Appendix A.

Subject Definitions and Table Index

The definitions and explanations given here apply to summary tables and are, to a considerable extent, drawn from the American Housing Survey (AHS) questionnaire, the AHS Codebook*, and the AHS/CAPI Field Representative's Reference Manual.* The definitions are alphabetized by stub title (row headers in bold) as they appear in the summary tables in the AHS Table Creator. Main entries have not been inverted as is common in indexes. For example if you are looking for a definition of air conditioning, do not look under "A," but look under "P" or "S" because air conditioning information is labeled as "primary air conditioning" or "secondary air conditioning" in the Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances table. Individual row items (not in bold) can be found under their respective table stub titles (in bold.) Some cross-references are provided. Reference locators at the bottom of each entry list the tables in which the item appears.

Access to structure. The purpose for asking members of the household if they enter or exit their home by climbing up or down steps or stairs is to find out if they have wheelchair accessibility. Respondents were asked, "Is it possible to enter [your/this] home/apartment from the outside without climbing up or down any steps or stairs?" The data are broken down by multiunits (entering building from outside) or single units (entering home from outside). The latter (entering home from outside) include single-units, manufactured/mobile homes, and "other" structure types, such as boats, RVs, and vans. (*See also* disabilities.)

Table(s): General Housing, Housing Unit Characteristics

Accessibility Features in Home. This question is intended to gather information on the existence of certain home features in order to assess how accessible it is to individuals with physical disabilities (excludes those with temporary disabilities) and the elderly.

Ramps. Whether the home has a ramp.

Elevators. Whether the home have a chairlift, stairlift, or platform lift.

Entry level bedroom. Whether the home has a bedroom on the entry level. Restricted to units with 2 or more floors.

Entry level bathroom. Whether the home has a full bathroom on the entry level. Restricted to units with 2 or more floors.

(*See also* mobility devices, home accessibility problems, disabilities, plans to improve accessibility in next 2 years, opinion of how well home meets accessibility needs.)

Table(s): Home Accessibility

Age of householder. Refers to the age reported for the householder as of that person's last birthday. (*See also* householder and household composition.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

Amount of other charges included in monthly payment. Respondents with a primary mortgage were asked if their mortgage or loan payment included anything else not previously mentioned. "Anything else" may include insurance premiums for disability insurance, life insurance, etc. Excludes property tax, homeowner's insurance, FHA Insurance, VA Insurance, and PMI. If yes, they are asked how much it was in the last calendar year. (*See also* items included in mortgage payment.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Amount of private mortgage insurance included in monthly payment. Sometimes lenders require mortgage insurance (PMI) if the down payment made by the home buyer is below a certain percentage. Respondents were asked if their mortgage payment included mortgage insurance (PMI) and, if so, how much it was last month. Figures include primary mortgages only.

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Ate Less Than Felt Should Because There Was Not Enough Money For Food. Includes only those who responded "Often true" or "Sometimes true" to at least one of the following statements: "worried food would run out before getting money to buy more," "food they bought did not last and no money to buy more," and "could not afford to eat balanced meals." Respondents were asked to answer the following question:"In the last 30 days, did you or other adults in your household ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?"

Food Security questions in the AHS were designed to determine whether the food intake of adult household members was reduced and normal eating patterns disrupted because the household lacked money for food anytime during the last 30 days. Time, convenience, dietary restrictions, other health-related reasons, exercise, fasting for religious or health-related reasons, physical ability to get to a grocery store, proximity of grocery store, etc. are not considered factors. (See also worried food would run out before getting money to buy more, food bought did not last and no money to buy more, could not afford to eat balanced meals.)

Table(s): Food Security

Bars on windows of buildings within 1/2 block. Respondents were asked if any of the buildings within 300 feet of the unit, excluding the unit itself, had metal bars on the windows. The condition of the windows had 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 in this category. For this survey, a half block is about 300 feet in length or the length of a football field.

Table(s): Neighborhoods

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, and a sink. A half bathroom has either a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. (*See also* flush toilet breakdowns, remodeling, room additions and renovations, rooms.)

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities; Housing Unit Characteristics

Bedrooms. The number of bedrooms in a housing unit includes those rooms that are used mainly for sleeping or designed to be a bedroom, even if used for other purposes. A room reserved only for sleeping, such as a guest room, even if used infrequently, is considered a bedroom. A room built as a bedroom, although not used for that purpose, such as a room meant to be a bedroom but used as a sewing room, is counted as a bedroom. On the other hand, a room designed and used mainly for other purposes, such as a den with a sleep sofa used mainly for watching television, is not considered a bedroom. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified by definition as having no bedroom. (*See also* rooms, persons per bedroom, room additions and renovations.)

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities; Housing Unit Characteristics

Bodies of water within 1/2 block. Respondents were asked if they had any bodies of water within a half block of their home. For those who responded yes, they were asked whether they considered their home to be waterfront property. Bodies of water include lakes, ponds, streams, reservoirs, rivers, or the ocean. Excludes swimming pools, birdbaths, and temporary pools of water. For this survey, a half block is about 300 feet in length or the length of a football field.

Table(s): Neighborhoods

Carbon monoxide detector. Respondents are asked if they have a working carbon monoxide detector. A carbon monoxide detector, or CO detector, is a device that detects the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) gas in order to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning. CO is a colorless, tasteless and odorless compound and is often referred to as the "silent killer" because it is virtually undetectable by humans without using detection technology. CO detectors are designed to measure CO levels over time and sound an alarm before dangerous levels of CO accumulate in an environment, giving people adequate warning to safely ventilate the area or evacuate.

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances

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. The cash the respondent receives includes payments that the lender made on the owner's behalf. For example, a respondent takes out a mortgage that increases the outstanding principal balance by $25,000. Out of that $25,000, the lender sends a $15,000 check to a hospital to pay the respondent's medical bills and the lender gives the respondent a check for the remaining $10,000. As a result of the refinancing, the respondent would receive a total of $25,000. (*See also* reason primary mortgage refinanced, percent of primary mortgage refinanced cash used for home additions, improvements, or repairs.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Census regions and divisions. States and the District of Columbia contained in each region are as follows:

Northeast. The Northeast region is comprised of two

Census Divisions–New England and Middle Atlantic–as well as the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Midwest. The Midwest region is comprised of two Census Divisions–East North Central and West North Central–as well as the following states: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

South. The South region is comprised of three Census Divisions–South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central–as well as the following states: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West. The West region is comprised of two Census Divisions– Mountain and Pacific–as well as the following states: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, and Hawaii.

Central city. 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 a population of at least 25,000 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. 2017 AHS metro area definitions match the official OMB delineations. AHS metros match CBSA definitions of that year by the same name. (*See also* metropolitan area (MSA).)

Change in housing costs. For respondents who reported a household member moved during the past two years and whose previous residence was in the U.S. and was a house, an apartment or a manufactured/mobile home**.** For the first member or group of members who moved, a comparison is made between the share of the housing costs paid in the previous unit and the share paid in the present residence. Housing costs include mortgage or rent payment and utilities. If nothing was actually paid in the previous residence, but something is paid in the current home, the costs increased. Conversely, if something was paid in the previous residence but nothing in the current home, the costs decreased. If nothing was paid in either place, the costs stayed the same. For more about mover groups, see household moves and formation.

Table(s): Housing Migration

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. People born in the United States are citizens at birth. Citizen by birth refers to categories 1-4 above. (*See also* year householder immigrated to the United States, householder.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

Clothes dryer fuel. (*See* fuels.)

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Unit Characteristics

Cooking fuel. (*See* fuels.)

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Unit Characteristics

Cooperatives and condominiums.

A *cooperative* is a type of ownership whereby a corporation of member-owners owns a group of housing units. 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, row houses, and townhouses, as well as apartment units.

(*See also* member of any type of cooperative or

association.)

Table(s): General Housing, Housing Unit Characteristics

Could Not Afford to Eat Balanced Meals. Respondents were asked to respond “often true,” “sometimes true,” or “never true” to the statement “In the last 30 days, [I/We] couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.” The word “balanced” in this question means “healthy” or “nutritious.” The respondent was allowed to interpret for him or herself whether meals would qualify as “balanced.”

Food Security questions in the AHS were designed to determine whether the food intake of adult household members was reduced and normal eating patterns disrupted because the household lacked money for food anytime during the last 30 days. Time, convenience, dietary restrictions, other health-related reasons, exercise, fasting for religious or health-related reasons, physical ability to get to a grocery store, proximity of grocery store, etc. are not considered factors.

Table(s): Food Security

Coupled Households. Respondents were asked whether each householder over 13 years old with non-relatives in the home is living with a spouse, boyfriend, girlfriend, or partner. Data are restricted to the householder's marriage information, therefore excluding married couples where neither is the householder. That information is available on the person file of the PUF microdata.

Households with married householder, spouse present. Represents the number of households where the householder is married to a person living in the household.

Households with unmarried householder, partner present. Represents the number of households where the householder is unmarried, but partnered with a person living in the household.

Table(s): Household Demographics

Current line-of-credit interest rate. This item refers to the annual percentage rate in effect on current home equity line-of-credit outstanding balances. It is as of the date of the interview, not when the mortgage was originated, nor any future changes of variable rates of which the respondent may be aware.

(*See also* total home-equity line-of-credit limit; home-equity line-of-credit has a current balance; line-of-credit monthly payment; line-of-credit amount used for home additions, improvements, or repairs; mortgages; mortgages currently on property; means; medians.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Current total loan as percent of value. A percentage calculated by dividing the amount borrowed by the price or appraised value of the home to be purchased; the higher the loan-to-value ratio, the less cash a borrower is required to pay as down payment. (*See also* value, means, medians.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Cut Size of Meal or Skipped Meal Because There Was Not Enough Money For Food. Includes only those who responded "Often true" or "Sometimes true" to at least one of the following statements: "worried food would run out before getting money to buy more," "food they bought did not last and no money to buy more," and "could not afford to eat balanced meals." Respondents were asked to answer the following question: In the last 30 days, did you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food? If they answered yes, they were asked how many days it happened.

Food Security questions in the AHS were designed to determine whether the food intake of adult household members was reduced and normal eating patterns disrupted because the household lacked money for food anytime during the last 30 days. Time, convenience, dietary restrictions, other health-related reasons, exercise, fasting for religious or health-related reasons, physical ability to get to a grocery store, proximity of grocery store, etc. are not considered factors. (See also worried food would run out before getting money to buy more, food bought did not last and no money to buy more, could not afford to eat balanced meals.)

Table(s): Food Security

Description of area within 1/2 block. The respondent was asked to describe the area within 300 feet of the sample unit. The categories included:

Single-family detached houses. Refers to single family detached homes that stand by themselves apart from other buildings in the neighborhoods.

Single-family attached houses. Refers to houses running together or attached like town or row houses.

Multiunit residential buildings. An apartment is defined as a building with 2 or more units.

Manufactured/mobile homes. Refers to manufactured/mobile homes with and without permanent rooms added.

Commercial or institutional. Refers to nonresidential buildings, such as offices, stores, restaurants, hotels, banks, churches, parking garages, hospitals, schools, and prisons.

Industrial structures or factories. Refers to nonresidential buildings, such as factories, barns, junkyards, water treatment plants, and pumping stations

For this survey, a half block is about 300 feet in length or the length of a football field. (*See also* units in structure.)

Table(s): Neighborhoods

Did Not Eat Whole Day Because There Was Not Enough Money For Food. Includes only those who responded "Often true" or "Sometimes true" to at least one of the following statements: "worried food would run out before getting money to buy more," "food they bought did not last and no money to buy more," and "could not afford to eat balanced meals." Additionally, includes only those who responded "yes" to at least one of the following questions: "ate less than felt should because there was not enough money for food," "hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money for food," "lost weight because there was not enough money for food, or "cut size of meal or skipped meal because there was not enough money for food."

Respondents were asked to answer the following question: In the last 30 days, did you or other adults in your household ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food? If they answered yes, they were asked how many days it happened. Fasting for religious or health-related reasons, etc. are not considered factors.

Food Security questions in the AHS were designed to determine whether the food intake of adult household members was reduced and normal eating patterns disrupted because the household lacked money for food anytime during the last 30 days. Time, convenience, dietary restrictions, other health-related reasons, exercise, fasting for religious or health-related reasons, physical ability to get to a grocery store, proximity of grocery store, etc. are not considered factors. (See also worried food would run out before getting money to buy more, food bought did not last and no money to buy more, could not afford to eat balanced meals, ate less than felt should because there was not enough money for food, hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money for food, lost weight because there was not enough money for food, cut size of meal or skipped meal because there was not enough money for food.)

Table(s): Food Security

Disabilities.

Households with disabled persons. Disability status is collected for each member of the household. There are six categories of disabilities: hearing and vision disabilities are collected for all household members; mental, physical, and self-care disabilities are collected for household members at least five years of age; and go-outside-home disabilities are collected for members at least fifteen years of age.

Hearing disabilities. A person with a hearing disability is deaf or has a hearing impairment that makes it very difficult to hear conversations, televisions, or radio broadcasts.

Vision disabilities. A person with a vision disability is blind or has serious difficulty reading or driving due to a visual impairment even when wearing glasses.

Mental disabilities. A person with a mental disability has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. This includes Alzheimer's disease, dementia, and serious learning disabilities.

Physical disabilities. A person with a physical disability has serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs. This is defined as difficulty walking up to three city blocks or climbing one flight of stairs.

Self-care disabilities. A person with a self-care disability has serious difficulty dressing or bathing oneself.

Go-outside-home disabilities. A person with a go-outside-home disability has difficulty doing errands such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping by oneself.

(*See als*o access to structure, reason(s) for home improvement, mobility devices, home accessibility problems, accessibility features in home, plans to improve accessibility in next 2 years, opinion of how well home meets accessibility needs.)

Table(s): Disabilities

Disaster repairs. For owner-occupied units only. The unit is considered to have been involved in a natural disaster or other major disaster if either more than half the home, or more than two rooms, required repairs in the last two years. The sorts of catastrophes involved could include disasters such as severe damage from floods, earthquakes, landslides, forest, brush, and other wildfire, tornadoes and hurricanes, and other disasters such as explosions and fires. Also includes damage from broken pipes, grease fires, or the like if the unit was severely damaged as a result. The "Other disasters" category includes households who reported making repairs due to multiple disasters of any kind. (*See also* home improvement, disaster repairs in the last two years for rental units.)

Table(s): Home Improvement Costs

Down payment. Only respondents who are the owner of the property were asked this question. This item refers to the total amount of money used for the down payment or outright purchase of the home/property. Owners were allowed to answer by giving a total dollar amount or by giving a percent of the purchase price. (*See also* major source of down payment, percentage used for purchase of home, type of federal government mortgage insurance, subsidized state and local mortgages, amount of private mortgage insurance included in monthly payment.)

Table(s): Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment

Duration of vacancy. This 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. (*See also* vacant units.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Educational attainment of householder. Data on educational attainment are derived from asking for the householder's highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question on educational attainment applies only to progress in ''regular'' schools. Regular schools include public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior), colleges and universities, professional, vocational, trade, and business schools. The credits obtained are regarded as transferable in the regular school system.

Other schools include schools available for children 4 through 16 years of age that are not public or private graded schools. Some examples are ungraded schools, special schools, preschools, early learning centers, etc.

The category ''high school graduate'' includes 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's degree'' includes people whose highest degree is an associate's 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 Table Creator, to obtain the total number of householders who are high school graduates, add (1) high school graduates only (includes equivalency), (2) graduates with some college, no degree, (3) with an associate's degree, (4) with a bachelor's degree, and (5) with a graduate or professional 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. (*See also* householder.)

Tables: Household Demographics

Electric fuses and circuit breakers. 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. (*See also* housing adequacy – severely inadequate, interior additions and replacements.)

Table(s): Housing Quality

Enrollment Status of Householder. Householders 16 years of age or older were asked if they were enrolled in high school, college or university in March of this year (2019). In addition, these questions were only asked of half the sample to reduce respondent burden. As a result, figures do not add to total occupied units because the total was estimated using the full sample. (*See also* household post-secondary education enrollment status, households with member(s) enrolled in post-secondary program(s) at time of interview, households with member(s) who completed post-secondary program(s) since March 2019.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

Extension cords. Extension cords are any length of flexible power cable with a plug on one end and one or more sockets on the other and they are a potential household hazard if worn or cracked. (*See also* selected deficiencies.)

Table(s): Health and Safety Characteristics

Exterior additions and replacements. These jobs were major alterations or improvements in the last two years, such as roofing, siding, and doors and windows.

Attached garage/carport. These types of additions do not add to living space.

Porch/deck/patio/terrace. These types of additions add to living space only if they are covered or protected from the elements.

Roofing. This includes the replacement of the entire roof or at least most of it. Anything less, such as the repair of a hole or leak, or the replacement of a small section, would be considered maintenance. The roof may replace or be installed over the old roofing materials.

Siding. This includes all types of siding that can be added to the outside of the building. Examples include aluminum, vinyl, fiber, cement or wood siding, or redwood siding, as well as other materials, such as shingles, various facades that look like brick or masonry, stucco, and the like. Excludes the trim, soffits, and fascia, if those were the only areas that were covered.

Windows/doors. This includes adding or replacing windows and skylights, or interior or exterior doors. Includes upgrades for windows and doors (e.g., changing from regular, double hung door to French doors or ordinary windows to picture windows.) Also includes the replacement of worn out storm doors, windows or screens. Excludes seasonal installation of storm doors, windows, or screens. Patching or repairing screens or replacing windowpanes is included under routine maintenance.

Chimney/stairs/other exterior additions. This includes adding a chimney or stairs to the exterior of the home as well as changing the structure of the exterior of the home for example, by installing bay windows, adding additional stories onto the house, or changing the external structure of the house.

(*See also* external building conditions, home improvement, interior additions and replacements, lot or yard additions and replacements.)

Tables: Home Improvement Costs

External building conditions.

Roof. A ‘‘sagging roof’’ is a critical defect indicating continuous neglect, or deep or serious damage to the structure. Only roofs with substantial sagging are 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 are not counted unless the construction has been abandoned.

Walls. ‘‘Missing bricks, siding, other outside wall material’’ applies to the exterior wall (including chimney) of the structure. These defects may be 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 are not counted unless construction has been abandoned. “Sloping outside walls’’ is a critical defect indicating continuous neglect or serious damage to the structure. Only walls with substantial sagging are 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 windowpanes. ‘‘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.

(*See also* exterior additions and replacements, housing adequacy – severely inadequate.)

Tables: Housing Quality

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 were asked concerning these units. (*See also* reasons extra unit owned, location of extra unit, nights owner spent at extra unit, nights owner rented extra unit.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Families and primary individuals. (*See* income sources of families and primary individuals.)

Financial assistance with disaster repairs (Houston metro only). Since Houston is the one metropolitan area in the 2019 AHS sample that was primarily affected by Hurricane Harvey, only owner-occupied units in the Houston metropolitan area (CBSA) who reported a major disaster that required extensive repairs to the home were asked follow-up

questions about whether they received help funding their repairs.

Respondents were first asked if they received financial assistance from FEMA (the Federal Emergency Management Agency) or another government agency to help with clean-up or repairs. Then they were asked if they received assistance from a community organization, such as the Red Cross or a church. Because respondents were allowed to respond affirmatively to both, these two categories may not add to total.

Table(s): Home Improvement Characteristics

Final payment due for balloon mortgage. Asked only of owners with a balloon mortgage. Figures represent the final payment owners have to pay on their balloon mortgage, if it was their primary mortgage. Balloon mortgages have a short original term (e.g. 5 or 10 years), but with a payment schedule amortized over a longer time period (e.g. 25 or 30 years). The difference is handled by a balloon payment at the end of the term. This affords the borrower a low payment schedule during the first years of ownership with the ability to refinance or pay off the loan at the end of the term before the balloon payment is due. (*See also* type of mortgage.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

First-time owners. Only respondents who are the owner of the property were asked this question. If neither the owner nor any co-owner has ever owned or co-owned another home as a usual residence, then the housing unit is 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. (*See also* type of federal government mortgage insurance, subsidized state and local mortgages.)

Table(s): Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment

Flush toilet and flush toilet breakdowns. Includes housing units with at least one flush toilet for the household's use only. A privy or chemical toilet is not considered a flush toilet. Flush toilets outside the unit are not counted. The statistics on breakdowns of flush toilets show the number of times all the unit's flush toilets were not working during the last 3 months and the number of times all the flush toilets were not working for 6 consecutive hours or longer. For households with more than one toilet, the question was asked about instances when all toilets were classified as "not working" at the same time.

The flush toilet may be completely unusable due to a faulty flushing mechanism, broken pipes, stopped up sewer pipes, lack of water supplied to the flush toilet, or some other reason. Breakdowns are included even if caused by a natural disaster. (*See also* bathrooms, housing adequacy, type of sewage system.)

Table(s): Housing Quality

Food Bought Did Not Last and No Money to Buy More. Respondents were asked to respond "often true," "sometimes true," or "never true" to the statement "In the last 30 days, the food that [I/we] bought just didn't last, and [I/we] didn't have money to get more."

Food Security questions in the AHS were designed to determine whether the food intake of adult household members was reduced and normal eating patterns disrupted because the household lacked money for food anytime during the last 30 days. Time, convenience, dietary restrictions, other health-related reasons, exercise, fasting for religious or health-related reasons, physical ability to get to a grocery store, proximity of grocery store, etc. are not considered factors.

Table(s): Food Security

Food Security Status. The full range of food insecurity and hunger cannot be captured by any single indicator. Instead, a household's level of food insecurity or hunger must be determined by obtaining information on a variety of specific conditions, experiences, and behaviors that serve as indicators of the varying degrees of severity of the condition. In accordance with USDA, the food security survey asked one adult respondent per household questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity, such as being unable to afford balanced meals, cutting the size of meals because of too little money for food, or being hungry because of too little money for food.

To assess food security status, HUD categorized food security based on how many questions in the module were answered affirmatively. Responses to the10 food security questions were recoded into variables indicating either an affirmative response or a negative response. Responses of "yes," "often true," "sometimes true," or "3 or more days" are coded as affirmative. The sum of affirmative responses to the 10 questions in the Adult Food Security Scale is the household's raw score on the scale. Household raw score, ranging from zero to 10, is used to assign food security status.

Food security status is assigned as follows:

- Raw score zero—High food security among adults
- Raw score 1-2—Marginal food security among adults
- Raw score 3-5—Low food security among adults
- Raw score 6-10—Very low food security among adults.

Because the respondent had to answer at least 1 of the first 3 questions in the food security module with a valid response in order to be asked the remaining questions in the module, additional guidelines are as follows:

- Households that answered “don’t know” or “refused” to the first 3 questions would have been screened out of the rest of the module and so their food security status is unknown.
- Households that provided at least one valid response (affirmative or negative) to the first 3 questions, and to any of the remaining questions, can still have their food security score calculated.

Food Security questions in the AHS were designed to determine whether the food intake of adult household members was reduced and normal eating patterns disrupted because the household lacked money for food anytime during the last 30 days. Time, convenience, dietary restrictions, other health-related reasons, exercise, fasting for religious or health-related reasons, physical ability to get to a grocery store, proximity of grocery store, etc. are not considered factors that lead to food insecurity. Food insecurity is a household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Hunger is an individual-level physiological condition that may result from food insecurity.

Table(s): Food Security

Food stamps. Housing units receiving food stamps are counted based on individual income, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) receipt, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits reported in the prior survey cycle. Throughout most of the United States, the electronic benefit transfer (EBT), which is a system allowing transfer via debit card of government benefits from a federal account to a retail outlet’s account, has replaced stamps. The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), in conjunction with state and local governments, administers the food stamp program. Food stamps are administered at the family and primary individual level, not at the household level. (*See also* income, income sources of families and primary individuals, poverty status.)

Tables: Income Characteristics

Foundation type. Excludes multiunits. This item distinguishes single-family, attached and detached units from manufactured/mobile homes. For *single-family, attached and detached units*, 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 considered to be “under all of building” if it is under the entire main structure, excluding garages, carports, and porches. A 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 boats, motor homes, or houses built on stilts or pilings (for example, beach houses.)

For *manufactured/mobile homes*, permanent foundations must be constructed of durable materials; i.e., concrete, mortared masonry, or treated wood-and be site-built, have attachment points to anchor and stabilize the manufactured home to transfer all loads to the underlying soil or rock. Manufactured/mobile homes are placed on a permanent masonry foundation; rest on concrete pads; or are up on blocks, but not on concrete pads. (*See also* manufactured/mobile homes, housing units.)

The “foundation setup in some other way” category covers both single-family, attached and detached units and manufactured/mobile homes.

Table(s): General Housing, Housing Unit Characteristics

Frequency of mortgage payment. Tables show data for primary mortgages only. Payment frequency can be used as a money saving tool. Increasing the payment frequency reduces the principal faster, allowing owners to pay less interest and pay off the mortgage balance sooner. Most lenders will allow monthly payments at different intervals. (*See* monthly mortgage payment amount, term of mortgage, interest rate of mortgage.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Fuels.

Electricity. Supplied by above or underground electric power lines or generated at the housing unit.

Piped gas. Gas delivered through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled gas. Pressurized gas stored in tanks or bottles that are filled or exchanged when empty. Includes liquid propane gas.

Gas. Includes both piped and/or bottled gas. Respondents living in seasonal or vacant units are not asked to specify which type of gas they use.

Fuel oil. 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. A hard black or dark brown sedimentary rock formed by the decomposition of plant material, widely used as a fuel and usually delivered to a housing unit 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 source of heating fuel.

Other. Includes briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, coal dust, waste material like corncobs, purchased steam, or any other fuel not listed. In tables, the other category may differ depending on the stub topic because answer categories may differ across various survey questions and/or values may be too small and categories may, therefore, be collapsed. As a result, in tables, other represents the sum of all other fuels not listed in the stub.

(*See also* monthly housing costs.)

Tables: Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Costs; Housing Unit Characteristics

Go-outside-home disabilities. A person with a go-outside- home disability has difficulty doing errands such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping by oneself. Data are collected for household members at least 15 years of age. (*See also* disabilities.)

Table(s): Disabilities

Group quarters. (*See* housing units.)

Gut rehabilitation in the last ten years. Owners with units built before 2009 were asked whether they have done a gut rehabilitation project in the last ten years involving the complete replacement or refurnishing a majority of the non-framework aspects of a home. Gut rehabilitation is defined as the general replacement of the interior of a building including the HVAC, plumbing and electrical components. (*See also* interior additions and replacements.)

Table(s): Home Improvement Characteristics

Hearing disabilities. A person with a hearing disability is deaf or has a hearing impairment that makes it very difficult to hear conversations, televisions, or radio broadcasts. (*See also* disabilities.)

Table(s): Disabilities

Heating equipment. (*See* main heating equipment.)

Heating problems. 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 lasted 6 hours or more, and causes for the breakdowns. The heating equipment is considered broken down if it is not providing heat at its normal heating capacity through some fault in the equipment.

Utility interruptions. Occurs 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.

(*See also* housing adequacy, main heating equipment.)

Table(s): Housing Quality

Hispanic. (*See* race and Hispanic origin.)

Home Accessibility Problems. For anyone in the household 6 years of age and over, questions were asked to assess whether household members had difficulty getting to or using features within the home without the assistance from another person due to a long-term condition. Excludes accessibility issues that are difficult due to a temporary injury.

Entering home or property.

Getting to the bedroom.

Using a bedroom. Respondents are asked to consider activities such as reaching and opening closets or windows, getting dressed, or getting in or out of bed.

Getting to the kitchen.

Using the kitchen. Respondents are asked to consider activities such as reaching and opening kitchen cabinets or the refrigerator, turning the stove on and off, reaching and using kitchen counters or the sink.

Getting to the bathroom.

Using the bathroom. Respondents are asked to consider activities such as reaching and using the sink, turning sink or tub or shower faucets on or off, getting into or out of the bathtub or shower.

(*See also* mobility devices, accessibility features in home, disabilities, plans to improve accessibility in next 2 years, opinion of how well home meets accessibility needs.)

Table(s): Home Accessibility

Home-equity line-of-credit. A revolving mortgage loan, usually a second mortgage, allowing a property owner to obtain cash against the equity of a home at any time up to a predetermined amount set by the lender, without reapplying for a loan. Depending on the situation, lines-of-credit give an advantage to access the equity in different portions, up to a limit set by the lender, by giving the option to withdraw the funds whenever needed, and make payments accordingly. With a home-equity line-of-credit, the borrower is able to use the equity of the property and take advantage of the tax savings. (*See also* total home-equity line-of-credit limit; home-equity line-of-credit has a current balance; current line-of-credit interest rate; line-of-credit monthly payment; line-of-credit amount used for home additions, improvements, or repairs.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Home-equity line-of-credit has a current balance. Owners with one or more home-equity line-of-credit loans were asked whether they currently had a balance. The current balance is usually reported on the monthly or quarterly statement. (*See also* home-equity line-of-credit.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Home improvement. Asked only of owners and pertains to home remodeling and major improvements and replacements. Home improvement activity does not include routine minor work such as painting or decorating. 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 or renovated within the last 2 years.

Respondents were also asked if they added or replaced their roofs, 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; drywall; HVAC; septic tanks; water heaters, dishwashers, garbage disposals; security systems; attached garage/carport; chimney/stairs/other exterior additions; driveways or walkways; fencing or walls; porches, decks, patios, or terraces; swimming pools, tennis courts, and other recreational structures; sheds, detached garages, or other buildings; landscaping/sprinkler systems.

Respondents also have the opportunity to report up to three miscellaneous inside and outside jobs not previously reported. For each job, respondents were asked for the cost of the job, including the amount covered by insurance, whether someone in the household performed the job, what year the majority of the work was done, and the main source of funding for the payment of the job. (*See also* line-of-credit amount used for home additions, improvements, or repairs; routine maintenance costs in typical year; gut rehabilitation in the last ten years; reason(s) for home improvement; disaster repairs; room additions and renovations; remodeling; exterior additions and replacements; interior additions and replacements; lot or yard additions and replacements.)

Table(s): Home Improvement Characteristics, Home Improvement Costs

Homes currently for sale or rent. Only respondents who are the owner of the property were asked this question. The owner may offer the unit up for rent only, up for rent or for sale, or for sale only. In addition, the owner may have contracted to rent or sell the unit, but the transfer has not yet taken place. Finally, the housing unit may not be for rent or for sale at all (not on the market). (*See also* vacant units.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

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

Household composition. While any occupant of a housing unit is called a household member, each household includes either one of the following:

- 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.

- A *primary individual,* which is a householder who lives alone or with nonrelatives only. Although only one primary individual is identified per household, the household also may include one or more roommates, lodgers, resident employees, or other people unrelated to the householder. These nonrelatives 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 separate families unless they reside in separate living quarters. (For definition of separate living quarters, see housing units.) While they are part of the family, they are also usually a subfamily. *See also* 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.

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.

Households with 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 (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 under 18 years old. 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. The data are published for both this definition of children and the definition above (based on age and current marital status) so readers can see whether the definition of children affects their findings.

Other indicators *of* household composition include: *Household composition by age of householder, Number of single children under 18 years old, Persons 65 years old and over, and Persons other than spouse or children.*

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

With other relatives. 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 or over. This category counts households with at least one member aged 18 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. 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.''

Grandparent headed household, no parent present. This category counts households headed by someone with a grandchild living in the unit only if neither of the child's parents are household members.

Households with members of multiple 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 one involves marital status or 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 do not include the householder or spouse, but are related to the householder and live 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 or wife's parents.

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.

Other nonrelatives. This category counts households with nonrelatives of the householder who 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 or co-owner or co-renter. The unrelated secondary family may include people such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household.

Two-person households, none related to each other. None of the household members are related to any other household member. They may be co-owners, co-renters, lodgers, partners, employees, or foster children. The publications make no distinction between housemates and unmarried partners.

Household composition by age of householder. (*See* household composition, age of householder.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

Household income. (*See* income, income sources of families and primary individuals, food stamps, poverty status.)

Table(s): Income Characteristics

Household moves and formation. Data are shown for households with at least one member that moved into the present unit during the past two years prior to the date of the interview. Figures are classified by whether the household moved together from the same unit or from two or more units. "Household all moved from one unit" are for the first member or group of members who moved. The AHS collects data for up to three mover groups, so data for "household moved from two or more units" represent both the second and third mover groups.

If two or more people in the household have moved in since the last enumeration, the respondent will be asked if he/she moved here from the same previous residence as the other movers in the household. If the response is no, they are then asked which household members moved from the first previous residence. Additional information on all mover groups can be found in the microdata.

The recent movers in each household are classified into "mover groups" based on their previous addresses. There are a maximum of three mover groups created. All household members that moved from the same previous residence are put into the same mover group.

The sum of all the mover groups 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.) (*See also* household composition, householder.)

Tables(s): Housing Migration

Household Post-Secondary Education Enrollment Status. Topical Post-secondary education questions were asked about each household member who is enrolled in schooling beyond high school in order to collect more details about the experiences of household members attending a post-secondary institution. Households were classified into three categories:

1. Households with at least one member enrolled in school beyond the high school level (such as vocational, technical, trade, or business school) at the time of interview (June through November 2019),

2. Households with at least one member who was enrolled in a post-secondary program in March 2019 and completed the program by the time of the interview (June through November 2019), excluding households already counted in category 1, and

3. Household with no members enrolled at the time of the interview or with no members who completed a post-secondary program since March 2019.

(*See also* households with member(s) enrolled in post-secondary program(s) at time of interview, households with member(s) who completed post-secondary program(s) since March 2019.)

Tables(s): Post-Secondary Education

Households With Member(s) Enrolled in Post-Secondary Program(s) at Time of Interview. For each member of the household enrolled in school beyond the high school level as of March 2019, and still enrolled at the time of interview (June through November 2019), the respondent is asked the following information about the program in which that member is enrolled:

Program type. The degree or certificate the student is working towards, if any. Categories are as follows:

- Vocational, technical, trade, or business certificate (less than 2 years). Includes non-degree programs.
- Associate's (2-year community or technical college) or bachelor's degree program (e.g. BA, AB, BS)
- Graduate or professional school program(s), such as Master's degree (e.g. MA, MS, MBA), professional school degree (e.g. MD, DDS, JD), or doctorate degree (e.g. PhD, EdD)
- "More than one type of program" is reported if an individual household member is enrolled in multiple programs of different types or households with more than one member are enrolled in a program.

Attendance type. Whether the student was attending college or school full-time or part-time as of March 2019. "Both" is reported if at least one household member reported being enrolled full -time and at least one was enrolled part-time.

Institution type. Whether the college or school is public or private. "Both" is reported if at least one household member reported being enrolled in a public institution and at least one was enrolled in a private institution.

Housing type while attending classes. Whether the student was living at the housing unit while attending college/school or whether the student was living in housing owned by the college/school, such as a dorm. "Living in more than one type of housing" is reported if households with more than one member are enrolled and live in different housing types while attending classes.

(*See also* household post-secondary education enrollment status, households with member(s) who completed post-secondary program(s) since March 2019.)

Tables(s): Post-Secondary Education

Households With Member(s) Who Completed Post-Secondary Program(s) Since March 2019.

For each member of the household enrolled in a post-secondary program in March 2019 and who completed the program by the time of the interview (June through November 2019), the respondent is asked to provide the following information about the program in which that member is enrolled:

Educational Attainment. The post-secondary education questions are collected in conjunction with the current education questions in the demographic supplement, which are imputed. Educational attainment is the highest level of school completed or highest degree received, which may not necessarily correspond to the program completed since March 2019. Categories are as follows:

- Vocational, technical, trade, or business certificate (less than 2 years). Includes non-degree programs.
- Associate's (2-year community or technical college) or bachelor's degree program (e.g. BA, AB, BS)

- Graduate or professional school program(s), such as Master's degree (e.g. MA, MS, MBA), professional school degree (e.g. MD, DDS, JD), or doctorate degree (e.g. PhD, EdD)
- "More than one type of program" is reported if an individual household member is enrolled in multiple programs of different types or households with more than one member are enrolled in a program.

Attendance type. Whether the student was attending college or school full-time or part-time as of March 2019. "Both" is reported if at least one household member reported being enrolled full -time and at least one was enrolled part-time.

Institution type. Whether the college or school is public or private. "Both" is reported if at least one household member reported being enrolled in a public institution and at least one was enrolled in a private institution.

Housing type while attending classes. Whether the student was living at the housing unit while attending college/school or whether the student was living in housing owned by the college/school, such as a dorm. "Living in more than one type of housing" is reported if households with more than one member are enrolled and live in different housing types while attending classes.

Excludes households with at least one member enrolled at the time of the interview. (*See also* educational attainment of householder, Household post-secondary education enrollment status, households with member(s) enrolled in post-secondary program(s) at time of interview.)

Tables(s): Post-Secondary Education

Householder. The householder is the first household member listed on the questionnaire who is an owner or renter of the sample unit and is 15 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 to 14 years or older before the owner/renter requirement. Where the respondent is one of several unrelated people who all could meet the criteria, the first listed eligible person is the householder. In cases where both an owner and renter are present, the owner would get precedence for being the householder. The householder is not necessarily the one answering the survey questions.

Households with disabled persons. (*See* disabilities.)

Households with 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 (they have never been married, or are divorced, separated, or widowed.) For example, it includes currently unmarried children of lodgers and foster children. (*See also* household composition.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

Housing adequacy. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) measured housing quality by creating a measure called housing adequacy. The housing adequacy measure was classified into 3 degrees of severity – "severely inadequate," "moderately inadequate," and "adequate." Each sample unit had to meet the conditions defined below to be classified in one of these 3 categories.

Severely inadequate. Units are classified as "severely inadequate" if at least one of the following conditions is met.

- *Plumbing*. Lacking hot or cold piped water, lacking a full bathroom, or sharing a bathroom with non-household members.
- *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.
- *Electricity*. Having no electricity.
- *Wiring*. Having all of the following electric problems: exposed wiring, a room with no working wall outlet, and three blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers in the last 3 months.
- *Upkeep*. Having at least five of the following six maintenance problems: (1) water leaks from the outside in the last 12 months, such as from the roof, basement, windows, or doors; (2) leaks from inside structure in the last 12 months, such as pipes or plumbing fixtures; (3) holes in the floors; (4) holes or open cracks (wider than a dime) in the walls or ceilings; (5) more than 8 by 11 inches of peeling paint or broken plaster; or (6) signs of rats in the last 12 months.

*Moderately inadequate***.** Units are classified as "moderately inadequate" if at least one of the following conditions is met.

- *Upkeep*. Having only three or four of the six problems listed under “severely inadequate - upkeep.”

- *Other*. Having any one of the following conditions: (1) 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; (2) having unvented gas, oil, or kerosene heaters as the main heating equipment; (3) lacking a kitchen sink, lacking a working refrigerator, lacking cooking equipment (stove, burners, or microwave oven), or sharing the kitchen with non-household members.

Adequate. A unit is deemed “adequate” if it does not meet the definitions of “severely inadequate” or “moderately inadequate.”

Table(s): Housing Quality

Housing search ended earlier than intended. Data are for respondents who moved during the past two years. In some cases, people are not able to conduct a full search for a new home and they end up choosing to live in a less desirable location.

Respondents are asked if they ended their housing search sooner than they would have liked. If the response is yes, they are asked two follow-up questions to determine if the reason they had to cut their search short was 1) because they had to move quickly and did not have time to fully explore their housing options or 2) because they had difficulty traveling to other neighborhoods to find preferred housing. A respondent can answer yes to both.

Table(s): Housing and Neighborhood Search and Satisfaction

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

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.

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.)

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 *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, and 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:

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 skilled medical care or custody, and do not have separate living. They include college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and nurse’s dormitories.

Note that institutional and commercial establishments that have single-family houses or individual apartments with direct access, where staff lives separately, such as some residential hotels, and units for college professors, are considered 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.

Rooming houses. If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live 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.

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 permanent residents occupy 75 percent or more of the accommodations.

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," which measures when construction was completed. (*See also* vacant units and duration of vacancy.)

Modular/panelized homes and manufactured/mobile homes. Modular/panelized homes are treated as traditionally built homes and are included in total housing units. Manufactured/ mobile homes are also included in total housing units, but are grouped separately from traditionally built homes.

Manufactured/mobile homes and modular/panelized homes are commonly confused, but there is a distinct difference between the two.

Manufactured/mobile homes are constructed entirely in a factory (exterior siding, kitchen cabinets included) and have a non- removable chassis, allowing them to be moved again.

Modular/panelized homes, on the other hand, are permanent once constructed and cannot be moved again. While their components are assembled in a factory, the pieces are then constructed on the home site. Siding, gutters, and most interiors, such as cabinetry and flooring, are installed after the home is completed, much like a traditionally built home.

How acquired. Only respondents who are the owner of the property were asked this question. The owner obtained the housing unit by one of several options: by buying a house already built; by signing a sales agreement that included the land as well as the cost of building a 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 and includes leased land); or by receiving it as a gift or inheritance. (*See also* year unit acquired.)

Table(s): Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment

How respondent found current unit. Data are for households where the respondent him or herself moved into the present unit during the past two years prior to the interview. Respondents were asked a series of questions about how they found their current unit. (*See also* reasons for leaving previous residence, recent mover comparison to previous home.)

Table(s): Housing and Neighborhood Search and Satisfaction

HUD-assisted status. These estimates were created by matching addresses and demographic information from the AHS sample to Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administrative files. HUD provides rent subsidies to low-income families who are unable to afford market rents, making sure households that meet certain eligibility requirements are able to obtain decent, safe, and sanitary housing. HUD rental assistance may be in the form of public housing, vouchers, and privately owned assisted housing units. In contrast to the Worst Case Needs variable, in order to be considered "eligible," renter households must meet either the very-low (50%) or low (80%) income limits for the county or metropolitan area in which they choose to live.

Public housing. These are renters living in units that are owned by local public housing authorities. The housing authority is the household's landlord.

Housing Choice Voucher Program. These are renters receiving housing vouchers from a PHA, where all or some of the rent is covered by the voucher. The Housing Choice Voucher program is the largest of the rental assistance programs. With tenant-based vouchers, while the actual tenancy is between the tenant and a private landlord, the tenant also has a relationship with the housing authority or regional nonprofit housing agency that administers the voucher.

This means that the administering agency must:

1) Approve the contract rent for the apartment (by determining if the rent is reasonable and in-line with Fair Market Rents),

2) Determine how much of that rent the tenant will pay (by using an adjusted income calculation and an asset test),

3) Inspect the apartment periodically to be sure it is safe,

4) Do a yearly review of the tenant's income and household composition, and

5) Monitor the voucher to make sure that both the tenant and landlord are complying with the rules of the program.

Privately owned multifamily. Multifamily subsidized housing is owned by a private landlord or corporation

that has received government subsidies to provide affordable housing. This is also called a “project-based” subsidy because the subsidy stays with the housing development (project), not a tenant. Often, affordable apartments are in the same development as market-rate apartments. HUD programs in this category include Rent Supplement, Section 221(d)(3) Below Market Interest Rate (BMIR), Section 236, Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly, Project-Based Section 8, Moderate Rehabilitation, and other, smaller programs.

Eligible, but not HUD-assisted with incomes less than 50% of area median incomes. These are households that meet the eligibility requirements and have very low incomes—not exceeding 50 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI)—who do not receive HUD rental assistance.

Eligible, but not HUD-assisted with incomes between 51% and 80% of area median incomes. These are households that do not currently receive HUD rental assistance, but that meet the eligibility requirements for admission to HUD rental assistance programs because they meet the “low income” requirement. Renter households with incomes between 51% and 80% of area median income are technically eligible for HUD assistance. However, additional statutes and HUD regulations for specific rental assistance programs, as well as public housing agency-specific rules, generally limit income eligibility to households who have incomes at or below 50 percent of the area median income. In practice, nearly all HUD assisted renters have incomes less than 50% of area median income.

Renters not eligible for HUD assistance. These households do not receive assistance, nor are they eligible to receive HUD rental assistance because their incomes exceed 80% of area median income.

Hungry But Did Not Eat Because There Was Not Enough Money For Food. Includes only those who responded "Often true" or "Sometimes true" to at least one of the following statements: "worried food would run out before getting money to buy more," "food they bought did not last and no money to buy more," and "could not afford to eat balanced meals." Respondents were asked to answer the following question: “In the last 30 days, were you or other adults in your household ever hungry but didn’t eat because there wasn't enough money for food?”

Food Security questions in the AHS were designed to determine whether the food intake of adult household members was reduced and normal eating patterns disrupted because the household lacked money for food anytime during the last 30 days. Time, convenience, dietary restrictions, other health-related reasons, exercise, fasting for religious or health-related reasons, physical ability to get to a grocery store, proximity of grocery store, etc. are not considered factors. (See also worried food would run out before getting money to buy more, food bought did not last and no money to buy more, could not afford to eat balanced meals.)

Table(s): Food Security

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. "Money income" is the income received on a regular basis (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains and lump-sum payments) before payments for personal income taxes, social security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. It includes income received from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, and tips; self-employment income from own nonfarm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any cash public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability benefits; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment and/or worker’s compensation, child support, and alimony. Respondents are asked to report income from the job at which the respondent worked the greatest number of weeks during the previous 12 months. A person’s longest job is not necessarily the longest he/she has ever had. If the person had two or more jobs of equal length in the previous 12 months the most recent job is considered the longest.

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 un-cashed 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.

For household members related to the householder, the interviewer asks the respondent for the information. 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.

Figures are shown separately for household income

and income of families and primary individuals. Each has its own advantages.

Household income. The sum of the income of all people 16 years and older living in the household. A household includes related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit, is also counted as a household. This type of income is collected for every household member, so it includes the income of lodgers, roommates, employees, and other household members who are not related to the householder.

Income of families and primary individuals. A household includes either a family or a primary individual, not both. This measure of income is defined as either the total income of the family or the income of the primary individual in the past year. This type of income is *not* collected for every household member.

While any occupant of a housing unit is called a household member, each household includes either one of the following:

- 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.
- A *primary individual,* which is a householder who lives alone or with nonrelatives only. Although only one primary individual is identified per household, the household also may include one or more roommates, lodgers, resident employees, or other people unrelated to the householder. These nonrelatives are considered members of the household but not of the family. Their incomes are not included.

(*See also* means, medians.)

Income of families and primary individuals. (*See* income, income sources of families and primary individuals.)

Table(s): Income Characteristics

Income sources of families and primary individuals.

Wage or salary income. Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the past 12 months. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Self-employment income. Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional practice, partnership, farm, or ranch. Since this is a net figure, it is possible for self-employment income to be negative.

Interest, dividends, and rental income. Interest is money received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds. *Dividends* are money received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds. *Rental income* is money (profits or losses) received from renting land, buildings, real estate, or from roomers or boarders.

Social Security or Railroad Retirement. Social Security includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance. *Railroad Retirement* insurance checks come from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

Retirement pensions or survivor pensions. Include benefits from a former employer, companies, labor union, or federal, state, or local government, and the U.S. military. Also included are periodic receipts from annuities and insurance, and regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This does not include social security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI). A nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy, aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Public assistance or public welfare. Includes general assistance and temporary assistance for needy families (TANF.) Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) is excluded. This does not include SSI or noncash benefits such as food stamps.

Farm Income. Respondents were asked if sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from "this place" amounted to $1,000 or more. "Place" consists of one or more tracts of land which the respondent considers to be the same property, farm, ranch, or estate. These tracts may be adjoining or they may be separated by a road, creek, or other pieces of land.

For owner-occupied units, place includes the owner's entire acreage of property, regardless of whether all or part of the land is rented to another person. For renters, place includes only the house and land for which they are paying rent, not the entire acreage of property of the owner. For units occupied without payment, place refers to the entire acreage or property of the owner.

Sales must be determined for the entire property of

the owner and applied to the unit in sample. “Sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products,” refers to the gross livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and eggs, nursery and forest products produced on this place. The products may have been sold at any time during the past 12 months. Excludes the value of products consumed on the place. The precise amount is not required, only a “yes” or “no” for an amount of $1,000 or more.

If the respondent indicates that he/she is subsidized by the government not to grow certain crops, the field representative is asked to determine if that subsidy is $1,000 or more. If it is, it counts as a “yes”, if it’s not, it counts as a “no.” If the farmer does earn money from the farm in addition to the government subsidy of less than $1,000, the field representative is instructed to determine if the total farm earnings including the subsidy are $1,000 or more.

If the occupants have recently moved to the place, and they have not sold any farm products, the field representative is instructed to explain to the respondent that this question refers to sales made from the place during the past 12 months, either by them or by someone else. It is possible the respondent may know, in a general way, the amount of sales.

Other income. All other income includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, royalties, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, disability payments, workers’ compensation, veterans’’ disability, child support or alimony, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings, excluding food stamps. Disability payments, workers’ compensation, and veterans’ disability include payments from companies, unions, and the federal, state, or local government, such as payments from the Social Security Disability Insurance program. Workers’ compensation benefits are paid by state workers’ compensation programs, and veterans’ disability income is paid by the U.S. military. Child support is money received for the support of children not living with their father or mother as a result of a legal separation.

Respondents are asked if they received in the past 12 months alimony or child support. They then report the amount. Alimony is money received periodically from a former spouse after a divorce or legal separation.

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* household composition, income, poverty status, food stamps.)

Table(s): Income Characteristics

Information needed to obtain primary mortgage. Owners were asked to indicate if money was borrowed from a bank or other financial institution, such as a mortgage company, mortgage broker, pension plan, or credit union for the mortgage or loan and if the respondent was able to get this mortgage or loan without the lender verifying income, assets, or debts. Data in summary table are for primary mortgages only.

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Inside/outside MSA. (*See* metropolitan area.)

Interest included in mortgage payment. Respondents were asked whether interest was included in their mortgage payment. Figures are limited to primary mortgages only.

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Interest rate of mortgage. In summary tables, this item refers to the annual percentage rate of the primary mortgage in effect as of the date of the interview, not the rate when the mortgage was made, nor any future changes of variable rates of which the respondent may be aware. (*See also* means, medians.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Interior additions and replacements. These are home improvement jobs that were major alterations or improvements in the last two years, such as…

Insulation. Includes fiberglass batts and other loose materials, or foam or other materials blown into the walls, ceilings or attics. Excludes plastic film seasonally installed over windows or doors as insulation. Includes caulking and weather stripping only if all or most of the homes doors or windows were treated otherwise caulking and weather stripping is considered routine maintenance.

Water pipes. Includes only piping inside of the building, including water supply, waste pipes and drains. Excludes water hoses such as those to washing machines or dishwashers.

Plumbing fixtures. Includes bathtubs, shower

enclosures, bidets, toilets, sinks, sump pumps, indoor hot tubs, water softeners and other major plumbing fixtures. Also includes the installation of new faucets but not the repair of existing ones.

Electrical wiring/fuse boxes/breaker switches. Applies to permanent, installed electrical wiring either concealed or exposed. Includes the installation of built-in lighting fixtures such as recessed or track lighting. Also includes the installation or replacement of fuse boxes or a box with breaker switches controlling several electrical lines or circuits. Excludes wiring of appliances or other wiring not physically part of the building.

Security system. Includes the addition or replacement of security systems.

*Flooring/carpeting/paneling/ceiling tiles. "*Flooring" includes hardwood, tile, marble, or vinyl flooring. Includes only the addition or replacement of flooring that is considered a finished floor. Excludes refinishing hardwood floors or cleaning existing floors. "Carpeting" includes wall-to-wall carpeting, which is carpeting that is cut to fit a specific room, and goes completely to the walls of that room. It is generally also fixed in place. "Paneling" refers to large sheets of material that are put on existing walls. Paneling may be made of wood, gypsum board, wood byproducts, drywall, etc. Drywall consists of large, rigid sheets of finishing material used to create the interior walls of dwellings. "Ceiling tiles" are suspended from or attached to the existing ceiling.

HVAC (Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning). The addition or replacement of built in heating equipment and central air conditioning. Includes furnaces, heat pumps, boilers, ductwork and radiators. Excludes thermostats and room air conditioners.

Septic tank. The addition or replacement of a septic tank for sewage disposal.

Water heater/dishwasher/ garbage disposal. Includes the addition or replacement of built in dishwashers (excludes portable dishwashers), garbage disposals installed in sinks, and the installation of water heating tanks.

Other interior. Includes other major additions or replacements inside the home not listed above.

(*See also* home improvement, exterior additions and replacements.)

Table(s): Home Improvement Costs

Items included in mortgage payment. Respondents were asked to indicate which items were included in the monthly mortgage payment besides principal and interest. These items include property taxes, property insurance, private mortgage insurance, and other charges. Data in summary tables are for primary mortgages only.

Principal and interest only. Data include mortgages where the respondent explicitly stated that principal and interest were the only items included in the mortgage payment. Principal and interest are the original or expected balance of a mortgage and the interest rate paid for its use.

Property tax. A tax assessed on real estate by a local government based on the value of a house or other property.

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, (renter's property insurance) but, if they do have it, its cost is counted. 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. (*See also* means, medians.)

Private mortgage insurance. Private mortgage insurance is insurance that a lender generally requires a homebuyer to obtain if the down payment made by the homebuyer is below a certain percentage (often 20 percent down payment for conventional loans.)

Other. Charges may include disability insurance or life insurance.

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Kitchen equipment. This item refers to selected equipment that is not shared with other households. Refrigerators, burners, ovens, are counted only if they were in working order or the household planned 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.

Cooking stove or range. The cook stove or range can be mechanical or wood burning.

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 on a wood burning stove.

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.

Dishwasher. Counter top dishwashers are not counted.

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Unit Characteristics

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 are 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." (*See also* extra units, vacant units.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Laundry equipment. This item refers to selected equipment that is not shared with other households. If the respondent lives in an apartment, equipment is only counted if the machine is actually in the apartment, rather than a basement or shared utility room.

Washing machine. The washing machine must be mechanical. A wringer washing machine, which must be plugged in to run, should be included.

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

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Unit Characteristics

Lead pipes. Only respondents who are the owner of the property were asked this question. Owners were asked if the buyer, seller, or their representative made inquiries or had the home inspected or tested for lead pipes. If yes, the unit is counted. Lead pipes and lead solder on copper pipes refer only to water inlet (supply lines) not to waste water pipes.

Table(s): Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment

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. Includes only expenditures to the residence and excludes work done to non-residential properties. (*See also* home-equity line-of-credit, line-of-credit monthly payment, current line-of-credit interest rate, home- equity line-of-credit has a current balance, total home-equity line-of-credit limit, percent of primary mortgage refinanced cash used for home additions, improvements, or repairs.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Line-of-credit monthly payment. This is the monthly payment on the line-of-credit paid to the bank at the present interest rate. (*See also* home- equity line-of-credit, current line-of-credit interest rate, home-equity line-of-credit has a current balance, total home- equity line-of-credit limit, line- of-credit amount used for home additions, improvements, or repairs.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Living quarters. (*See* housing units.)

Location of extra unit. Designates how close the unit is to the owner's current residence. (*See also* extra unit.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Lost Weight Because There Was Not Enough Money For Food. Includes only those who responded "Often true" or "Sometimes true" to at least one of the following statements: "worried food would run out before getting money to buy more," "food they bought did not last and no money to buy more," and "could not afford to eat balanced meals." Respondents were asked to answer the following question: "In the last 30 days, were you or other adults in your household lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?"

Food Security questions in the AHS were designed to determine whether the food intake of adult household members was reduced and normal eating patterns disrupted because the household lacked money for food anytime during the last 30 days. Time, convenience, dietary restrictions, other health-related reasons, exercise, fasting for religious or health-related reasons, physical ability to get to a grocery store, proximity of grocery store, etc. are not considered factors.(See also worried food would run out before getting money to buy more, food bought did not last and no money to buy more, could not

afford to eat balanced meals.)

Table(s): Food Security

Lot or yard additions and replacements. These are home improvement jobs that were major alterations or improvements in the last two years, such as…

Driveways/walkways. Includes driveways or walkways that have been added, repaved or replaced, or improved. “Improved” means that the construction of the driveway or walkway has been upgraded with more durable materials. An example would be replacing a loose gravel walkway with a composition stone compound that is permanent. Excludes driveways or walkways that have only been repaired (e.g. resealing or patching).

Fencing/walls. Includes fencing or walls that have been added, replaced, or improved. “Improved” means that the construction of the fencing or walls has been upgraded with more durable materials. Excludes fencing or walls have only been repaired (e.g. a section of board, bricks, or stones replaced or cracks filled).

Swimming pool/tennis court/recreational structures. Recreational facilities include an in-ground swimming pool, a basketball court, a tennis court, a brick barbecue fire place, and outdoor hot tub, Jacuzzi, or sauna, boat dock, skate board ramps, etc. Above group pools, unless installed with a deck are not be included. Excludes swimming pools and other recreational structures if only repairs have been made.

Shed/detached garage/other building. Includes site-built or prefabricated sheds, greenhouses, gazebos, or shelters, etc.

Landscaping/sprinkler system. Excludes snow removal, regardless of cost.

Other. Includes any other major remodeling, improvement or replacement jobs done to the lot or yard in the last two years.

Table(s): Home Improvement Costs

Lot size. Lot size includes all connecting land that is owned or rented with the home. Figures include single-units, manufactured/mobile homes, and “other” structure types, such as boats, RVs, and vans. Excluded are two-or more-unit buildings and two-or-more-unit mobile homes. Median lot size is shown to hundredths of an acre. For renters, the acreage reported includes only the house and land for which they are paying rent, and not the entire acreage or property of the owner.

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities; Housing Unit Characteristics

Main heating equipment. Sometimes people have more than one type of heating equipment in their home. Data are reported for the main heating equipment only. The respondent is asked if their heating equipment is designed to send heat to all or most of the rooms.

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

Steam or hot water system. 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. 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. Units permanently installed in floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards.

Floor, wall, or other built-in hot-air unit without ducts. A system that 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. Non-portable room heaters in the wall or freestanding heaters that burn liquid fuel and are connected to a flue, vent, or chimney to remove smoke and fumes.

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

Portable electric heater. Heaters that receive current from an electrical wall outlet.

*Stove. A*ny range or stove that burns solid fuel including wood burning, potbelly, and Franklin stoves.

Fireplace with inserts. A fan-forced air circulation system installed in the fireplace to force the heat into the room.

Fireplace without inserts. Glass door fire screens or fire backs inserted in the back of the fireplace to reflect heat passively.

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

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

(*See also* supplemental heating equipment, heating problems, fuels, interior additions and replacements.)

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Unit Characteristics

Main house heating fuel. (*See* fuels.)

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Unit Characteristics

Main source of funding. For each home improvement job reported, the respondent was asked for the main source of funding. If a particular job used more than one source of funding, only the finance option that covered the majority of the costs for the work that was done was recorded. The respondent chose from the following answer categories:

Cash from savings.

Cash from refinancing your home. A cash-out refinance is refinancing an existing mortgage with a new mortgage, where the new mortgage is for a larger amount than the existing mortgage and the borrower gets the difference between the two loans in cash. Homeowners typically do cash-out refinancing in order to turn some of the equity they've built up in their homes into cash.

A home equity loan. A loan in which the borrower uses equity as collateral. These loans are often used to finance major expenses, such as home repairs.

Homeowner's insurance settlement. This financing applies if the majority of the work done was paid for by an insurance settlement. If the homeowner's insurance settlement did not cover the majority of the incurred expenses. This only applies if the majority of the incurred expenses were covered.

Credit card or retail store charge card.

Contractor arranged financing. Financing that is arranged through the contractor hired to do the work.

Something else.

(*See also* home improvements.)

Major source of down payment. Only respondents who are the owner of the property were asked this question. 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. 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, municipal or corporate bonds, mutual funds, or dissolved business ventures.

Borrowing other than a mortgage on this property. Shown if the present owner borrowed the down payment, even if the property was mortgaged.

Inheritance or gift. The source was categorized as an inheritance or a gift.

Land where building built used for financing. The land on which the structure was built was used as the present owner's equity in the property.

Other. Sources of down payment that do not fit any of the above categories were recorded in this category.

(*See also* down payment.)

Table(s): Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment

Manufactured/mobile home anchoring. Manufactured/ mobile home or trailer tie downs are ground-anchor foundation systems that give physical stability to manufactured/mobile homes. (*See also* manufactured/mobile homes, housing units.)

Table(s): General Housing, Housing Unit Characteristics

Manufactured/mobile home size. A manufactured/mobile home is defined as a housing unit that was originally constructed to be towed on its own chassis (also called HUD Code homes.) It may be built in one or more sections. Since the sections are attached side-by-side at the home site, the number of sections determines the size of the final home. Size, therefore, is measured as the number of sections ''wide.'' A unit composed of two sections is a doublewide; three sections are a triple wide, etc. Singlewide units come from the factory as one section. It also may have permanent rooms attached at its present site or other structural modifications. (*See also* manufactured/mobile homes, housing units.)

Table(s): General Housing, Housing Unit Characteristics

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 not in a mobile home park. (*See also* manufactured/mobile homes, housing units.)

Table(s): General Housing, Housing Unit Characteristics

Manufactured/mobile homes. A manufactured/mobile home is defined as a housing unit that was originally constructed to be towed on its own chassis (also called HUD Code homes.) It may be built in one or more sections. Since the sections are attached side-by-side at the home site, the number of sections determines the size of the final home. Size, therefore, is measured as the number of sections ‘‘wide.’’ A unit composed of two sections is a doublewide; three sections is a triple wide, etc. Singlewide units come from the factory as one section. 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 homes, however, are not the same as modular/panelized homes. (*See also* housing units.)

Means. This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) or a group of numerical questions by the total number of questions in that group. For example, mean square footage is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all square footage greater than zero reported by households by the total number of households with square footage greater than zero.

Most means are rounded to the nearest whole number for National and the nearest tenth for Metros. Medians are also rounded to four significant digits as part of disclosure avoidance protocol. When a mean uses a variable only available on the Internal Use File (IUF) and its cell count is less than 10, the mean is suppressed and is denoted by an “S” in Table Creator. (*See also* median.)

Medians. Median is the 50th percentile and is often the better measure of “typical” than is the mean or average. It is found by ordering all values in a data set from lowest to highest and then finding the value that lies in the exact middle. If there is an even number of cases, then the average of the two values in the middle is considered to be the median. In other words, 50 percent of the values in the data set are lower than the median and 50 percent are higher. All medians, except the median for "Year Structure Built" are calculated in this way. As "Year Structure Built" is categorical for years prior to 2000, we estimate the median from the distribution (i.e. and interpolated median.) For example, if there are 10 million homes built, then the median is the 5 millionth, or halfway point of these homes.

Therefore, if 5 million homes were built before between 1975 and 1979, then the median is the halfway point between 1975 and 1979. Similarly, if one-third of the homes were built between 1980 and 1984, then the median is one-third of the way between 1980 and 1984, which would be 1981.

Most medians are rounded to the nearest whole number for National and the nearest tenth for Metros. Medians are also rounded to four significant digits as part of disclosure avoidance protocol. When a median uses a variable only available on the Internal Use File (IUF) and the median’s cell count is less than 10, the median is suppressed and is denoted by an “S”. Interpolated medians (e.g. Year Structure Built) have a suppression threshold of less than 3. (*See also* mean.)

Member of any type of cooperative or association. The question was asked of regular occupied units, UREs, and vacant units, but the table restricts the data to occupied units only. Respondents report whether their unit is a condominium or a cooperative, then they are asked if the unit is part of a home owner’s association. The responses to those two questions are then broken up into different categories defining membership of condo associations only, cooperative associations only, homeowners associations only, or some combination of the three. A unit cannot be classified as both a condo and a cooperative. (*See also* cooperatives and condominiums, monthly homeowner or condominium association fee amount.)

Table(s): General Housing

Mental disabilities. A person with a mental disability has serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. This includes Alzheimer’s disease, dementia, and serious learning disabilities. Data are collected for household members at least five years of age. (*See also* disabilities.)

Table(s): Disabilities

Metropolitan/micropolitan area. Metropolitan areas are composed 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 farmland, provided the county or town as a whole qualifies. A metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area's geographic composition, or list of geographic components at a particular point in time, is referred to as its "delineation." Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are delineated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and are the result of the application of published standards to Census Bureau data.

The standards for delineating the areas are reviewed and revised once every ten years, prior to each

decennial census. Generally, the areas are delineated using the most recent set of standards following each decennial census. Between censuses, the delineations are updated annually to reflect the most recent Census Bureau population estimates. In 2015, the AHS metro area definitions match the official OMB delineations. From 2015 onwards, AHS metros match CBSA definitions of that year by the same name.

For more information on 2019 metros, see <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineation-files.html>. For more on differences in metro area definitions from 1985 to 2013, see Metropolitan Area Histories and Geography, Public Use File: 1985-2013. (*See also* top 15 metropolitan areas.)

Mobility Devices. The respondent was asked if anyone in the household currently uses any of the following equipment to get around because of a long-term condition:

Manually operated wheelchair

Motorized wheelchair, cart, or scooter

Crutches

Cane or walker

Some other mobility aid

None

Excludes equipment used temporarily for injuries. (*See also* accessibility features in home, disabilities, home accessibility problems, plans to improve accessibility in next 2 years, opinion of how well home meets accessibility needs.)

Table(s): Home Accessibility

Mold. Mold spores can sometimes cause health problems. As part of the Healthy Homes module, respondents were asked if in the last 12 months there was mold covering an area greater or equal to the size of an 81/2” x 11” piece of paper in your home and if the mold was in the kitchen, bathrooms, bedrooms, living room, or some other room. (*See also* water leakage during last 12 months.)

Table(s): Housing Quality

Monthly cost paid for electricity. Monthly electric amount represents average monthly costs paid for electricity. Average monthly costs are estimated from regression models developed from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) sponsored by the Department of Energy (DOE). Amounts are for occupied units that use and pay for electricity, where the electricity cost is not included in rent, site rent, condo fee, or other fee, or included in another utility cost. Costs are not collected for vacant units, but information is collected on whether the unit would be billed separately for electricity or if the electricity costs would be included in the rent, condo fee, or other charges.

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly cost paid for fuel oil. Monthly oil amount represents average monthly costs paid for oil. Respondents who use oil are asked to estimate the total cost for fuel oil in the past 12 months. The total amount for the past 12 months is divided by 12 to obtain the average monthly amount. Amounts are for occupied units that use and pay for oil, where the oil cost is not included in rent, site rent, condo fee, or other fee, or included in another utility cost. Costs are not collected for vacant units, but information is collected on whether the unit would be billed separately for oil or if the oil costs would be included in the rent, condo fee, or other charges.

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly cost paid for gas. Monthly gas amount represents average monthly costs paid for gas, both piped and bottled. Average monthly costs are estimated from regression models developed from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) sponsored by the Department of Energy (DOE). Amounts are for occupied units that use and pay for gas, where the gas cost is not included in rent, site rent, condo fee, or other fee, or included in another utility cost. Costs are not collected for vacant units, but information is collected on whether the unit would be billed separately.

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly cost paid for homeowner or renter insurance. Respondents are asked whether or not their household has homeowner’s or renter’s property insurance. If they reply yes, then they are asked for the amount paid in the last 12 months. Household property insurance is insurance on both the structure and contents such as furniture, appliances, clothing, etc., and frequently contains liability coverage to protect occupants, should visitors have an accident on the premises. Renter’s property insurance is limited to coverage for contents and possibly liability. Renters usually do not have property insurance, (renter’s property insurance) but, if they do, its cost is counted. 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. Values shown on the microdata have been converted to a monthly amount. (*See also* monthly total housing costs, means, medians.)

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly cost paid for lot/land rent. Respondents are asked if they pay rent for the land. If they replied yes, then they were asked how many times a year the land/site rent was due, followed by an estimate of the cost. The values shown in the microdata have been converted to monthly amounts.

In some cases the land on which a manufactured/mobile home is placed is not owned. This question attempts to account for rent paid for a manufactured/mobile home site within a park (excluding other park fees or charges) or if manufactured/mobile homes outside of a park, rent for land on which it is placed. In other cases, the rent for the land on which the manufactured/mobile home is situated is separate from the manufactured/mobile home rent. When this happens, the field representative records a “yes” regardless of who pays for it or if the land rent is included in the manufactured/mobile home park fee.

In a few areas of the country, people may report that they own the unit, but not the land on which it stands. The land is rented or leased from the landowner, and “ground rent” is paid. These leases are for long periods of time (50-100 years) when originated, although much of the term could have expired by now. The leases obligation transfers with the property and cannot be canceled. (*See also* means, medians.)

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly cost paid for other fuel. Monthly amount for other fuels represents average monthly costs paid for other fuels (i.e., wood, coal, kerosene, or any other fuel). Respondents who used other fuels are asked to estimate the total cost for other fuels in the past 12 months. The total amount for the past 12 months is divided by 12 to obtain the average monthly amount. Amounts are for occupied units that use and pay for other fuels, where the cost for other fuels is not included in rent, site rent, condo fee, or other fee, or included in another utility cost. Costs are not collected for vacant units, but information is collected on whether the unit would be billed separately for other fuels or if the other fuel costs would be included in the rent, condo fee, or other charges.

Wood. The number of cords (or loads) used in the past year is multiplied by the cost per cord or load.

Coal. The number of tons used in the past year is multiplied by the cost per ton.

Kerosene. The number of gallons used in the past year is multiplied by the cost per gallon; or the number of deliveries are multiplied by the average cost per delivery.

Costs included with other utilities are only reported if the respondent knows the separate cost for this fuel.

If the fuels are used only in the winter months, the cost only for the winter months is recorded. If the fuels are also used through the year for cooking or heating water, the cost for the remainder of the year is added to the total cost for the heating season.

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly cost paid for real estate taxes. Only respondents who are the owner of the property were asked this question. This item is calculated for all owner-occupied units from yearly estimates on the home and its land/condominium or cooperative unit/manufactured/mobile home and its lot. Real estate taxes include special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and any other real estate tax on the unit. Also includes taxes on manufactured/mobile homes, and manufactured/mobile home sites if the site is owned. If lower taxes are paid because of a special exemption, such as lower taxes for persons 65 or over, the total amount of real estate taxes due is recorded. Rebates are not subtracted from the total. Excluded are payments on delinquent taxes due from prior years. In cases where real estate taxes are included with the mortgage (in escrow) or cooperative maintenance fee, a separate amount for the taxes is obtained. To determine average monthly cost, yearly cost was divided by 12. (*See also* monthly housing costs, median monthly housing costs for owners, means, medians.)

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly cost paid for rent. Respondents are first asked how often the rent on their unit is due. Then they are asked how much the household pays out of pocket for rent each time it’s due. Parking costs paid separately are not included. Respondents are to include the total amount paid by the household and any other source. A separate code is entered if rent depends on the income of the occupants, such as public housing or some military housing.

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly cost paid for trash collection. Monthly trash amount represents average monthly costs paid for garbage and trash collection. Respondents are asked to estimate the total cost for garbage and trash collection in the past 12 months. The total amount for the past 12 months is divided by 12 to obtain the

average monthly amount. Amounts for occupied units that pay for garbage and trash collection, where the garbage and trash collection cost is not included in rent, site rent, condo fee, or other fee, or included in another utility cost. Costs are not collected for vacant units, but information is collected on whether the unit would be billed separately for garbage and trash collection or if the garbage and trash collection costs would be included in the rent, condo fee, or other charges.

Includes only the cost paid for waste removal and not any other costs associated with trash such as garbage bags and garbage cans.

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly cost paid for utilities. The sum of average monthly costs paid for costs paid for electricity, gas, fuel oil, other fuel, trash collection, and water. Respondents are asked to estimate the total cost for the utilities listed above in the past 12 months. The total amount for the past 12 months is divided by 12 to obtain the average monthly amount. (*See also* monthly cost paid for electricity, monthly cost paid for gas, monthly cost paid for fuel oil, monthly cost paid for other fuel, monthly cost paid for trash collection, and monthly cost paid for water.)

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly cost paid for water. Monthly water amount represents average monthly costs paid for water supply and sewage disposal. Respondents are asked to estimate the total cost for their water supply and sewage disposal in the past 12 months. The total amount for the past 12 months is divided by 12 to obtain the average monthly amount. Amounts are for occupied units that pay for their water supply and sewage disposal, where the water supply and sewage disposal cost is not included in rent, site rent, condo fee, or other fee, or included in another utility cost. Costs are not collected for vacant units, but information is collected on whether the unit would be billed separately for water supply and sewage disposal or if the water supply and sewage disposal costs would be included in the rent, condo fee, or other charges.

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly homeowner or condominium association fee amount. This amount includes mobile home, homeowner, cooperative, and condominium association fees, as well as mobile home park fees and other fees for mobile home utility hookups. (*See also* means, medians.)

A *homeowner's association (HOA) fee* (excludes condominium and cooperative fees) is a fee charged for services such as upkeep of common property, including 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, pools, tennis courts, basketball courts, exercise rooms, and playground areas.) In addition, the homeowner 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 mobile homes (where site rent is covered 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.

A *condominium fee* is charged to the owners of the individual condominium unit on a regular basis. The fee covers 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.

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly mortgage amount as percent of household income. Computed by dividing the monthly total mortgage amount (from the Housing Costs table) by the total household income. Household income is defined as the sum of the income of all people 16 years and older living in the household. This type of income is collected for every household member.

The housing expense measure includes mortgage principal, interest payments, and association fees. The survey covers total money income in the 12 months before the interview. It covers people age 16 and older 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. (*See also* household income, income, monthly total mortgage amount.)

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly mortgage payment amount. Tables

represent each household's primary mortgage payment for either their regular mortgage or their home equity lump sum (whichever is the primary mortgage) in effect as of the day of the interview. Includes principal, interest, taxes, and insurance. Excludes home-equity lines-of-credit. (*See also* mortgages, mortgages currently on property.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Monthly payment change of mortgage over last 12 months. For units reporting varying payments. Respondents were asked if their mortgage or loan payment increased or decreased over the last 12 months and by how much compared to 12 months ago. The respondents were then asked if the increase in their mortgage or loan payment became so great as to make it difficult to afford the new payment. Data in tables are only for primary mortgages. (*See also* reason mortgage payment changed over last 12 months.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Monthly total housing costs. Housing cost figures are a compilation of all the different types of costs asked about individually in the survey, most of which ask the respondent whether they paid a certain cost, how many times per year they paid it, and what was the amount of each payment. If the responses were given as an annual amount, that yearly amount is then divided by 12 to get the average monthly cost. If the respondent does not know the exact cost, the interviewer accepts an estimate, probing as necessary to obtain the figure.

Monthly housing costs for *owner-occupied* units include the sum of monthly payments for all mortgages or installment loans or contracts (minus taxes and insurance), except reverse annuity mortgages and home-equity lines of credit. Costs also include private mortgage insurance, 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 and other fees for mobile home utility hookups, land rent, total utilities costs, routine maintenance, and any other costs included in mortgage payments, such as insurance premiums for disability insurance, life insurance, etc.

Monthly housing costs for *renter-occupied* housing units include the rent, utilities, property insurance, land rent, and homeowner or condominium association fees (e.g. mobile home park fee or other fees for mobile home utility hookups). Renter housing units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as ''No cash rent.'' (Households who do not pay cash rent may still pay utilities.) 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.

The term *utilities* here include 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.

Data about the cost of utilities are not collected if the cost is included in rent, site rent, condominium or other fee, or if the fuel is not used or obtained free. Except for electricity and gas, the amount for each utility is the average for the past 12 months to take seasonal variations into account. Collecting information on utility costs is difficult. Unless a household subscribes to a continuous level-billing plan, utility costs fluctuate greatly from month to month. Heating bills are much higher in cold winters and air conditioning affects the electricity costs during summer. Some types of fuels may only be used in the winter, such as fuel oil. In other cases, households may receive a combined bill for more than one fuel.

Average monthly cost for electricity and gas are estimated from regression models developed from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) sponsored by the Department of Energy (DOE). Amounts are for occupied units that use and pay for electricity, where the electricity cost is not included in rent, site rent, condo fee, or other fee, or included in another utility cost. Costs are not collected for vacant units, but information is collected on whether the unit would be billed separately for electricity or if the oil costs would be included in the rent, condo fee, or other charges. (*See also* monthly total housing costs as percent of current income, monthly total mortgage amount, monthly cost paid for rent, monthly cost paid for real estate taxes, monthly cost paid for homeowner or renter insurance, monthly homeowner or condominium association fee amount, monthly cost paid fro lot/land rent, monthly cost paid for electricity, monthly cost paid for gas, monthly cost paid for fuel oil, monthly cost paid for other fuel, monthly cost paid for trash collection, monthly cost paid for water.)

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly total housing costs as percent of household income. The yearly housing costs (monthly housing costs multiplied by 12) are expressed as a percentage of the total household income. Household income is defined as the sum of

the income of all people 16 years and older living in the household. This type of income is collected for every household member.

The percentage was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest percent, so *25 to 29 percent* means 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. (*See also* household composition, monthly total housing costs.)

Table(s): Housing Costs

Monthly total mortgage amount. Figures represent each household's sum of payments for all regular mortgages and/or home equity lump sums in effect as of the day of the interview. Includes principal and interest, but excludes taxes and insurance.

Table(s): Housing Costs

Mortgage origination. Data in summary tables are shown for the primary mortgage only (owner occupied units with one or more regular mortgages).

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 mortgage 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.

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Mortgages. 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 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. A purchaser who is buying a property by means of a contract to purchase may not consider himself/herself the owner, since the seller has title to the property; however, for the purpose of this survey, the purchaser is considered the owner. Most of the time if there is a debt on the property, it will be a mortgage, or in certain States, a deed of trust.

Detailed information on mortgages was collected in the AHS on the first three mortgages reported, even if the unit had four or more mortgages. Based on 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 regular mortgage, it is primary. If two or more mortgages exist (secondary), the initial loan reported is made the primary loan. 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.

Mortgages currently on property. 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. There is no mortgage on the property. Since no debt is owed on the home, the owner's equity in the home equals the home's value. The owner can, therefore, use 100% of his/her equity in the home as collateral for a new debt or as profit if the home is sold.

Reverse 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.

Types of mortgages include:

Regular mortgages. Fixed rate loans, adjustable rate loans, ARM, or any loan where a fixed amount was borrowed and must be repaid at predetermined intervals. Regular mortgages include all mortgages

not classified as home-equity credit lines or reverse annuity mortgages. Regular mortgages include home-equity lump sum mortgages, but exclude home-equity credit lines and reverse annuity mortgages.

Home-equity lump-sum. A home-equity lump-sum loan allows the lender to receive a set amount all at once. In summary tables, home equity lump-sums are often considered to be "regular mortgages."

Home-equity line-of-credit. A home-equity line-of-credit is an arrangement in which one may withdraw funds at any time up to a set limit. Home equity mortgages are loans, usually a second mortgage, that allow a property owner to borrow cash against the equity of a home, at any time up to a predetermined amount, without reapplying for a loan. Depending on the situation, lines-of-credit give an advantage to access the equity in different portions by giving the option to withdraw the funds whenever needed and make payments accordingly. With a home-equity line-of-credit, the respondent is able to use the equity of the property and take advantage of the tax savings. Excludes reverse annuity mortgages and home equity conversions.

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Moved more than 50 miles. For respondents who reported a household member moved during the past two years. For the first member or group of members who moved, data refer to the zip code of the previous address. If the respondent didn't know the zip code, they were then asked if the move was more than 50 miles. If the zip code was reported, that information was used by Census to determine if the location was more than 50 miles using the centroids of the current ZIP code and previous ZIP code. For more about mover groups, see household moves and formation.

Table(s): Housing Migration

MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area). (*See* metropolitan area.)

Multi-unit. (*See* units in structure.)

Next 20 metropolitan areas. In addition to the Top 15 metropolitan area longitudinal oversamples, additional longitudinal oversamples for selected metropolitan areas are drawn in a given survey year. As a result, additional metropolitan areas are eligible for publication using a separate AHS metropolitan longitudinal sample. These are called the "Next 20" and, together with the Top 15, they represent the 35 largest metropolitan areas. The Next 20 group of metropolitan area longitudinal oversamples use the 2013 Office of Management and Budget's core based statistical area definitions as of February 2013. Half of the "Next 20" group was surveyed in 2015 and will continue to be surveyed every other survey year (e.g. 2015, 2019, 2023, etc.). The other half of the "Next 20" group was surveyed in 2017 and will continue to be surveyed every other survey year (e.g. 2017, 2021, 2025, etc.). In 2019, these include the following:

Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN
Cleveland-Elyria, OH
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO
Kansas City, MO-KS
Memphis, TN-MS-AR
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI
New Orleans-Metairie, LA
Pittsburgh, PA
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA
Raleigh, NC

(*See also* Metropolitan/micropolitan area, top 15 Metropolitan Areas.)

Nights owner rented extra unit. Determines how often people other than the owner used the extra unit during the 12 months prior to the interview. (*See also* extra unit.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Nights owner spent at extra unit. Indicates how often the owner used the extra unit during the 12 months prior to the interview. (*See also* extra unit.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Non-central city. Formerly referred to as "suburb" in prior AHS reports, "non-central city" is the portion of each metropolitan area that is not in any central city. (*See also* central city.)

Number of regular mortgages. (*See mortgages,* mortgages currently on property.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Number of 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 (they have never been married, or are divorced, separated, or widowed.) For example, it includes currently unmarried children of lodgers and foster children. (*See also* household composition.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

Number of units connected to septic tank or cesspool. (*See* type of sewage system.)

Number of years with fixed interest rate on adjustable rate mortgage. Respondents with an adjustable rate mortgage (ARM) as their primary mortgage were first asked if their interest rate was ever fixed for more than one year. If yes, they were asked for how many years was the interest rate fixed. (*See also* interest rate of mortgage, type of mortgage, mortgages, mortgages currently on property.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Occupancy/vacancy status. (*See* occupied housing units, seasonal units, extra units, vacant units.)

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. (*See also* tenure.)

Opinion of How Well Home Meets Accessibility Needs. Restricted to respondents who reported that someone in their household uses mobility equipment (wheelchairs, crutches, walkers, or some other mobility aid) to get around because of a long-term condition. Respondents were asked, on a scale of 1 to 5 (1=Not at all, 5=Very well), how well they thought their current home layout and features support the accessibility needs of anyone in their household. (*See also* mobility devices, home accessibility problems, disabilities, accessibility features in home, plans to improve accessibility in next 2 years, opinion of how well home meets accessibility needs.)

Table(s): Home Accessibility

Opinion of neighborhood by selected characteristics. Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the following five statements about their neighborhood:

Has good schools. Based on the respondent's opinion of what "good" means.

Has a lot of petty crime. Petty crimes are generally considered minor offenses. Some examples of petty crime are shoplifting, bike theft, and vandalism.

Has a lot of serious crime. Serious crimes are generally crimes that may result in acts of violence towards victim(s). Examples of serious crimes are murder, assault, and robbery.

Has good bus, subway, or commuter bus service. Based on the respondent's opinion of what "good" means.

Is at high risk for floods or other disasters. Based on the respondent's opinion of what "high risk" means.

Table(s): Neighborhoods

Other vacant. (*See* vacant units.)

Overall opinion of present neighborhood. The data presented are based on the respondent's overall opinion of the 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. The respondent defines neighborhood.

Table(s): Neighborhoods

Overall opinion of present 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.

Table(s): Neighborhoods

Own never-married children under 18 years old. 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. (*See also* household composition.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

Owner. An owner is someone whose name is on the deed, mortgage, or contract to purchase. (*See also* tenure.)

Owner-occupied. (*See* tenure.)

Owner or manager on property. For structures of two or more units, these statistics show the number of

rental housing units with the owner or resident manager living on the property. Excludes staff who do only maintenance.

Table(s): Rent Subsidies and Rental Property Management

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. (*See also* cash received in primary mortgage refinance, home improvements, line-of-credit amount used for home additions, improvements, or repairs.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Percentage used for purchase of home. Mortgages and loans can be used for other purposes besides the purchase of the home. Homeowners who have not refinanced their primary mortgage were asked what percentage of their mortgage or loan was used for the purchase of the home.

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Periods of armed forces service. Respondents were asked if any household members, ages 17 or older, ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. If any have served in the past, but were not currently on active duty, the respondent was asked to identify any time periods (ranging from November 1941 or earlier to September 2001 or later) during which each household member served in the military. (*See also* veteran status.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

Persons. Asked of all occupied units, data refer to how many people live in the unit.

Tables(s): Household Demographics

Persons 65 years old and over. Data for the elderly include all households with householders 65 years and over. 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. (*See also* persons, senior citizen communities.)

Tables(s): Household Demographics

Persons other than spouse or children. Data are shown for households with the following types of people:

With other relatives. 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 or over. This category counts households with at least one member aged 18 or over, 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 multiple 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 one involves marital status or 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 do not include the householder or spouse, but are related to the householder and live 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.

With 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.

With nonrelatives. This category counts households with nonrelatives of the householder who 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 or co-owner or co-renter. The unrelated secondary family may include people such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household.

Two-person households, none related to each other. None of the household members are related to any other household member. They may be co-owners, co-renters, lodgers, partners, employees, or foster children. This category makes no distinction between housemates and unmarried partners. (For unmarried partner couples, see other household characteristics.)

Tables(s): Household Demographics

Persons per bedroom. Persons per bedroom are 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, therefore, refer to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of people per bedroom. (*See also* persons per room.)

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities

Persons per room. Persons per room are 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, therefore, refer to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of people per room. (*See also* persons per bedroom.)

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities

Persons—previous residence. For respondents who reported a household member moved during the past two years and whose previous residence was in the U.S. and was a house, an apartment or a manufactured/mobile home**.** Figures are for the first member or group of members who moved. All people in the first mover group were 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 the move, but who had a usual residence elsewhere, were not counted. For more about mover groups, see household moves and formation. (*See also* persons.)

Table(s): Household Migration

Phone service. The number of adults 18 and over in the household who have a cell phone for personal use.

Respondents were also asked if there was a landline telephone in the housing unit. Landlines exclude cellular phones, or any phone line that is used only for a computer or fax machine.

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities

Physical disabilities. A person with a physical disability has serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs. This is defined as difficulty walking up to three city blocks or climbing one flight of stairs. Data are collected for household members at least five years of age. (*See also* disabilities, access to structure.)

Table(s): Disabilities

Plans to Improve Accessibility in Next 2 Years. Includes owner-occupied units that plan to do any home improvement projects in the next two years to make the home more accessible for people with physical limitations, such as people using a wheelchair or a walker. Bedroom and bathroom figures may not add to “yes” category because more than one category may apply to a unit and because the “yes” category includes other accessibility improvements not shown. (*See also* mobility devices, home accessibility problems, accessibility features in home, disabilities, opinion of how well home meets accessibility needs.)

Table(s): Home Accessibility

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 tables, 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 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 measure income received during the previous calendar year. Income questions in the AHS 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 base information used in this process is the 1978 threshold for poverty levels established by family size, number and characteristic (age of persons in household). The Consumer Price Index information is used to calculate the current poverty threshold using the 1978 information as base. Monthly figures are annualized and deflated: The total CPI for a 12-month period is the CPI for those 12 months added together, and then divided by 12. This average is then divided by the 1978 CPI average of 65.2.

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, 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 on the next page in Table A-1.

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.) See source below in table. (Guidelines are 15.2 percent higher in Hawaii, and 24.9 percent higher in Alaska than shown in Table A-1.) 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 2013 for Very Low Income are found in *State Income Limits and Median Family Incomes*, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il13/index.html>.

The HUD adjustments for household size in the L50 series are 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.

Table(s): Income Characteristics

Table A-1. **Poverty Thresholds**

Total persons	HUD average limits (L50) Oct. 2018 to Sept. 2019	HHS guidelines Mar. 2018 to Mar. 2019	Poverty thresholds, January 2019 to December 2019									
				Number of children under 18 years								
			Weighted average*	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual).....	26,450	12,490	13,016									
Under 65 years.....	26,450	12,490	13,300	13,300								
65 years and over.....	26,450	12,490	12,261	12,261								
2 persons.....	30,200	16,910	16,541									
Householder under 65 years.....	30,200	16,910	17,195	17,120	17,622							
Householder 65 years and over.....	30,200	16,910	15,468	15,453	17,555							
3 persons.....	34,000	21,330	20,347	19,998	20,578	20,598						
4 persons.....	37,750	25,750	26,167	26,370	26,801	25,926	26,017					
5 persons.....	40,750	30,170	31,011	31,800	32,263	31,275	30,510	30,044				
6 persons.....	43,800	34,590	35,159	36,576	36,721	35,965	35,239	34,161	33,522			
7 persons.....	46,800	39,010	39,904	42,085	42,348	41,442	40,811	39,635	38,262	36,757		
8 persons.....	49,850	43,430	44,392	47,069	47,485	46,630	45,881	44,818	43,470	42,066	41,709	
9 persons or more.....	(NA)	47,850	52,324	56,621	56,895	56,139	55,503	54,460	53,025	51,727	51,406	49,426

*Preliminary estimate as of July 21, 2020.

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplement; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) FY 2019 Income Limits; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Federal Register, Volume 84, Number 22, February 1, 2019, pp. 1167-1168. See also <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>,<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il/il19/State-Incomelimits-Report-FY19r.pdf>, and <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/02/01/2019-00621/annual-update-of-the-hhs-poverty-guidelines>.

Present and previous residence/home. 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 two years prior to the date of the interview, the previous unit is the one from which the householder or respondent last moved.

Previous home owned or rented by current household member. For respondents who reported a household member moved during the past two years and whose previous residence was in the U.S. and was a house, an apartment or a manufactured/mobile home**.** Figures are for the first member or group of members who moved. The unit is considered owned even if the unit is mortgaged or not paid in full. The owner or co-owner of the previous home must be a household member at the current unit. Includes units being bought on land contract and owned units built on leased land.

For units being bought through a contract to purchase, the buyers may not consider themselves to be the owners because they do not hold title to the property. However, for purposes of this survey, these units are considered owned or bought. Adult children who have moved from their parents' home are considered renters unless they actually were co-owners at the parents' home.

Units are considered rented for payment if any rent is paid or if the unit is contracted for rent. The rent may be paid by persons not living in the unit (if the unit is not owned or being bought) or, if no rent is paid or the unit is not contracted for rent, by anyone living in the unit. Such units are usually provided in exchange for services rendered, payment in kind, or as an allowance or favor from a relative or friend who owns but does not live in the unit. If occupants pay only for utilities but do not pay any rent and they do not own it, the unit is reported as "Occupied without payment of rent."

For occupied manufactured/mobile homes or trailers, tenure is reported for the manufactured/mobile home or trailer itself and not for the site or the land on which it is located. For more on mover groups, see household moves and formation.

Table(s): Housing Migration

Primary air conditioning. Air conditioning is the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. This definition excludes fans or blowers that are not connected to a refrigeration unit. It does, however include evaporative coolers.

Central air conditioning. A central system, which 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 that provide central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A central installation with individual room controls is a central air-conditioning system. Evaporative coolers, such as swamp coolers, desert coolers, and wet air coolers), are considered central air conditioning. They are devices that cool air through the evaporation of water. Evaporative cooling differs from typical air conditioning systems which use vapor-compression or absorption refrigeration cycles.

Room (air conditioning) unit. An individual air conditioner, which is installed in a window or an outside wall, and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may be used to cool several rooms. Only those in working order are considered, even if they are not currently in use.

(*See also* fuels, secondary air conditioning.)

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Unit Characteristics

Primary mortgage. Detailed information on mortgages was collected on the first seven mortgages reported. Summary tables, however, only show data on the first three mortgages, even if the unit had four or more mortgages. Based on 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 (secondary), the initial loan reported is made the primary loan. 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.

Primary source of water. Includes sources of water regardless of whether the occupants get water from inside the building, some other place on the property, or elsewhere off the property. If the occupants get water from neighbors, the source of the neighbor's water is recorded. If the occupants get water from a variety of sources, the source from which they get most of the water is recorded.

A *public system or private system* 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* provides water for five or fewer housing units in only one, or in several buildings.

Includes well water that is hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn; piped or not piped; stored in tanks or used directly from the well.

The *other* category includes water sources such as springs, cisterns, streams, lakes, commercial bottled water, *as* well as water obtained from desalinization, distillation, or other sources not already mentioned.

(*See also* water supply stoppage.)

Table(s): Plumbing, Water, and Sewage Disposal

Primary year of work. For each home improvement job reported, the respondent was asked if the job was complete and in what year it was completed. If the job was completed, the year in which the job was completed is recorded, even if it is not the year in which the majority of the work was done. If the job is not yet complete, respondents are asked in what year the majority of the expenses for the project were incurred. If the project was paid for over multiple years, the year in which the majority of the expenses were incurred is recorded. If the job cost was evenly split over several years, the later year is recorded.

Table(s): Home Improvement Costs

Principal included in mortgage payment. Homeowners with at least 1 regular mortgage or lump sum home equity mortgage were asked which of the following categories were included in their mortgage or loan payment: principal, interest, property taxes, homeowners' insurance. (*See also* total outstanding principal amount.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Professional/Do-it-yourself. For each home improvement job reported, the respondent was asked if someone in their household did most of the work. “Most of the work” is defined as more than half the work, in either time or physical effort expended. This information helps explain differences in the cost of the same type of job across housing units.

Table(s): Home Improvement Costs

Purchase price. Only respondents who are the owner of the property were asked this question. The purchase price is the price that was paid at the time the property was acquired (house/apartment and lot), not the estimated value at the time of the interview. If only the house is owned, but not the land, the respondent is asked for a combined estimate of the value of the house and lot at the time of purchase. For mobile homes, the value of the land is excluded. If the house was a single-family unit at the time of purchase, but was split into two or more units since the purchase, the purchase price is the value of the complete structure at the time of the purchase. Purchase price includes the costs of furnishings if the property was acquired furnished. An estimate is accepted if the owner does not know the exact purchase price. Closing costs and any money given as a good faith deposit or down payment in advance are excluded from the purchase price. If the house was built, price includes the construction cost as well as the value of the land at that time. (*See also* means, medians.)

Table(s): Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment

Race and Hispanic origin. 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 is determined based on a question that asked for self-identification of a person’s race. Respondents who refused to answer or do not know are entered as such and imputed.

Hispanic is considered an ethnic origin rather than a race and is tallied separately. People who report their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race. Origin refers to the national or cultural group from which a person is descended and is determined by the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person, his/her parents, or his/her ancestors before they came to the United States. There is no set rule as to how many generations are to be taken into account in determining origin.

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 non-Hispanic or Latino). In 2003, the AHS adopted the new terminology and allowed for reports of more than one race.

The question on race included this list of five race categories. Respondents answering “Some other race’’ had their answer changed (allocated) to one of the other five categories (or a combination of them.) The five race categories include:

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

People who responded to the question on race by

indicating only one race are referred to as the race alone population, or the group who reported only one race. For example, respondents who marked only the White category would be included in the “White alone” population. Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the “two or more races” population, or as the group who reported more than one race. For example, respondents who reported they were White and Black or African American, or White and American Indian, or Alaska Native and Asian would be included in the “two or more races” category.

People who responded to the question on race by indicating “Asian alone” were asked to further specify their race, using the following groups:

- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Some other Asian group

People who responded to the question on race by indicating “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone” were asked to further specify their race, using the following groups:

- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Some other Pacific Islander group

People who responded by indicating only one group are referred to as the group alone population. For example, respondents who marked only the Japanese category would be included in the “Japanese only” population. Individuals who chose more than one of the groups are referred to as the “two or more groups” population. For example, respondents who reported they were Native Hawaiian and Samoan would be included in the “two or more Pacific Islander groups” category.

For purposes of this survey, the terms “Spanish,” “Hispanic,” and “Latino” are used interchangeably. Some respondents identify with all three terms, while others may identify with only one.

People who responded to the question on ethnicity by indicating “Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin” were coded as being “Hispanic or Latino (any race)” and asked to self-identify their origin, using the following groups:

- Mexican – Includes those who reported Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano.
- Puerto Rican
- Cuban – Includes those who reported Cuban or Cuban American.
- Central American – Includes those who specified nationality from any Central American country.
- South American – Includes those who specified nationality from any South American country.
- Some other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino group – Includes those who specified Dominican or some other Spanish, Hispanic or Latino group.

Table(s): Household Demographics

Ratio of value to household income. The ratio of value to household income is computed by dividing the value of the housing unit by the total household income. Household income is defined as the sum of the income of all people 16 years and older living in the household. This type of income is collected for every household member.

Income sources may be composed of: wages and salaries, self- employment, interest, dividends, rental income, social security or railroad retirement, retirement or survivor pensions, Supplementary Security Income (SSI), child support or alimony, public assistance or public welfare, food stamp benefits, disability payments, workers' compensation, veterans' disability, other disability, and other income (VA payments, unemployment, royalty, estates, and more.)

The ratio is computed separately for each housing unit and is rounded to the nearest tenth. For value and household income, the dollar amounts are used. Units occupied by individuals who reported no income or a net loss composes the category *zero or negative income.* (*See also* income sources of families and primary individuals, value, means, medians.)

Table(s): Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment

Real estate taxes. (*See* monthly cost paid for real estate taxes.)

Reason mortgage payment changed over last 12 months. Data in tables are for primary mortgages only. Homeowners who reported a change in their primary (regular or lump sum home-equity) mortgage payment were asked why their payment changed. (*See also* monthly payment change of mortgage over

last 12 months.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Reason primary mortgage refinanced. For units with a refinanced primary mortgage. Includes current primary mortgages that are regular mortgages (not lump sum home-equity loans.) Excludes assumed or wrap-around mortgages. The interviewer reads a list of reasons people give for refinancing and asks respondent to give all reasons that apply. (*See also* cash received in primary mortgage refinance, percent of primary mortgage refinanced cash used for home additions, improvements, or repairs.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Reasons extra unit owned.

Previous usual residence. Owner never sold the previous unit after moving to a new permanent residence.

Used for recreational purposes. Owned for the purpose of use during vacations/weekends/sports holidays etc., but it should not be anyone's usual residence now.

Investment purposes. A decision has been consciously made to keep it for investment purposes, regardless of why it was obtained originally.

Unable to sell property. If the owner is currently attempting to sell the property but has not been successful yet. Excludes the property if it has not yet been put on the market or it has been on the market, but not in the last year.

Inherited property. The property was received as an inheritance in the settling of an estate.

Other reasons. This category is used if none of the other designations apply.

(*See also* extra unit.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Reason(s) for home improvement. Refers to any general home improvement jobs that were done in the last 2 years that were done for the following reasons:

Accessibility for elderly or disabled. Modifications made to the respondent's home to accommodate individuals with physical disabilities and the elderly (householders 65 years and over).

Energy efficiency. Efforts by homeowners to reduce energy consumption by replacing inefficient appliances/equipment with new, more efficient equipment and reduce energy losses by repairing or replacing doors, windows, weather stripping, caulking, and/or insulation. Sometimes efforts to improve energy efficiency are rewarded by tax credit or rebate from a utility company.

Prepare house for sale. Home improvements made, such as kitchen renovations and bathroom remodeling, to prepare a house for sale, increase the selling price, and/or reduce the amount of time a home is on the market.

(*See also* home improvement.)

Table(s): Home Improvement Characteristics

Reasons for leaving previous residence. These data are shown for units where the respondent him or herself moved during the 2 years before the interview. The distribution may not add to the total because the respondent was not limited to one reason.

Forced to move by landlord, bank, or other financial institution or government. A non-voluntary reason for moving whereby a person is forced to move by a landlord, a bank or other financial institution, or the government.

Forced to move due to natural disaster or fire. A non-voluntary reason for moving whereby a person is forced to move because of a disaster or fire.

New job or job transfer. The respondent moved to begin a new job or was transferred from the previous location to the present location.

To form own household. The respondent left his/her previous residence (parent's home, rooming or boarding house, shared apartment, etc.) to establish his/her own household. Changes in marital status are not included.

To be closer to family. The respondent moved to be closer to family members for any reason.

Change in household or family size. The respondent moved because of a change in marital status, a new child in the family, or any other reason where a change in the size of the family or household was a reason for moving.

To reduce commuting time. The respondent moved because he or she wanted to live closer to work, school, etc.

Wanted a larger or better quality home. The respondent moved because he or she wanted a larger or better quality home.

To reduce your housing costs. The respondent moved to reduce housing costs, including mortgage payments, rent, taxes, and upkeep.

Wanted a more desirable neighborhood. The respondent moved in order to live in a more desirable

neighborhood.

Other. The respondent moved for any other reason.

Table(s): Household Migration

Recent mover. The universe for the Housing Migration table is households with a member who moved into the present unit within two years prior to the interview. The universe for the Housing and Neighborhood Search and Satisfaction table is respondents who moved into the present unit within two years prior to interview.

Table(s): Housing Migration, Housing and Neighborhood Search and Satisfaction

Recent mover comparison to previous home. Applies to units where the respondent moved during the two years prior to the interview. This item is based on the respondent's comparison between the present unit and previous unit as to which was better. Figures represent the respondent's opinion, not the household consensus.

Table(s): Housing and Neighborhood Search and Satisfaction

Recent mover comparison to previous neighborhood. Applies to units where the respondent moved during the two years prior to the interview. 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. Figures represent the respondent's opinion, not the household consensus.

Table(s): Housing and Neighborhood Search and Satisfaction

Regions. (*See* Census regions and divisions.)

Remodeling. A type of home improvement work done to the home in the last two years that does not formally fall under the description of routine maintenance. A remodel is defined as a job that made substantial changes to the room. This might include changing the layout of a room, but not tearing down or adding walls. Excludes decorating work, such as painting, wallpapering, mirrors, curtains, and other furnishings. Respondents were only asked about kitchen and bath remodeling. (*See also* home improvement, room additions and renovations.)

Table(s): Home Improvement Costs

Rent. (*See* monthly total housing costs, monthly cost paid for rent.)

Rent control or stabilization. Rent control or rent stabilization does not mean that rent cannot rise, only that the increase is regulated by law. There is currently no rent control or stabilization legislation in effect which does not allow for some rent increases.

Rent control or stabilization, if it exists, is legislatively established. In other words, the State or local jurisdiction mandates that percentage rent increases are set and must be approved by a board, agency, department, division, office, etc. For the purpose of this survey, only Riverside-San Bernardino, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and Portland metro areas were considered to have rent controlled areas.

Table(s): Rent Subsidies and Rental Property Management

Rent reductions (self-reported). Eligible renters may be eligible for subsidies that reduce the cost of their rent.

Owned by a public housing authority. 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. To live in such a project, the occupant must apply to the local housing authority. Houses purchased by local government as parts of a road building or other project are not classified as public housing for statistical purposes. Nor are governor's mansions or mayor's homes or other residences for government officials which are provided by the jurisdiction. Publicly owned housing occupied by the military, etc. are also excluded.

Government subsidy. 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 HUD, direct loan programs of HUD, and/or the Department of Agriculture for reduced cost housing pay part of the rent for low-income families. Units requiring income verification are usually subsidized. Subsidies for homeowners, including HUD subsidies for cooperatives, are not counted, since the questions are asked only of renters. The most common type of government subsidy is a v*oucher.* Under Housing Choice (Section 8), vouchers are administered locally by public housing agencies. The agencies receive federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to administer this voucher program. A family that is issued a rental voucher is responsible for finding and selecting a suitable rental unit of the family's choice. This unit

may include the family's present residence. Rental units must meet minimum standards of health and safety, as determined by the HA (Housing authority). A rental subsidy is paid to the landlord directly by the HA on behalf of the participating family. The family then pays the difference between the actual rent charged by the landlord and the amount subsidized by the program.

There are two kinds of vouchers:

- A p*ortable voucher* is a voucher that can be used to move to another location.
- A *non-portable voucher* is a voucher that cannot be used to move to another location.

Examples of government-assisted programs include:

HUD Section 8 rental assistance program, HUD pays part of the rent for low-income families occupying rental housing units.

FHA Section 236--Interest subsidy program for rental and cooperative housing for low-income families.

FHA rent supplement program—HUD pays part of the rent for low-income families occupying certain types of FHA insured rental housing projects.

Housing for the elderly direct loan program-- Buildings under this program are also known as "Section 202" projects, and are for older people with incomes too high for public housing, but too low to pay rents charged in the regular private housing market.

Other rent reduction requiring income verification means that the occupants are asked questions about their income when their lease is up for renewal, but they were unable to identify what type of rent reduction they received, if any.

Rent reduced by owner. Respondents who reported their rent is reduced because someone in the household works for or is related to the owner.

(*See also* poverty status, type of government subsidy (matched data).)

Tables(s): Rent Subsidies and Rental Property Management

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.

Renter. A person whose name is on the lease. If there is no lease, a renter is a person responsible for paying the rent. (*See also* tenure.)

Renter-occupied. (*See* tenure.)

Respondent. Any knowledgeable adult household member 16 years of age or older is technically eligible to act as the respondent. That is, the one who is the most knowledgeable household member who appears to know—or might reasonably be expected to know—the answers to all or the majority of the questions.

Reverse annuity mortgages. (*See* mortgages currently on property.)

Room additions and renovations. A type of home improvement work done to the home in the last two years that does not formally fall under the description of routine maintenance. The question associated with bathroom/kitchen renovations asks if the homeowner renovated or altered the room by changing its structure (that is moving/adding/removing walls.) This would capture bathrooms that were built out into existing closet space, etc. or anything else that involved changing the structure of the existing room. Excludes decorating work, such as, painting, wallpapering, mirrors, curtains and other furnishings. (*See also* home improvement, remodeling.)

Table(s): Home Improvement Costs

Rooms. 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, lodger's 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, walk-in closets, pantries, and unfinished rooms are not counted as rooms.

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities; Housing Unit Characteristics

Routine maintenance costs in typical 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; wallpapering;

floor sanding; restoring of shingles; fixing water pipes; fixing broken light switches; replacing a broken window pane; replacing parts of large equipment, such as a furnace; repairing fences, gutters, sidewalks, decks or patios; removing dangerous trees; or termite inspection. Housecleaning is not included. Routine maintenance does not include work reported under room additions and renovations, remodeling, or interior/exterior/lot or yard additions and replacements. (*See also* home improvement, means, medians.)

Table(s): Home Improvement Characteristics

Rural-Urban Commuting Area (RUCA) Codes. The rural-urban commuting area (RUCA) codes delineate sub-county components of rural and urban areas. RUCA codes are based on the same theoretical concepts used by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to define county-level metropolitan and micropolitan areas. RUCA codes use similar criteria to measures of population density, urbanization, and daily commuting to identify urban cores and adjacent territory that is economically integrated with those cores. The use of census tracts instead of counties as building blocks for RUCA codes provides a different and more detailed geographic pattern of urban and rural areas. For more information, see <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-commuting-area-codes/documentation.aspx>.

Rural-Urban Continuum Code. The 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan counties by the population size of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan counties by degree of urbanization and adjacency to a metro area. The official Office of Management and Budget (OMB) metro and nonmetro categories have been subdivided into three metro and six nonmetro categories. Each county in the U.S. is assigned one of the 9 codes. This scheme allows researchers to break county data into finer residential groups, beyond metro and nonmetro, particularly for the analysis of trends in nonmetro areas that are related to population density and metro influence. For more information, see <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural- urban-continuum-codes.aspx>.

Seasonal units. These 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 also* extra units, vacant units.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Secondary air conditioning. Refers to a second air conditioning system used in addition to the primary air conditioning system (e.g., a dual zone heat pump system.) (*See also* primary air conditioning, fuels.)

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Unit Characteristics

Secondary mortgages. (*See* mortgages*,* type of loan, source of mortgage financing.)

Secured communities. Respondents living in houses within subdivisions, apartments in multiunit buildings, or manufactured/mobile homes in a group of two or more were asked if their community is gated or surrounded by walls or fences that prevent access by persons other than residents.

Table(s): Neighborhoods

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. Freestanding fireplaces are included in this item.

Separate dining room is an area separated from adjoining rooms by archways or walls that extend at least 6 inches from an intersecting wall. *See also* rooms.

Living rooms, recreation rooms, etc., includes family rooms, dens, recreation rooms, and/or libraries.

(*See also* exterior additions and replacements.)

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities; Housing Unit Characteristics

Selected deficiencies.

Signs of mice, rats, or cockroaches. Refers to respondents who reported seeing mice, rats, or cockroaches (living or dead) or any signs of those, inside the house or building during the 12 months prior to interview or while the household was living in the unit if less than 12 months. Signs of mice or rats include droppings, holes in the wall, or ripped or torn food containers. Excludes rats/mice kept as pets or otherwise deliberately brought inside, as well as sightings by someone other than the respondent.

Holes in floors. Describes 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. Enough for someone to catch their foot on about 4 inches across – height of a soup can.

Open cracks or holes (interior.) Describes the walls 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.) Describes 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.

Exposed wiring. 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. This question refers only to "living areas" which are finished. If a respondent asks if basement or attic wiring should be considered, ask if the basement or attic is finished and is a living area. If no to either, do not consider the basement or attic in response to this question. This question pertains to wiring that is concealed in the walls or encased in protective metal or plastic coverings.

Rooms without electric wall outlets. Included are rooms without at least one working electric wall outlet. 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.

(*See also* interior additions and replacements.)

Table(s): Housing Quality

Self-care disabilities. A person with a self-care disability has serious difficulty dressing or bathing oneself. Data are collected for household members at least five years of age. (*See also* disabilities.)

Table(s): Disabilities

Senior citizen communities. Households with a person 55 or over were asked if their community is age-restricted, where at least one member of the household must be at least 55 years or older. The age criterion applies to anyone in the household, not just the reference person/respondent. Sometimes communities that are not age-restricted still attract certain age groups. For this reason, households reporting they are not in an age-restricted community are then asked if they think the majority of their neighbors are 55 or over.

Table(s): Neighborhoods

Sewage disposal breakdowns. Sewage disposal breakdowns are limited to housing units in which the means of sewage disposal was a public sewer, septic tank, or cesspool. Public sewer includes units that share a septic tank or cesspool with 6 or more units. 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. (*See also* flush toilet breakdowns, type of sewage system, number of units connected to septic tank or cesspool.)

Table(s): Housing Quality

Single-unit. (*See* units in structure.)

Solar panels. Respondents are asked if their unit has solar panels. Solar panels are panels designed to absorb the sun's rays as a source of energy for generating electricity or heat.

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances

Source of mortgage financing. Data are restricted to primary mortgages only (units with one or more regular or home-equity lump-sum mortgages). The data are classified by whether the money was borrowed from a financial institution, the seller of the property, or from another source.

Financial institutions. Consists of banks, mortgage corporations, mortgage brokers, pension plans, credit unions, and savings and loan associations.

Another source. Includes anyone who was not the most recent owner.

(*See also* percentage used for purchase of home.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Square feet per person. Square feet per person are computed by dividing the square footage of the unit by the number of people in the unit. The figures refer to the number of housing units having the specified square feet per person. (*See also* square footage of unit, means, medians.)

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities

Square footage of unit. Excludes unfinished attics, carports, attached garages, porches that are not protected from weather (such as screened porches), and mobile home hitches. Both finished and unfinished basements are included. Square footage is based on the respondent's estimate of the size of the unit. (*See also* square feet per person, means, medians.)

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities; Housing Unit Characteristics

State. The 50 states are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The 2019 AHS sample allows for state-level estimates for seven states:

- California
- Florida
- Illinois
- Massachusetts
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Texas

In subsequent years of the AHS, these states will always be estimated from the national file. Using additional metro sample in a given survey year, additional states are eligible for publication. These states combine the samples from the Integrated National Sample and the Independent Metropolitan Sample to produce their estimates. Which states can be produced is dependent on the metro areas in sample in a given survey year.

The additional states available for 2019 are as follows:

- Colorado
- Ohio

These states may not be eligible for estimation each year and may be replaced by other eligible states.

Note that state-level estimates will only be available via Table Creator. State is not available on the PUF due to disclosure reasons.

Stories in structure. Excludes manufactured/mobile homes and boats, RV's, vans etc. Any basement is included, whether finished or not. Finished attics also are included; unfinished attics are not. For split-levels and bi-levels, the highest number of floors that are physically over each other determines the number of stories.

Table(s): General Housing, Housing Unit Characteristics

Structure type of previous residence. These data are shown for households with a member who moved during the past 2 years. Figures are for the first member or group of members who moved. They are based on the respondent's own classification of his/her previous residence. For more about mover groups, see household moves and formation. (*See also* present and previous residence/home, housing units, reasons for leaving previous residence.)

Table(s): Housing Migration

Subsidized state and local mortgages. Many state, county, and local government programs offer financing for qualifying low-to-moderate income families wishing to purchase their first home. These programs typically offer more relaxed qualifying guidelines, lower upfront fees, lower interest rates, and fixed rates**.**

These are loans generally one to three percent below the current mortgage interest rate at the time the loan was made. These loans are managed through the state or local governments, and financed from the proceeds from mortgage revenue bonds. The borrower makes application through the lending institution (bank, etc.) after the instruments have been publicly advertised and these are made on a first-come, first-serve basis. An example would be loans for first-time homebuyers.

Excludes federally funded Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Rural Housing Service/Rural Development (RHS/RD) programs. (*See also* type of federal government mortgage insurance, down payment.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Suitability for year-round use. (*See* extra units, vacant units.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Supplemental heating equipment. The respondent was asked if they use any other equipment, other than the main heating equipment previously reported, to heat their home. We consider this their primary supplemental heating equipment. Those who responded 'yes' to primary supplemental heating equipment got asked a follow-up question about whether they use any other equipment, other than the primary supplemental heating equipment previously reported, to heat their home. We consider this their secondary supplemental heating equipment. The responses from both of these questions were then combined so that more than one type of supplemental heating equipment may apply to a unit. The heating equipment only had to be present in the unit/building, it did not have to be in current use. Equipment was excluded if it was not in working order and there were no immediate plans for repair. Respondents were allowed to choose only one of the following categories for the primary and secondary supplemental heating questions:

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

Steam or hot water system. 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. 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. Units permanently installed in floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards.

Floor, wall, or other built-in hot-air unit without ducts. A system that 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. Non-portable room heaters in the wall or freestanding heaters that burn liquid fuel and are connected to a flue, vent, or chimney to remove smoke and fumes.

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

Portable electric heater. Heaters that receive current from an electrical wall outlet.

*Stove. A*ny range or stove that burns solid fuel including wood burning, potbelly, and Franklin stoves.

Outdoor wood fired boiler.

Gas oven with the door open.

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

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

(*See also* main heating equipment.)

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances

Tenure. A housing unit (including a cooperative or condominium unit) is *owner-occupied* if someone whose name is on the deed, mortgage, or contract to purchase lives in the unit.

In some housing projects for the elderly, the residents can "purchase" a unit and pay monthly maintenance fees (including for example health, recreation, security, etc.) The "purchaser" cannot sell the unit, and upon death, ownership reverts back to the sponsoring organization; no inheritance claim can take place. Such units are treated as owner-occupied.

All other occupied housing units are classified as *renter-occupied* units. Renter-occupied units include those that are rented for cash and those with no cash rent, such as a life tenancy or units that come free with a job. (*See also* occupied housing units.)

Tenure of previous residence. For respondents who reported a household member moved during the past two years and whose previous residence was in the U.S. and was a house, an apartment or a manufactured/mobile home**.** Figures are for the first member or group of members who moved. The previous unit was owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lived in the unit. All other previous units were renter occupied or occupied without payment of rent. For more about mover groups, see household moves and formation. (*See also* tenure.)

Table(s): Housing Migration

Term of mortgage. The term is the number of years from the date the present owner-occupants 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. (*See also* year mortgage obtained, means, medians.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

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 multiple owners own a single property. 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. (*See also* extra units, vacant units.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Toilet. (*See* flush toilet and flush toilet breakdowns.)

Top 15 metropolitan areas. Starting in 2015, this Table Creator column variable includes estimates for the 15 largest metropolitan areas in the United States according to the population as of 2013. The Top 15 group of metropolitan area longitudinal oversamples use the 2013 Office of Management and Budget's core based statistical area definitions as of February 2013. From 2015 onward, these 15 metros will always be estimated from the AHS national sample. These include the following:

Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV

(*See also* Metropolitan/micropolitan area, next 20 metropolitan areas.)

Total home-equity line-of-credit limit. The percentage of the borrower's equity in a property predetermined by the lender, that the borrower is advanced or allowed to obtain in cash. (*See also* home equity line of credit, home-equity line-of-credit has a current balance, current line-of-credit interest rate, line-of-credit monthly payment, line-of-credit amount used for home additions, improvements, or repairs.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Total housing units. (*See* housing units.)

Total outstanding principal amount. For primary mortgages. Any time money is borrowed (principal), the fee the lender charges for borrowing (interest) must be paid back. Lending institutions use the process of amortization to determine monthly payments, which is a combination of principal and interest.

Homeowner's are asked to provide the amount of their unpaid principal balance they still owe on their mortgage or loan.

The data present the monthly dollar amount paid on the mortgage for principal only. They do not include that portion of the monthly payment used for interest, property taxes, homeowner's insurance, and/or other charges. (See also principal included in mortgage payment, items included in mortgage payment, means, medians.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Total remaining debt across all mortgages or similar debts. Summarizes total remaining debt across all regular mortgages and home-equity line-of-credits. The statistics represent the total amount of principal that would have to be paid if the loans were paid off in full on the date of interview. Principal is the amount of debt, excluding interest. 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.

The data include all regular mortgages and lump-sum home- equity, but exclude line-of-credit home-equity loans. (*See also* means, medians.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Trash, litter, or junk on streets or any properties within 1/2 block. Respondents were asked if there was trash, litter, or junk in the streets, roads, empty lots, or on any properties within 300 feet of the unit. A *large amount* of accumulation includes tires, appliances, or large amounts of trash accumulated over a period of time. A *small amount* of accumulation may include small amounts of paper, cans, or bottles that do not give the impression of long neglect. For this survey, a half block is about 300 feet in length or the length of a football field.

Table(s): Neighborhoods

Type of federal government mortgage insurance. 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.’’

The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) does not normally lend money. The function of the FHA in the mortgage field is to insure mortgages made for the purchase of a home or construction of rental property. The money for these mortgages is provided by banks, insurance companies, savings banks, mortgage companies, and other approved lenders. In return for the payment of an insurance premium by the borrower, the FHA insures the lender against loss. The FHA insures loans on homes (both rental and owner-occupied) and on both large and small rental developments.

Under the Serviceman's Readjustment Act (GI Bill), veterans may borrow money from private lenders to buy or build a home under more favorable down payment and repayment terms. The repayment of these loans to lender is guaranteed or insured by the *Veterans Administration (VA.)* Data exclude any mortgage programs for veterans that are administered by a State government.

The Rural Housing Service/Rural Development mortgage, formerly called the Farmer’s Home Administration, provides much the same service as FHA, but confines its assistance to rural areas.

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Type of government subsidy (matched data). These estimates were created by matching addresses and demographic information from the AHS sample to Department of Housing and Urban Development administrative files. (*See also* HUD subsidized renter status.)

Table(s): Rent Subsidies and Rental Property Management

Type of loan. Detailed information on mortgages was collected in the AHS on the first three mortgages reported, even if the unit had four or more mortgages. Based on 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.

Primary regular mortgage. The primary mortgage must be a regular mortgage or a home-equity lump sum mortgage. Only one mortgage per household is designated as the primary mortgage. Home-equity credit lines and reverse annuity mortgages cannot be primary mortgages.

If a unit has only one regular mortgage, it is primary. If two or more mortgages exist (secondary), the initial loan reported is made the primary loan. 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.

Secondary regular mortgage. Refers to a second mortgage taken out in addition to the primary mortgage. Like the primary mortgage, a secondary mortgage must be a regular mortgage or a home-equity lump sum mortgage. However, a household can have more than one secondary mortgage. Home-equity credit lines and reverse annuity mortgages cannot be primary mortgages.

Home-equity line-of-credit. A household can have more than one home-equity credit line.

(*See also* mortgages.)

Table(s): Mortgage Characteristics

Type of mortgage. Data in summary tables are presented for primary mortgages only. 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 with 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.

Payment option. Mortgages that allow the owner to choose their payment amount.

Interest only. Mortgages where only interest is paid now, but where the loan balance/principal will be paid down later.

Balloon. Mortgages where 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.

Graduated payment mortgage. Mortgages that 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.

Adjustable rate mortgage (ARM). Mortgages with interest rates that can change during the life of the mortgage, therefore changing the amount of the payments required.

Interest only adjustable rate mortgage. Adjustable

rate mortgages where only interest is paid now, but where the loan balance will be paid down later. The interest rate for these loans changes at a preset time as well.

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Type of sewage system. Types of systems used for wastewater disposal are as follows:

Public sewer. A public sewer is connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer. It includes systems run by a government body or by a private organization sewage treatment system that is serving six or more units or units connected to small sewage treatment plants or neighborhood septic tanks.

Septic tank. A septic tank is an underground tank used for disposal of sewage (serving five or fewer units.) Includes units where the septic tank is connected to a public sewer, which catches overflow. It may empty either by gravity to a drain field, or be pumped to a mound system. Mound systems are a type of raised drain field for us in areas where groundwater would be contaminated by a conventional septic field.

Cesspool. A cesspool is an underground reservoir for sewage disposal serving 5 or fewer units. A cesspool is a covered hole or tank that receives household drainage or sewage. Unlike septic tanks, cesspools are closed systems and are not connected to a septic field. When full, cesspools must be pumped out and the material disposed of at another site.

Other (type of sewage system). Housing units for which sewage is disposed of in some other way, such as chemical toilets (uses chemicals to break down or dissolve sewage), are included in the *other* category.

Examples of septic tank or cesspool systems:

- *Standard septic tank and subsurface leach field*. Considered a conventional system, the primary components are a standard septic tank and subsurface leach field. This type of system relies on gravity for flow of wastewater throughout the system. If a pump is used, it is only to move wastewater to the gravity-based leach field. This is the most common type of on-site wastewater disposal system.
- *Pump used to distribute wastewater*. Often called a pressurized system, an on-site wastewater system uses a pump to distribute wastewater throughout a shallow leach field under pressure. It is often referred to as a low-pressure pipe system.
- *Elevated above natural soil surface*. A “mound” pressurized wastewater system that is elevated above the natural soil surface using a mound of suitable fill material, such as quality sand media.
- *Applied treated Wastewater*. Often referred to as an irrigation system, this type of system applies treated wastewater slowly and uniformly (by dripping) from a network of narrow plastic tubing placed at shallow depths of six to 12 inches in the plant root zone.
- *Other (septic tank or cesspool).* Any type of septic tank or cesspool system not listed above. This would include systems such as, aerobic treatment units, sand filters, peat filters and constructed wetlands.

(*See also* sewage disposal breakdowns.)

Table(s): Plumbing, Water, and Sewage Disposal

Units by structure type. (*See* units in structure.)

Units in structure. In determining the number of housing units in a structure, all units, occupied and vacant, are 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.

Single-units are single-family structures containing only one housing unit and 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 row houses or townhouses. If a unit shares a furnace or boiler with adjoining units, then pipes or ducts pierce the walls, and all the units thus joined are included in one structure.

Structures with 2 or more units are classified as *multi-units.*

Manufactured/mobile homes and other units, such as boats, RVs, and vans, are shown as a separate categories.

Table(s): General Housing, Housing Unit Characteristics

Units using each fuel. (*See* fuels.)

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Unit Characteristics

Urban area. The Census Bureau defines urban-rural classification by delineating geographical areas, identifying both individual urban areas and the rural

areas of the nation. The urban areas represent densely developed territory, and encompass residential, commercial, and other non-residential urban land uses. To qualify as an urban area, the territory identified must encompass at least 2,500 people, at least 1,500 of which reside outside institutional group quarters. The Census Bureau identifies two types of urban areas: (1) Urbanized Areas of 50,000 or more people, and (2) Urban Clusters of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000 people. "Rural" encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area. For more information, see <www.census.gov/geo/reference/ua/urban-rural-2010.html>.

Usual residence elsewhere (URE). These are temporarily occupied by people with a 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 who has a usual residence in the city is included in the count of vacant units. The home in the city or the home of a comparable vacationing family also could 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.

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

Vacant, rented or sold. (*See* vacant units.)

Vacant units. 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.

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. Although rental vacancy rate is not presented in the summary tables, it can be calculated by dividing the number of vacant year-round units for rent by the total rental inventory; i.e., all renter-occupied housing units and all year-round vacant housing units for rent or rented, not occupied. Then multiply by 100.

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 people with a 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 who has a usual residence in the city is included in the count of vacant units. The home in the city or the home of a comparable vacationing family also could be in the AHS sample and would be reported as occupied, since the occupants are only temporarily absent. URE units may be classified in either of the following vacant categories: seasonal or occasional use/URE.

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. These 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 multiple owners own a single property. 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. This 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 are 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.’’

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics

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 (for example, shared spaces in a condominium/co-op), any rental units, and land cost of mobile homes, are excluded from the value. For vacant units, value represents the sales price asked for the property at the time of the interview, and may differ from the price at which the property is sold. (*See also* ratio of value to current income, means, medians.)

Table(s): Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment

Vandalized or abandoned buildings within 1/2 block. Respondents were asked how m any vandalized or abandoned buildings are within 300 feet of the sample unit. Units are considered to be vandalized if it has most of the visible windows broken, doors pulled off, has been badly burned, has had words or symbols painted on it, has portions of the roof missing or walls gone, or in some other way has the interior exposed to the elements. For this survey, a half block is about 300 feet in length or the length of a football field.

Table(s): Neighborhoods

Vehicle parking. *A garage or carport* is only counted if it is on the same property, though not necessarily attached to the house. Data on garages or carports are not collected for occasional-use vacant units and other vacant units.

Table(s): Rooms, Size, and Amenities; Housing Unit Characteristics

Veteran status. Respondents were asked if any household members, ages 17 and over, ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Respondents could say that a household member was currently on active duty, had previously served, or had never served at all. (*See also* periods of armed forces service.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

Vision disabilities. A person with a vision disability is blind or has serious difficulty reading or driving due to a visual impairment even when wearing glasses. (*See also* disabilities.)

Table(s): Disabilities

Water heating fuel. (*See* fuels.)

Table(s): Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances; Housing Unit Characteristics

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 outside the building, and by the most common areas (roof, basement, walls, closed windows, or doors); or inside the building and the reasons of water leakage (fixtures backed up or overflowed or pipes leaked.) (*See also* mold.)

Table(s): Housing Quality

Water supply stoppage. 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, 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. Housing units with water supply stoppages also are classified according to the number of times stoppages lasting 6 consecutive hours or more occurred. (*See also* primary source of water.)

Table(s): Housing Quality

Worried Food Would Run Out Before Getting Money to Buy More. Respondents were asked to respond “often true,” “sometimes true,” or “never true” to the statement “In the last 30 days, [I/we] worried whether [my/our]food would run out before [I/we] got money to buy more."

Food Security questions in the AHS were designed to determine whether the food intake of adult household members was reduced and normal eating patterns disrupted because the household lacked money for food anytime during the last 30 days. Time, convenience, dietary restrictions, other health-related reasons, exercise, fasting for religious or health-related reasons, physical ability to get to a grocery store, proximity of grocery store, etc. are not considered factors.

Table(s): Food Security

Worst Case Needs. The department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides rent subsidies to low-income families who are unable to afford market rents, making sure households that meet certain eligibility requirements can obtain decent, safe, and sanitary housing. To determine the extent to which we need more affordable rental units for families with the lowest income levels, HUD developed a measure called Worst Case Needs. In contrast to the HUD Assisted Units variable, the Worst Case Needs variable defines “eligible” households as those who meet the very-low income limits for the county or metropolitan area in which they live (50% of the Area Median Income). To be classified as Worst Case Needs, renter households must have incomes below 50 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI), receive no government housing assistance (federal, state, or local), and pay more than one-half of their income for rent, live in severely inadequate conditions, or both.

Slight differences between the Table Creator estimate and HUD’s 2013 Worst Case Needs Report are due to minor updates to weighting variables that were implemented after the publication of the HUD report.

Assisted (self-reported). These are households that meet the eligibility requirements and are receiving government housing assistance. The determination of assisted is based on self-reporting.

Unassisted, incomes less than 50% of area median income, and worst case needs. These are households with very low incomes—below 50 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI)—who do not receive government housing assistance and who have one or more of the following priority problems:

1) Pay more than one-half of their income for rent,

2) Live in severely inadequate conditions.

Unassisted, incomes less than 50% of area median income, and not worst case needs. These are households with very low incomes—below 50 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI)—who do not receive government housing assistance, but do not pay more than one-half of their income for rent or live in severely inadequate conditions.

Unassisted with incomes between 51% and 80% of area median incomes. These are households with incomes between 51% and 80% of the area median income. Although they are classified as “low income” under the rules for HUD’s rental assistance programs, they do not meet the income eligibility requirements needed to be considered Worst Case Needs.

Renters not in the above categories. Households reporting incomes that are zero or negative are excluded from estimates of worst case needs because they are defined as having no cost burden. If such households pay rents greater than the Fair Market Rent and report zero or negative incomes, then their income situation is presumably temporary, and so they are included and higher incomes are imputed to them. For more on AMI and income eligibility requirements, see Appendix E of the *Worst Case Housing Needs: 2015 Report to Congress*. Worst Case Needs does not include renters living in conditions where there is more than one person per room (“overcrowding”). Because the American Housing Survey (AHS) sample tracks housing units and not people, the Worst Case Needs measure cannot count homeless people or people living in group quarters, such as homeless shelters.

Severely inadequate housing refers to units having one or more serious physical problems related to heating, plumbing, and electrical systems or maintenance (for more information, see Housing Adequacy).

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. (*See also* citizenship of householder.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

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 the 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 moves at the same time. Median year householder moved into unit is rounded to the nearest year. (*See also* household moves and formation.)

Table(s): Household Demographics

Year mortgage obtained. In summary tables, year mortgage obtained is the year the primary mortgage was signed. (*See also* term of mortgage, means, medians.)

Table(s): Additional Mortgage Characteristics

Year-round housing units. This includes all units occupied as a 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.

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 addition, the median is estimated (i.e. an interpolated median) because year built is collected as a range of values. (*See also* means.)

Table(s): Housing Unit Characteristics, General Housing

Year unit acquired. Only respondents who are the owner of the property were asked this question. 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. (*See also* how acquired, means, medians.)

Table(s): Value, Purchase Price, and Source of Down Payment