vermont	210,650	19.9	9.8	1.7	0.4	240,634	17.1	10.3	1.4	0.4
Virginia	2,291,830	21.9	8.5	2.8	0.9	2,699,173	20.3	9.3	3.2	1.3
Washington	1,872,431	26.3	6.4	3.9	1.6	2,271,398	23.4	6.5	5.1	2.4
West Virginia	688,557	15.3	14.8	1.9	0.3	736,481	15.3	14.8	1.3	0.3
Wisconsin	1,822,118	18.6	11.1	2.1	0.5	2,084,544	18.4	11.0	2.4	0.8
Wyoming	168,839	25.0	7.4	2.8	0.7	193,608	22.7	7.6	2.7	0.9
Puerto Rico	**1,054,924**	**15.0**	**10.8**	**12.1**	**3.5**	**1,261,325**	**12.5**	**14.2**	**19.3**	**8.3**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 census and Census 2000 Summary File 3.

Householders in Nevada were the most likely to be recent movers.

In Nevada, 30 percent of all householders had moved in during the 15 months prior to Census 2000. The percentage of recent movers exceeded 25 percent but less than 30 percent in three other states: Alaska, Arizona, and Colorado (see Table 5).

Nationally, householders were a bit less likely to be recent movers in 2000 than in 1990 (20 percent and 21 percent, respectively). Among the regions, this decline was very pronounced in the West, where recent movers were 23 percent of householders in 2000 and 26 percent in 1990. Alaska showed the largest drop, from 33 percent in 1990 to 26 percent in 2000, but was still among the four states with the highest proportion of recent-mover householders.

Stayers were more common than recent movers only in Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania, 17 percent of all householders had lived in the same home for more than 30 years, while 14.6 percent were recent movers; in every other state, recent movers exceeded stayers. West Virginia had the smallest difference between stayers and recent movers with 14.8 percent stayers and 15.3 percent recent movers. Stayers were under 5 percent in four rapidly growing states: Alaska, Arizona, Florida, and Nevada.

Households in California and Hawaii were most likely to be crowded.

In these two states, households with more than one person per room accounted for 15 to 16 percent of all households, the only two that exceeded 10 percent. In ten states and the District of Columbia the percentage of crowded households surpassed the national average of 5.7 percent; in addition to California and Hawaii, these included Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Texas, and Utah.

Households in California were the most likely to be severely crowded (more than 1.5 persons per room). More than half of the crowded units in California were severely crowded (15.2 percent crowded and 9.1 percent severely crowded). In nine states and the District of Columbia the percentage of severely crowded units exceeded the national level of 2.7 percent; these were the ten listed above minus Utah.

In absolute numbers, California was the only state with more than 1 million crowded and severely crowded households (1.7 million crowded, 1.0 million severely). In fact, almost 30 percent of all crowded units were in California. California, New York, and Texas accounted for half of all crowded housing (6.1 million units). Of the 2.9 million total severely crowded units, about 36 percent were in California alone, with almost half in just two states — California and Texas.

The percentage of crowded units increased between 1990 and 2000 in most states.

Crowded housing rose from 4.9 percent of all occupied units in 1990 to 5.7 percent in 2000. This increase was highest in California (12.3 percent to 15.2 percent) and Nevada (6.4 percent to 8.6 percent).

Counties with the largest share of their housing in mobile homes were concentrated in the South and the West.

Figure 8 shows mobile homes as a percentage of each county's housing stock. In about a dozen counties, mobile homes composed over half the housing stock. Mobile homes constituted about 60 percent of the housing in Long County, Georgia, and Eureka County, Nevada.

The five counties with the largest number of mobile homes were, in numerical order: Maricopa, Arizona; Riverside, California; Polk, Florida; Los Angeles, California; and Pinellas, Florida. Each of these five counties had 50,000 or more mobile homes. The county outside the South or the West with the most mobile homes was Oakland, Michigan, at 18,000. Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, at 12,000, led all northeastern counties in the number of mobile homes.

Counties with the highest proportion of crowded households tended to be in the West and south Texas.

Figure 9 shows counties by the percentage of occupied housing units with more than one person per room. Many boroughs and census areas in Alaska with large concentrations of Alaska natives were crowded; about half of all households in the Wade Hampton Census Area were crowded, the highest percentage in the nation. In this county equivalent, 87 percent of occupied units had an American Indian or Alaska Native householder.

In south Texas, about one-quarter of all households in Zavala, Webb, and Starr counties were crowded. Crowding was also common in many counties where a large proportion of the units were on American Indian Reservations, such as Shannon County, South Dakota (Pine Ridge Indian Reservation) and Apache County, Arizona (Zuni and parts of the Fort Apache and Navajo Reservations). Only about 477 counties or 15 percent of all counties nationally, were at or above the national average of 5.7 percent crowded.

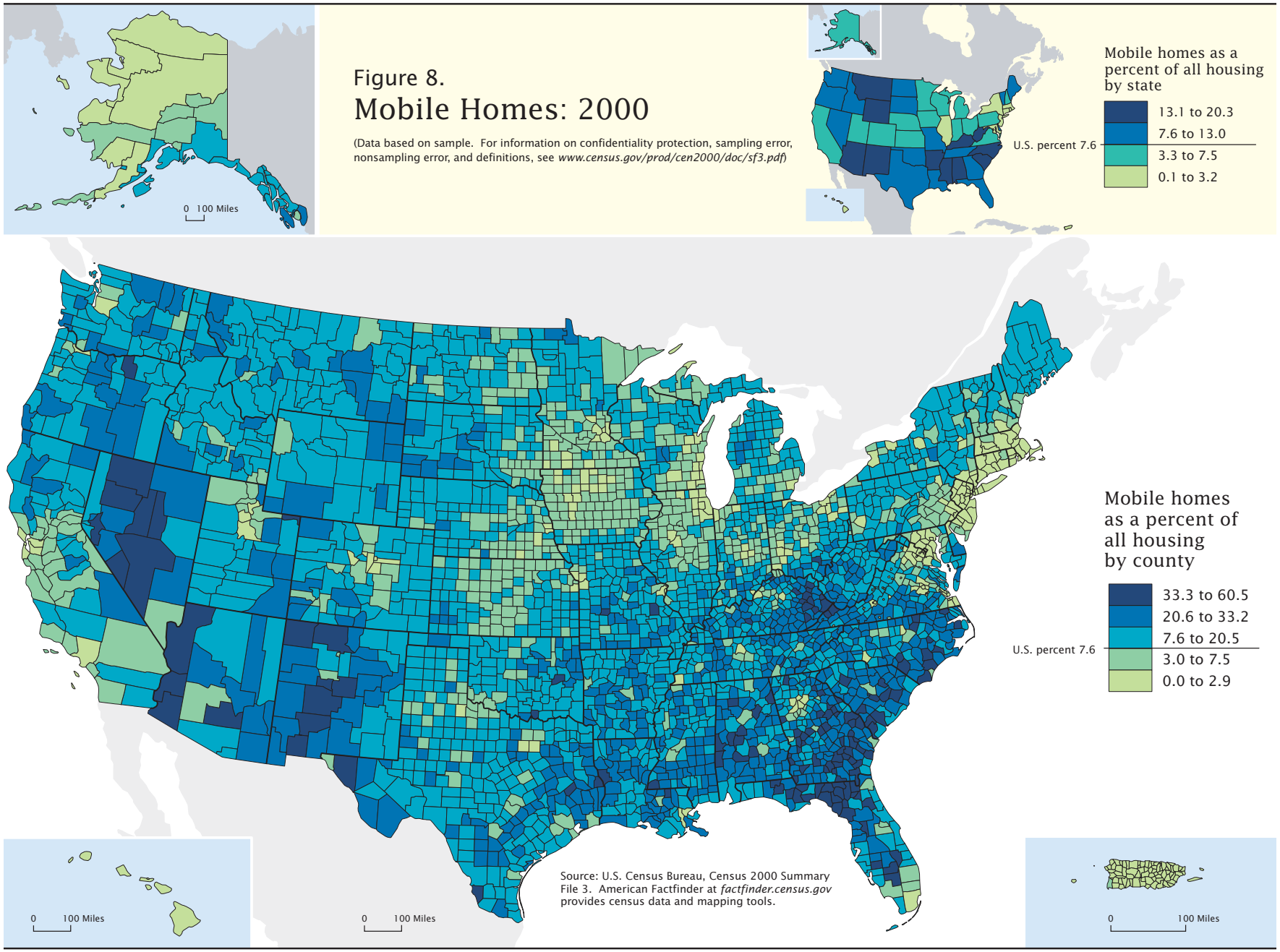


Figure 8.
Mobile Homes: 2000

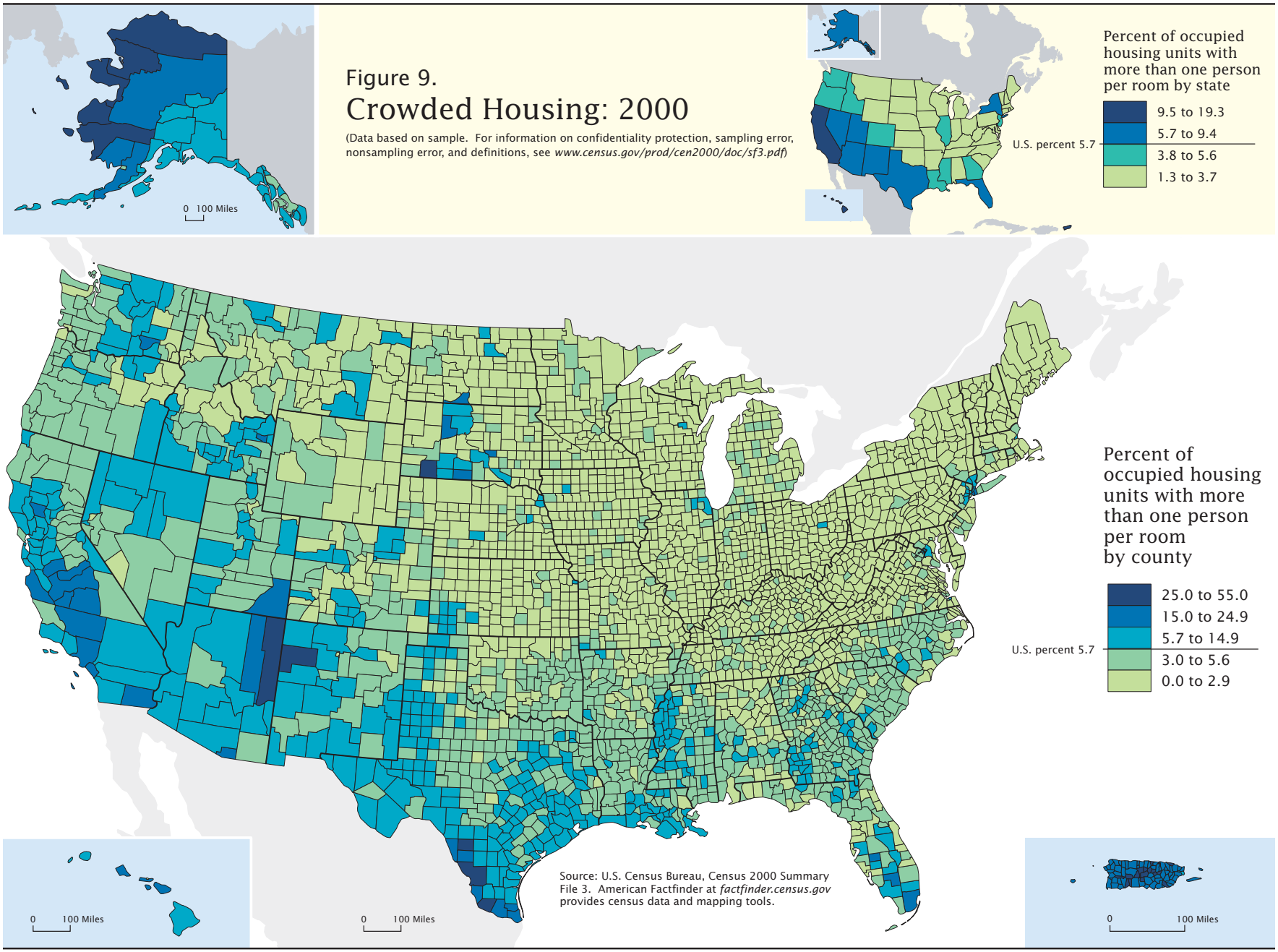
(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3. American Factfinder at *factfinder.census.gov* provides census data and mapping tools.

Figure 9.

Crowded Housing: 2000

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3. American Factfinder at *factfinder.census.gov* provides census data and mapping tools.

Table 6.
Places of 100,000 or More With the Highest Incidence of Crowded Units: 2000

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, non-sampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)*

Place	Occupied housing units	Percent crowded	90-percent confidence interval
Santa Ana, California	72,882	50.3	49.5 - 51.1
East Los Angeles, California (CDP)*	29,829	48.8	47.5 - 50.1
El Monte, California	27,036	47.7	46.4 - 49.0
Pomona, California	37,890	34.5	33.4 - 35.6
Salinas, California	38,227	32.7	31.6 - 33.8
Norwalk, California	26,894	31.8	30.6 - 33.1
Oxnard, California	43,630	31.2	30.2 - 32.2
Hialeah, Florida	70,763	30.6	29.8 - 31.4
Garden Grove, California	45,914	29.9	29.1 - 30.7
Inglewood, California	36,817	27.9	26.9 - 28.9

*East Los Angeles is a Census Designated Place (CDP)

Note: Because of sampling error, the estimates in this table may not be significantly different from one another or from rates for geographic areas not listed in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3.

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

Which large cities had the highest percentages of crowded units?

Table 6 shows the ten places with 100,000 or more people with the highest percentage of housing that was crowded (more than one person per room). Nine were in California. In Santa Ana, East Los Angeles, and El Monte about half of all households were crowded, the highest proportions of any large cities or places. The only place in the table not in California was Hialeah, Florida.

Do native and foreign-born households differ in measures of crowding?

Households with foreign-born householders accounted for almost two-thirds (63.5 percent) of all occupied units with more than 1.5 persons per room, despite making up only a little over one-tenth (11.4 percent) of all households nationally. About 15.1 percent of occupied units with a foreign-born householder were severely crowded, as opposed to only 1.1 percent of units with a native householder. Occupied units with a foreign-born householder accounted for slightly over half (51.7 percent) of all crowded units nationally.

In 2000, were householders more likely or less likely to be recent movers than in 1960?

In 1960, 22.2 percent of all householders were recent movers; in 2000, the proportion of recent movers was 19.9 percent. For renters, the rate stayed about the same: 38.8 percent in 1960 and 39 percent in 2000.

ABOUT CENSUS 2000

Why the Census Bureau collects and tabulates structural and occupancy data for housing.

Units in structure (from stand-alone homes) to apartments in large buildings serve as a basic classification of housing for many federal programs and is analyzed along with owner/renter status, household income, and the year the structure was built. This information is also used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development as a component to set Fair Market Rents for all areas of the country and by the Department of Health and Human Services to profile housing unit types for the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program. State and local planners use data on units in structure to forecast the need for services such as roads and hospitals and to predict the number of school-age children by using different averages of children per household based on whether the structure is single-family or multi-family. Federal, state, and local planners also use this item to identify concentrations of mobile homes in tornado- and hurricane-prone areas when creating emergency-preparedness plans.

Federal agencies use data on the year the structure was built to create formulas for allocating funds, determining substandard housing, and constructing surveys. The Department of Housing and Urban Development uses this item as a component in setting Fair Market Rents as well in as its Community Development Block Grant Program, HOME, and Public Housing Modernization allocation formulas. The year the structure was built helps determine, under the Older Americans Act, the number of older people who live in inadequate housing and who may be candidates for home repair loans or alternative housing. It is also used by local areas for forecasting the need for services such as fire protection.

Information on the year the householder moved into the unit is needed by federal agencies, such as the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to calculate turnover among specified population groups such as the elderly and minority households. This item is also used in the development of Fair Market Rents for all areas of the country, and to target areas with a substantial number of recent movers for housing and community development projects under the Community Development Block

Grant Program. Planners also use year-moved-into-unit data to assess the adequacy of the housing stock to meet shelter needs through studies of demographic and economic data on households that have recently moved.

Information on persons per room is used to allocate funds for housing assistance to local governments under the Community Development Block Grant and Emergency Shelter Grant programs. City and community officials use these data to determine housing deficiencies in neighborhoods. This item also provides benchmark data that measure progress toward the Congressional goals for national housing: a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family.

Accuracy of the Estimates

The data contained in this report are based on the sample of households who responded to the Census 2000 long form. Nationally, approximately 1 out of every 6 housing units was included in this sample. As a result, the sample estimates may differ somewhat from the 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units and people living in housing units or in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, and so forth. The sample estimates also differ from the values that would have been obtained from different samples of housing units and people living in those housing units or in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error.

In addition to the variability that arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process data. Such errors may include: not enumerating every household or every person in the population, failing to obtain all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways: (1) errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and, therefore, should be reflected in the standard errors; and (2) errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will bias both sample and 100-percent data in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their incomes, then the resulting estimates of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard errors.

While it is impossible to completely eliminate error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the data collection and processing operations. The primary sources of error and the programs instituted to control error in Census 2000 are described in detail in *Summary File 3 Technical Documentation* under Chapter 8, "Accuracy of the Data," located at *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*.

All statements in this Census 2000 Brief have undergone statistical testing and all comparisons are significant at the 90-percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted. The estimates in tables, maps, and other figures may vary from actual values due to sampling and nonsampling errors. As a result, estimates in one category may not be significantly different from estimates assigned to a different category. Further information on the accuracy of the data is located at *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf*. For further information on the computation and use of standard errors, contact the Decennial Statistical Studies Division at 301-763-4242.

For More Information

The Census 2000 Summary File 3 data are available from the American Factfinder on the Internet (*www.factfinder.census.gov).* They were released on a state-by-state basis during 2002. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, sampling error, and definitions, also see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf* or contact the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Information on population and housing topics is presented in the Census 2000 Brief series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at *www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html.* This series, which will be completed in 2003, presents information on race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and social, economic, and housing characteristics, such as ancestry, income, and housing costs.

For additional information on housing, including reports and survey data, visit the Census Bureau's Internet site on at *www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing.html*. To find information about the availability of data products, including reports, CD-ROMs, and DVDs, call the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636), or e-mail *webmaster@census.gov*.