

# HOUSING IN AMERICA: 2011 AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY RESULTS

The American Housing Survey (AHS) is a representative sample of housing units in the United States. It has been directed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and implemented by the Census Bureau since 1973. Field representatives from the Census Bureau conduct the national AHS in every odd-numbered year and survey selected metropolitan areas on a 4-year cycle. The AHS includes data on renters and homeowners, household composition and income, housing conditions and structural characteristics, financing and housing costs, monthly housing expenses, and the availability of affordable housing. Although the Census Bureau conducts the American Community Survey more frequently, the AHS contains much more detail on housing conditions. The Census Bureau conducts the national AHS of approximately 60,000 housing units through personal visits and telephone interviews every 2 years. Each metropolitan survey involves interviews or visits covering 4,500 housing units every 4 years. An unusual and important aspect of the AHS is that the survey revisits the same housing units each time, chronicling the history of America's housing. The survey adds newly constructed housing units each survey year so that the sample represents all housing in the United States.

In October 2012, HUD and the Census Bureau released the results of the 2011 survey, including the national sample and samples of 29 metropolitan areas. These data are the basis for this article, which presents selected results describing the housing of American families. This article also explains the many ways to access this rich data source. Because the AHS is a sample, the estimates are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability. The statistics presented in this article are based on custom tabulations of the AHS public use file; therefore, they will not always match tables published by the Census Bureau.

## Selected Housing and Family Information From the 2011 National AHS

The American housing stock consists of more than 132 million housing units, of which approximately 21 million are vacant or for seasonal use. According to AHS data, American families are homeowners by a ratio of 2 to 1. These families generally live in single-family housing; fairly new homes; suburbs of metropolitan areas;

and homes that have between four and seven rooms, three or more bedrooms, and one or more complete bathrooms. These housing units have few deficiencies.

Table 1 shows the composition of America's housing stock. The survey estimates that America's housing stock includes 132.4 million units in 2011, up 1.8 percent from the 130.1 million units estimated in the 2009 AHS. Of these units, nearly all (96.9 percent) are used year round, and approximately 13 percent are vacant. Of the 115.1 million occupied units, 66.2 percent are owner occupied. This homeownership rate is a decrease from the 68.4-percent rate recorded in the 2009 AHS.

Table 2 shows that the predominant type of housing in the United States is the single-family unit, which accounts for 75.4 percent of the nation's housing stock. The most popular single-family units are detached units, which account for 83.0 million housing units (62.7 percent of the stock), followed by manufactured (mobile) homes (9.0 million housing units, or 6.8 percent of the stock) and attached units (7.8 million housing units, or 5.9 percent of the stock).

Approximately 32.6 million housing units, or 24.6 percent of the total housing stock, are in multifamily buildings. The most prevalent multifamily housing size category is the two- to four-unit building, which accounts for approximately one-third of all multifamily units. Approximately 5.1 million housing units are in the largest (50 or more units) multifamily structures, representing about 15.6 percent of the multifamily housing stock.

**Table 1. Composition of the Housing Stock**

Housing Type	Number of Units	Percentage (of All)	Percentage (of Occupied)
All	132,419,000	100.00	
Year round	128,332,000	96.91	
Total occupied	115,076,000	86.90	100.00
Owner occupied	76,209,000	57.55	66.22
Renter occupied	38,867,000	29.35	33.78
Vacant	17,343,000	13.10	
Seasonal	4,087,000	3.09	

**Table 2. Housing Stock by Type**

Type of Housing Unit	Number of Units	Percentage
Single-family detached	82,974,000	62.7
Single-family attached	7,768,000	5.9
Multifamily	32,630,000	24.6
2-4 units	10,678,000	8.1
5-9 units	6,354,000	4.8
10-19 units	6,028,000	4.6
20-49 units	4,474,000	3.4
50 or more units	5,096,000	3.8
Manufactured (mobile)	9,049,000	6.8



Table 3 illustrates that American housing stock is fairly new. Approximately one-fourth of the units have been built since 1990, and the median construction date is 1970. This median means that one-half of the housing units are less than 41 years old. Houses are also durable: 9.0 million units (6.8 percent of all housing units) date from 1919 or earlier and are thus more than 92 years old.

Table 4 shows that housing is generally in metropolitan areas (100.4 million units, or 75.9 percent of the stock); of those units, approximately three-fifths are in suburban areas outside central cities. Housing units outside metropolitan areas account for a little less than one-fourth (24.1 percent) of American housing. The proportion of units in nonmetropolitan areas and the relative shares of central-city and suburban areas remained stable from the 2009 survey.

**Table 3. Year Structure Built**

Year Built	Number of Units	Percentage
2010–2011	720,000	0.54
2005–2009	8,267,000	6.24
2000–2004	9,250,000	6.99
1995–1999	8,948,000	6.76
1990–1994	7,206,000	5.44
1985–1989	9,014,000	6.81
1980–1984	7,715,000	5.83
1975–1979	13,579,000	10.25
1970–1974	11,176,000	8.44
1960–1969	15,405,000	11.63
1950–1959	13,455,000	10.16
1940–1949	7,836,000	5.92
1930–1939	5,536,000	4.18
1920–1929	5,323,000	4.02
1919 or earlier	8,989,000	6.79

**Table 4. Housing Location**

Location	Number of Units	Percentage
Metropolitan	100,398,000	75.91
Inside central cities	37,612,000	28.44
Suburban	62,952,000	47.60
Outside metropolitan areas	31,855,000	24.09
Northeast Region	23,717,000	17.91
New England Division	6,450,000	4.87
Middle Atlantic Division	17,267,000	13.04
Midwest Region	29,547,000	22.31
East North Central Division	20,384,000	15.39
West North Central Division	9,163,000	6.92
South Region	50,379,000	38.05
West South Central Division	15,084,000	11.39
South Atlantic and East South Central Divisions	35,295,000	26.65
West Region	28,776,000	21.73

Regionally, the South has the most housing units: 50.4 million, or 38.1 percent of the total stock. The Northeast has the fewest: 23.7 million units, or 17.9 percent. Although these percentages changed little from the 2009 AHS, the Midwest's share of housing units decreased by about 0.3 percentage point, the West's share increased 0.2 percentage point, and the South's share increased 0.1 percentage point.

The 2011 AHS is the first to identify housing unit locations by census division, which is a smaller area than a census region. However, Census Bureau's disclosure rules require that some divisions be combined or not identified at all (in the West Region). (See Table 4.)

Table 5 shows the distribution of housing units by number of rooms per housing unit. Housing units with between four and seven rooms make up 75.4 percent of the housing stock. The shares of units with different numbers of rooms changed very little from 2009.

More than 81 million American homes (61.2 percent) have three or more bedrooms. Housing units containing three bedrooms are the most popular, accounting for 54.3 million (41.0 percent) of all housing units (see Table 6). Approximately 1.4 million housing units (1.1 percent) do not have a separate bedroom. Since 2009, the proportion of units with one or two bedrooms declined by a small fraction of 1 percentage point in favor of units with three or more bedrooms. Virtually all housing units (98.7 percent) have one or more bathrooms; only 1.8 million households report having no bathroom (see Table 7). Nearly 47 million households have one complete bathroom, and nearly 67 million have two or more bathrooms, the latter an increase of nearly 3 million units from the 2009 AHS.

**Table 5. Number of Rooms per Housing Unit**

Rooms	Number of Units	Percentage
1	602,000	0.45
2	1,397,000	1.06
3	11,433,000	8.63
4	23,605,000	17.83
5	30,412,000	22.97
6	27,842,000	21.03
7	17,933,000	13.54
8	10,835,000	8.18
9	4,868,000	3.68
10 or more	3,493,000	2.64

**Table 6. Number of Bedrooms per Housing Unit**

Number of Bedrooms	Number of Units	Percentage
0	1,412,000	1.07
1	14,922,000	11.27
2	35,038,000	26.46
3	54,323,000	41.02
4 or more	26,725,000	20.18

American housing units—especially owner-occupied units—have few deficiencies. Table 8 shows the incidence of selected deficiencies for all occupied housing units and then distinguishes between owner- and renter-occupied housing units. Of the approximately 115 million occupied units in the United States, about 1.2 million have holes in the floors; the incidence is less for owner-occupied units (0.7 percent) than for renter-occupied units (1.6 percent). Open cracks or holes in interior walls are more prevalent—5.9 million occupied units reported this deficiency—and the incidence for renters (7.1 percent) is nearly one-half again that of owners (4.2 percent). Only 159,000 households reported that they have no electrical wiring, 1.8 million reported that their wiring is exposed, and 0.8 million reported the lack of electrical outlets in one or more rooms.

**Table 7. Number of Bathrooms per Housing Unit**

Number of Bathrooms	Number of Units	Percentage
None	1,781,000	1.34
1	46,726,000	35.29
1.5	16,682,000	12.60
2 or more	67,231,000	50.77

## Metropolitan Area Data From the 2011 AHS

Although the AHS has featured metropolitan surveys since its inception, the 2011 survey marked a dramatic revival in the number of areas surveyed. Table 9 displays some basic information about the housing stocks in the 29 metropolitan areas that were covered by supplementary samples in 2011. In size, they range from the nearly 3.5 million housing units of Los Angeles to just more than 500,000 units in Birmingham. In most of the 29 areas, most of the total housing stock is owner-occupied. The exceptions are Columbus, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco. St. Louis has the highest proportion of owner-occupied units, 63 percent of the total stock, closely followed by Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Charlotte, and Birmingham, all of which have nearly

or more than 60 percent of their total stock in owner-occupied units. For the most part, the percentage of all units occupied by renters is the mirror image of the owner percentage, but that is not entirely true, because of variation in the vacancy rate. Only Los Angeles has more than one-half of its housing stock in renter-occupied units. Although vacancy rates can change rapidly in response to economic conditions, at the time of the survey, the highest vacancy rate (16 percent) was in New Orleans, followed by Birmingham and Columbus (nearly 15 percent each). Of the 5 metropolitan areas with the lowest vacancy rates, 4 are in California: San Jose, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Anaheim. The one exception is Denver. Those low vacancy rates may help explain why the metropolitan areas with the five highest median monthly housing costs are in California. San Jose has the highest cost, \$1,798 per month, followed by San Francisco, Anaheim, Oakland, and San Diego. The metropolitan areas with the five lowest costs are spread around the country. Buffalo has the lowest, \$717 per month, followed by Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Cleveland, and New Orleans.

## Special Topical Modules in the 2011 AHS

The 2011 AHS marks the beginning of a feature that HUD intends to make a regular part of the survey: rotating modules on special topics. These topics will collect in-depth data on aspects of housing that are not covered in the core survey. One module in the current survey examines potential health hazards in the home, and the other inventories housing modifications that make the unit more accessible to people with disabilities.

Table 10 displays selected results from the health module. About 4 million households (3.5 percent of those that answered the question) report seeing mold covering an area larger than a letter-size piece of paper in their homes in the past 12 months. Notably, almost equal numbers of owners and renters report seeing mold, despite the fact that owner-occupied homes are much more common in the nation's housing stock. The

**Table 8. Selected Housing Deficiencies (Occupied Units)**

Deficiency	All		Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied	
	Number of Units	Percentage	Number of Units	Percentage	Number of Units	Percentage
Holes in floors	1,174,000	1.02	566,000	0.74	608,000	1.57
Open cracks or holes (interior)	5,939,000	5.16	3,175,000	4.17	2,764,000	7.11
Broken plaster or peeling paint (interior)	2,371,000	2.06	1,155,000	1.52	1,216,000	3.13
No electrical wiring	159,000	0.14	81,000	0.11	78,000	0.20
Exposed wiring	1,818,000	1.58	995,000	1.31	823,000	2.12
Rooms without electrical outlets	765,000	0.66	386,000	0.51	379,000	0.98



**Table 9. Selected Metropolitan Areas**

AHS Metropolitan Area	All	Owners		Renters		Vacant		Median Monthly Housing Cost** (\$)
	Number of Units	Number of Units	Percentage*	Number of Units	Percentage*	Number of Units	Percentage	
United States	132,419,000	76,209,000	57.55	38,867,000	29.35	17,343,000	13.10	930
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	3,456,000	1,492,000	43.17	1,737,000	50.26	227,000	6.57	1,295
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	2,174,000	1,198,000	55.08	693,000	31.87	284,000	13.04	1,048
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	1,822,000	971,000	53.28	553,000	30.38	298,000	16.34	1,018
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	1,688,000	906,000	53.67	625,000	37.01	157,000	9.32	1,040
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1,512,000	816,000	54.01	484,000	32.01	211,000	13.98	1,241
St. Louis, MO-IL	1,244,000	785,000	63.14	322,000	25.90	136,000	10.96	883
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	1,185,000	571,000	48.16	529,000	44.67	85,000	7.16	1,393
Pittsburgh, PA	1,108,000	692,000	62.42	304,000	27.45	112,000	10.13	743
Denver, CO	1,066,000	619,000	58.12	373,000	35.04	73,000	6.84	1,188
Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	1,054,000	567,000	53.81	416,000	39.45	71,000	6.74	1,603
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA	995,000	522,000	52.51	385,000	38.73	87,000	8.76	1,464
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	958,000	587,000	61.20	273,000	28.48	99,000	10.33	810
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	934,000	515,000	55.14	344,000	36.83	75,000	8.03	1,035
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	921,000	539,000	58.60	267,000	29.00	114,000	12.40	868
Kansas City, MO-KS	892,000	507,000	56.89	274,000	30.76	110,000	12.35	957
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	883,000	454,000	51.45	335,000	37.94	94,000	10.61	1,139
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	856,000	491,000	57.36	295,000	34.45	70,000	8.19	1,031
Columbus, OH	798,000	389,000	48.75	293,000	36.74	116,000	14.51	886
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA	767,000	354,000	46.18	368,000	48.01	44,000	5.80	1,667
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	764,000	440,000	57.58	228,000	29.78	97,000	12.64	855
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	746,000	446,000	59.71	224,000	30.07	76,000	10.23	959
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	694,000	381,000	54.90	247,000	35.61	66,000	9.49	1,107
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	674,000	392,000	58.17	231,000	34.30	51,000	7.53	863
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	656,000	352,000	53.71	274,000	41.75	30,000	4.54	1,798
Providence, RI	583,000	309,000	52.99	213,000	36.52	61,000	10.49	960
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	552,000	294,000	53.22	178,000	32.29	80,000	14.49	841
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	546,000	289,000	52.97	171,000	31.36	85,000	15.66	823
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	519,000	294,000	56.55	170,000	32.76	56,000	10.70	717
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	502,000	310,000	61.71	116,000	23.03	77,000	15.26	760

\* Note that this is the percentage of all units and not the more common percentage of all occupied units.

\*\* Based on all occupied units.

Five smallest values.

Five largest values.



**Table 10. Health and Safety Indicators**

Condition	All		Owners		Renters	
	Number of Units	Percentage	Number of Units	Percentage	Number of Units	Percentage
Mold in unit	4,031,000	3.53	2,020,000	2.67	2,012,000	5.21
Bathroom	1,832,000	45.45	690,000	34.14	1,143,000	56.81
Bedroom	886,000	21.97	379,000	18.78	506,000	25.18
Basement	819,000	20.31	612,000	30.32	206,000	10.25
Kitchen	568,000	14.08	212,000	10.50	356,000	17.68
Living room	521,000	12.93	219,000	10.85	302,000	15.01
Other room	479,000	11.87	278,000	13.75	201,000	9.98
Musty smells daily or weekly	9,922,000	8.69	6,005,000	7.94	3,917,000	10.15
Some uncovered electrical outlets	20,551,000	18.01	12,985,000	17.18	7,566,000	19.62
Cracked or worn extension cords	2,822,000	2.47	1,645,000	2.18	1,178,000	3.05
Not all hazardous material stored out of children's reach	5,791,000	5.07	3,890,000	5.15	1,900,000	4.93
Stairs in unit	53,931,000	47.26	43,772,000	57.94	10,159,000	26.35
Railings missing or broken	1,501,000	2.78	1,120,000	2.56	381,000	3.75
Not all railings firmly attached	1,603,000	2.97	1,121,000	2.56	482,000	4.74
Broken or missing steps	698,000	1.29	494,000	1.13	203,000	2.00
No non-slip coverings on steps	18,677,000	34.63	14,914,000	34.07	3,763,000	37.04
No gates on stairs	11,048,000	20.49	8,347,000	19.07	2,701,000	26.59
Householder in fair or poor health	21,218,000	18.61	12,882,000	17.06	8,337,000	21.63
Household has child with asthma	5,513,000	4.81	3,263,000	4.30	2,249,000	5.81
Receiving daily medication	1,999,000	36.26	1,134,000	34.76	864,000	38.42
Emergency room visit in past 12 months	623,000	11.30	276,000	8.44	348,000	15.46
Smoker in household	13,703,000	12.00	7,313,000	9.67	6,391,000	16.56
Secondhand smoke daily or weekly	4,414,000	3.86	2,186,000	2.89	2,229,000	5.78
Children younger than 5 live in or regularly visit the housing unit	29,722,000	25.83	18,832,000	24.71	10,889,000	28.02

percentage of renter households with mold is 5.2, nearly twice that of owner households (2.7 percent). Among households that report mold, the most common location is in the bathroom (45.5 percent), followed by the bedroom and the basement. Although the incidence of basement mold is much greater among owners (30.3 percent) than among renters (25.2 percent), this probably reflects that more owner-occupied than rental units have basements. The percentage of households that report musty smells is considerably lower (8.7) than that of those reporting mold, and the difference is less marked by tenure.

Although about 1 in 5 households (18.0 percent) have some uncovered electrical outlets, very few (2.5 percent) have worn or cracked extension cords. Only about 1 in 20 (5.1 percent) store any hazardous chemicals in reach of children. These proportions vary little by tenure.

About one-fourth of rental units and most owned units (26.4 and 57.9 percent, respectively) have stairs. Only a small proportion of these has a serious hazard, such as

missing railings, loose railings, or broken steps. On the other hand, between one-fifth and one-third, depending on tenure, lack either gates on the stairs or non-slip coverings.

Turning to the health of the residents, 17.1 percent of owners and 21.6 percent of renters rate their health as only "fair" or "poor." Slightly more than 4 percent of owners and nearly 6 percent of renters report having a child in their household who suffers from asthma. Of these children, only one-third (36.2 percent) receive daily medication. The percentages of children with asthma who needed an emergency room visit in the preceding 12 months exhibit a notable difference by tenure; 15.5 percent of renter households with asthmatic children report this condition compared with only 8.4 percent of owner households.

Smoking is one factor contributing to poor air quality in housing. The AHS module found 13.7 million households with at least one smoker. The 16.6 percent of renter households with a smoker is two-thirds more



than the corresponding percentage of owner households (9.7). The percentage of households that report being exposed to secondhand smoke daily or weekly is about one-third of the percentage that report having smokers in the household, but the discrepancy between owner- and renter-occupied units remains about the same.

About one-fourth of households have a child younger than 5 years old either living in the unit or visiting regularly. One possible research use of the AHS microdata will be to correlate these units with some of the hazards described in the health module.

The topical module on accessibility asked whether housing units have certain features that make life easier for people with disabilities and elderly people. It also asked whether any household members have difficulty with specific activities and whether any of them use mobility devices. The core AHS instrument has asked questions about disabilities since 2009, and the answers to these questions can be related to the results of the special module in 2011.

The questions about accessibility features accepted three answers: the feature is present and needed by someone in the household, the feature is present but not needed by anyone in the household, and the feature is not present. Table 11 displays the answers in each category, in terms of housing units and percentage of households answering. Only a small percentage of households have the features, and, even among those households, only small proportions responded that someone in the household needs them. The most common features—no steps between rooms, handles or levers on sinks, kitchen trays or lazy Susans, and door handles instead of knobs—are all amenities seen in housing units that are not specifically designed for people with disabilities. Extra-wide doorways and raised toilets are less common, perhaps because they are associated more with a functional need than with a luxury feature. Note that most households responded that they have wheelchair-accessible electrical plugs and switches, and nearly one-half have wheelchair-accessible climate controls.

The topical module reveals that a relatively small proportion of households, although still numbering in the millions, has members with difficulties performing everyday activities. By far the most households with a difficulty—11.3 million—have a member who has trouble stooping or kneeling. The only other activities for which more than 2 percent of the households report a member with difficulty are getting into the bathtub (3.9 percent), reaching over head (3.8 percent), and grasping objects (3.5 percent). Note that households

may report more than one kind of difficulty, and so summing all the rows in Table 11 would overstate the number of households with any kind of difficulty.

Turning to the question about mobility devices, the most common device is a cane or walker, used by members of nearly 8 million households, or 7.1 percent of those households responding. Electric wheelchairs are used in 3.4 million households (3.0 percent), nearly twice as many as the 1.8 million households (1.6 percent) that report using a manual wheelchair. Chairlifts, crutches, and other mobility devices are relatively rare. Note that the AHS questions specify that household members use these mobility devices, “because of a condition other than a temporary injury.” Thus, Table 11 excludes households whose members are using crutches because of a sprained ankle or other such condition.

The core AHS disability questions indicate that 21 million households, or 18.7 percent, have at least one member with one or more of the disabilities specified in the bottom section of Table 11. The most common disability is difficulty walking or climbing stairs, which accounts for 12.5 million households, or 11.0 percent of all households and 59.2 percent of the households that reported having a member with a disability. (Again, note that households may report members with more than one kind of disability.) Notably, considerably more households reported having members with disabilities than report having a feature and someone who needs it. This discrepancy implies that there is a mismatch between accessible housing units and households with people with disabilities. These newly released AHS data will enable researchers to explore the details behind this mismatch.

## Accessing Housing Information

HUD and the Census Bureau give high priority to making the AHS results available. Users may download AHS information in tabular and microdata formats. The tabulations are available via paper, CD-ROM, and downloadable Internet files. The microdata files (in ASCII or SAS formats) are available on CD-ROM and can be downloaded from the Internet. For copies of the printed versions, contact HUD USER at 1-800-245-2691 or P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026-3268. Users can purchase national AHS reports from the Government Printing Office by calling 202-512-1800, and they can obtain the metropolitan area reports from the Census Bureau by calling 301-763-4636 or writing to the Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8500. Both the Census Bureau and HUD maintain Internet sites, and HUD operates an AHS electronic mailing list for the AHS user community.

**Table 11. Accessibility Features**

Feature	Number of Units			Percentage		
	Feature Is Present		Feature Is Not Present	Feature Is Present		Feature Is Not Present
	Needed	Not Needed		Needed	Not Needed	
Extra-wide doors/hallways	951,000	8,093,000	103,520,000	0.84	7.19	91.97
Raised toilets	2,616,000	5,158,000	104,280,000	2.33	4.60	93.06
Door handles instead of knobs	954,000	11,694,000	99,973,000	0.85	10.38	88.77
Handles/levers on sinks	1,537,000	30,819,000	80,110,000	1.37	27.40	71.23
Kitchen trays/lazy Susans	753,000	21,058,000	90,672,000	0.67	18.72	80.61
No steps between rooms	3,809,000	69,372,000	39,189,000	3.39	61.74	34.87
Wheelchair accessible...						
Electrical outlets	1,415,000	70,235,000	40,029,000	1.27	62.89	35.84
Electrical switches	1,405,000	71,770,000	38,504,000	1.26	64.26	34.48
Climate controls	1,032,000	52,682,000	57,965,000	0.92	47.17	51.90
Kitchen cabinets	548,000	17,775,000	93,356,000	0.49	15.92	83.59
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	
Household member has difficulty with...						
Opening kitchen cabinets	2,343,000	110,370,000		2.08	97.92	
Using stove	1,451,000	111,250,000		1.29	98.71	
Using kitchen counters	1,027,000	111,670,000		0.91	99.09	
Getting to bathroom	1,450,000	111,240,000		1.29	98.71	
Using sink	911,000	111,780,000		0.81	99.19	
Using faucets	943,000	111,750,000		0.84	99.16	
Getting into bathtub	4,343,000	108,310,000		3.86	96.14	
Getting into walk-in shower	2,223,000	110,440,000		1.97	98.03	
Stooping or kneeling	11,268,000	101,380,000		10.00	90.00	
Reaching over head	4,318,000	108,330,000		3.83	96.17	
Grasping objects	3,908,000	108,730,000		3.47	96.53	
Household member uses...						
Manual wheelchair	1,805,000	111,010,000		1.60	98.40	
Electric wheelchair/cart/scooter	3,385,000	109,430,000		3.00	97.00	
Chairlift	418,000	112,390,000		0.37	99.63	
Crutches	456,000	112,350,000		0.40	99.60	
Cane/walker	7,980,000	104,830,000		7.07	92.93	
Other mobility device	753,000	112,060,000		0.67	99.33	
Household member has a disability	21,035,000	91,549,000		18.68	81.32	
Difficulty hearing	6,136,000	106,680,000		5.44	94.56	
Difficulty seeing	3,610,000	109,180,000		3.20	96.80	
Concentrating or remembering	6,359,000	106,470,000		5.64	94.36	
Walking or climbing stairs	12,451,000	100,400,000		11.03	88.97	
Dressing or bathing	3,348,000	109,500,000		2.97	97.03	
Doing errands alone	7,022,000	106,100,000		6.21	93.79	



The URL for the HUD AHS website is <http://www.huduser.org/datasets/ahs.html>. The site provides the following items—

- The 2011 AHS microdata files in SAS and ASCII formats.
- Summary statistics for the 2011 AHS.
- Line-by-line comparisons of the 2009 estimates and the 2011 initial estimates for a wide array of housing and occupant characteristics.
- The codebook for the survey, revised for the 2011 survey, in PDF format (in preparation).
- Links to the Census Bureau website.
- Microdata in downloadable format for the 1995–2011 national surveys and the 1995–2011 metropolitan surveys.
- Information for ordering reports and documents from HUD USER.

The URL for the Census Bureau AHS website is <http://www.census.gov/housing/ahs>. This site provides these items—

- The AHS national and metropolitan reports from 1975 through 2011 in PDF files. Other AHS and housing reports.
- Internet access to custom tabulations of 2011 AHS data through American Fact Finder (in preparation).
- A description of the surveys, historical changes in the surveys, definitions of concepts and variables, sample design and sizes, estimation weights, and survey results in brief formats.
- Information for ordering reports and documents from the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center.

HUD operates an Internet mailing list to provide information and create a forum for the exchange of information within the AHS user community. Subscription instructions are posted at <http://www.huduser.org/emaillists/ahslist.html>.