

Home Building in Central Cities

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Although there has been a continuing shift of population and jobs to suburban areas, many homes are built in the central cities of the nation's metropolitan areas. From 1990 to 1997, an average of about 250,000 permits per year were issued for new housing units in central cities, representing more than 20 percent of total permits for the nation. Most of those permits were for single family homes.

About 80 percent of the U.S. population lives in metropolitan areas designated by the U.S. Government's Office of Management and Budget. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are generally counties or groups of counties containing at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more, although there are some exceptions for areas with large urban populations but without a city of 50,000.¹ Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs) are large metropolitan areas where counties or groups of counties within the metropolitan area qualify as separate metropolitan areas. The component metropolitan areas within a CMSA are called Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs). As of June 1998, there were 256 free-standing MSAs and 18 CMSAs with 73 PMSAs. Thus the total number of individual areas (MSAs and PMSAs) was 329.

Central Cities Defined

The largest city in an MSA or CMSA is designated as a central city. Other cities in metropolitan ar-

reas may also be designated as central cities if they meet criteria based on population, employment, and commuting. As of 1998, there were 539 central cities in the 329 metropolitan areas.

The actual criteria defining metropolitan areas and central cities are fairly complex. Central city qualification has more to do with whether a city is the economic hub of an area than whether it is large or heavily urbanized. Although the stated purpose of metropolitan area and central city designations is "solely for statistical purposes," they are used in the allocation of federal funds.²

All cities with populations of 250,000 or more have been designated as central cities, some fairly large cities have not been. Examples of relatively large cities that are not considered central cities are Glendale, CA; Yonkers, NY; and Alexandria, VA. Those cities all had populations of over 100,000 in 1990 and population densities of more than 5,000 people per square mile. There are 37 other cities with 1990 populations of over 100,000 that are not considered central cities. The majority of such cities are in California, and most are adjacent to larger cities.

On the other hand, many of the cities that are designated as central cities are relatively modest in size. Out of 539 central cities, 208 had populations of less than 50,000 in 1990. There are 15 central cities whose populations in 1990 were less than 20,000, including Lenoir, NC; Punta Gorda, FL; and Ashland, OR. Central cities are thus not all large, heavily developed municipalities.

Population Growth

Table 1 compares national totals for central cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan areas. As much as possible, the data are based on the latest set of metropolitan area and central city definitions, rather than the definitions that were in effect in 1990 or earlier.

In 1996, the total population living in metropolitan areas was 211.9 million, of whom 80.4 million lived in central cities. Between April 1990 and July 1996, the populations of the 329 metropolitan areas grew by 13.5 million. The populations of their central cities grew by 2.4 million, or 3.0 percent, while the populations of suburbs (i.e., the remaining portions of metropolitan areas) grew by 11.1 million, or 9.3 percent. The nonmetropolitan population grew by 3.3 million, or 6.6 percent, during that period.

The fact that the population growth rate in central cities was below the national average suggests that there has been net outmigration from central cities to suburbs and nonmetropolitan areas. More people moved out of central cities than in, despite substantial foreign immigration. The extent of the net outmigration, however, is much smaller than some reports have stated.

Overall population growth in the U.S. has been running at about 0.9 percent per year, with births adding about 1.5 percent, deaths subtracting about 0.9 percent, and net immigration adding about 0.3 percent. If the U.S. rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) of 0.6 percent applied to central cities, then the implied net outmigration from central cities

would be about 0.1 percent (80,000 persons) per year, since population growth in central cities was about 0.5 percent per year during the period from 1990 to 1996.

The birth rate in central cities was probably a little higher than the national average, since 4.6 percent of the population in central cities in 1990 was under 3 years old, compared to 4.4 percent for the nation. Even assuming that the rate of natural increase in central cities was 0.7 percent, rather than 0.6 percent, the rate of net outmigration implied by the population figures would only be 0.2 percent (160,000 persons) per year.

The normally-meticulous Census Bureau has published a series of reports on mobility and migration

showing net outmigration from central cities on the order of 2 million per year. The latest report, covering the period from March 1996 to March 1997,³ shows domestic migration out of central cities of 6,295,000 persons, domestic migration into central cities of 3,297,000, and international immigration into central cities of 622,000, to produce overall net outmigration of 2,376,000, equivalent to 3 percent of the total population of central cities. Those estimates are not reasonable, given the growth in central city population. In order for the population of U.S. central cities to grow in the face of such large outmigration, the birth rate would have to exceed the birth rates in Pakistan or Botswana.

Home Building

As Figure 1 shows, the number of housing permits issued in central cities grew from less than 200,000 in 1991 to about 318,000 in 1997. During the 1990 to 1996 period, central cities accounted for an average of 19.8 percent of total permits for new housing units issued in the nation, and the central city share of total permits increased to 22.1 percent in 1997.⁴ Central cities held about 30 percent of the total U.S. population in 1996 but accounted for only 14 percent of the growth in population from 1990 to 1996. Central cities' share of total building permits thus exceeded their share of population growth.

In comparing the central cities'

**Table 1
Characteristics of Metropolitan Areas and Central Cities**

	U.S. Total	Metropolitan			Nonmetro
		Total	Central City	Suburbs	
Population					
1970	203,302	159,854	71,728	88,126	43,448
1980	226,546	177,399	72,587	104,813	49,147
1990	248,653	198,298	78,045	120,253	50,355
1996	265,579	211,880	80,402	131,478	53,699
Population Change					
1970-80	11.4%	11.0%	1.2%	18.9%	13.1%
1980-90	9.8%	11.8%	7.5%	14.7%	2.5%
1990-96	6.8%	6.8%	3.0%	9.3%	6.6%
Land Area (sq. mi.)	3,533,226	704,611	28,298	676,313	2,828,615
Population Density (per sq. mi.)	75	301	2,841	194	19
1997 Housing Permits					
Single Family	1,062,400	885,121	177,973	707,148	177,279
Multifamily	378,700	335,078	140,085	194,993	43,622
Total	1,441,100	1,220,199	318,058	902,141	220,901
Permits/ 1,000 Population	5.4	5.8	4.0	6.9	4.1
Permits/Sq.Mi.	0.4	1.7	11.2	1.3	0.1

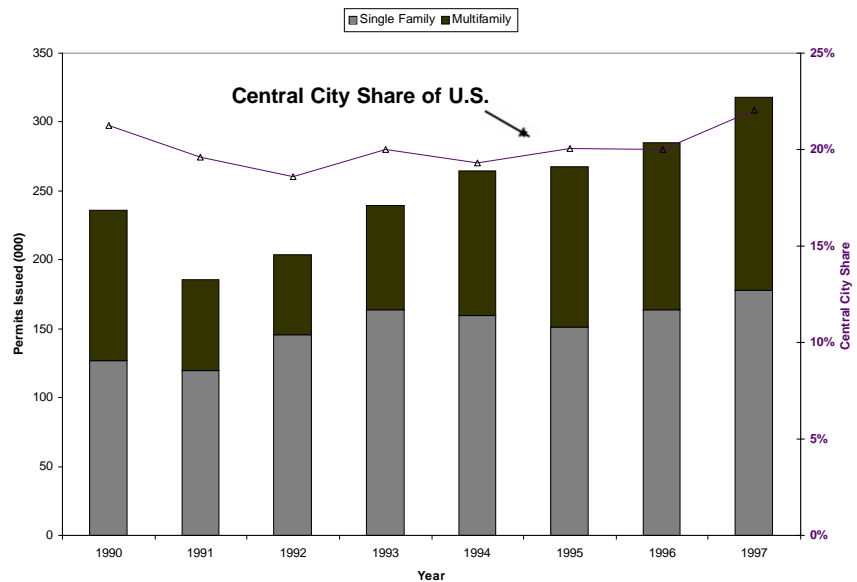
Sources: Population - Bureau of the Census and HUD State of the Cities Data System (io.aspensys.com/soeds)
 Land Area - NAHB, using county and place data from www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/density.html
 Permits - Census Manufacturing and Construction Division permits by place, compiled by NAHB

permit share with their share of population growth, however, there are several other factors that should be considered. Central cities have fewer people per household, on average, but more people living in institutions or other group quarters, rather than in households. Permit requirements are more pervasive and strictly enforced in central cities than in other areas, so the central cities' share of U.S. housing starts is probably lower than their share of permits. Also, mobile homes account for a small share of new housing supply in central cities, but a substantial share outside of central cities, especially in rural areas. On the other hand, rental and for-sale vacancy rates for existing housing units have been consistently higher than the national average in central cities, suggesting that there is an adequate supply available for those seeking homes in central cities, although some of those vacant units may be unattractive choices. And in suburban and nonmetropolitan areas, relatively larger shares of the housing stock and of housing demand consist of second homes, indicating demand for more new units in those areas than the population measures imply.

The need for new construction also depends on replacement demand. The available data suggest that replacement demand is relatively greater in central cities than for the nation as a whole, but the difference is small. Net replacement demand in central cities is relatively larger than in suburbs, but is lower than in nonmetropolitan areas.

According to the Census Bureau's report on the Components of Inventory Change (CINCH) for the housing stock during the 1980 to 1993 period, the share of the housing stock that was lost to demoli-

Figure 1
Building Permits Authorized in Central Cities



tions and disasters was 3.8 percent in central cities, compared to 3.7 percent for the nation.⁵ Other changes in the use of existing structures, such as net conversions to nonresidential use, conversions and mergers of housing units, etc., reportedly produced relatively more net losses in central cities. Overall, according to the CINCH report, between 1980 and 1993 net losses as a share of the 1980 stock were 5.7 percent in central cities versus 4.9 percent for the nation.⁶ If those estimates are correct, total replacement demand in central cities is about 125,000 per year, and that is about 20,000 more than if the net removal rate were equal to the national average. The net removal rates indicated by the CINCH study are high relative to the rates implied by other Census Bureau data, however, in part because the CINCH study probably understated additions to the stock from sources such as conversions of nonresidential structures to residential use.⁷

The large number of permits in

central cities in 1997 reflected high national housing starts and shifts in the economy that raised the central city share of the national total. In 1998, the rural share of economic growth fell further, due to the economic problems abroad. Both the surge in national housing production and the economic shifts caused by the foreign economic situation are temporary. Unless other factors come into play, the number of permits in central cities can be expected to fall back from the recent, elevated pace.

Land Area and Density

In 1996, there were 2,841 people per square mile in the nation's central cities, or about 4.4 people per acre. Since about half of the land in cities is residential,⁸ that means slightly less than 9 people per acre. The density of population and the amount of unused land varies considerably, however, among central cities.

Central cities in the Northeast tend to include less territory and to be more densely populated than those in other regions (see Table 2). The average density in the Northeast is skewed by New York City, which accounts for nearly half of the total central city population of the region. With 7.4 million people in its 309 square mile area, New York City has an average density of nearly 24,000 people per square mile. Even without New York City, however, the remaining 91 central cities in the Northeast had an average density of over 4,200 people per square mile. Six of the 92 central cities in the Northeast had population densities of over 10,000 per square mile in 1996. The only cities outside of the Northeast with more than 10,000 people per square mile were Chicago, Miami, Miami Beach, Santa Ana (CA), and San Francisco. Table 3 shows population, land area, and 1997 housing permit data⁹ for central cities and suburbs of individual metropolitan areas. Where there are multiple central cities in a metropolitan area, the central city data are totals for all of the central cities, so the population density and other characteristics of individual cities may not be apparent.

Central cities and the counties that make up metropolitan areas are defined by political boundaries. In some metropolitan areas, especially in the Northeast and Midwest, high density development has absorbed nearly all of the available land in central cities and spilled into the adjacent suburban areas. In other localities, especially in the sunbelt, central cities are more expansively defined. In the case of Anchorage, AK, the central city covers the entire metropolitan area, nearly 1,700 square miles. The average central city, however, includes only about 53

square miles of land, and the median is only 26 square miles. Only about 4 percent of the land area inside metropolitan areas is in central cities.

Metropolitan areas include about 16 percent of the land in the U.S. Because counties in the western states are generally larger than counties in the east, metropolitan areas in the west usually include more territory. The largest metropolitan area, the 3-county Las Vegas MSA, covers more than 39,000 square miles—as much as the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey *combined*. In 1990, about 92 percent of the suburban land area in metropolitan areas was classified as rural.

The population of central cities has been growing more slowly than the suburban population for some time. The total U.S. central city population continued to expand, but many large, older cities have experienced population losses. The reasons why a number of older cities

lost population are complicated and reflect, among other things, technological change and changes in the structure of the economy and labor force,¹⁰ as well as the limited supply of land in central cities.

In the past, as cities developed they annexed additional land. Much of the growth of cities in the 19th century and the first half of this century involved the annexation of newly developed suburbs. Indeed, if city boundaries had not expanded, many booming cities would have shown little or no growth in population even during the period of rapid urbanization. In the second half of the 20th century, suburbs have more frequently resisted incorporation into central cities, especially in the Northeast and Midwest.¹¹ Annexations that occurred after 1990 added about 375,000 people to the central city population. The largest increases, in absolute terms, due to annexation were those in Jacksonville, NC (48,019 added), Athens, GA (40,788), Portland, OR

Table 2
Regional Population and Land Area Totals

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Number of Metro Areas	60	77	128	64
Number of Central Cities	92	129	204	114
1996 Population (000)				
Central Cities	15,888	17,420	25,942	21,149
Suburbs	30,201	28,039	43,764	29,472
1990 Population (000)				
Central Cities	16,140	17,191	25,151	19,561
Suburbs	29,337	26,381	38,244	26,290
Population Growth				
Central Cities	-1.6%	1.3%	3.1%	8.1%
Suburbs	2.9%	6.3%	14.4%	12.1%
Land Area (sq. miles)				
Central Cities	2,337	5,072	13,591	7,299
Suburbs	62,618	125,701	217,164	270,830
Density (1996 Population / sq. mi.)				
Central Cities	6,800	3,435	1,909	2,898
Suburbs	460	223	201	109

Note: Regions are the U.S. Census definition.

(26,315), Charlotte, NC (23,605), San Antonio, TX (23,362), Gulfport, MS (23,270), and Fort Wayne, IN (18,767). All 1990 and 1996 population data shown here for central cities reflect the post-1990 annexations. The city land area data, however, are based on 1990 boundaries.

The Policy Context

The location of new housing has become a subject of increased interest as political and media attention has focussed on the issue of "sprawl," and of alternatives described using terms such as "smart growth," "livability," and "sensible growth." In the November 1998 elections, there were many local and state ballot initiatives to preserve open space or limit development, and sprawl was an issue raised not only by local candidates but by statewide and congressional candidates as well. While the sprawl issue largely concerns the character of suburban development, rather than whether development should occur in cities or in suburbs, there have been calls to shift more development back toward core cities.

On February 4, 1999, Vice President Gore announced a joint effort by NAHB, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to build a million housing units over the next ten years in cities, in addition to the roughly 250,000 built in an average year in the 1990s. The joint effort would include steps to

remove regulatory barriers to urban home construction, grants and technical assistance from HUD, and support from NAHB and local home builders' associations. Although the agreement between the partners in this effort did not specify that the objective was to build in the central cities designated by the Office of Management and Budget, central city data were employed in developing the concept.

The regulatory barriers and disincentives to home building in older urban areas have been recognized in the past.¹² Undoubtedly changes in regulations and other public policy measures would facilitate additional construction in those cities where regulatory constraints or economic distress have limited home building. But the data presented here show that housing supply in central cities has generally kept up with central city growth. If construction of new housing is to increase much further, it will have to occur in conjunction with growth in employment and population, and will have to involve programs to improve schools and safety and other steps to increase the attractiveness of living in central cities.

The extraordinary economic situation in 1997 and 1998 allowed builders to expand production in central cities to levels close to those sought by the new public-private partnership for the coming decade. To continue to build new homes at that pace under more normal economic circumstances will require bold efforts by both government and the home building industry.

¹ In New England, metropolitan areas are defined in terms of townships, rather than counties.

² For current rules defining metropolitan areas and central cities, nonstatistical use of the designations, and proposals for new criteria, see Office of Management and Budget, "Alternative Approaches to Defining Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas," *Federal Register*, December 21, 1998, pp. 70526-70561. Under HUD's CDBG program, central cities are automatically "entitlement communities," eligible for formula-based grants.

³ U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Geographic Mobility: March 1996 to March 1997* (Current Population Reports P20-510, July 1998).

⁴ The authorities in a few central cities issue permits for areas beyond the city limits.

⁵ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Components of Inventory Change: 1980-1993* (Current Housing Reports H151/93-2, August 1996).

⁶ These rates exclude "units moved in" and "units moved out."

⁷ See Michael Carliner, "Replacement Demand for Housing," *Housing Economics*, December 1996, pp. 5-9.

⁸ See Christopher Harris, "Bringing Land-Use Ratios into the '90s," *PAS Memo*, August 1992 (American Planning Association). Also, Marlow Vesterby, Ralph E. Heimlich, and Kenneth S. Krupa, *Urbanization of Rural Land in the United States* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report 673, March 1994).

⁹ The permit data are for 1997. Although permit data for all central cities are available for 1998, permit-issuing authorities in some suburban areas only report permits on an annual basis, and the annual reports for 1998 are not yet available.

¹⁰ U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, *The Technological Reshaping of Metropolitan America*, OTA-ETI-643 (U.S. Government Printing Office, September 1995, stock no. 052-003-01448-3)

¹¹ For a history of annexation, see Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier* (Oxford University Press, 1985), Chapter 8.

¹² For example, see U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Advisory Commission on Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing, *Not In My Back Yard* (July 1991).

Table 3
Metropolitan Area Cities & Suburbs

MSA or * PMSA	Central Cities	Land Area		Population (000) 1996		Population Growth 1990-1996 (%)		Single Family Permits 1997		Multifamily Permits 1997	
		City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb
329 Metro Areas	539	28,298	676,313	80,402	131,478	3.0	9.3	177,973	707,148	140,085	194,993
Abilene, TX	1	103	813	108	14	1.7	5.5	209	6	3	0
Akron, OH *	2	71	834	244	436	-3.1	7.5	299	2,048	223	1,137
Albany, GA	1	56	630	79	39	-0.3	14.6	424	359	16	107
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	4	71	3,151	244	634	-0.3	2.9	164	1,638	126	383
Albuquerque, NM	1	132	5,811	420	250	9.0	22.6	2,313	2,117	1,583	84
Alexandria, LA	1	25	1,298	46	80	-6.1	-2.7	60	255	0	16
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	2	37	1,066	172	442	-2.4	5.6	52	2,015	8	290
Altoona, PA	1	10	516	50	81	-3.4	3.4	19	160	0	11
Amarillo, TX	1	88	1,736	170	36	7.6	21.7	382	56	416	0
Anchorage, AK	1	1,698	NA	251	NA	10.7	NA	1,041	NA	360	NA
Ann Arbor, MI *	1	26	2,003	109	421	-0.8	10.7	172	3,761	268	564
Anniston, AL	1	20	588	26	88	-3.2	-1.9	25	130	0	77
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	3	42	1,357	148	193	2.7	12.6	369	1,109	393	924
Asheville, NC	1	35	1,071	64	146	1.1	13.7	151	951	227	153
Athens, GA	1	17	574	89	48	3.3	20.3	318	447	265	12
Atlanta, GA	1	132	5,994	402	3,139	2.0	22.4	308	38,174	1,396	9,896
Atlantic Cape May, NJ *	1	11	805	38	295	1.0	4.9	53	1,432	0	430
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	2	33	2,416	65	389	-0.6	11.1	175	1,826	0	112
Austin-San Marcos, TX	2	235	3,991	576	465	15.1	34.6	2,448	6,008	4,298	863
Bakersfield, CA	1	92	8,050	206	417	16.6	13.2	1,409	988	141	121
Baltimore, MD *	2	87	2,522	709	1,765	-7.9	9.4	124	8,457	81	1,976
Bangor, ME	1	35	363	32	58	-4.6	-1.3	10	126	0	0
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA	2	13	248	66	80	6.3	9.6	355	949	41	16
Baton Rouge, LA	1	74	1,513	216	352	-1.7	13.9	132	2,625	101	152
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	2	157	1,997	169	207	-2.3	9.8	205	398	0	12
Bellingham, WA	1	22	2,098	61	91	17.0	21.0	278	629	202	411
Benton Harbor, MI	1	4	567	12	150	-7.8	0.7	4	457	0	86
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	0	NA	419	NA	1,311	NA	1.2	NA	1,307	NA	858
Billings, MT	1	33	2,603	91	35	12.4	7.7	351	1	135	0
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS	3	57	1,727	140	203	2.9	15.2	400	1,244	127	96
Binghamton, NY	1	10	1,215	48	206	-8.9	-2.7	1	163	2	32
Birmingham, AL	1	149	3,039	259	636	-2.6	10.7	128	4,205	160	565
Bismarck, ND	1	24	3,535	54	37	8.6	5.9	136	186	316	143
Bloomington, IN	1	15	379	66	50	7.2	5.8	0	449	0	65
Bloomington-Normal, IL	2	29	1,155	100	39	8.8	5.0	579	190	254	15
Boise City, ID	2	57	1,588	190	182	22.7	29.5	1,876	2,662	532	104
Boston, MA *	5	104	1,915	819	2,444	-2.2	2.3	220	5,908	458	918
Boulder-Longmont, CO *	2	36	707	149	109	8.9	23.5	1,112	1,261	457	429
Brazoria, TX	0	NA	1,387	NA	221	NA	15.2	NA	1,778	NA	2
Bremerton, WA *	1	20	376	42	190	9.0	25.4	48	927	0	39
Bridgeport, CT *	1	16	246	138	306	-2.6	1.2	21	914	48	87
Brockton, MA *	1	22	276	92	154	-0.5	7.1	37	696	0	19
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	3	64	842	212	103	20.5	22.3	895	707	288	67
Bryan-College Station, TX	2	62	524	117	15	8.9	3.4	757	0	338	0
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	2	55	1,513	369	806	-5.4	0.9	89	1,572	219	861
Burlington, VT	1	11	551	39	124	-0.3	10.1	25	415	0	87
Canton-Massillon, OH	2	33	938	112	291	-2.9	4.4	138	901	85	227
Casper, WY	1	21	5,320	49	15	4.4	4.2	53	0	2	0
Cedar Rapids, IA	1	54	664	113	66	4.3	9.9	332	368	181	178
Champaign-Urbana, IL	2	21	976	97	70	-2.7	-4.0	123	374	832	68
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	2	93	2,499	131	364	-12.8	2.1	819	2,150	309	72
Charleston, WV	1	30	1,220	56	198	-2.1	2.7	77	275	2	244
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	5	265	3,113	611	711	5.8	21.4	456	12,624	816	4,318
Charlottesville, VA	1	10	1,167	41	104	0.7	14.5	11	996	24	303
Chattanooga, TN-GA	1	118	1,706	150	296	-1.3	8.7	413	1,852	360	317
Cheyenne, WY	1	19	2,667	54	25	7.4	10.0	165	89	221	0
Chicago, IL *	7	334	4,731	3,150	4,584	-1.0	8.4	3,181	19,217	3,795	5,055
Chico-Paradise, CA	2	41	1,599	72	121	9.5	3.6	332	294	6	16
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN *	1	77	3,265	346	1,252	-5.0	7.7	96	6,771	48	2,654
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	2	93	1,167	123	63	16.9	-1.4	827	620	356	16
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH *	3	121	2,587	625	1,609	-1.4	2.6	457	5,276	157	966
Colorado Springs, CO	1	183	1,944	345	128	23.1	9.6	3,791	6	998	0
Columbia, MO	1	44	641	77	49	11.0	13.1	460	396	618	82
Columbia, SC	1	117	1,340	113	375	1.8	9.4	285	3,108	554	730
Columbus, GA-AL	1	216	1,354	183	89	2.3	8.8	633	422	570	78

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		City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb
Columbus, OH	3	225	2,918	741	706	4.1	11.5	2,675	3,808	2,544	1,157
Corpus Christi, TX	1	135	1,393	280	104	8.9	12.3	817	284	757	4
Cumberland, MD-WV	1	8	745	22	78	-5.8	0.4	7	243	0	22
Dallas, TX *	3	463	5,724	1,304	1,744	6.1	20.5	2,047	17,387	5,610	8,435
Danbury, CT *	1	42	345	66	134	-0.1	4.5	89	669	127	0
Danville, VA	1	43	971	53	56	0.8	0.2	41	267	6	8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	3	92	1,617	179	178	0.2	3.8	231	543	265	445
Dayton-Springfield, OH	3	86	1,598	271	680	-4.5	1.8	196	1,774	230	1,380
Daytona Beach, FL	1	32	1,559	65	391	5.2	15.9	66	3,285	0	200
Decatur, AL	1	47	1,228	54	86	7.8	5.6	197	140	28	32
Decatur, IL	1	37	544	81	34	-3.0	2.2	62	137	165	14
Denver, CO *	1	153	3,608	498	1,369	6.5	18.5	930	12,476	1,331	4,661
Des Moines, IA	1	75	1,652	193	234	0.1	17.2	172	1,855	36	296
Detroit, MI *	4	191	3,706	1,195	3,123	-2.2	2.6	307	14,859	150	2,848
Dothan, AL	1	80	1,062	56	77	3.3	0.2	299	66	71	10
Dover, DE	1	21	569	30	92	10.1	10.2	88	538	4	2
Dubuque, IA	1	23	585	57	31	-0.4	7.0	59	160	73	11
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	2	105	7,431	111	128	-1.4	0.8	85	473	74	32
Dutchess County, NY	1	5	797	28	235	-3.6	1.8	4	732	6	81
Eau Claire, WI	1	28	1,621	59	84	3.6	4.5	164	516	274	124
El Paso, TX	1	245	768	600	85	16.4	10.9	2,132	184	397	0
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	2	28	435	69	100	1.0	13.7	161	714	26	185
Elmira, NY	1	7	401	32	61	-5.1	-0.3	1	82	19	12
Enid, OK	1	72	986	46	12	0.9	1.4	77	7	7	0
Erie, PA	1	22	780	105	175	-3.2	5.1	21	595	20	163
Eugene-Springfield, OR	2	51	4,503	173	134	10.0	6.5	913	383	1,276	23
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	2	54	1,414	150	139	-1.5	9.5	249	979	79	19
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	2	40	2,771	117	48	10.1	2.5	294	190	750	76
Fayetteville, NC	1	41	613	80	205	5.0	3.2	225	781	374	128
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	3	92	1,701	126	135	30.3	18.1	871	1,036	407	384
Fitchburg-Leominster, MA *	2	57	222	79	60	-0.3	2.6	132	233	4	0
Flagstaff, AZ	1	63	22,548	55	63	20.1	12.5	235	456	127	2
Flint, MI *	1	34	606	135	301	-4.3	4.0	4	1,433	0	517
Florence, AL	1	24	1,241	39	97	7.1	2.3	123	128	36	55
Florence, SC	1	15	785	30	93	0.9	10.4	125	456	15	126
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	2	63	2,539	149	73	19.4	18.5	1,531	762	439	45
Fort Lauderdale, FL *	1	31	1,178	152	1,286	1.7	16.3	118	7,376	455	5,032
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	2	127	677	134	246	11.7	14.3	1,234	2,300	107	2,252
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	2	88	1,040	112	175	21.4	10.3	1,019	1,266	50	741
Fort Smith, AR-OK	1	47	1,759	76	116	4.1	12.2	201	413	44	145
Fort Walton Beach, FL	1	7	928	22	144	2.5	17.6	13	1,483	10	565
Fort Wayne, IN	1	63	2,385	185	291	-3.7	9.9	145	2,123	329	381
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX *	2	374	2,544	775	752	9.2	15.4	3,356	3,771	2,150	1,533
Fresno, CA	2	109	7,992	432	430	12.6	15.6	1,467	1,501	253	60
Gadsden, AL	1	36	499	41	61	-3.2	6.4	15	158	0	56
Gainesville, FL	1	35	839	87	109	2.6	13.2	150	909	194	412
Galveston-Texas City, TX *	2	108	290	102	138	2.5	17.6	163	949	0	338
Gary, IN *	2	62	853	143	480	-5.2	5.6	8	2,176	0	663
Glens Falls, NY	1	4	1,701	15	107	-1.7	3.8	8	358	0	46
Goldsboro, NC	1	21	532	41	71	0.2	10.7	96	333	30	0
Grand Forks, ND-MN	1	14	3,394	51	53	2.5	-1.2	313	102	93	54
Grand Junction, CO	1	15	3,313	35	74	5.0	22.5	965	0	149	0
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	3	73	2,686	261	754	0.5	11.2	324	4,920	148	1,759
Great Falls, MT	1	15	2,683	58	23	4.8	3.4	110	0	55	0
Greeley, CO *	1	28	3,964	69	84	13.5	17.1	490	1,283	262	82
Green Bay, WI	1	44	485	102	111	5.8	13.1	168	765	81	489
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC	4	214	3,669	464	677	4.5	11.7	2,738	4,672	1,408	887
Greenville, NC	1	18	634	55	64	17.9	3.7	544	307	550	12
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	3	56	3,155	126	771	-1.9	9.8	150	5,283	129	1,315
Hagerstown, MD *	1	10	448	35	93	-1.9	7.6	66	523	12	0
Hamilton-Middletown, OH *	2	40	427	110	214	2.2	16.1	192	1,580	155	527
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	3	18	1,973	93	522	-3.0	6.0	15	2,448	0	897
Hartford, CT	2	58	1,619	176	968	-3.4	2.9	152	2,759	30	514
Hattiesburg, MS	1	25	939	48	60	5.5	12.5	63	40	42	0
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC	3	51	1,588	62	253	3.2	8.9	325	1,238	159	149
Honolulu, HI	1	83	517	423	448	12.3	-2.4	1,141	0	894	0

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		City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb
Houma, LA	1	14	2,326	30	160	-1.1	4.8	1	745	4	90
Houston, TX *	3	592	5,329	1,846	1,946	6.7	22.2	3,750	14,186	7,656	3,511
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	2	26	2,134	77	240	-2.0	2.4	49	156	41	16
Huntsville, AL	1	164	1,209	170	160	6.6	19.9	500	676	395	44
Indianapolis, IN	2	400	3,124	806	686	1.9	16.4	3,205	7,464	1,295	1,304
Iowa City, IA	1	22	593	61	41	2.0	11.8	110	322	235	81
Jackson, MI	1	11	696	36	119	-4.1	5.6	10	565	0	120
Jackson, MS	1	109	2,254	193	228	-4.5	18.0	141	2,203	56	323
Jackson, TN	1	40	805	50	48	2.6	15.3	416	283	14	14
Jacksonville, FL	1	759	1,877	680	329	7.0	21.1	3,483	3,482	1,092	503
Jacksonville, NC	1	13	754	70	75	-10.4	4.0	179	487	130	30
Jamestown, NY	1	9	1,053	33	108	-4.4	0.4	1	189	0	27
Janesville-Beloit, WI	2	40	681	95	56	8.0	7.8	242	272	169	108
Jersey City, NJ	2	21	26	290	261	-0.2	-0.7	118	18	496	70
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	4	96	2,770	138	320	4.1	5.5	650	909	205	113
Johnstown, PA	1	6	1,757	26	213	-7.0	-0.1	3	376	0	25
Jonesboro, AR	1	73	638	53	23	13.2	4.8	355	24	318	0
Joplin, MO	1	30	1,237	44	102	6.9	8.5	182	261	40	28
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	2	67	1,814	131	314	-2.2	6.0	136	1,496	101	488
Kankakee, IL *	1	10	667	27	75	-1.2	8.8	1	289	4	213
Kansas City, MO-KS	4	484	4,923	702	988	2.0	10.5	2,413	6,978	1,463	2,653
Kenosha, WI *	1	22	251	87	55	8.0	14.7	136	374	199	67
Killeen-Temple, TX	2	71	2,040	129	167	18.0	15.0	909	263	263	396
Knoxville, TN	2	163	2,286	195	454	-0.9	16.7	679	2,595	775	370
Kokomo, IN	1	14	539	46	55	1.8	5.5	109	244	66	102
La Crosse, WI-MN	1	18	993	50	71	-1.8	9.3	35	455	62	241
Lafayette, LA	1	41	2,553	105	264	3.0	8.4	316	1,239	63	132
Lafayette, IN	1	13	892	44	127	-0.6	8.5	101	678	513	230
Lake Charles, LA	1	32	1,039	71	107	1.2	10.1	121	555	208	110
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	2	51	1,824	99	342	3.5	10.4	255	2,390	383	334
Lancaster, PA	1	7	942	54	397	-3.5	8.2	27	1,652	0	348
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	2	43	1,664	174	274	-2.3	7.4	65	1,366	4	550
Laredo, TX	1	33	3,324	165	12	34.2	15.0	1,198	0	254	0
Las Cruces, NM	1	38	3,770	75	89	19.9	21.8	329	344	67	0
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	1	83	39,287	377	824	46.0	38.6	5,911	14,644	3,077	7,244
Lawrence, KS	1	23	434	72	18	9.6	11.3	346	154	153	10
Lawrence, MA	1	7	431	69	304	-2.0	7.4	4	1,392	2	42
Lawton, OK	1	51	1,018	83	29	2.5	-7.6	97	14	8	5
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	2	94	211	60	30	-6.6	1.5	36	106	0	4
Lexington, KY	1	285	1,636	240	201	6.5	11.4	1,636	1,244	532	442
Lima, OH	1	13	793	43	113	-5.8	3.5	10	341	284	42
Lincoln, NE	1	63	776	209	23	9.0	4.2	1,019	76	1,139	2
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	4	186	2,722	301	247	2.8	12.4	909	1,012	1,484	52
Longview-Marshall, TX	2	76	1,684	99	108	5.0	8.2	176	87	220	0
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA *	4	631	3,429	4,225	4,902	2.0	3.9	1,806	4,547	1,893	1,583
Louisville, KY-IN	2	76	1,997	299	693	-2.3	7.7	314	4,568	224	672
Lowell, MA *	1	14	236	101	190	-2.4	7.1	53	895	6	18
Lubbock, TX	1	104	796	194	38	4.0	5.6	599	63	619	0
Lynchburg, VA	1	49	1,741	67	138	1.8	8.2	143	904	24	84
Macon, GA	1	48	1,484	113	199	5.6	8.5	63	1,479	0	543
Madison, WI	1	58	1,144	198	198	3.6	12.1	362	1,128	691	814
Manchester, NH *	1	33	283	101	81	1.6	9.1	141	624	313	103
Mansfield, OH	1	28	871	51	125	0.6	0.9	46	493	116	134
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	3	60	1,509	179	317	24.4	32.1	1,206	2,926	868	253
Medford-Ashland, OR	2	25	2,761	74	95	16.6	14.1	485	498	153	35
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	3	112	907	184	270	13.7	13.9	993	1,991	115	265
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	2	270	2,737	624	455	-3.6	26.1	69	6,366	116	1,478
Merced, CA	1	16	1,913	58	134	3.5	9.8	172	725	184	0
Miami, FL *	2	43	1,902	460	1,617	1.9	8.8	46	5,104	1,336	3,256
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	0	NA	1,045	NA	1,091	NA	7.0	NA	5,142	NA	822
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI *	2	113	1,347	651	807	-5.0	8.0	324	3,027	814	2,264
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	2	108	5,957	618	2,147	-3.5	13.1	169	13,471	511	2,513
Missoula, MT	1	17	2,582	51	37	19.3	4.3	242	-242	166	-166
Mobile, AL	1	118	2,712	203	316	3.2	12.7	287	3,116	380	875
Modesto, CA	2	40	1,455	228	188	9.9	15.1	647	723	60	12
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	1	3	1,106	15	1,050	1.3	8.1	518	5,920	0	229

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		City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb
Monroe, LA	1	26	585	55	93	-0.6	6.2	44	414	8	86
Montgomery, AL	1	135	1,873	196	119	3.2	16.1	554	578	12	62
Muncie, IN	1	23	371	69	50	-3.0	2.2	48	219	4	18
Myrtle Beach, SC	1	16	1,118	25	138	2.4	16.1	58	2,064	86	2,312
Naples, FL	1	11	2,015	20	168	1.4	27.0	70	2,741	25	3,328
Nashua, NH *	1	31	293	81	97	1.8	9.8	124	591	4	34
Nashville, TN	2	504	3,569	565	552	6.0	22.2	2,701	6,596	2,208	888
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	0	NA	1,198	NA	2,660	NA	2.0	NA	4,311	NA	1,018
New Bedford, MA *	1	20	194	97	78	-3.0	3.3	74	379	0	16
New Haven - Meriden, CT *	2	43	387	182	342	-4.3	0.5	58	928	0	345
New London-Norwich, CT-RI	2	34	629	61	226	-7.6	0.4	28	789	0	67
New Orleans, LA	2	190	3,210	502	810	-3.6	6.0	495	3,102	49	488
New York, NY *	2	319	829	7,431	1,213	0.8	3.2	292	2,674	6,926	1,727
Newark, NJ *	1	24	1,554	269	1,672	-2.4	1.9	275	2,933	538	400
Newburgh, NY-PA	1	4	1,360	26	336	-0.8	8.8	76	1,308	62	102
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	6	855	1,493	1,139	401	2.1	22.0	2,950	3,306	1,074	251
Oakland, CA *	3	77	1,381	547	1,663	-0.4	6.7	309	6,881	526	2,007
Ocala, FL	1	29	1,550	45	185	7.0	21.1	107	2,288	752	51
Odessa-Midland, TX	2	101	1,700	188	51	5.0	10.7	390	0	4	0
Oklahoma City, OK	3	827	3,421	587	440	6.6	7.8	2,630	1,337	1,693	108
Olympia, WA *	1	16	711	39	158	15.6	24.0	126	1,172	2	90
Omaha, NE-IA	2	137	2,338	420	262	5.7	8.0	1,676	1,471	1,892	437
Orange County, CA *	3	114	676	719	1,918	7.3	10.2	1,286	6,920	697	3,358
Orlando, FL	1	67	3,424	174	1,243	5.6	17.3	377	13,319	2,253	5,442
Owensboro, KY	1	15	447	54	36	1.4	8.5	152	213	122	0
Panama City, FL	1	16	748	36	109	4.6	17.3	122	810	8	622
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	2	19	984	48	104	-2.1	3.4	33	171	54	172
Pensacola, FL	1	23	1,657	59	327	-0.1	14.5	99	3,027	22	547
Peoria-Pekin, IL	2	52	1,745	145	202	-0.7	4.3	229	720	181	119
Philadelphia, PA-NJ *	2	144	3,712	1,563	3,390	-6.6	4.3	66	13,253	813	2,561
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	4	752	13,822	1,845	901	19.4	30.1	12,436	19,774	6,748	4,266
Pine Bluff, AR	1	42	842	54	29	-5.2	1.7	55	45	112	4
Pittsburgh, PA	1	41	3,359	350	2,029	-5.3	0.2	161	4,271	129	1,503
Pittsfield, MA	1	56	196	46	39	-4.7	-2.6	37	60	120	6
Pocatello, ID	1	28	1,086	51	22	11.3	11.8	89	174	76	34
Portland, ME	1	23	604	63	166	-1.6	-7.5	62	968	10	100
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA *	2	139	4,889	541	1,218	4.3	22.2	2,045	9,272	2,804	5,583
Portsmouth-Rochester, NH *	2	61	567	53	178	0.3	4.2	59	886	26	89
Providence-Fall River-Warwick RI-MA *	6	129	1,012	478	646	-3.2	0.9	453	2,104	305	48
Provo-Orem, UT	2	57	1,942	179	140	16.2	28.5	733	1,653	542	330
Pueblo, CO	1	36	2,353	99	32	0.8	30.3	991	0	148	0
Punta Gorda, FL	1	14	680	13	118	18.0	17.5	233	863	12	47
Racine, WI *	1	15	318	83	102	-2.0	12.9	16	654	4	290
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	3	174	3,317	438	587	12.4	25.3	3,978	8,129	1,963	2,757
Rapid City, SD	1	35	2,741	58	30	5.7	10.0	121	180	81	0
Reading, PA	1	10	849	76	277	-3.4	7.2	1	1,533	5	168
Redding, CA	1	51	3,735	77	85	15.3	5.6	329	280	45	10
Reno, NV	1	58	6,285	155	143	16.2	18.6	1,227	1,573	694	117
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	3	75	2,870	113	67	18.7	22.0	490	278	127	28
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	2	83	2,862	237	699	-1.4	11.6	164	5,424	232	1,634
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA *	6	272	26,998	600	2,415	13.2	17.3	1,993	11,878	527	797
Roanoke, VA	1	43	808	96	134	-1.0	4.3	66	720	73	360
Rochester, MN	1	30	624	76	38	6.9	5.0	428	198	250	2
Rochester, NY	1	36	3,390	222	866	-3.8	4.1	44	2,148	18	784
Rockford, IL	1	45	1,509	144	209	1.2	11.1	222	1,246	276	333
Rocky Mount, NC	1	25	1,020	53	92	6.5	9.0	137	317	266	2
Sacramento, CA *	1	96	3,985	376	1,106	1.9	13.9	258	7,589	128	1,106
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	3	55	1,719	141	262	-3.5	3.6	121	874	4	358
St. Cloud, MN	1	15	1,738	51	110	4.1	8.8	86	692	224	172
St. Joseph, MO	1	43	802	70	27	-2.3	4.9	78	72	97	11
St. Louis, MO-IL	6	134	6,259	551	2,003	-7.6	5.7	388	8,958	192	1,546
Salem, OR *	1	42	1,885	123	197	13.7	15.6	629	1,108	523	311
Salinas, CA	2	27	3,295	139	200	-0.9	-7.1	651	683	239	112
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	3	143	1,475	260	957	6.2	15.8	716	7,138	907	1,803
San Angelo, TX	1	48	1,474	88	14	4.3	3.5	192	0	136	0
San Antonio, TX	2	358	2,968	1,102	388	11.7	14.9	4,602	2,145	2,127	133

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San Diego, CA	3	367	3,837	1,313	1,342	5.4	7.2	3,266	4,970	2,552	351
San Francisco, CA *	1	47	969	735	920	1.6	4.6	189	1,379	1,603	743
San Jose, CA *	5	246	1,046	1,155	444	6.9	6.5	3,144	1,113	3,097	956
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	3	48	3,257	87	143	3.8	6.8	308	904	12	62
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	3	47	2,691	194	191	5.0	3.6	240	304	187	150
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA *	2	19	427	84	154	3.8	3.4	194	323	164	52
Santa Fe, NM	1	37	1,982	67	71	17.7	16.8	360	11	189	0
Santa Rosa, CA *	2	46	1,530	170	251	8.9	8.1	1,088	697	50	126
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	2	26	1,287	98	431	3.6	9.1	133	4,324	230	1,592
Savannah, GA	1	63	1,299	136	146	-1.1	21.9	127	1,448	39	72
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton, PA	2	32	2,201	122	506	-6.0	-0.5	57	1,232	8	200
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA *	3	140	4,285	698	1,537	3.6	13.1	991	9,231	3,308	4,487
Sharon, PA	1	4	668	17	105	-4.4	1.9	0	309	0	6
Sheboygan, WI	1	13	501	50	60	0.8	10.0	59	318	48	140
Sherman-Denison, TX	2	60	874	55	45	4.1	8.0	80	54	424	48
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	2	137	2,180	247	132	-1.6	5.8	418	429	4	0
Sioux City, IA-NE	1	54	1,082	84	37	4.1	8.1	94	143	166	211
Sioux Falls, SD	1	45	1,342	113	43	12.3	13.0	730	408	197	21
South Bend, IN	1	36	421	102	156	-3.2	10.0	831	133	137	68
Spokane, WA	1	56	1,708	187	218	5.3	18.6	306	1,029	247	296
Springfield, IL	1	43	1,140	113	91	7.1	8.4	325	487	104	17
Springfield, MO	1	68	1,764	143	153	2.1	23.5	464	1,478	253	264
Springfield, MA	4	135	601	258	319	-3.9	-4.7	194	680	41	127
Stamford-Norwalk, CT *	2	61	150	188	144	0.9	0.1	221	248	76	74
State College, PA	1	5	1,103	39	92	1.1	7.3	2	525	84	68
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	2	26	556	43	96	-3.5	-2.7	26	69	14	0
Stockton-Lodi, CA	2	63	1,336	287	246	9.3	13.0	1,007	1,222	281	28
Sumter, SC	1	23	643	39	69	-5.9	13.8	319	0	34	0
Syracuse, NY	2	34	3,049	186	560	-4.9	2.4	22	1,016	30	59
Tacoma, WA *	1	48	1,628	179	478	1.4	16.8	388	3,543	217	778
Tallahassee, FL	1	63	1,120	137	123	9.6	12.6	298	632	789	24
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3	193	2,362	621	1,578	0.4	8.9	914	9,831	2,891	3,350
Terre Haute, IN	1	28	990	55	95	-5.0	5.5	65	321	24	32
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	2	38	1,474	55	69	0.8	5.1	122	48	6	2
Toledo, OH	2	89	1,276	346	266	-4.2	5.0	166	1,309	63	425
Topeka, KS	1	55	495	120	45	-0.2	10.2	171	317	175	8
Trenton, NJ *	1	8	218	85	245	-3.7	3.2	0	1,040	0	23
Tucson, AZ	1	156	9,031	449	319	9.1	24.8	2,063	3,514	688	537
Tulsa, OK	1	184	4,832	378	378	3.0	10.6	488	2,402	145	206
Tuscaloosa, AL	1	47	1,278	82	76	5.9	5.0	424	125	366	0
Tyler, TX	1	40	889	82	83	8.9	9.2	274	140	115	24
Utica-Rome, NY	2	91	2,533	102	200	-9.4	-1.8	17	307	30	13
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA *	3	84	1,499	260	222	4.2	10.6	606	1,195	0	86
Ventura County, CA *	1	21	1,825	97	618	5.0	7.1	160	1,937	14	218
Victoria, TX	1	30	853	61	20	10.9	6.2	189	0	160	0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ *	3	117	372	101	35	1.1	-8.2	270	92	22	66
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	3	49	4,775	162	188	17.2	8.2	798	400	128	17
Waco, TX	1	76	966	108	93	4.7	9.2	122	229	209	56
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV *	4	116	6,395	787	3,776	-5.9	11.5	423	23,231	66	7,123
Waterbury, CT	1	29	205	106	115	-2.3	2.5	43	501	0	54
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	2	89	478	100	23	-0.9	-0.6	105	45	74	2
Wausau, WI	1	14	1,531	37	85	-0.7	8.5	46	600	58	37
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	2	77	1,958	148	845	14.4	15.1	701	5,489	150	2,644
Wheeling, WV-OH	1	14	937	33	122	-4.5	-1.5	26	37	52	60
Wichita, KS	1	115	2,853	320	193	5.4	6.2	1,309	1,519	576	148
Wichita Falls, TX	1	54	1,483	100	36	4.0	6.1	150	52	0	8
Williamsport, PA	1	9	1,226	31	89	-4.4	2.0	4	247	78	37
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD *	2	19	755	97	454	-0.6	9.2	117	3,770	40	1,618
Wilmington, NC	1	30	1,024	62	145	12.0	24.9	24	2,594	3	345
Worcester, MA *	1	38	823	166	319	-2.0	3.3	156	1,588	4	130
Yakima, WA	1	15	4,281	65	151	11.4	15.9	29	377	147	111
Yolo, CA *	2	18	995	95	55	9.2	1.3	688	29	4	2
York, PA	1	5	899	41	328	-3.3	10.1	4	1,615	0	301
Youngstown-Warren, OH	2	50	1,514	136	463	-7.4	1.9	38	1,080	2	475
Yuba City, CA	1	7	1,226	32	104	18.4	9.3	78	267	28	2
Yuma, AZ	1	22	5,493	61	65	6.2	29.4	306	653	6	92