

# How Accurate is ACS Data on Rental Housing?

May 18, 2021

American Community Survey Data Users Conference



# Why study data accuracy for rental units?

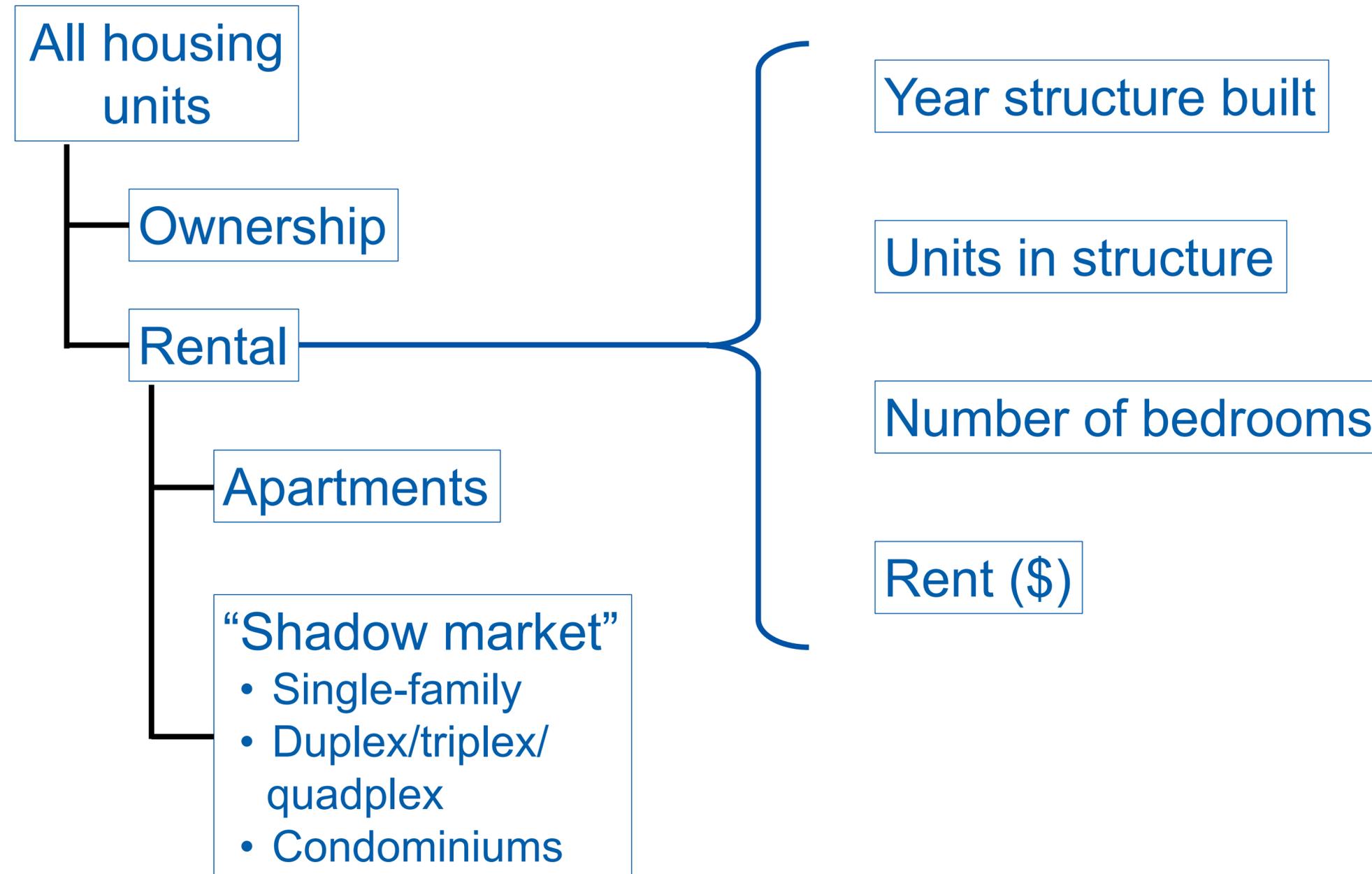
## Housing policy interest

- Rising rents, high cost-burden rates
- Growing need for rental units with many bedrooms
- Preservation of existing “naturally occurring affordable housing”

## Shortage of existing studies

- Focused mostly on the homeownership market
- Limitations of administrative data: low match rate, less detail
- Address-level discrepancies versus higher-level discrepancies

# Scope of this analysis



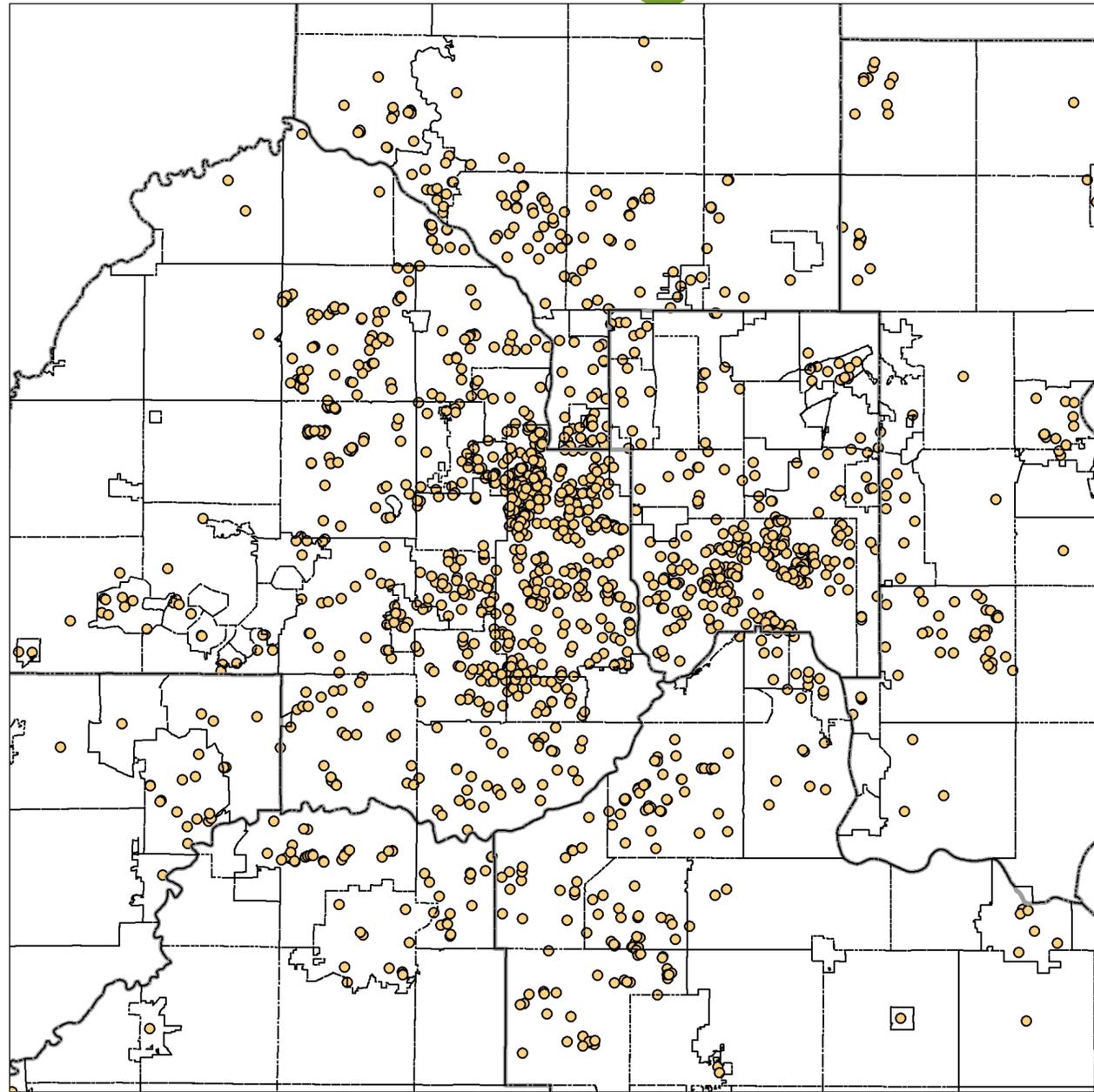
# Data on nearly all rental units

	County parcel data	ZTRAX (Zillow)*	CoStar	HousingLink's Twin Cities Rental Revue
Market segment	Shadow	Shadow	Apartment	Only new rental listings
Whether owned or rented	✓	✓	[covers only rentals]	[covers only rentals]
Year structure built	✓	✓	✓	
Units in structure	[incomplete]	✓	✓	
Number of bedrooms		✓	✓	✓
Rent (contract, not gross)			[batch downloads have only current rents]	✓

Hereafter:  
“Alternative estimates”  
(ALT)

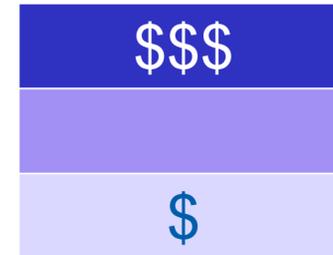


# Estimating rents for the shadow market

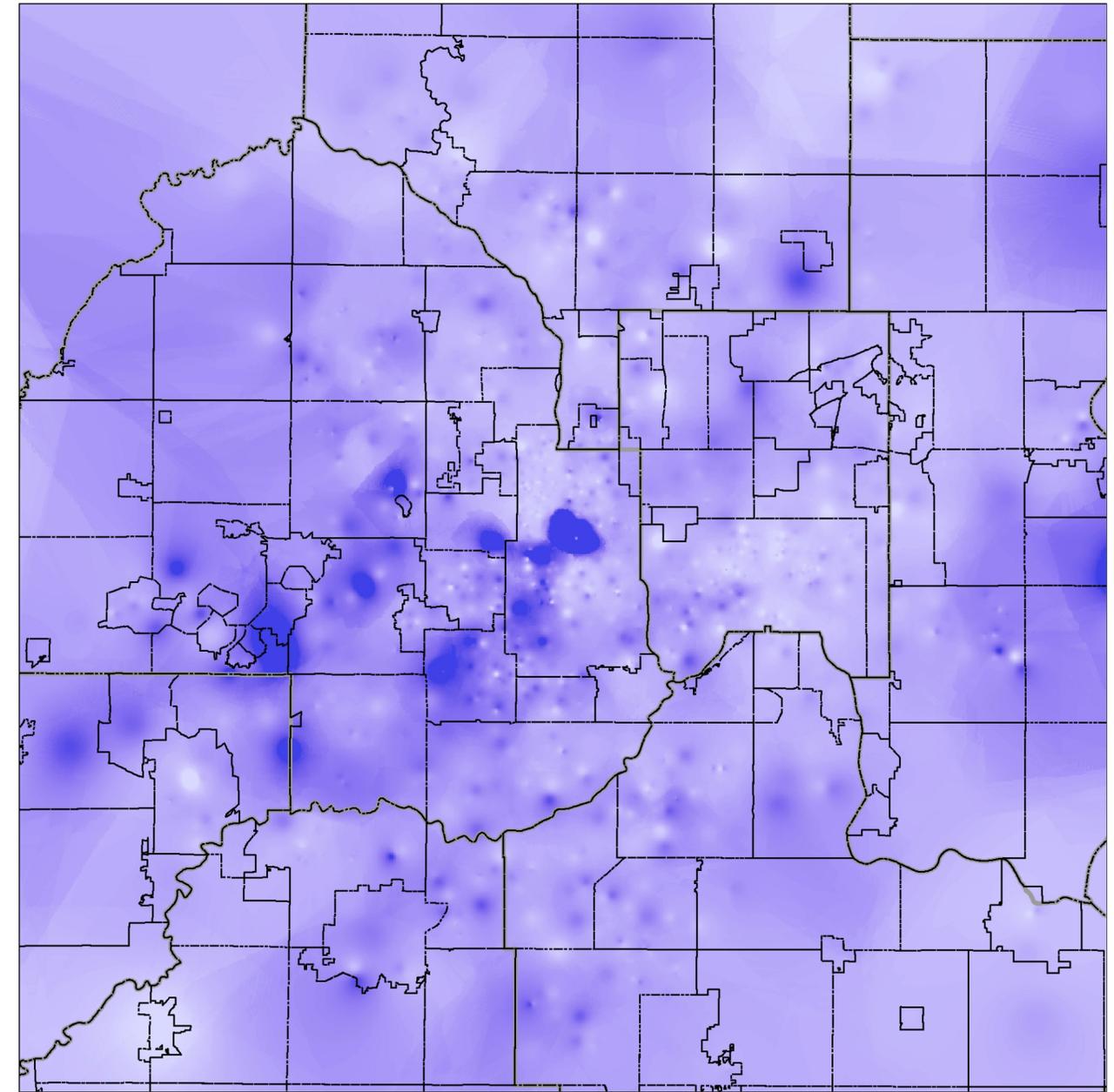


2017 listings for 3BR units  
(shadow market)

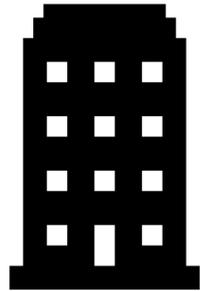
Interpolate  
between points



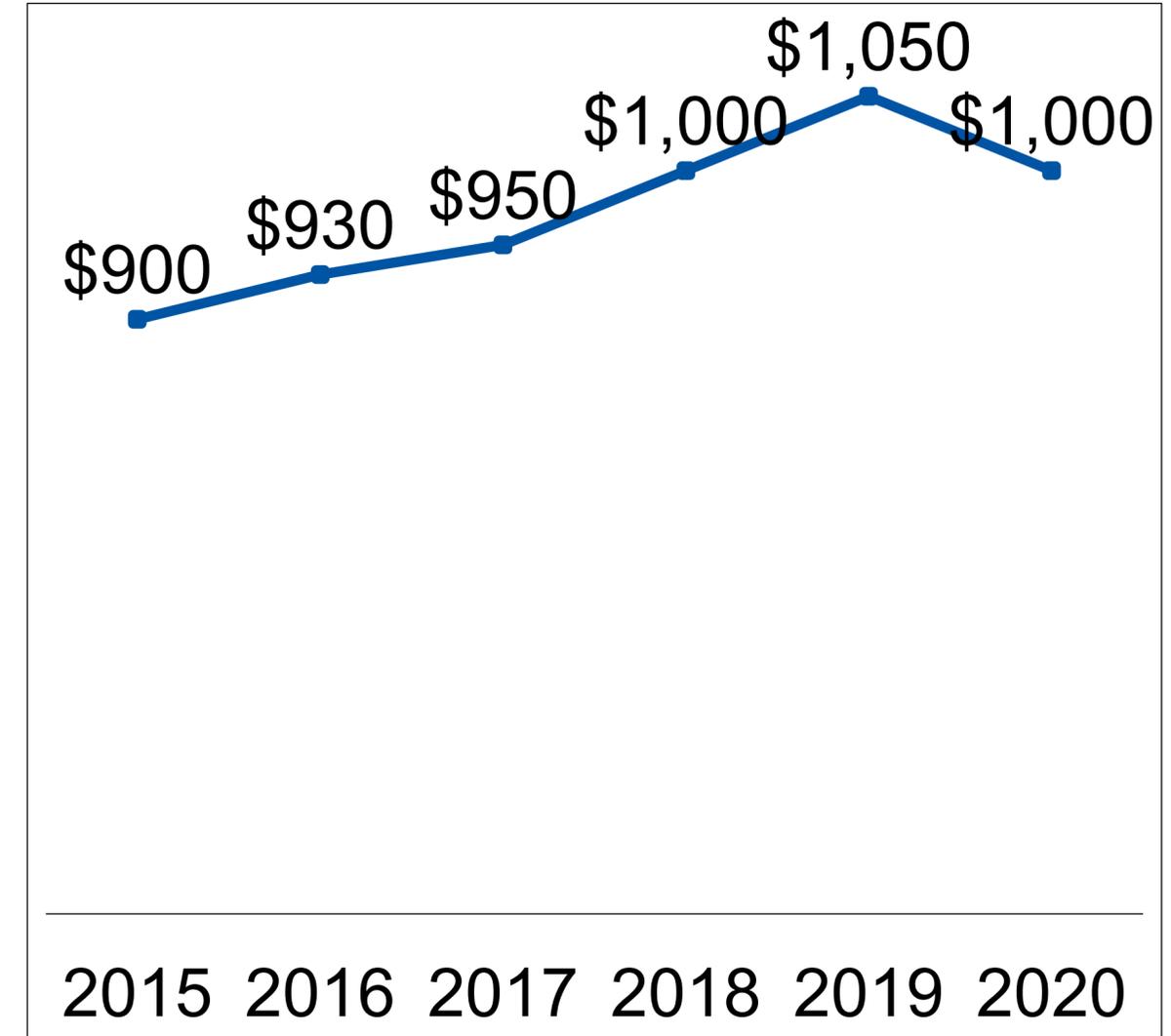
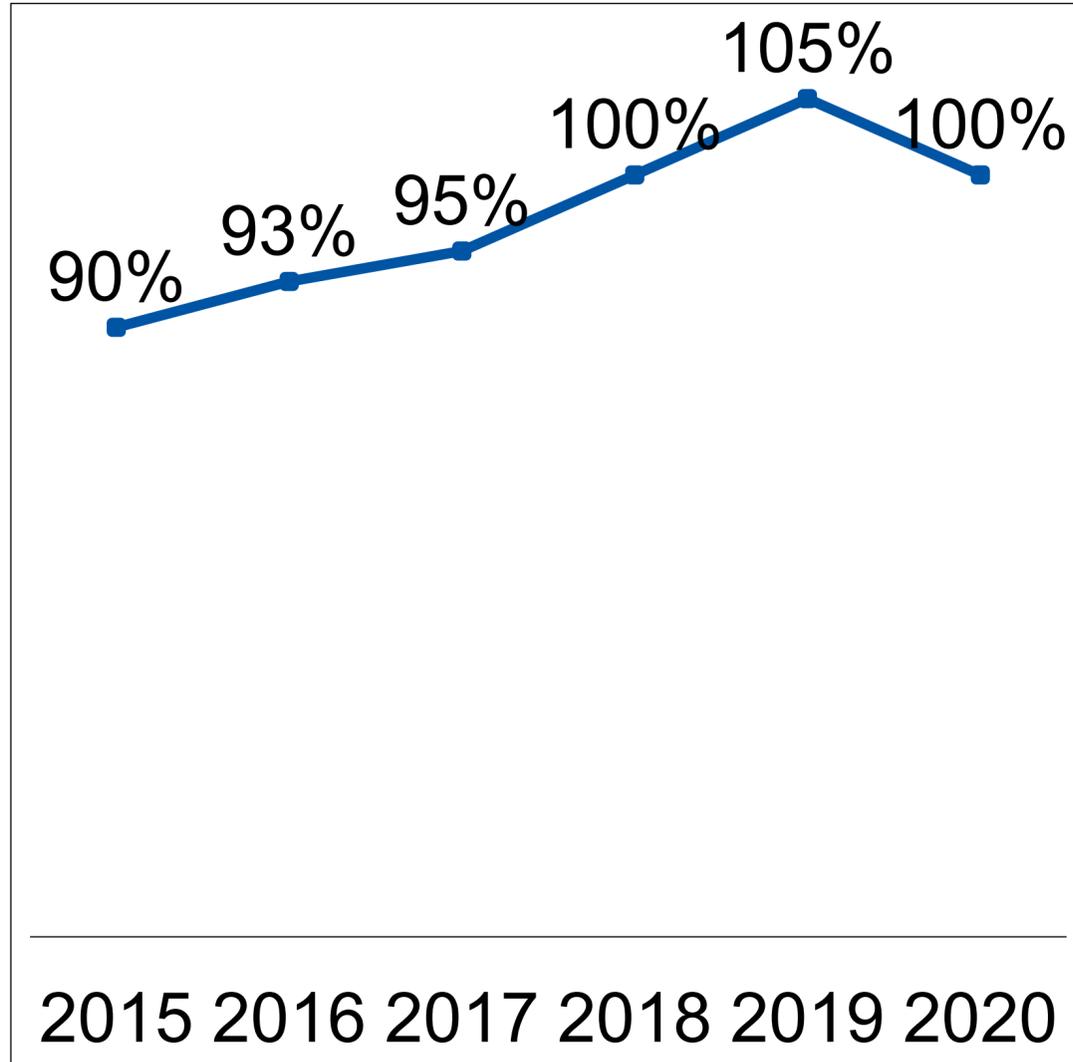
Repeat for  
2015-2019,  
1-4 bedrooms



# Estimating rents for the apartment market



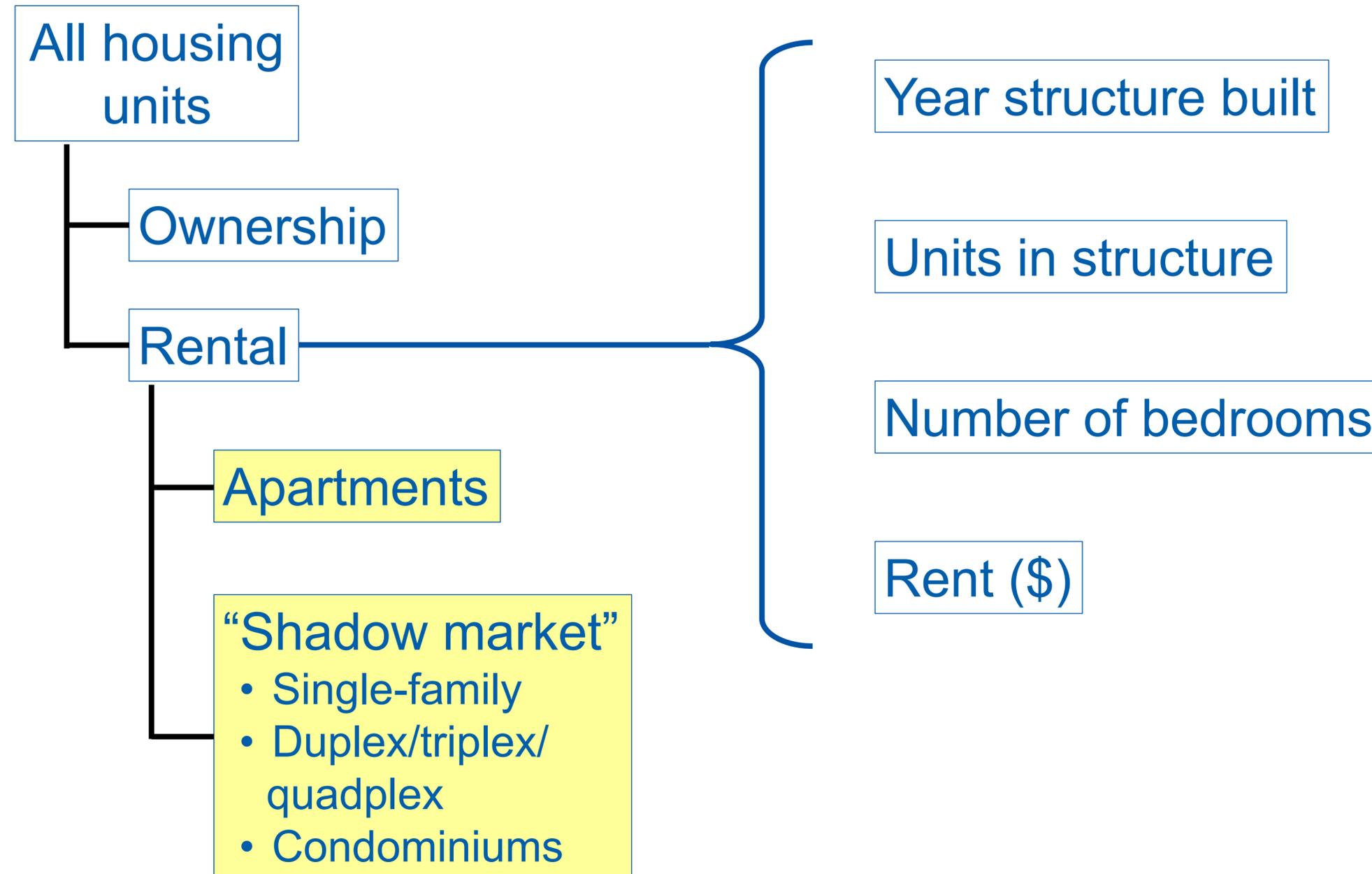
CoStar:  
2020 rent =  
\$1,000



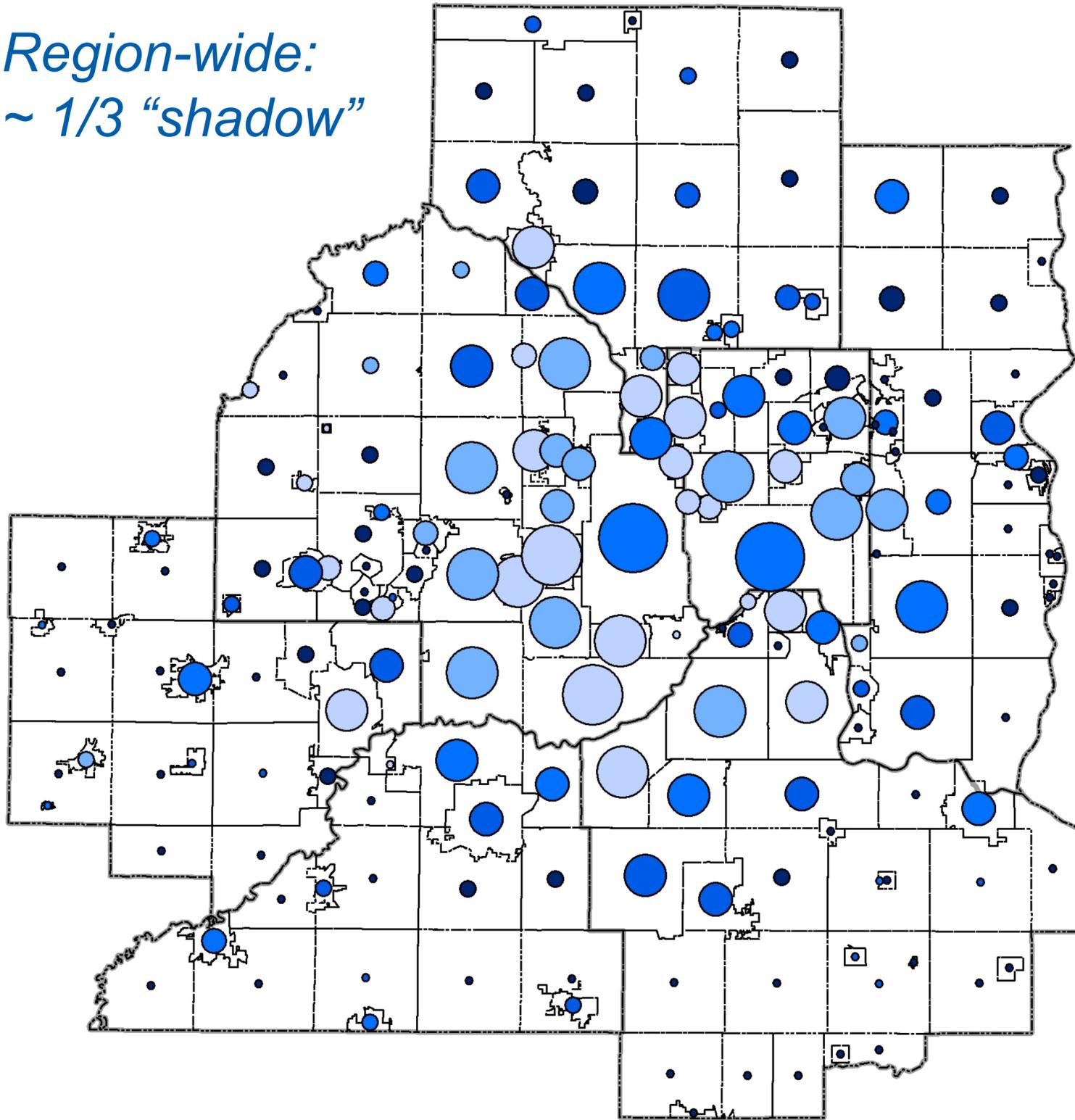
Rental Revue:  
Average rents for 3BR apartment units  
(2020 = 100%)



# Scope of this analysis



Region-wide:  
~ 1/3 "shadow"



# “Shadow market” units are common

Cities/townships with larger circles  
have more rental units.

The shading of the circle shows  
the proportion of these rental units  
that are *not* apartments:

75% or more

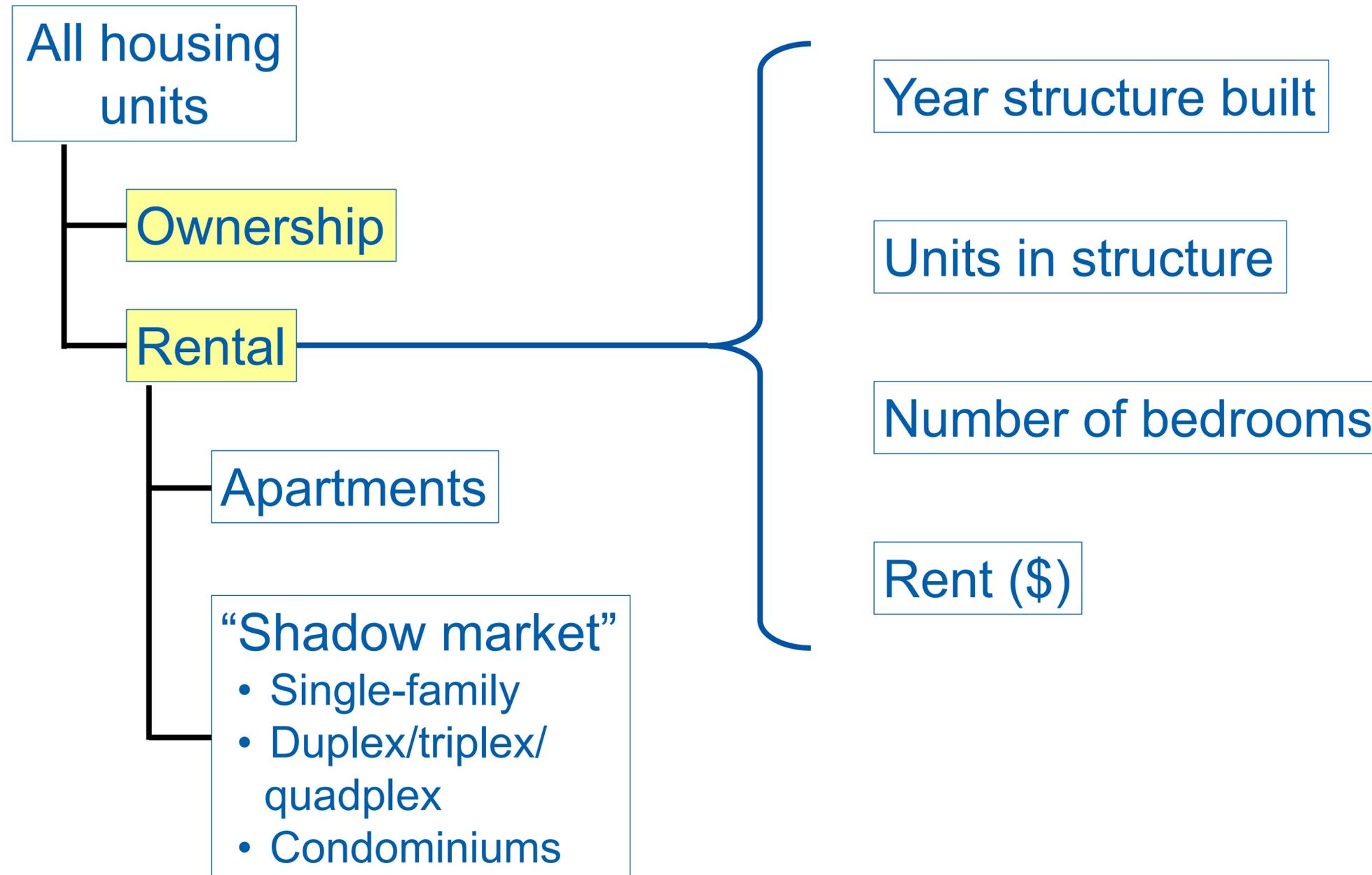
50% to 74%

33.3% to 49.9%

25.0% to 33.2%

Under 25.0%

# Scope of this analysis

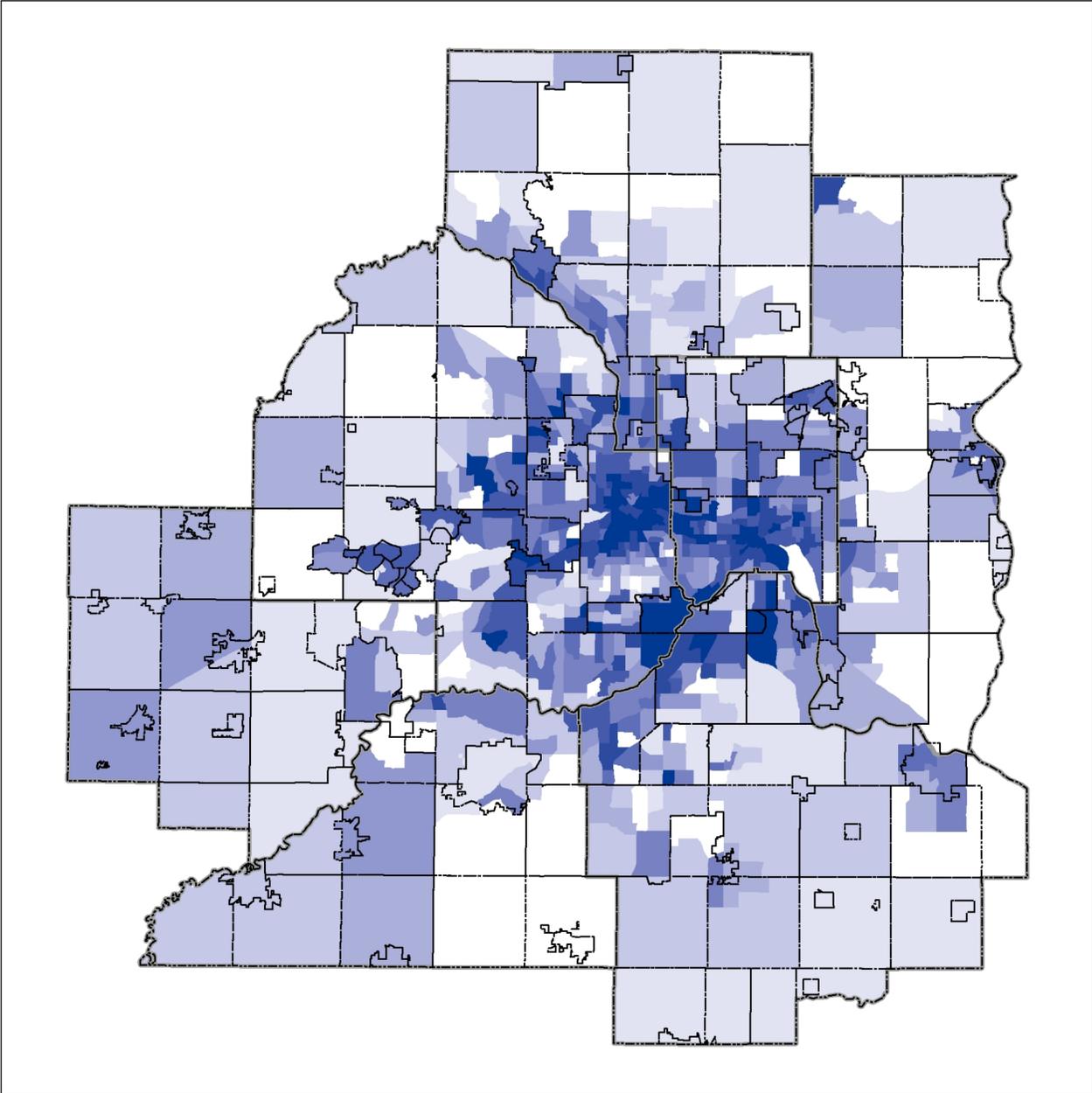
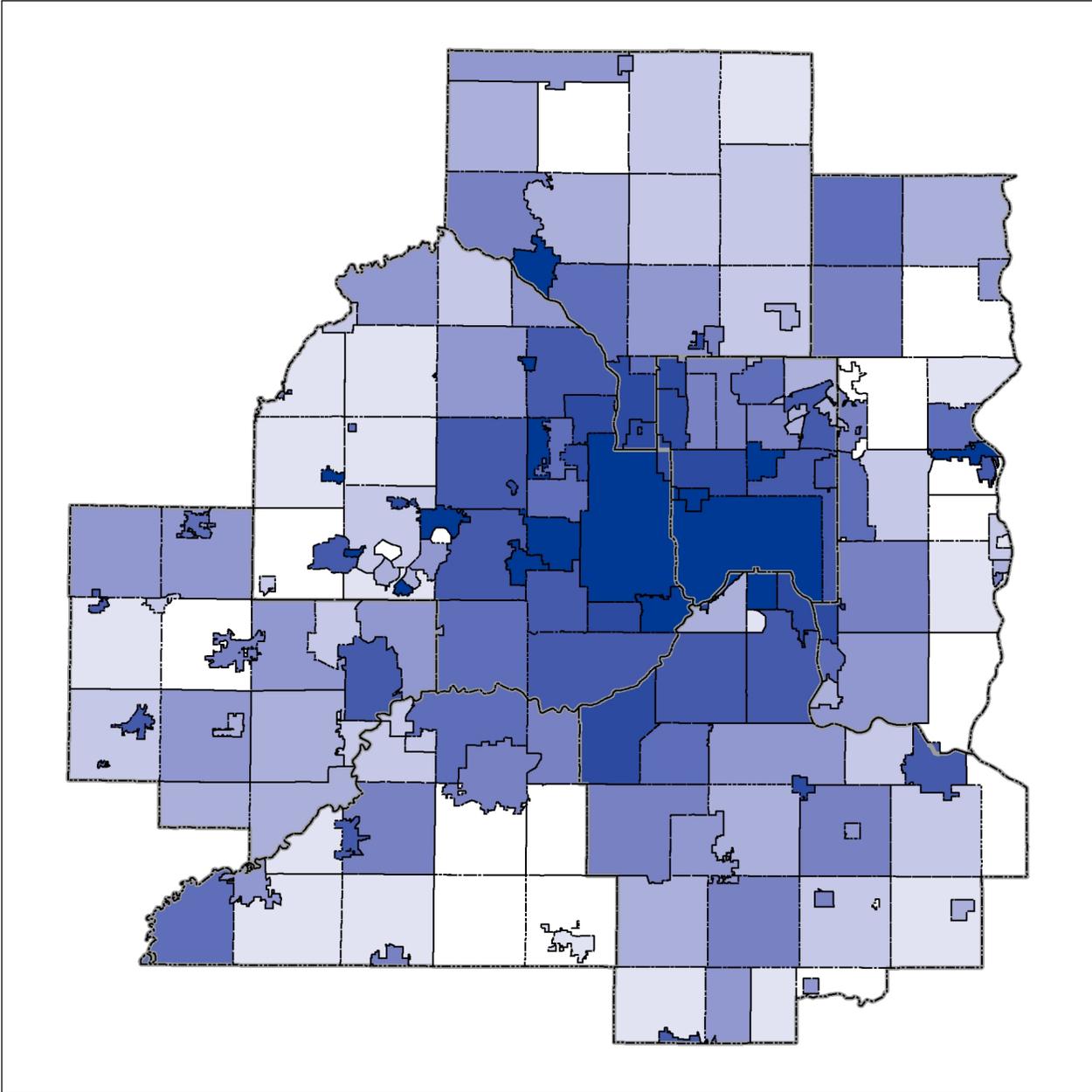


*All comparisons are based on the 2015-2019 period (using the simple average of the alternative estimates for the five years)*

# Percent rentals: 2015-2019 ACS

Cities/townships

Census tracts



Highest decile



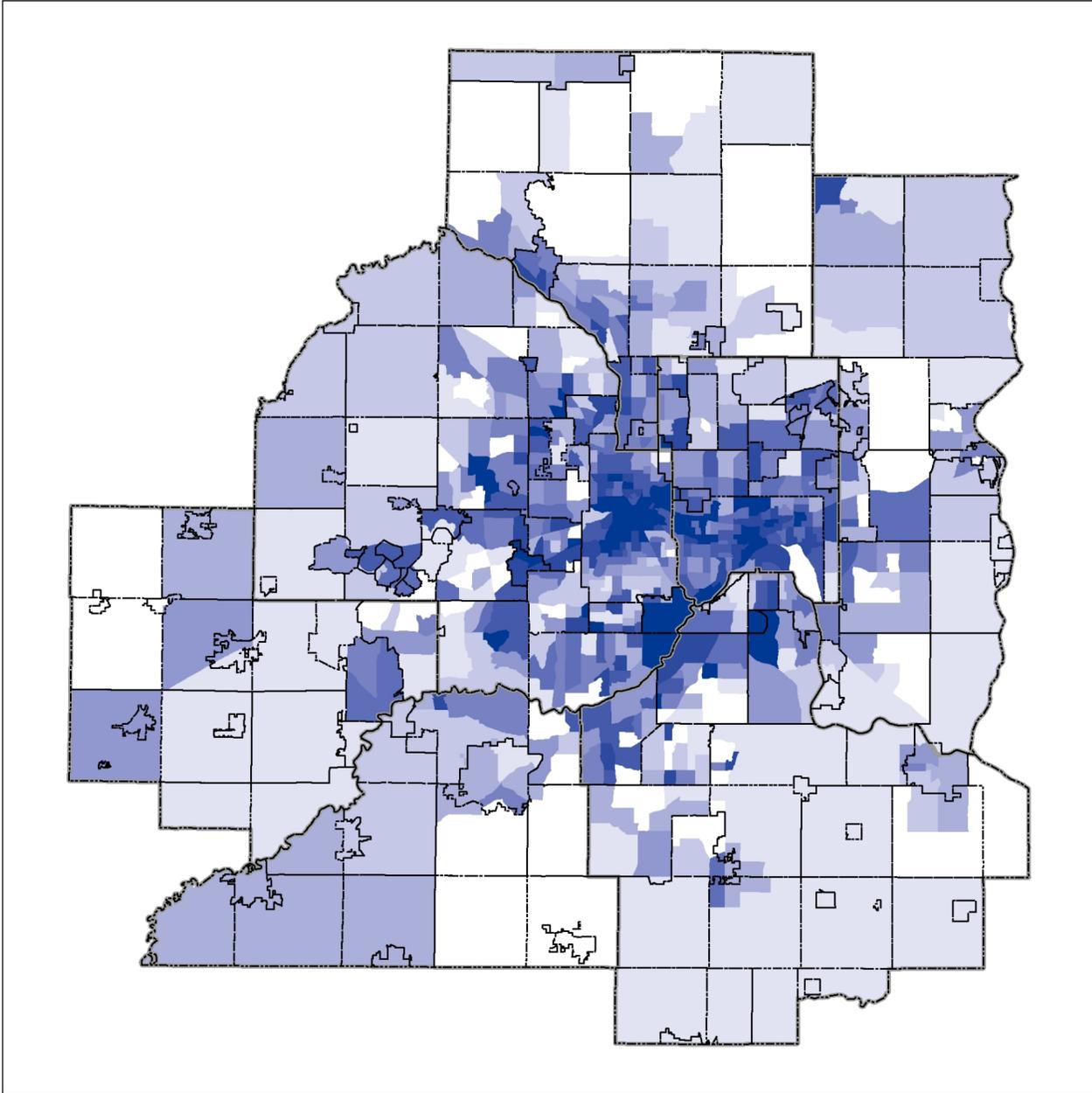
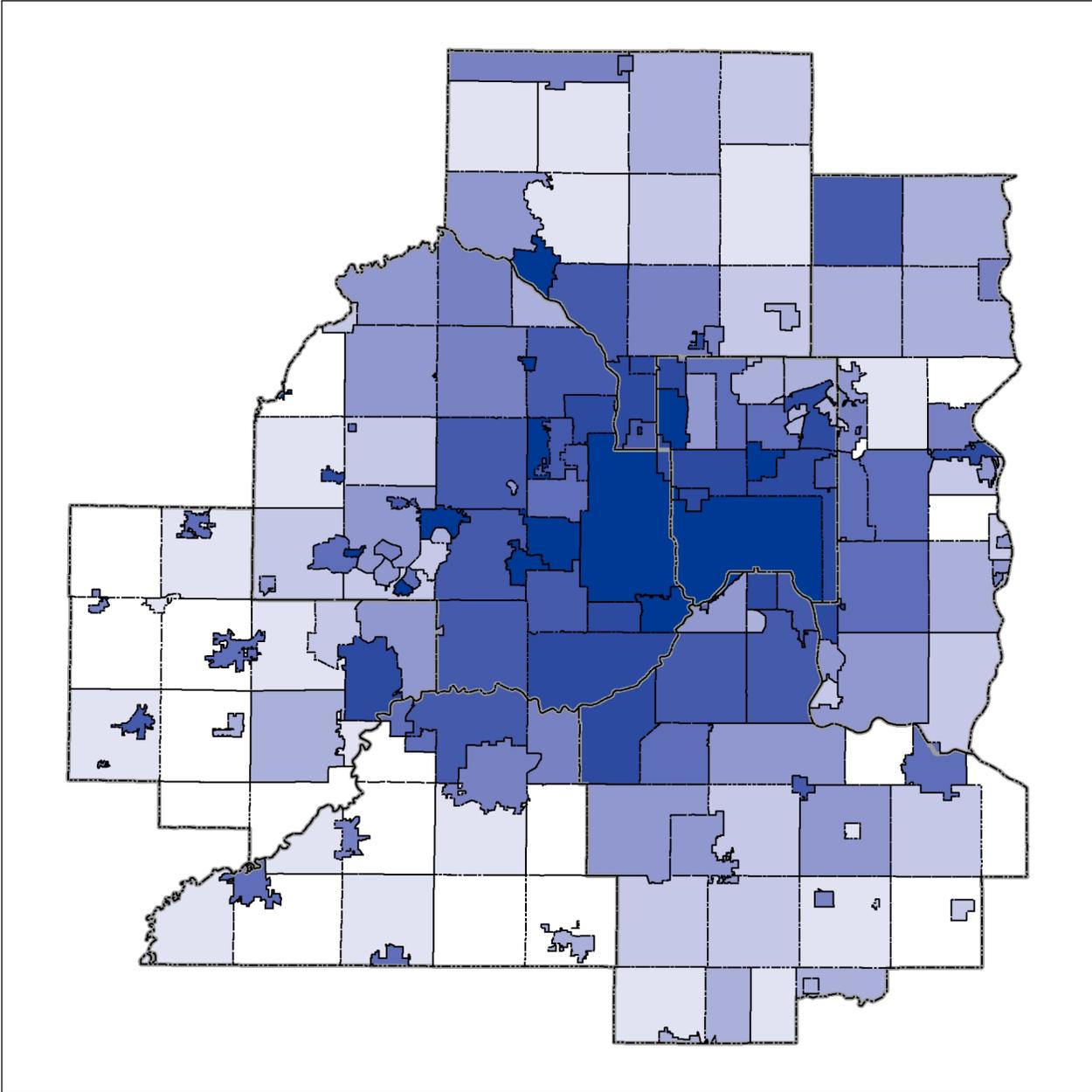
Lowest decile



# Percent rentals: 2015-2019 ALT

Cities/townships

Census tracts



Highest decile



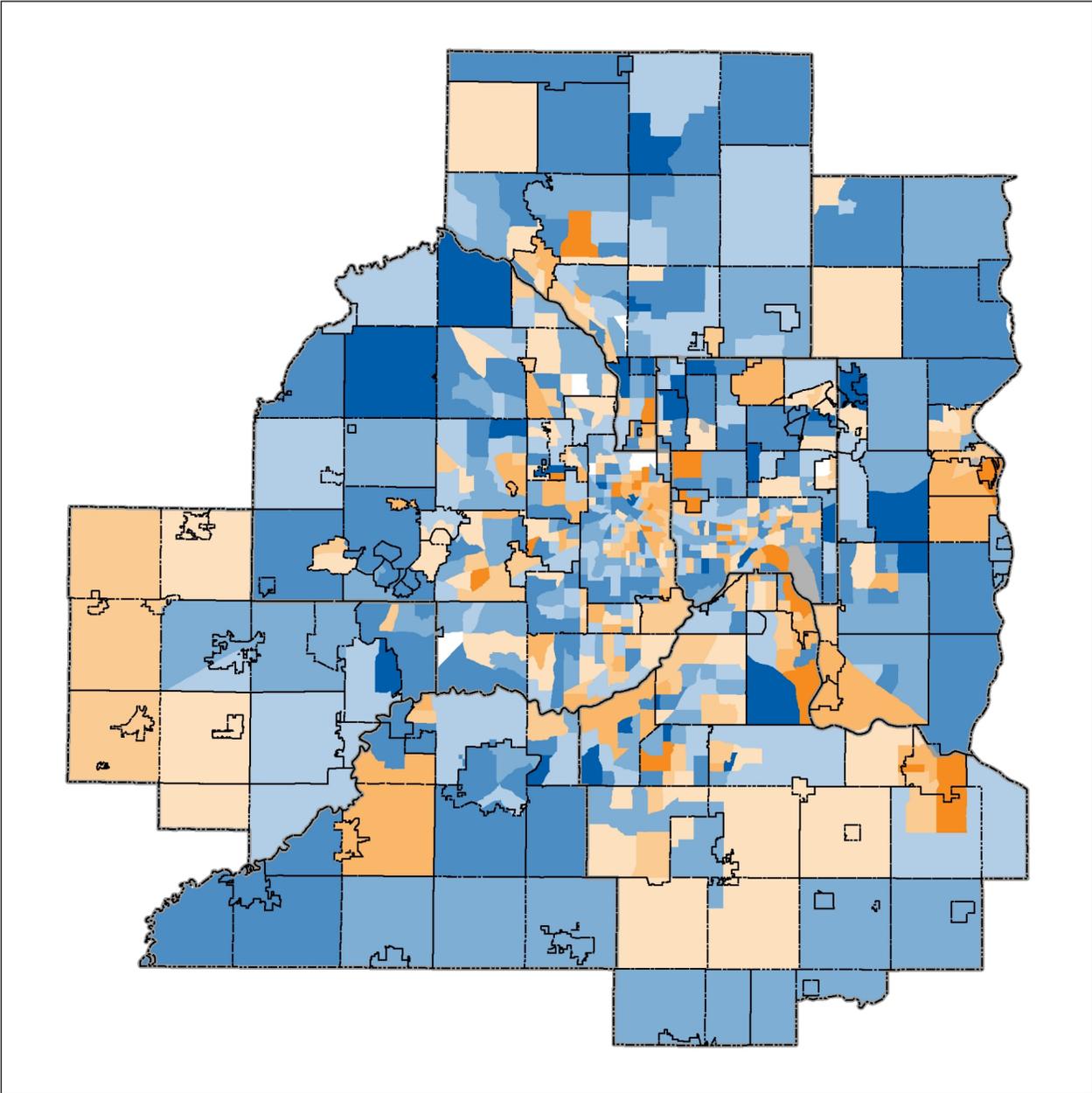
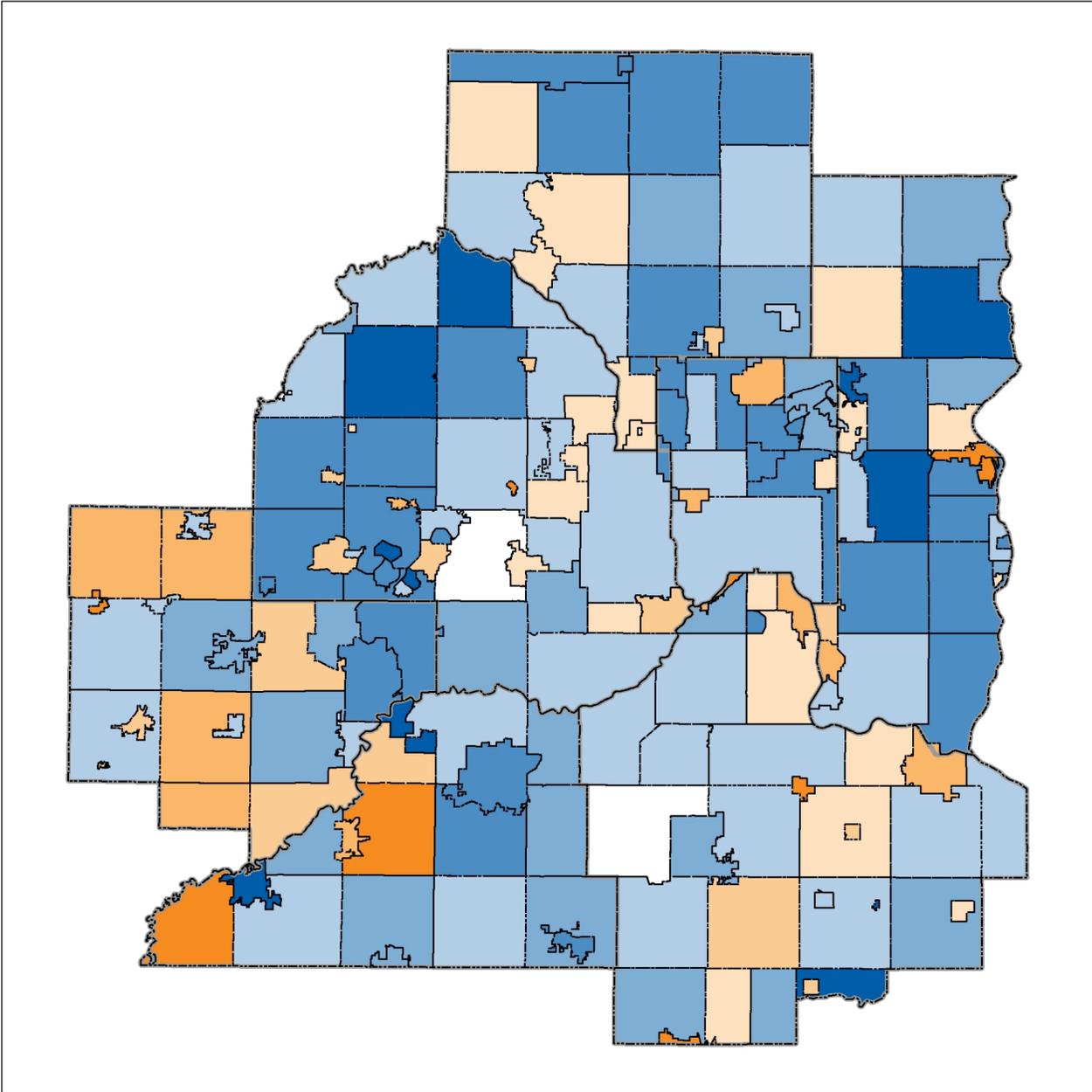
Lowest decile



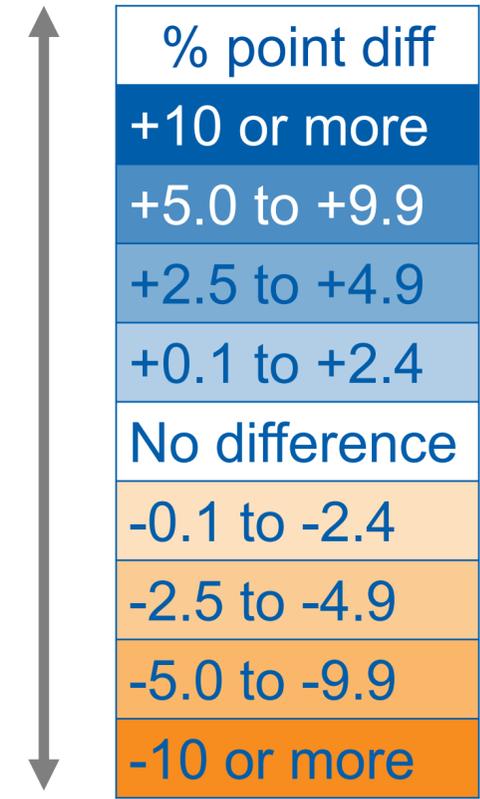
# Difference in percent rentals: ALT - ACS

Cities/townships

Census tracts



ALT > ACS



ALT < ACS



# Four main questions

1

If I had alternative estimates, would they tend to show higher or lower values than ACS estimates?

2

By how much would those alternative estimates differ from ACS data?

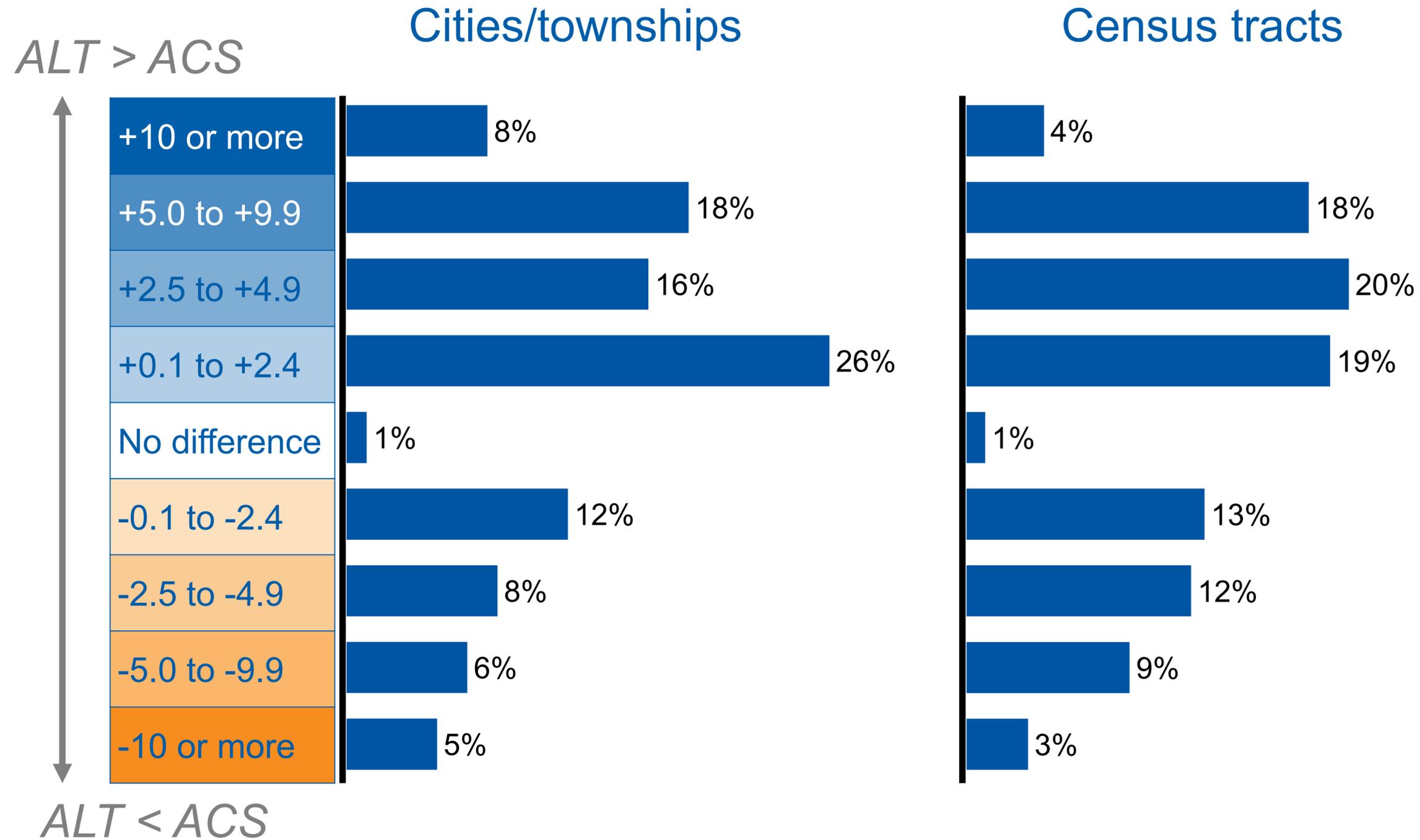
3

Could I approximate what the alternative estimates would be if I used ACS confidence intervals?

4

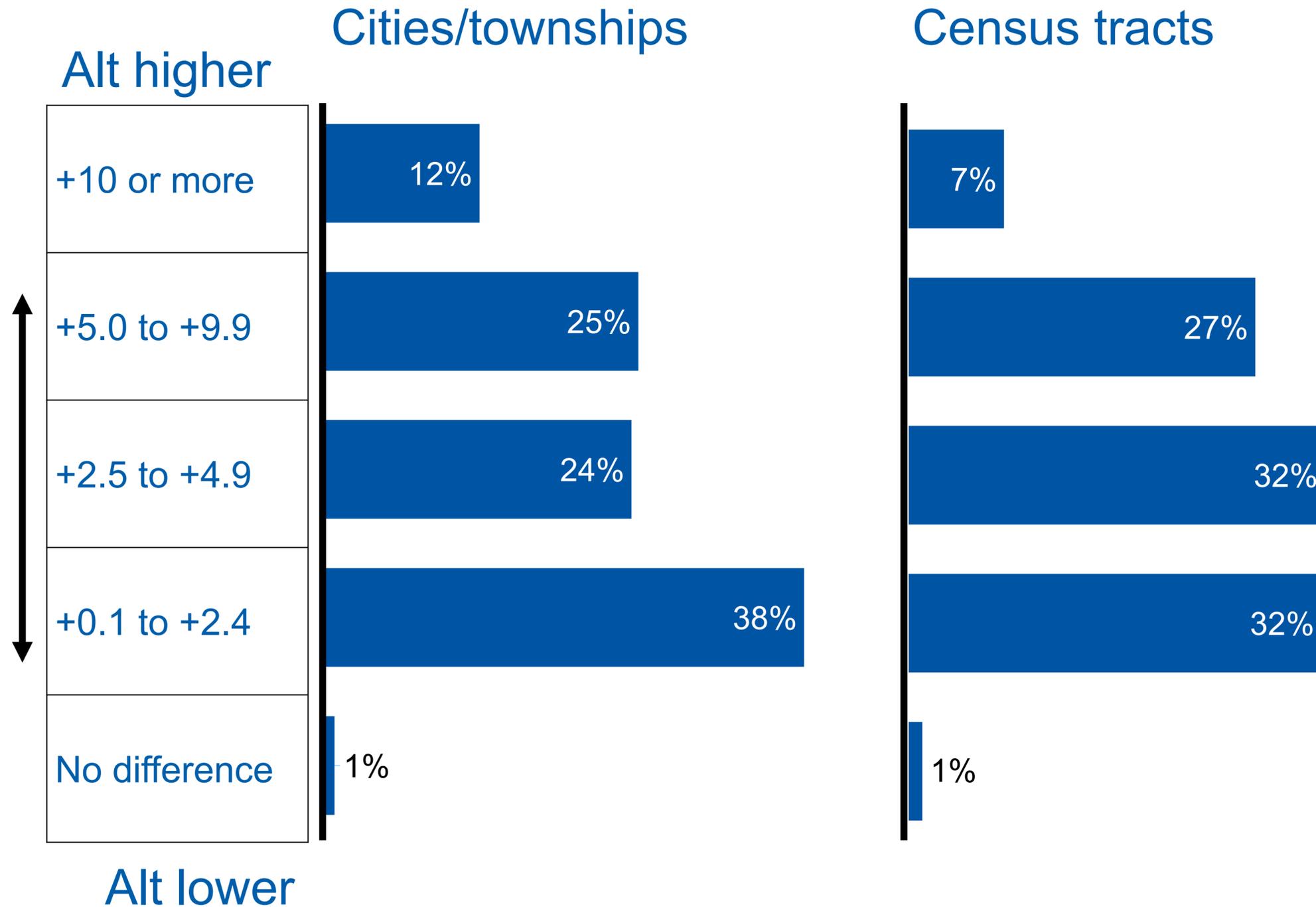
If a given geography has a relatively high value of some characteristic in ACS data, can I trust that it would also have a relatively high value of that characteristic in alternative estimates?

# 1. Difference in % rentals



*Alternative estimates tend to show higher proportions of rental units than ACS data*

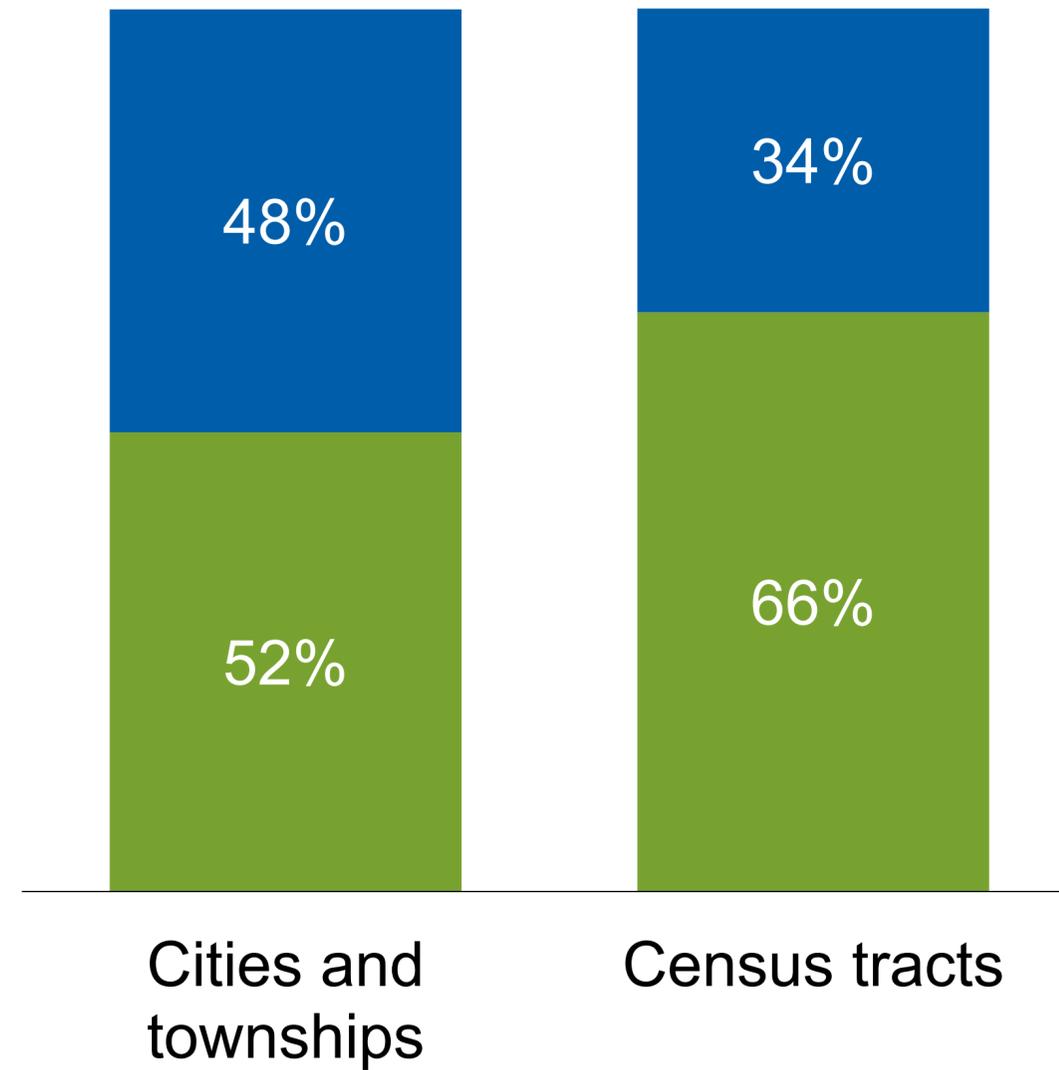
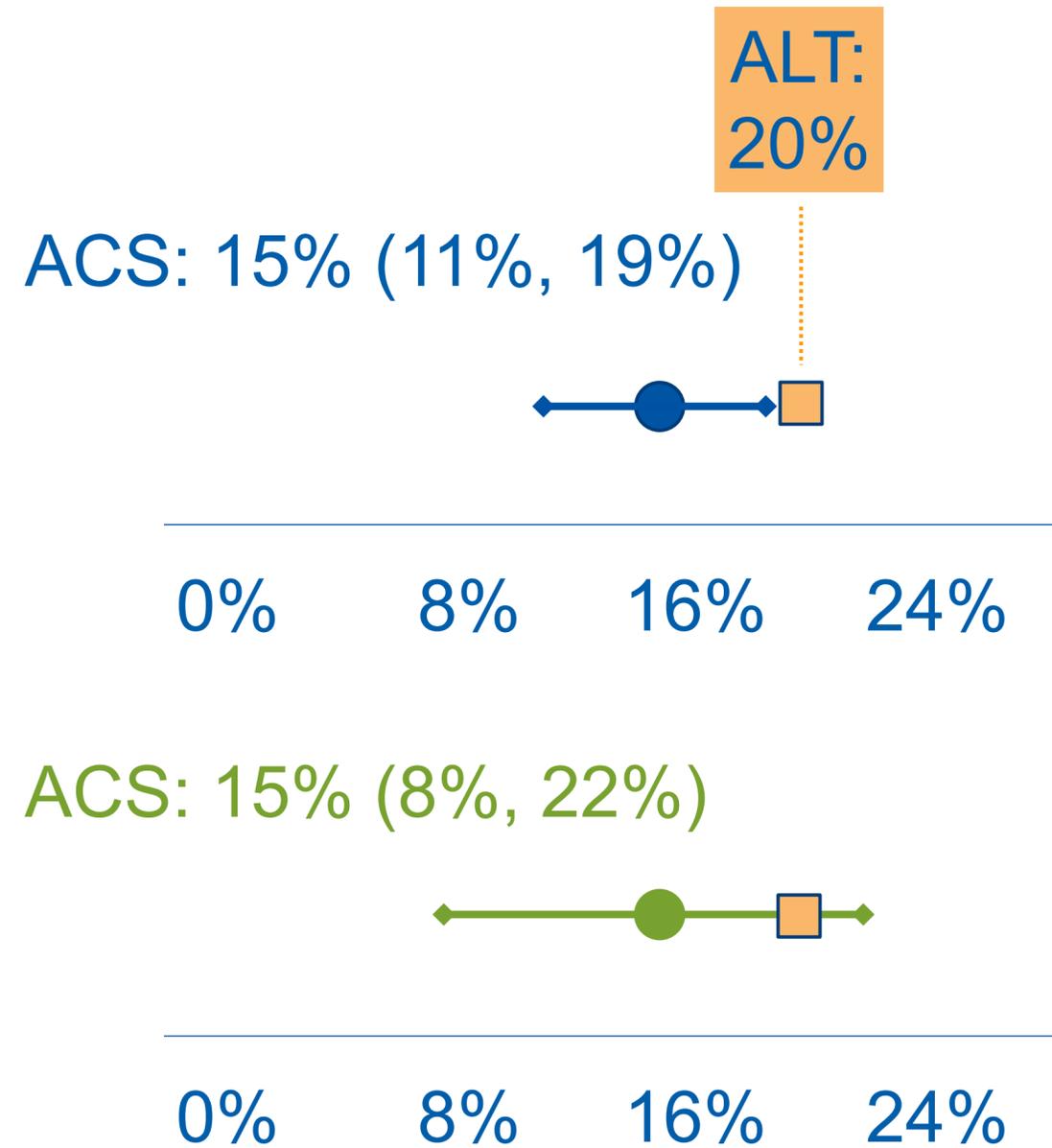
# 2. Absolute difference in % rentals



For a typical (median) geographic unit, the ALT estimates are \_\_\_ percentage points away from ACS estimates:

- 3.2 (cities/townships)
- 3.6 (tracts)

### 3. Do ACS confidence intervals contain ALT estimates?

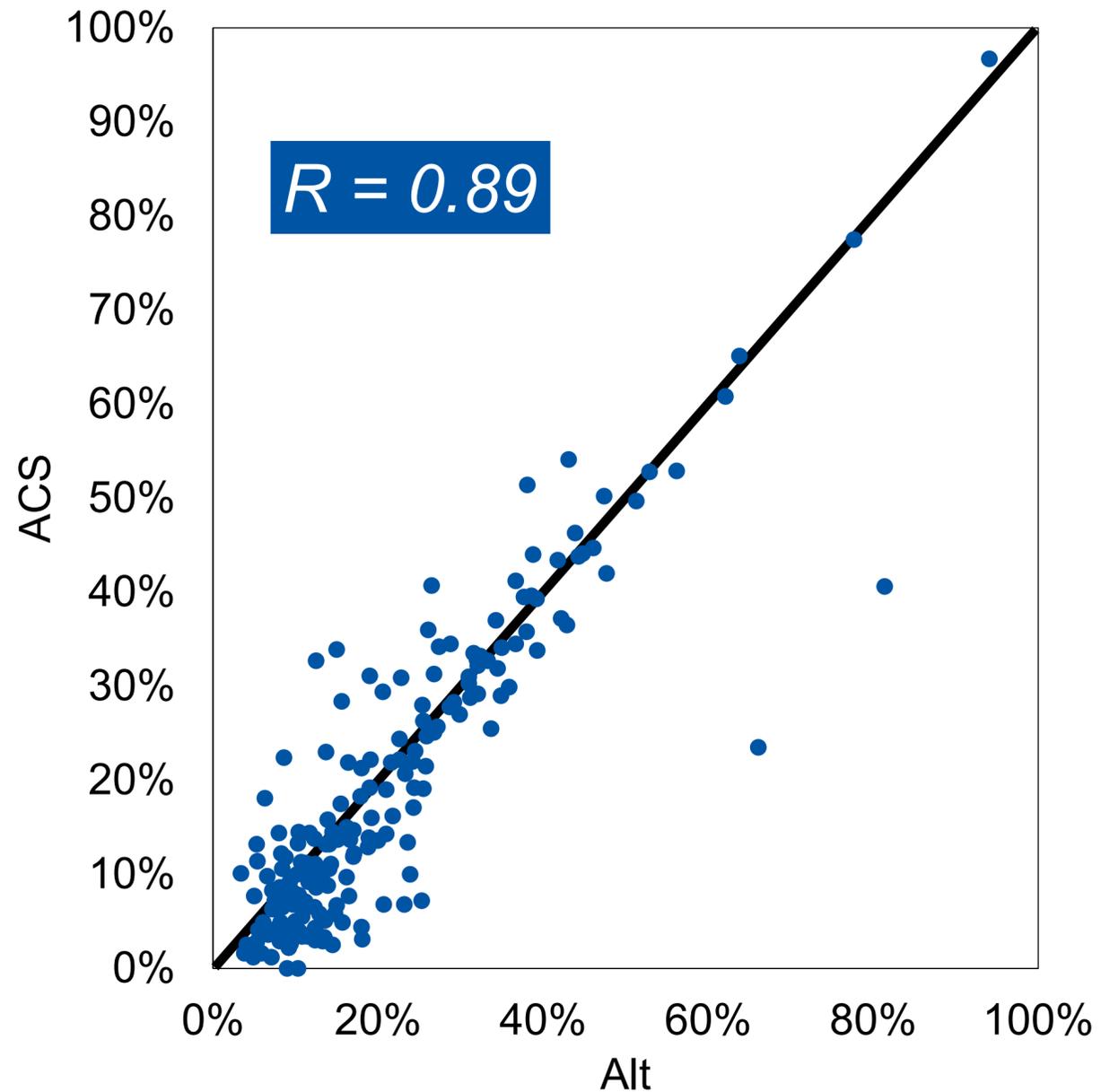


A minority of ACS 90% CIs DO NOT contain the ALT estimates.

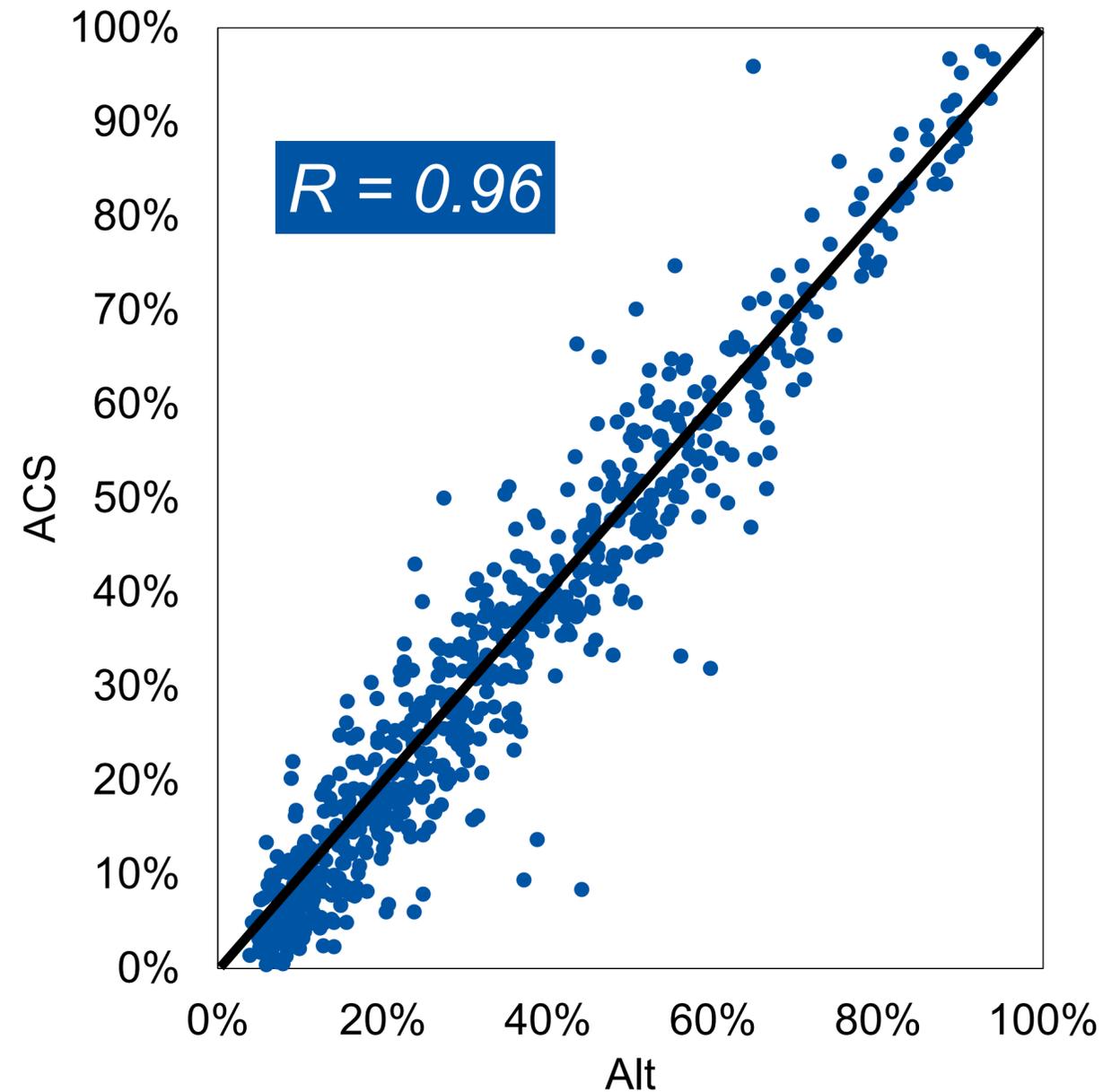
A majority of ACS 90% CIs DO contain the ALT estimates.

# 4. How much do the ALT & ACS estimates covary?

Cities/townships

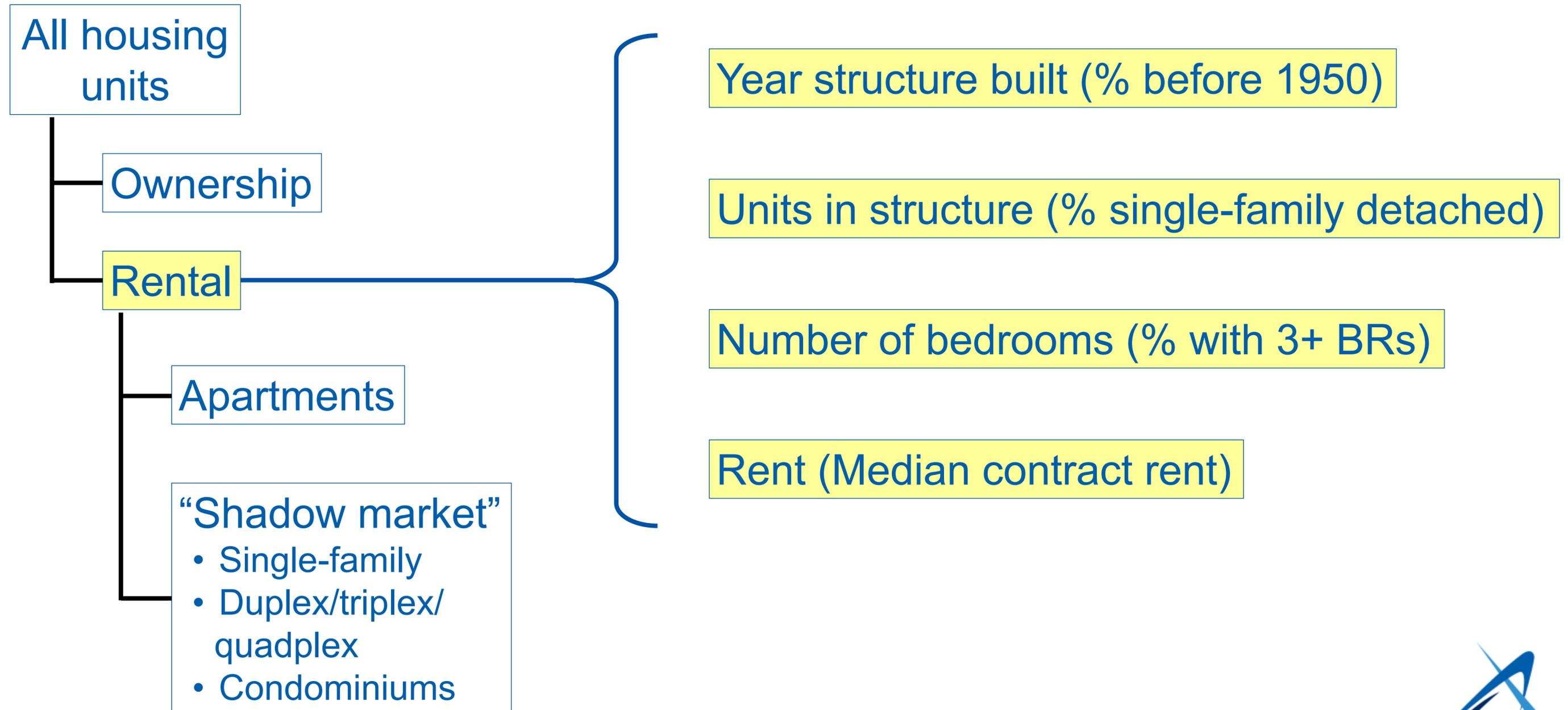


Census tracts



*The (Pearson) correlations between the ALT and ACS estimates are pretty high.*

# Scope of this analysis



# Cities and townships

	1. ALT estimates tend to be ___ than ACS estimates.	2. The two estimates are this far apart for a typical (median) city/township:	3. This share of ACS 90% confidence intervals contains the ALT estimates:	4. The Pearson correlation between the ALT and ACS estimates is:
% of all units that are rentals	Higher	3.2 percentage points	52%	0.89
% of rental units built before 1950	Lower	11.4 percentage points	56%	0.68
% of rental units that are single-family detached	Higher	7.7 percentage points	51%	0.85
% of rental units with 3+ bedrooms	Higher	9.2 percentage points	73%	0.75
Median contract rent*	Higher	\$218	27%	0.56

*\* - excludes 20 cities/townships for which median rent is suppressed*



# Tracts

	1. ALT estimates tend to be ___ than ACS estimates.	2. The two estimates are this far apart for a typical (median) tract:	3. This share of ACS 90% confidence intervals contains the ALT estimates:	4. The Pearson correlation between the ALT and ACS estimates is:
<b>% of all units that are rentals</b>	Higher	3.6 percentage points	66%	0.96
<b>% of rental units built before 1950</b>	Lower	8.2 percentage points	62%	0.83
<b>% of rental units that are single-family detached</b>	Higher	7.1 percentage points	61%	0.81
<b>% of rental units with 3+ bedrooms</b>	Higher	7.4 percentage points	72%	0.76
<b>Median contract rent</b>	Higher	\$150	42%	0.72

# Summary

- It's possible to construct alternative estimates for rental units (but it's not quick or simple).
- Those alternative estimates largely agree with ACS estimates on the tenure mix. Those alternative estimates align less closely with ACS estimates on the *characteristics* of rental units (particularly age of buildings and contract rents).
- Next: examine potential correlates of ALT-ACS alignment (number of rental units, housing stock diversity largely unrelated)

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