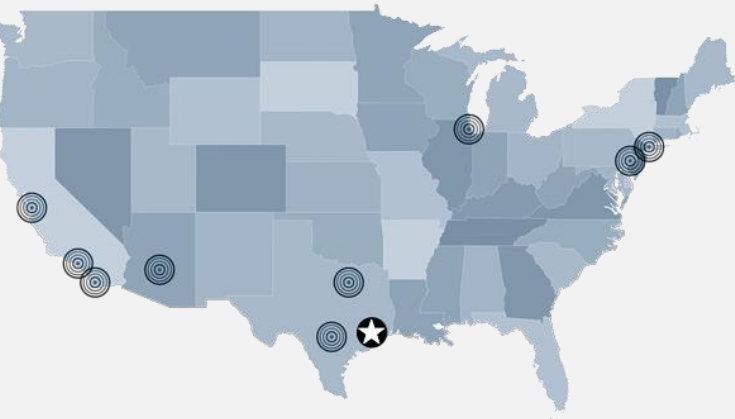


Housing



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Date: January 2019

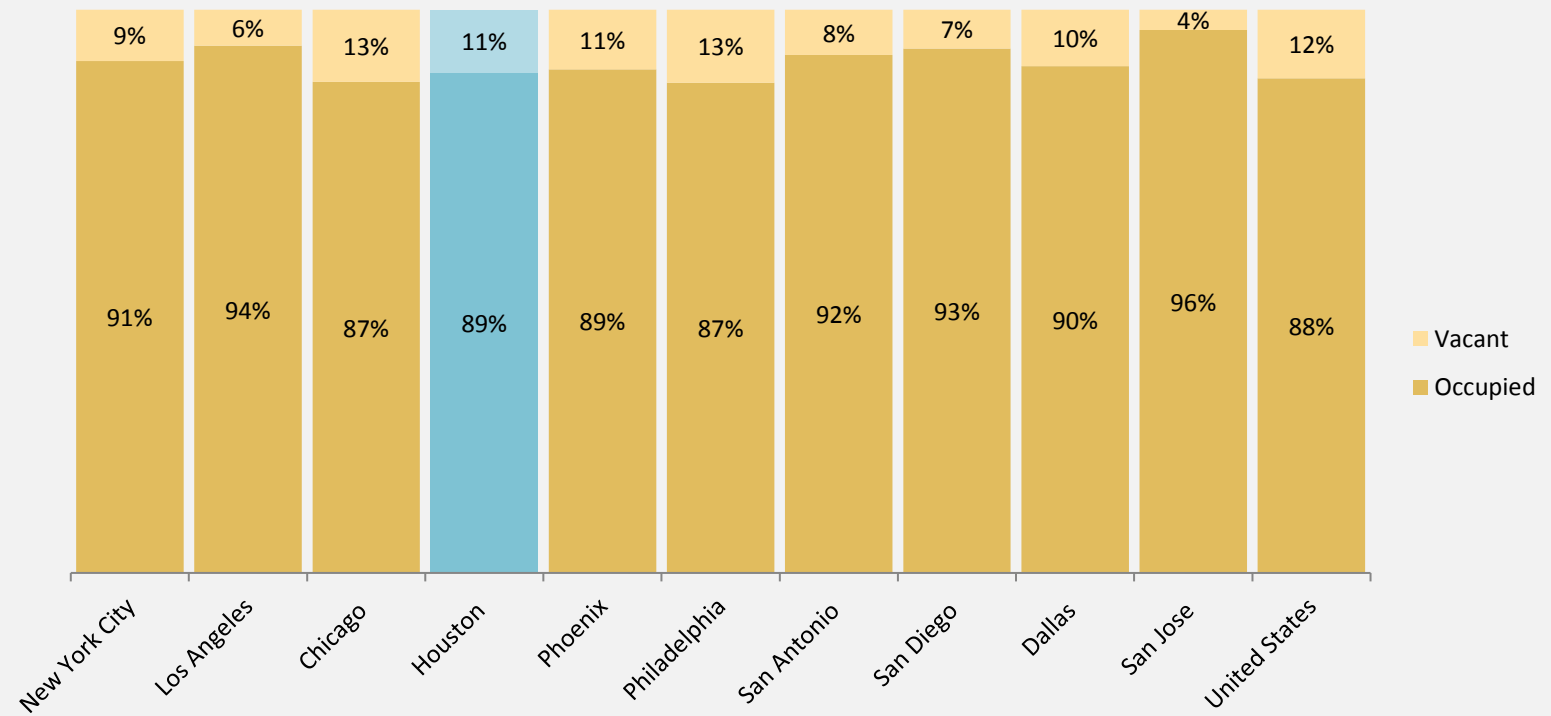


How We Compare

Of the ten most populous cities in the U.S, Houston ranks fourth after New York, Los Angeles and Chicago. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Houston experienced a 8% increase in population between 2010 and 2017. Houston’s economy is strong with its positive economic indicators that include strong job growth, affordable housing, and lower cost of living. For most of the large cities, economic opportunity is the driving force for demographic and social changes. Opportunity cities have the ability to provide affordable housing and decent amenities at a reasonable cost to their growing populations. The charts shown below illustrate how Houston compares with the other large cities in the US.

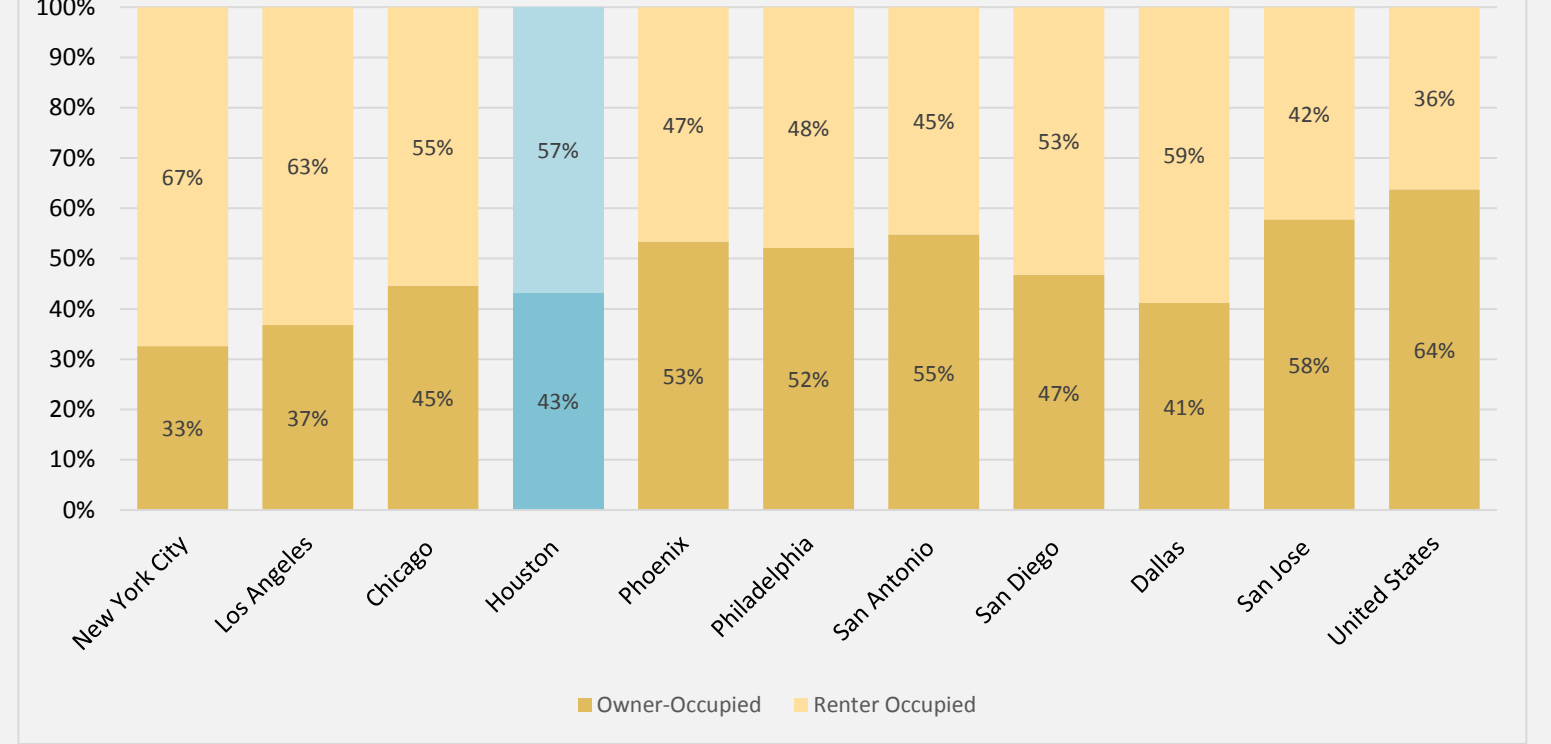


Housing Occupancy



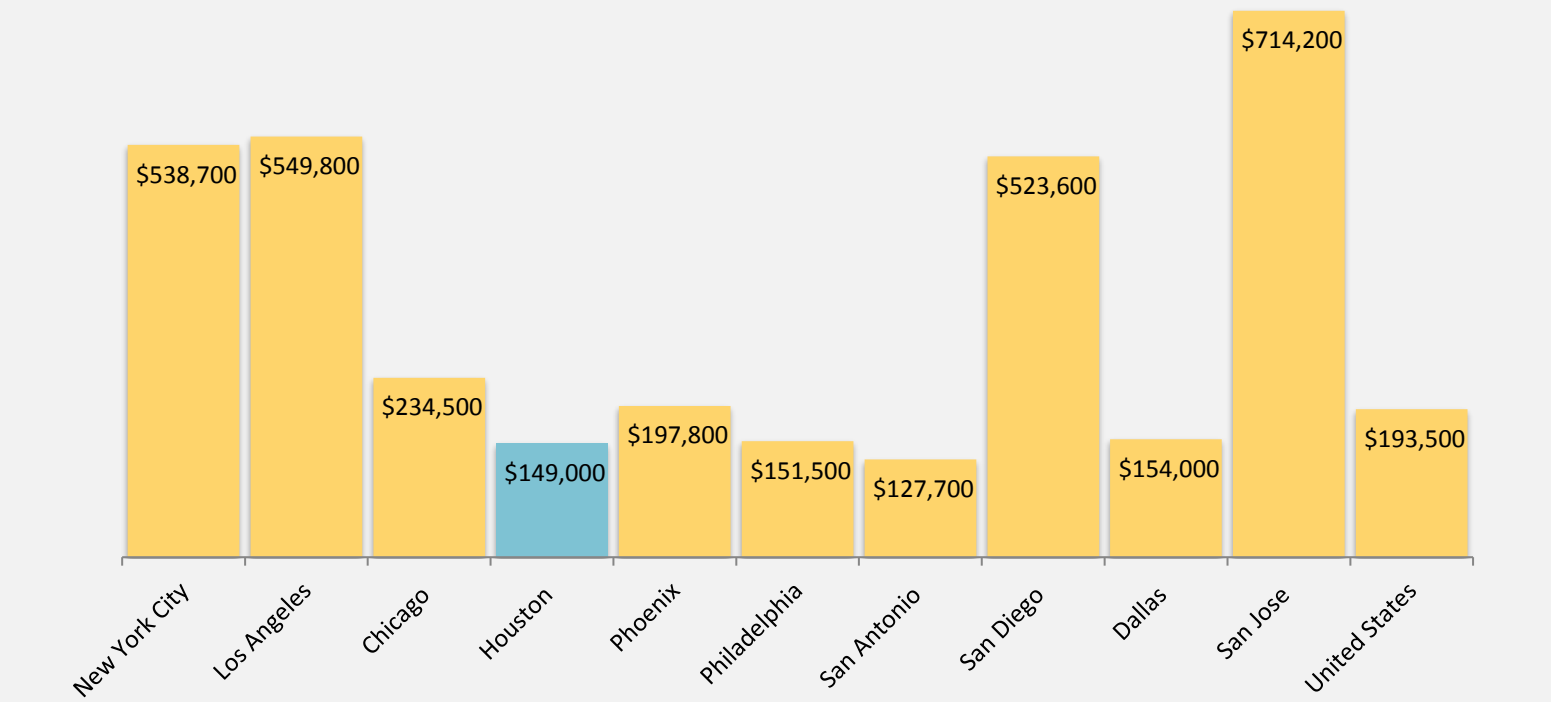
Note: A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters.

Owner and Renter Occupied



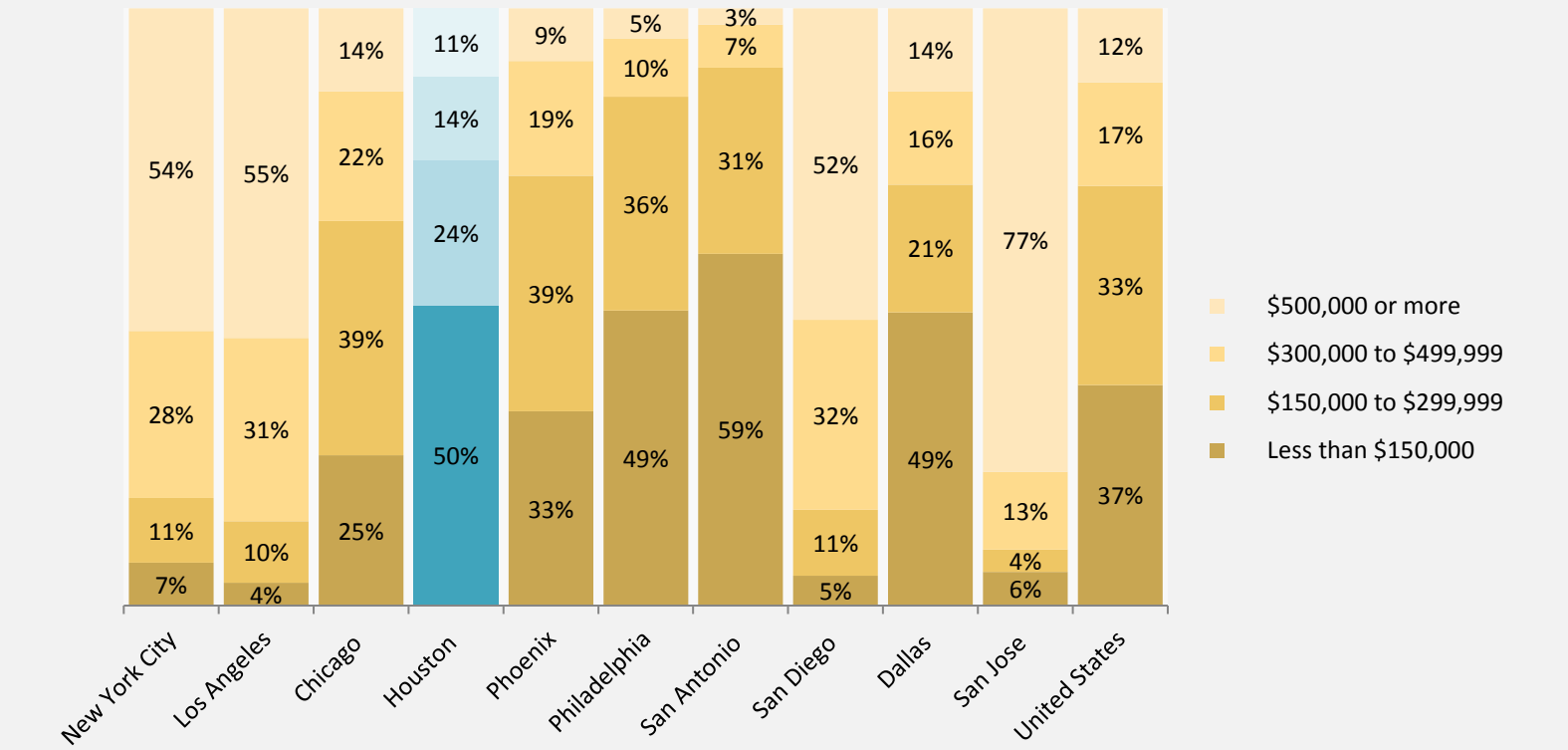
Note: Includes occupied housing units only.

Median Housing Value

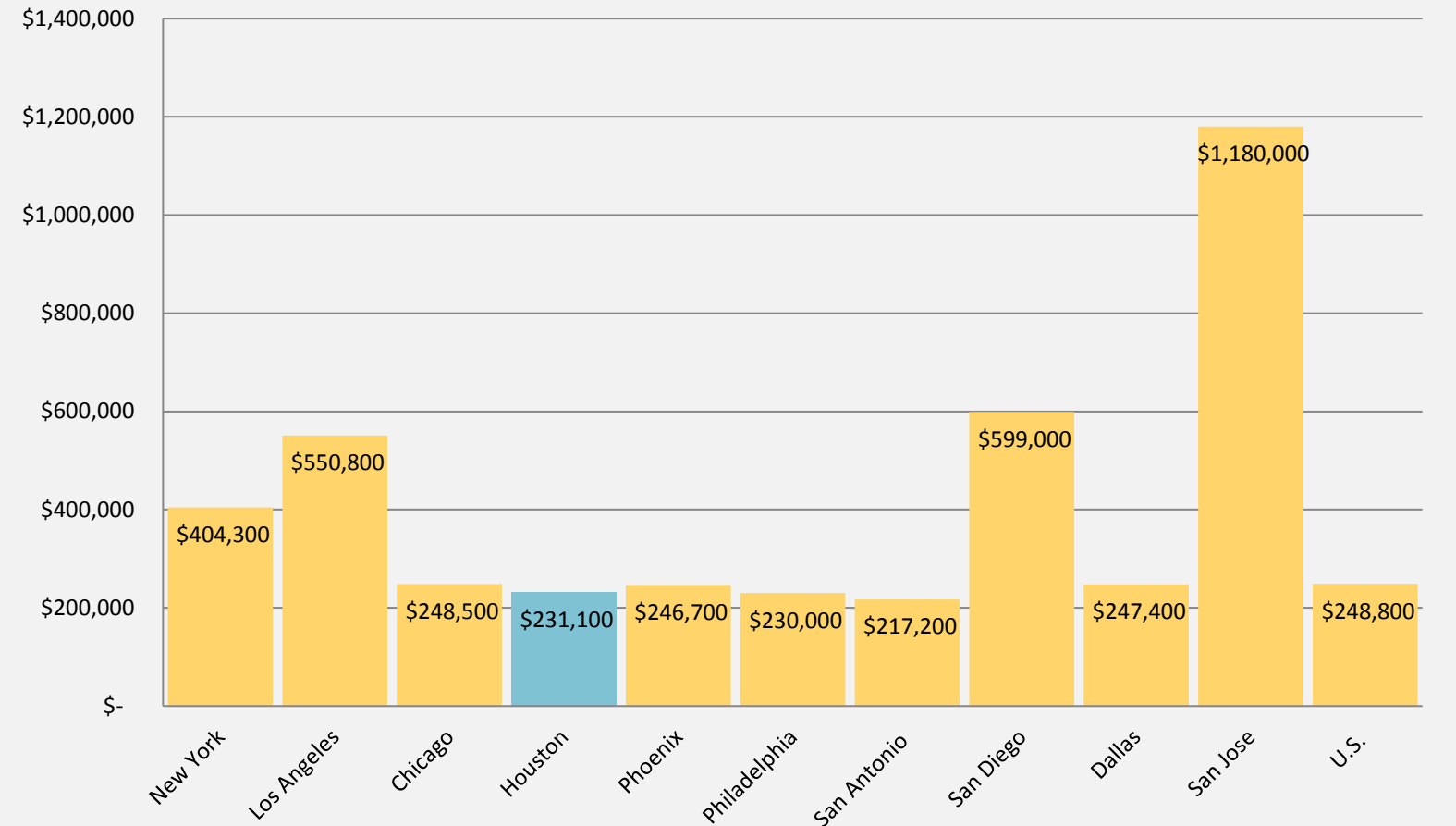


Note: This measure divides the housing value into two equal parts: one-half falling below and the other half above the median.

Housing Value

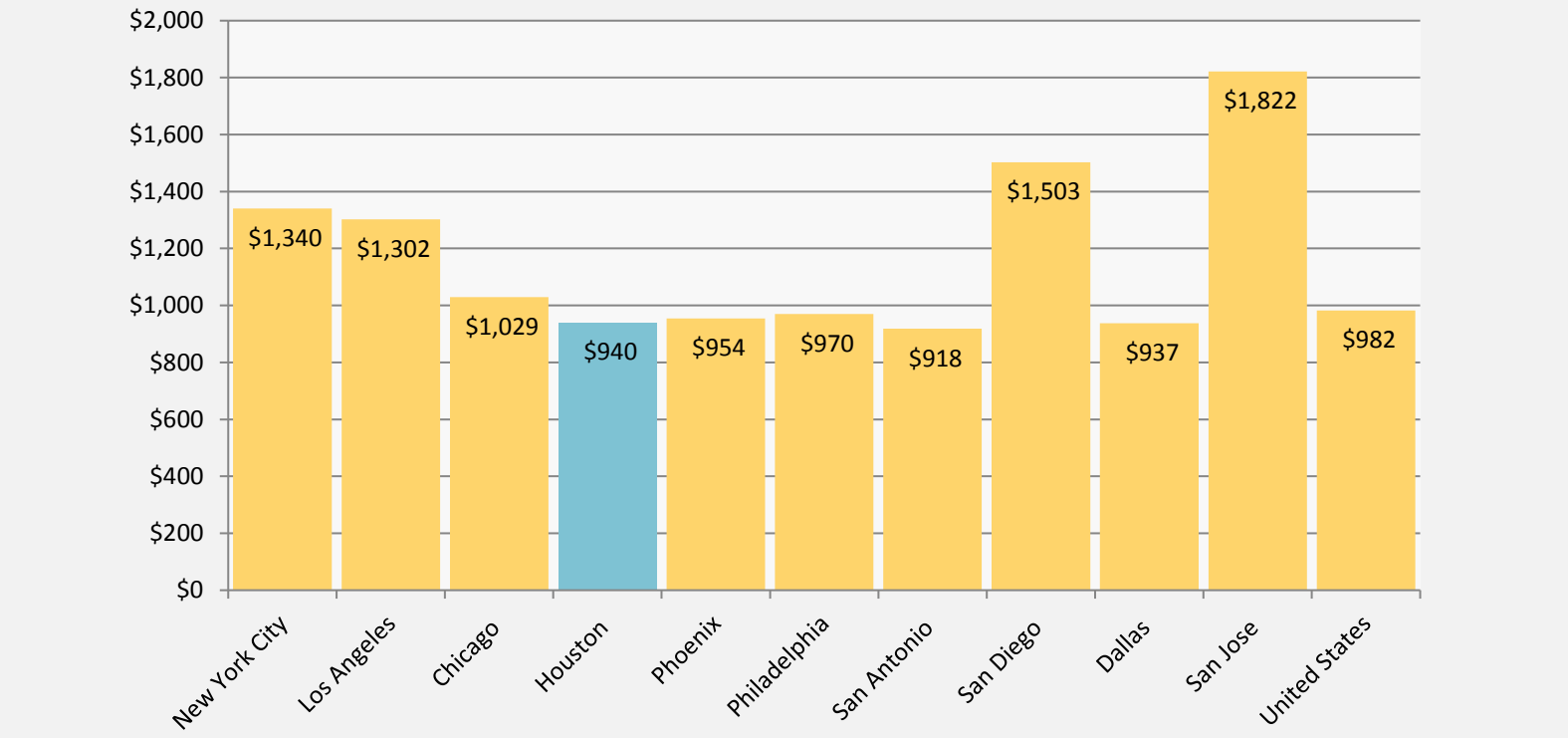


Median Sale Price of Single Family Homes (Metro Areas)

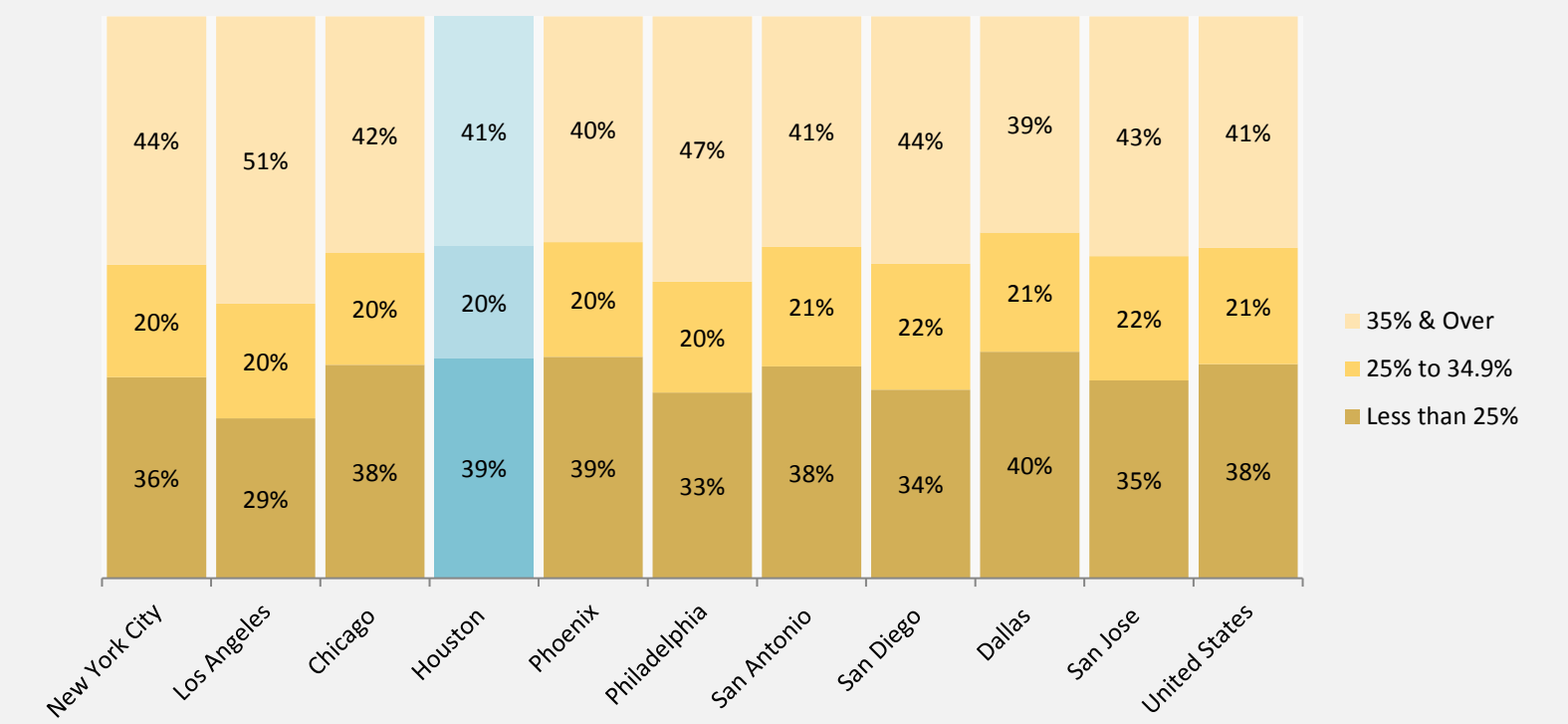


Source: National Association of Realtors, 2017

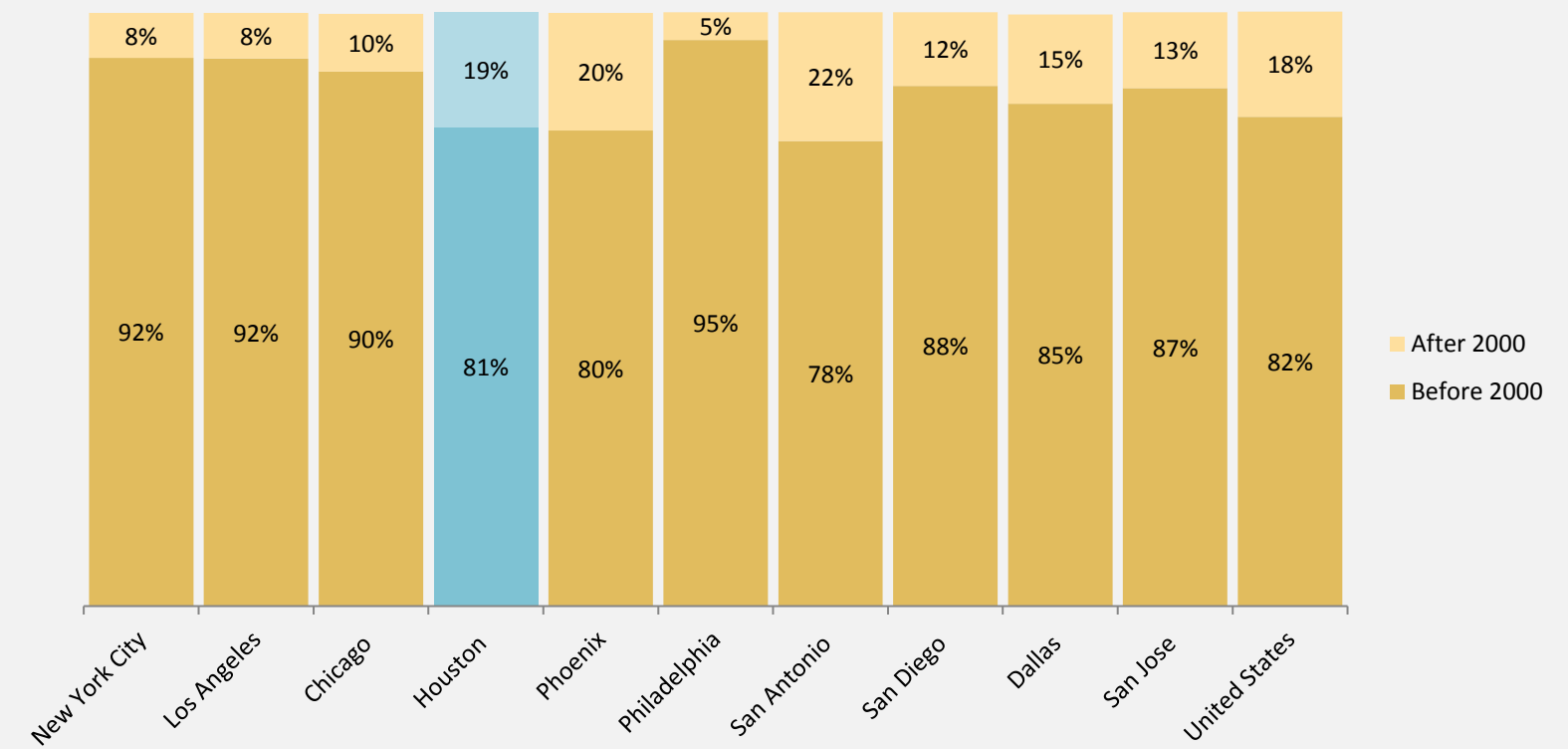
Median Rent



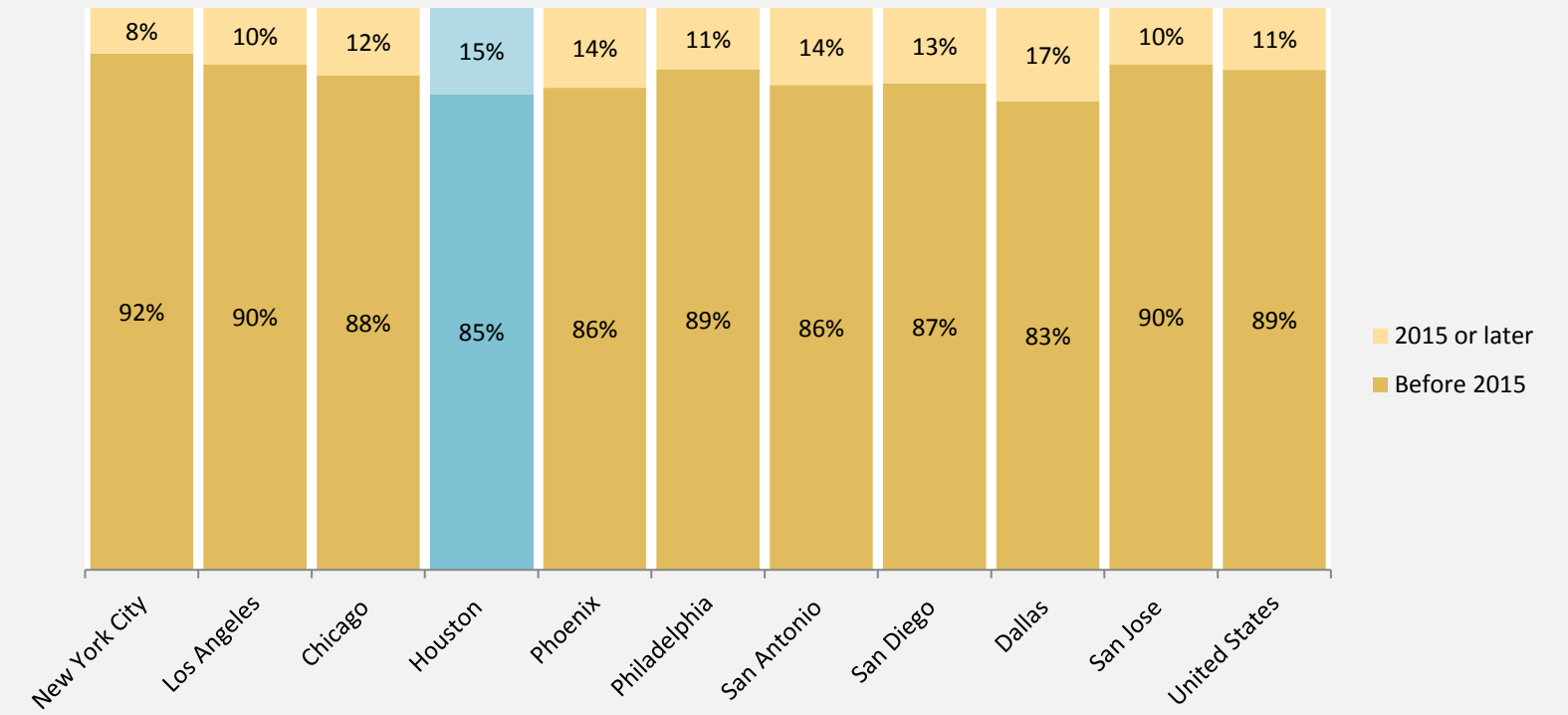
Rent Paid as a Percent to Income



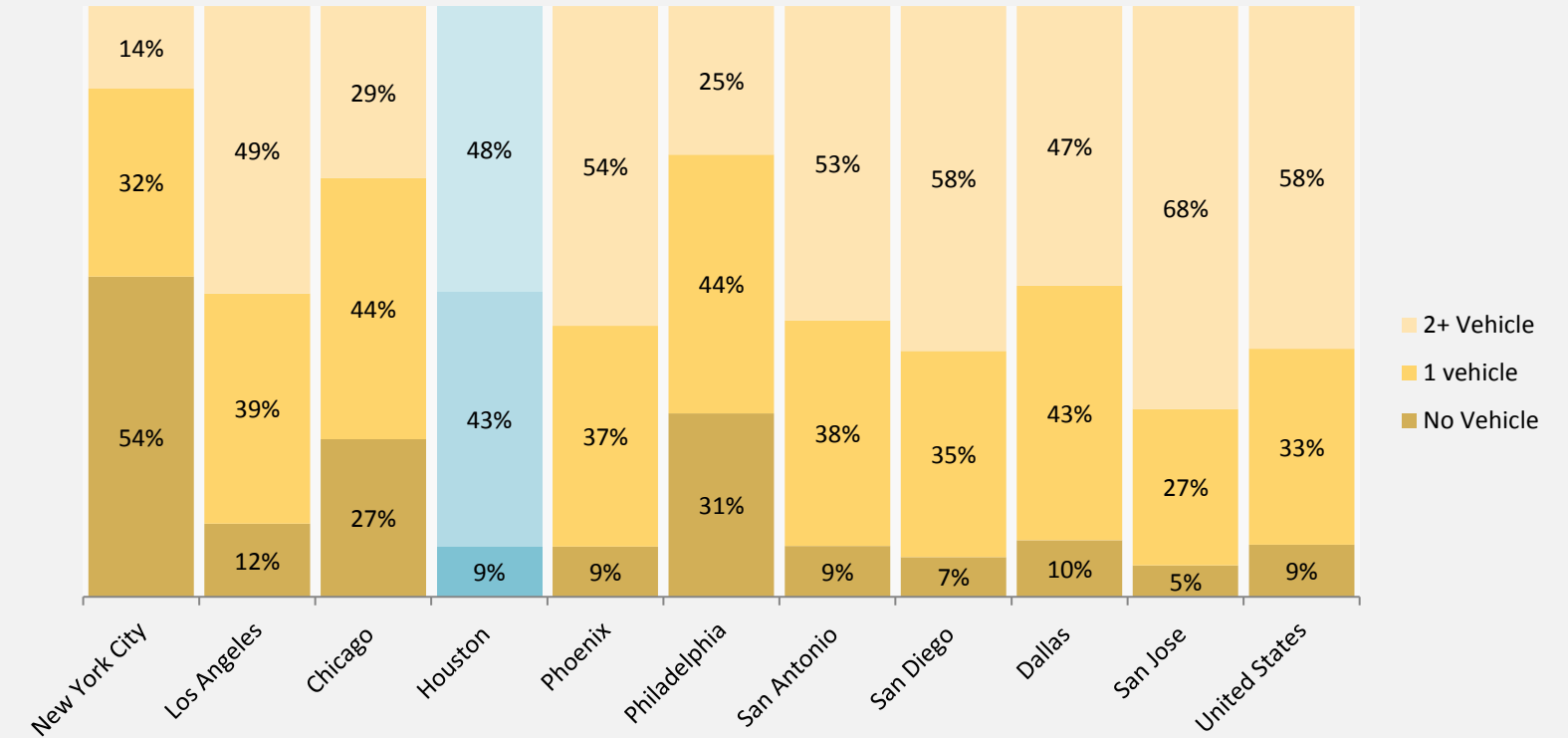
Year Housing Unit Built



Moved into Housing Unit



Vehicles Available



Commute to Work

