



THE UNIFORM APPRAISAL DATASET AGGREGATE STATISTICS DATA FILE OVERVIEW

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Contents

1. Overview	3
2. About the UAD	3
3. Universe of UAD appraisal records in the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File	4
3a. Overview of Universe for the UAD Aggregate Statistics.....	4
3b. Geography	5
3c. Comparison with Uniform Appraisal Dataset (UAD) Appraisal-Level Public Use File (PUF).....	6
4. UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File Format.....	7
5. Disclosure Avoidance Techniques	9
5a. Minimum Record Count Threshold	10
5b. Binning.....	10
5c. Recoding	10
5d. Bottom Coding and Top Coding.....	11
6. Definitions	12
7. Information Quality	24
Appendix 1. Protocol for Identifying Unique Appraisals in the UAD.....	27
Appendix 2. Primary and Complementary Suppression	28

1. Overview

The Uniform Appraisal Dataset (UAD) Aggregate Statistics Data File includes summary statistics derived from aggregating UAD appraisal records. This document's purpose is to provide background information on how the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) constructed the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File. It includes information about the universe of UAD appraisal records, the subset of UAD appraisal records that were included when computing aggregate statistics, geographic areas, disclosure avoidance, definitions of concepts, and information quality.

2. About the UAD

The UAD is a standardized industry dataset for appraisal information that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (the Enterprises) receive electronically through the Uniform Collateral Data Portal® (UCDP®). The Enterprises, at the direction of the FHFA, developed the first UAD in 2010 using the Mortgage Industry Standards Maintenance Organization (MISMO®) Reference Model 2.6. MISMO models provides consistent data standards for the loans the Enterprises purchase.¹

A UAD appraisal record includes information collected by appraisers using the Uniform Residential Appraisal Report (URAR) (Fannie Mae Form 1004/Freddie Mac Form 70) for single-family homes and the Individual Condominium Unit Appraisal Report (Fannie Mae Form 1073/Freddie Mac Form 465) for condominiums.^{2,3} Other federal agencies, including the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), also use the URAR.

The UAD appraisal records that the Enterprises collect do not reflect all their loans. Both Enterprises waive traditional appraisals in certain instances where they deem automated appraisal methods as adequate. Thus, the UAD appraisal records include only loans requiring traditional appraisals.

The UAD appraisal records that the Enterprises collect may include some appraisals related to other lending sources, including FHA and portfolio loans. One reason for including non-Enterprise loans is because borrowers can file applications with multiple lenders and for multiple products, and the ultimate originator may not be known when the appraisal is conducted. In addition, originators of jumbo loans or other non-conforming loans may require appraisals to be submitted to the UCDP to take advantage of the Enterprises' automated collateral evaluation tools. Finally, UAD appraisal records include appraisals not connected to any loan, such as appraisals associated with non-transacted loan applications.

FHFA receives UAD appraisal records from the Enterprises, and currently possesses records from 2013 through the most recent quarter. This collection includes more than 86 million records about the "subject" single-family property and more than 405 million records about "comparable"

¹ This information is sourced from Fannie Mae's website describing the UAD: <https://singlefamily.fanniemae.com/delivering/uniform-mortgage-data-program/uniform-appraisal-dataset>

² Single-family homes include detached, attached, or semi-detached structures and associated lots.

³ There are similar forms for manufactured homes, small multifamily residential income (rental) properties, and cooperative interest properties. However, only single-family homes and condominiums currently utilize UAD standardization and mapping.

single-family properties. For condominium appraisal records, this collection includes more than 5 million records about the “subject” property and more than 27 million records about “comparable” properties. However, it is important to note that not all these single-family and condominium appraisal records reflect a property’s final appraisal(s). The UCDP is a transactional database system. As such, it contains UAD appraisal records that may be incomplete or out of date.

FHFA also receives appraisal records from FHA. In 2016, FHA adopted the use of the Uniform Residential Appraisal Report (URAR) (Fannie Mae Form 1004/Freddie Mac Form 70) for single-family homes and standards the Enterprises developed, including adhering to the Mortgage Industry Standards Maintenance Organization (MISMO®) Reference Model 2.6. These UAD-conforming appraisals are submitted to FHA through their Electronic Appraisal Delivery (EAD) Portal.⁴). The EAD is a transactional database system. As such, it contains UAD appraisal records that may be incomplete or out of date.

3. Universe of UAD appraisal records in the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File

3a. Overview of Universe for the UAD Aggregate Statistics

The UAD Aggregate Statistics are drawn from single-family and condominium appraisal records submitted to the Enterprises and single-family appraisal records submitted to the Federal Housing Administration. In creating the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File, FHFA included the *final* appraisals for loan applications, including loans the Enterprises did not purchase. In most instances, a loan application has only one appraisal. In other instances, a loan application can have multiple appraisals. However, by design, the UCDP is a transactional database system containing far more appraisal records than the “final” appraisals. For the purposes of building the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File, it was important to keep the final appraisal(s) for each loan application by carefully removing incomplete or out-of-date appraisals.

FHFA published the inaugural UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File in October 2022, which only included appraisal records submitted to the UCDP for single-family properties. FHFA staff, in consultation with UAD experts at Fannie Mae, developed a protocol to identify the “final” appraisal record(s) for each single-family loan application. The protocol reduced the universe of UAD single-family appraisal records to 49.4 million. As such, the aggregate statistics presented in the inaugural UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File published in October 2022 were based on 49.4 million single-family appraisal records. In September 2024, FHFA expanded the UAD Aggregate Statistics to include appraisal records from condominiums.

⁴ Source: [FHA Electronic Appraisal Delivery | HUD.gov / U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development \(HUD\)](https://www.fhfa.gov/electronic-appraisal-delivery)

The protocol used to identify final condominium appraisal records reduced the universe of UAD condominium appraisal records to 5.4 million records. This protocol is described in detail in Appendix 1.

In October 2024, FHFA further expanded the UAD Aggregate Statistics to include UAD-conforming appraisal records submitted to FHA. FHFA is aware of significant overlap between appraisal records submitted to the Enterprises and FHA. This is because lenders are permitted to simultaneously submit loans, including appraisal data, to Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and FHA. Since an overlap exists between appraisal records submitted to the Enterprises and FHA, and there is no simple way to de-duplicate them, all statistics present in the UAD Aggregate Statistics are categorized by both the receiver of the submitted appraisal record and the type of property being appraised. The updated UAD Aggregate Statistics categorize all appraisal statistics as one of the following appraisal sources: Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family. FHFA urges users not to combine statistics across differing appraisal sources. In this document, “UAD appraisal record” refers to UAD appraisal records submitted to the Enterprises as well as UAD-conforming appraisal records submitted to FHA.

Users should note that UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File statistics only represent:

- Single-family properties appraised using Fannie Mae Form 1004/Freddie Mac Form 70 and condominium properties appraised using Fannie Mae Form 1073/Freddie Mac Form 465. Appraisals for manufactured homes, small multifamily rental properties, cooperative interest properties and other non-standard appraisals are excluded.
- Properties appraised for the purposes of a sale or refinance. Other types of appraisals, such as construction loan appraisals, are excluded.
- Properties with a street address of sufficient quality to geocode using FHFA’s geocoding system.
- Properties with an appraised value greater than \$0.00.
- Properties in the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The Virgin Islands and Guam are excluded.

Users should also note that due to the protocols for removing incomplete or out-of-date appraisals, some previously released aggregate statistics may be slightly revised. For instance, an appraisal record for an appraisal conducted in December of 2022 is used to calculate aggregate statistics for 2022. However, if the appraisal record for that property and loan was deemed out-of-date and replaced with a new record in January 2023, it would no longer be used to calculate aggregate statistics for 2022, and instead, would be used to calculate statistics for 2023. In this example, the 2022 aggregate statistics would be revised.

3b. Geography

The UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File includes aggregate statistics for multiple types of geographic areas. FHFA includes the following geographic areas, subject to the suppression protocols described in Section 6:

Geographies included in Enterprise Single-Family Aggregate Statistics	Geographies included in Enterprise Condominium Aggregate Statistics	Geographies included in FHA Single-Family Aggregate Statistics
National	National	National
The 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico	The 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico	The 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico
The 100 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) or Metropolitan Divisions, by population ⁵	The 100 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) or Metropolitan Divisions, by population	The 100 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) or Metropolitan Divisions, by population
County	---	County
Tract	---	---

3c. Comparison with Uniform Appraisal Dataset (UAD) Appraisal-Level Public Use File (PUF)

FHFA created and continues to maintain a Uniform Appraisal Dataset (UAD) Appraisal-Level Public Use File (PUF). Users of both the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File and the UAD Appraisal-Level PUF might wonder whether aggregate statistical estimates created using the Appraisal-Level PUF will match similar estimates in the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File.

The answer is “usually not”. The primary reason estimates will differ is that the universe of UAD records eligible for inclusion in each product is different. In fact, the universe of UAD records eligible for inclusion in the UAD Appraisal-Level PUF is smaller than the universe of UAD records eligible for inclusion in UAD Aggregate Statistics. The following table describes the similarities and differences in the universes of each product.

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File Eligible Universe	UAD Appraisal-Level PUF Eligible Universe
Property type	Includes single-family and condominium properties.	Includes only single-family properties.
Purchase type	Includes appraisals for all purchase or refinance mortgage loans.	Includes appraisals for arms-length purchase mortgage loans, all refinance mortgage loans, and all

⁵ FHFA uses the revised MSAs and Metropolitan Divisions the Office of Management and Budget defined in September 2018.

		other (non-purchase and non-refinance) mortgage loans.
Address quality	Property address of appraised property must be of sufficient quality such that geocoding software can determine the county.	Property address of appraised property must be of sufficient quality such that the geocoding software or loan originator can determine the state.
Geographic scope	Properties in the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.	Properties in the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
Acquisition status	Appraisal for any submission to the Enterprises, including appraisals associated with non-transacted loan applications and mortgages not acquired by the Enterprises, as well as appraisals submitted to FHA.	Appraisals for mortgage loans acquired by the Enterprises. Appraisals for FHA insured mortgage loans.

The second reason estimates may differ slightly is because the UAD Appraisal-Level PUF is a five-percent sample of eligible UAD appraisal records while the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File includes aggregate statistics based on all (*i.e.*, 100 percent) eligible UAD appraisal records. The differences due to sampling will generally be larger with more granular estimates (*i.e.*, estimates based on few UAD Appraisal-Level PUF records).

4. UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File Format

The UAD Aggregate Data Summary File format is described below. Users should consult the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File Dictionary for a list of Statistical Series, Characteristics and Category values. Users should consult Section 7 for a definition of Loan Purpose and each of the Characteristics.

Field	Definition
SOURCE	Where the data comes from (e.g., UAD)
APPRAISALSOURCE	Source and type of appraisal • Enterprise Single Family • Enterprise Condo • FHA Single Family

Field	Definition
FREQUENCY	How often series is tabulated (e.g., annual or quarterly). For the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File, this value is always quarterly because statistics are published on a quarterly basis.
SERIES	Full name of the statistical series. See UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File Dictionary for the list of statistical series
SERIESID	Short name of the statistical series. See UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File Dictionary for the list of statistical series.
GEOLEVEL	Level of geography for the estimate • National • State • Metro Area • County • Tract
GEONAME	Formal name of geographic unit (e.g., Florida, Carson County)
STATEPOSTAL	State postal code (e.g., AK, FL)
STATEFIPS	State Federal Information Processing System (FIPS) Code (e.g., 02, 15)
FIPS	County FIPS Code (e.g., 01001, 13005)
TRACT	Eleven-digit Census Tract code, which includes FIPS + Six-digit Tract number (2020 Census vintage) (e.g., 01001100234)
METRO	MSA or MSA Division (MSAD) Code for the Top 100 MSAs and MSADs (March 2020 vintage) (e.g., 10420).
PURPOSE	The reason for the loan for which the appraisal was conducted • Purchase • Refinance • Both (combines purchase and refinance)
YEAR	Year of the Series (e.g., 2016, 2021)
QUARTER	Quarter of the Series • 1 = January – March • 2 = April – June • 3 = July – September • 4 = October – December • 5 = All four quarters

Field	Definition
CHARACTERISTIC1	Attributes of the structure being appraised, the neighborhood, the market, or the appraisal process (e.g., bedrooms, bathrooms, percent minority). See UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File Dictionary for the full list of characteristics.
CATEGORY1	Represents a value of the characteristic (e.g., 1 bedroom, 3 bathrooms). See Table 3 for the full list of categories for each characteristic.
SUPPRESSED	Indicator for value suppression • 0 = Not Suppressed • 1 = Suppressed
VALUE	Value of the statistical series. See UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File Dictionary for notes about rounding.

5. Disclosure Avoidance Techniques

A UAD appraisal record contains information about the property owner, the borrower, and the appraiser(s), including Personally Identifiable Information (PII). A UAD appraisal record also includes a significant amount of information about the features, quality, and condition of the appraised property. While much of the information about appraised properties contained in a UAD appraisal record is also available in public records or real estate listings, or is observable from a publicly accessible location, some information is only available through a site visit. In order to address potential privacy concerns arising from the release of such information, FHFA has adopted the techniques described in greater detail below.

One strategy to address privacy concerns is to create summary statistics based on the UAD appraisal records. FHFA designed summary statistics in a manner that substantially reduces the potential for privacy harm to individual property owners, borrowers, or appraisers. In creating the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File, FHFA's privacy principle was to take all reasonable steps to ensure that (1) a borrower or property owner cannot identify themselves in the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File; and that (2) a third party cannot identify a borrower, property owner, or individual property.

FHFA adopted several disclosure avoidance techniques to protect the privacy of borrowers, property owners, and appraisers. First, the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File removes all PII. In addition, the following techniques were used to protect privacy.

5a. Minimum Record Count Threshold

For the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File, FHFA adopted a minimum record count threshold of 11 records based on the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) "Privacy Rule of Eleven."⁶ In short, aggregate statistics based on fewer than 11 records were suppressed (primary suppression), as well as any statistics in the same group of statistics (complementary suppression). Complementary suppression helps avoid the "disclosure by subtraction" issue that could compromise privacy. Appendix 2 describes how FHFA implemented complementary suppressions.

5b. Binning

Some property characteristics in the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File that were originally continuous variables with precise values were binned into categorical variables with value ranges. This technique helps avoid violating the minimum record count threshold. Binned property characteristics include:

- Neighborhood Percent Single-Family Homes
- Year Built
- Tract Percent Minority Population
- Neighborhood Percent Built Up
- Tract Largest Race/Ethnicity Group
- Effective Age
- Finished Area Above Grade
- Ratio of Tract Med. Inc. to MSA Med. Inc.
- Lot Size

5c. Recoding

Some property characteristics in the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File were originally categorical variables with numerous categories. Where appropriate, FHFA combined some categories with other categories to help avoid violations of the minimum record count threshold.

- Quality of Construction
- Type of Foundation
- Central Air
- Public Sewer
- Marketing Time
- Use of Supervisory Appraiser
- Type of Structure
- Car Storage
- Type of Heating
- Public Water
- Appraisal Approaches
- Property Condition
- Occupancy Status at Time of Appraisal

⁶ <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/PDR-Privacy-Rule-of-Eleven.pdf>

5d. Bottom Coding and Top Coding

FHFA bottom-coded and/or top-coded some property characteristics in the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File that were originally continuous variables with precise values to help avoid violations of the minimum record count threshold. The bottom code is the lower limit for all published values of a variable. The top code is the upper limit for all published values of a variable.

- Number of Rooms Above Grade
- Number of Bedrooms Above Grade
- Number of Comparable Properties Used in Appraisal
- Number of Bathrooms Above Grade
- Number of Stories



6. Definitions

This section provides definitions for the characteristics or other concepts contained in the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File and the section of the Fannie Mae Uniform Residential Appraisal Report (1004) or Fannie Mae Individual Condominium Unit Appraisal Report (1073) from which the characteristic or concept was derived. For additional information about definition groupings, see the Uniform Mortgage Data Program Uniform Appraisal Dataset Specification Appendix D.⁷

Characteristic or Concept	Appraisal Source	Definition	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family Form Section	Enterprise Condo Form Section
Tract Percent Minority Population	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Based on the 2020 Decennial Census estimates using 2020 census tracts.	Tract number derived from the property address in Subject property	Tract number derived from the property address in Subject property
Tract Largest Race/Ethnicity Group	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Based on the 2020 Decennial Census estimates using 2020 census tracts. Indicates the racial or ethnic category when representing 50% or more of tract population. ⁸ The “Other” category includes tracts where (a) 50% or more of the tract population is American Indian or Alaska Native; (b) 50% or more of the tract population is Native	Tract number derived from the property address in Subject property	Tract number derived from the property address in Subject property

⁷ Uniform Mortgage Data Program Uniform Appraisal Dataset Specification Appendix D: Field-Specific Standardization Requirements. Document 1.7, Version Date: February 2, 2022. <https://singlefamily.fanniemae.com/media/21731/display>

⁸ Tract definitions for Black, Hispanic/Latino, Asian, and Other include Census populations with more than one race or ethnicity. For example, the Black population includes “Black alone” plus all other combinations of race where Black was identified. Using non-mutually exclusive race and ethnicity population data implies that proportions may exceed 100%. If a tract meets criteria for multiple categories, the category is assigned sequentially: Black, Hispanic/Latino, and Asian. Non-Hispanic White is not impacted because it excludes all other racial and ethnic populations. This metric is designed to align with Fair Lending race and ethnicity category delineations.

		Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; or (c) no racial/ethnic group comprises more than 50% of the tract population.		
Ratio of Tract Median Income to MSA Median Income	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Based on the FHFA Low-Income Area definition for 2022. ⁹ Tract Median Income is based on five-year American Community Survey (ACS) data for 2016-2020 and uses 2020 census tracts. MSA median income is based on the 2018 MSA boundaries published by the Office of Management and Budget in September 2018. MSA area median income values are based on the five-year ACS data for 2016-2020. For non-metropolitan counties, the MSA area median income is the maximum of the county median income or the state nonmetropolitan area median income (also both based on five-year ACS data for 2016-2020).	Tract number derived from the property address in Subject property	Tract number derived from the property address in Subject property
Year Built	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Year in which property was built.	Improvements	Project Information
New Construction Status	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Indicates if the property was built in the same year the appraisal was conducted.	Improvements	Project Information
Effective Age	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and	Effective age of the property in years.	Improvements	Project Information

⁹ FHFA Low Income Area Definition: <https://www.fhfa.gov/DataTools/Downloads/Pages/Underserved-Areas-Data.aspx>

	FHA Single-Family			
Type of Structure	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Type of physical attachment, if any, between the dwelling unit and adjacent dwelling units.	Improvements	Project Information
Quality of Construction	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Overall rating of the property's quality of construction. Quality rating describes overall quality of the subject property as of the effective date of the appraisal and each comparable property.	Sales Comparison Approach	Sales Comparison Approach
Number of Bedrooms Above Grade	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Total number of above grade bedrooms in the property. This does not include below grade bedrooms.	Improvements	NA
Number of Bedrooms Above and Below Grade	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Appraiser-reported total number of above-grade and below-grade bedrooms in the subject property.	Improvements	Sales Comparison Approach
Number of Bathrooms Above Grade	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Total number of above grade bathrooms in the property. This does not include below grade bathrooms.	Improvements	NA
Number of Bathrooms Above and Below Grade	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Appraiser-reported total number of above-grade and below-grade full and half bathrooms in the subject property.	Improvements	Sales Comparison Approach

Number of Rooms Above Grade	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Total number of above grade livable rooms in the property. This does not include below grade rooms.	Improvements	Sales Comparison Approach
Finished Area Above Grade	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Total area of all above grade inhabitable rooms, in square feet. This does not include below grade areas.	Improvements	NA
Finished Area Above and Below Grade	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Appraiser-reported total area of all above-grade and below-grade inhabitable rooms in the subject property, reported in square feet.	Improvements	Sales Comparison Approach
Number of Stories	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Number of whole or partial stories of the structure.	Improvements	NA
Type of Foundation	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Type of foundation underlying the structure, specifying whether the property includes a full or partial basement (with or without a crawl space or concrete slab) or has a crawl space and/or concrete slab.	Improvements	NA
Car Storage	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Indicates whether the property includes a garage car storage or if the property has no car storage, potentially including a carport or driveway in the absence of a garage.	Improvements	Unit Description
Central Air	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and	Indicates if the property has central air.	Improvements	Unit Description

	FHA Single-Family			
Type of Heating	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Indicates if the property has forced warm air or some other type of heating, including no heating.	Improvements	NA
Property Condition ¹⁰	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The condition rating describes the overall condition of the subject property as of the effective date of the appraisal and each comparable property.	Improvements	Sales Comparison Approach
Updated in the Last 15 Years	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Indicates whether any material work was completed on the kitchen or bathrooms of the residence within the last 15 years.	Improvements	Unit Description
Occupancy Status at Time of Appraisal	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and	Indicates the occupancy status of the subject property as recorded by the appraiser at the time of the appraisal. This does not correspond to the owner-occupancy status associated with a mortgage application for the property.	Subject	Subject

¹⁰ Properties with a condition rating of C6 are not eligible for sale to Fannie Mae. Any deficiencies impacting the safety, soundness, or structural integrity of the property must be repaired with a resulting minimum condition rating of C5 prior to delivery of the loan. Property condition rating definitions and ratings eligible for sale to Fannie Mae: <https://selling-guide.fanniemae.com/Underwriting-Property-Projects/Appraisal-Requirements/Appraisal-Report-Assessment/Property-Condition-Construction-Quality/1104684711/What-are-the-property-condition-ratings-used-by-the-appraiser.htm>

Properties with overall condition rating of C5 or C6 are not acceptable collateral to secure a mortgage sold to Freddie Mac unless all issues that caused the property to be rated with a C5 or C6 condition rating are cured prior to delivery of the mortgage. Property condition rating definitions and rating eligible for sale to Freddie Mac:

https://guide.freddie.mac.com/app/guide/section/5605.5?_gl=1*qkbyiv*_ga*MTE0MjQ2NTM1LjE2ODUzOTgxMzk.*_ga_W1VD6NP75S*MTY4NTM5ODEzOC4xLjEuMTY4NTM5ODE2OS4wLjAuMA..

	FHA Single-Family			
Public Sewer	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Indicates whether sanitary sewer to the property is through a public or non-public utility.	Site	NA
Public Water	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Indicates whether water to the property is through a public or non-public utility.	Site	NA
Planned Unit Development	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Indicates whether the property is part of a Planned Unit Development (PUD).	Subject	NA
Adverse Site Conditions Present	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Indicates whether property has adverse site conditions, such as easements, encroachments, environmental conditions, or land uses.	Site	Project Site
Accessory Dwelling Unit Present ¹¹	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Indicates whether property has an accessory dwelling unit (ADU). An ADU is typically an additional living area independent of the primary dwelling that may have been added to, created within, or detached from a primary one-unit dwelling. The ADU must provide for living, sleeping, cooking, and bathroom facilities and be on the same parcel as the primary one-unit dwelling.	Improvements	NA
Urbanization Level	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and	Appraiser's assessment of whether the neighborhood is rural, suburban, or urban.	Neighborhood	Neighborhood

¹¹ Find additional information on this characteristic in the Information Quality Table under point 6.

	FHA Single-Family			
Neighborhood Percent Built Up	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Appraiser's estimate of the percentage range of available land in the neighborhood that has been improved.	Neighborhood	Neighborhood
Neighborhood Percent Single-Family Homes	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Appraiser's estimate of percentage of present land use in the neighborhood devoted to single-family homes.	Neighborhood	Neighborhood
Marketing Time	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Appraiser's estimate of average marketing time for one-unit housing in the neighborhood.	Neighborhood	NA
Marketing Time	Enterprise Condo	Appraiser's estimate of average marketing time for condominium unit housing in the neighborhood.	NA	Neighborhood
Neighborhood Growth Rate	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Appraiser-specified rate at which the neighborhood is being developed.	Neighborhood	Neighborhood
Neighborhood Property Value Trends	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Appraiser-specified trend of one-unit property values in the subject property's neighborhood.	Neighborhood	NA
Neighborhood Property Value Trends	Enterprise Condo	Appraiser-specified trend of condominium unit property values in the subject property's neighborhood.	NA	Neighborhood

Neighborhood Demand and Supply Trends	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	Appraiser-specified state of market demand for one-unit housing versus the supply of one-unit housing in the neighborhood.	Neighborhood	NA
Neighborhood Demand and Supply Trends	Enterprise Condo	Appraiser-specified state of market demand for condominium unit housing versus the supply of condominium unit housing in the neighborhood.	NA	Neighborhood
Appraisal Approaches	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Type of appraisal approach used.	Reconciliation	Reconciliation
Number of Comparable Properties Used in Appraisal	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Number of comparable sales or listings used in the appraisal, as recorded in the comparable properties' matrix. This number reflects the number of closed sales (typically three-four) plus the number of other listings (i.e., pending sales or for sales) that were used in the appraisal. This does not reflect the total number of comparable properties offered for sale or the total number of sales in the neighborhood.	Sales Comparison Approach	Sales Comparison Approach
Use of Supervisory Appraiser	Enterprise Single-Family and Enterprise Condo	Indicates that a supervisory appraiser also conducted an appraisal.	Reconciliation	Appraiser Certification
Loan Purpose	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Reason for mortgage loan, limited to either a home purchase or refinance. A home purchase mortgage is a transaction when a loan is originated for the purpose of buying a home from a different entity. A refinance is a transaction in which a borrower with an existing mortgage takes out a new mortgage and uses the proceeds from the new mortgage to repay the original mortgage.	Subject	Subject

Appraised Value	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Appraiser's certified final market value of the property.	Reconciliation	Appraiser Certification
Count of Appraisals	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The number of appraisals.	Subject	Subject
Median Appraised Value	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The midpoint value in the range of appraised values.	Reconciliation	Appraiser Certification
25% Quartile of Appraised Value	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The appraisal value at which 25% of appraisal values lie below it.	Reconciliation	Appraiser Certification
75% Quartile of Appraised Value	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The appraisal value at which 75% of appraisal values lie below it.	Reconciliation	Appraiser Certification
Mean Appraised Value	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and	The sum of all appraisal values divided by the total number of appraisals.	Reconciliation	Appraiser Certification

	FHA Single-Family			
Mean Ratio Contract Price/Appraised Value	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The average ratio of the contract price of the property and the appraised value.	Contract and Reconciliation	Contract and Appraiser Certification
Mean Ratio Appraised Value/Contract Price	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The average ratio of the subject property's appraised value and the contract price.	Contract and Reconciliation	Contract and Appraiser Certification
% of Appraisals Below Contract Price	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The percent of appraisals that were appraised at values lower than the prices on the properties' contracts.	Contract and Reconciliation	Contract and Appraiser Certification
% of Appraisals Equal to Contract Price	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The percent of appraisals that were appraised at values equal to the prices on the properties' contracts.	Contract and Reconciliation	Contract and Appraiser Certification
% of Appraisals Above Contract Price	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The percent of appraisals that were appraised at values higher than the prices on the properties' contracts.	Contract and Reconciliation	Contract and Appraiser Certification
Contract Value	Enterprise Single-Family,	The contract price of the property if being purchased.	Contract	Contract

	Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family			
Mean Distance to Comps	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The average distance a property is to the comparable properties used in the appraisal.	Subject and Sales Comparison Approach	Sales Comparison Approach
Mean % of Comps in Same Census Tract	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	The average percent of comparable properties located in the same census tract as the appraised property.	Subject and Sales Comparison Approach	Subject and Sales Comparison Approach
Lot Size	Enterprise Single-Family and FHA Single-Family	The area measured in acres where the subject property and comparable sales are located.	Site	NA
Mean Comps Range Percentage	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Captures where the appraised value falls in the range of adjusted comparable prices. ¹²	Reconciliation and Sales Comparison Approach	Appraiser Certification and Sales Comparison Approach
Mean Comps Range Percentage (Settled Sales Only)	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and	Captures where the appraised value falls in the range of adjusted comparable prices, for settled sales only.	Reconciliation and Sales Comparison Approach	Appraiser Certification and Sales Comparison Approach

¹² Calculated as follows: Appraised Value minus minimum of the Adjusted Sale Price of Comparable (ASPC), divided by the maximum of ASPC minus the minimum of ASPC.

	FHA Single-Family			
Mean Comps Adjustment Percentage	Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family	Comps Adjustment ¹³ refers to changes made to comparable properties' sale prices by the Sales Comparison Approach. Mean Comps Adjustment Percentage is equal to Comp Adjustment divided by Comp Sales Price, averaged for all Comps for each subject property.	Sales Comparison Approach	Sales Comparison Approach
Duty to Serve Rural Area ¹⁴	Enterprise Single-Family and Enterprise Condo	Indicates whether the property is in a rural area according to FHFA's Duty to Serve regulation. Section 1282.1 of the regulation, as amended, defines "rural area" as: (i) A census tract outside of an MSA as designated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB); or (ii) A census tract in an MSA as designated by OMB that is: (A) Outside of the MSA's Urbanized Areas as designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural-Urban Commuting Area (RUCA) Code #1, and outside of tracts with a housing density of over 64 housing units per square mile for USDA's RUCA Code #2; or (B) A colonia census tract that does not satisfy paragraphs (i) or (ii)(A) of this definition.	Tract number derived from the property address in Subject property	Tract number derived from the property address in Subject property

¹³ Comp Adjustment is synonymous with "Net Adjustment" in Form 1004 and Form 1073.

¹⁴ The Duty to Serve rural area definition, and other Duty to Serve details can be found here: <https://www.fhfa.gov/data/duty-to-serve/eligibility-data>.



7. Information Quality

The table below describes aspects of information quality based on FHFA's information quality criteria.

Information Quality Criteria	Response
1. Describe the underlying source of any data used to create the product, including whether FHFA or a different agency collected the data.	Described in Sections 2 and 3.
2. Describe the statistical methods or models used to create the product.	The statistics are aggregate statistics, including counts, means, and quartiles.
3. Describe the intended uses of the product, and, if applicable, uses not recommended.	The aggregate statistics are intended to be used to understand trends and geographic variation in appraisals. They should not be used as a basis for appraising an individual property or to infer characteristics of an appraiser or the quality of an appraisal. They are not recommended for use in drawing conclusions about the prevalence of certain property characteristics among all properties in an area (such as accessory dwelling units), because the statistics are generated from appraisals performed over a specific period and do not reflect data for all properties in an area.
4. Describe the time period presented in the event or phenomenon reflected in the product.	Aggregate statistics correspond to the year and quarter in which the appraisal was conducted. For instance, 2013-Q1 means the appraisal was conducted in between January and March of 2013.
5. Describe the granularity (i.e., amount of disaggregation) of any key estimates. Granularity can be expressed in units of time, level of geographic detail available, or the	FHFA disaggregates the aggregate statistics by geographic area (described in Section 5), year or quarter, appraisal purposes, and structural, land, neighborhood, and appraisal process characteristics.

amount of detail available on any number of characteristics.	
6. Where applicable, describe any known major or significant errors in the underlying source data used to create the product.	FHFA is not aware of any major or significant error in the UAD appraisal records used to create the aggregate statistics; where applicable, FHFA made minor fixes to correct data quality errors. FHFA further notes that accessory dwelling unit (ADU) data may contain appraiser data entry errors. Some properties may be reported as having an ADU but, in fact, do not. In contrast, some properties with an ADU that were not reported as such, may have one. FHFA includes this data for its public value but acknowledges this limitation should be understood when using statistics about ADUs.
7. Where applicable, describe how users can estimate errors, such as errors from sampling.	The aggregate statistics are derived from a 100 percent count of the appraisal records eligible for inclusion, as described in Section 3. There was no sampling applied, and hence, no errors from sampling.
8. Where applicable, describe the consistency or comparability with estimates contained in other products published by FHFA.	The overall appraisal counts are not directly comparable to other Enterprise loan counts FHFA publishes. As noted in Section 3, the universe of appraisal records used to produce the aggregate statistics include loans the Enterprises did not purchase.
9. Where applicable, describe the steps taken to ensure the product protects the privacy and confidentiality of underlying entity (e.g., borrower, business) reflected in the source data, where applicable.	Described in Section 6.
10. Where applicable, describe the verification and validation steps taken to ensure errors are not introduced in the production process.	FHFA conducted internal verification of the aggregate statistics. The primary method was “code replication” whereby two different persons or teams produced aggregate statistics, then compared them

	to ensure consistency. Where inconsistency was discovered, differences were resolved.
11. Where applicable, describe the “chain of custody” of the product from its verification and validation to when it is posted on the website.	Final products are posted on FHFA’s website by its Office of Congressional Affairs and Communications. Once the final products are posted, FHFA staff download the product and perform a check to ensure the correct version of the product was posted to the website.

Appendix 1. Protocol for Identifying Unique Appraisals in the UAD

This process below describes how FHFA created the universe of appraisal records eligible for inclusion in the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File. This process is the same for Enterprise Single-Family, Enterprise Condo, and FHA Single-Family Aggregate Statistics. The steps are carried out sequentially.

1. Keep only active appraisals using the active document identification variables.
2. Keep only appraisals that were successfully submitted through the UCDP, as denoted by the document status indicator, or through FHA's EAD Portal.
3. For each "folder" within each "drawer", keep only the most recent appraisal. The most recent appraisal is the one with the largest "drawer" value.
4. For each appraisal "drawer," if there are two or more appraisals by the same appraiser and for the same amount, keep the most recent appraisal. The most recent appraisal is the one with the largest "folder" value.
5. Remove any appraisal where the address could not be geocoded due to address quality.
6. Remove any appraisal in Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands.
7. Remove any appraisal where appraised value is \$0 or missing.
8. Remove any appraisal where the loan purpose is "other" or is missing entirely. Note that even if an appraisal was classified as both "other" and "purchase" or "refinance," it is considered "other" and thereby deleted.

Appendix 2. Primary and Complementary Suppression

For the UAD Aggregate Statistics Data File, FHFA adopted a minimum record count threshold of 11 records based on HUD’s “Privacy Rule of Eleven.”

¹⁵ In short, FHFA suppressed any aggregate statistic based on fewer than 11 records. This is called primary suppression.

Additionally, FHFA implemented complementary suppression. Complementary suppression helps avoid the “disclosure by addition or subtraction” issue in instances where marginal totals (i.e., row or column totals) are also published.¹⁶ Due to having both non-geographic and geographic dimensions within the aggregate statistics tables, it was necessary for FHFA to implement complementary suppression both “within a geographic unit” and “across geographic units within a geographic level.” For census tract estimates, FHFA also implemented “parent-child geography” complementary suppression, meaning if estimates in a county were suppressed, all estimates in the tracts within the county were suppressed.

What is an Annual Table?

FHFA defines an annual table of statistics by the unique combination of a *specific* year, cross-tabulated by one or more of the non-geographic dimensions (quarter, loan purpose, and one characteristic) and by a geographic level (e.g., states). Examples of annual tables include:

- 2015 by Loan Purpose for States
- 2015 by One Characteristic for States
- 2020 by Quarter and Loan Purpose for Counties

Table 1 below shows which annual tables FHFA constructed for each geographic level for the Enterprise Single-Family Aggregate Statistics. For instance, the S1 group for the year 2015 includes one annual 2015 table including all states (52). The M3 group for 2021 includes one annual “2021 by One Characteristic” table including the 100 largest MSAs.

Due to all appraisal record counts exceeding 11 records for some groups, it was not necessary to apply primary or complementary suppression to any estimates in the following Enterprise Single-Family annual tables and Geographic Levels: N1-N8, S1-S2, S5-S6, M1-M2, and M5-M6.

Due to FHFA’s practices that help avoid inappropriate disclosure, FHFA did not construct annual tables for certain geographic levels if the result was suppressing most of the annual tables across all geographic units within the geographic level. For instance, FHFA did not construct “By One Characteristic” annual tables for counties because most counties’ annual tables would require suppression.

¹⁵ <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/PDR-Privacy-Rule-of-Eleven.pdf>

¹⁶ Statistical Policy Working Paper 22 (Second version, 2005): Report on Statistical Disclosure Limitation Methodology, available at: https://nces.ed.gov/FCSM/pdf/SPWP22_rev.pdf

Table 1. List of Enterprise Single-Family Aggregate Statistics Tables by Geography Level

Annual Table (one per year 2013 - 2023)	Geographic Level				
	Nation	State	Top 100 MSA/MSAD	County	Tract
No Disaggregation	N1	S1	M1	C1	T1
By Loan Purpose	N2	S2	M2	C2	T2
By One Characteristic	N3	S3	M3	---	---
By Loan Purpose and One Characteristic	N4	S4	M4	---	---
By Quarter	N5	S5	M5	C5	---
By Quarter and Loan Purpose	N6	S6	M6	C6	---
By Quarter and One Characteristic	N7	S7	M7	---	---
By Quarter and Loan Purpose and One Characteristic	N8	S8	M8	---	---

Table 2. List of Enterprise Condo Aggregate Statistics Tables by Geography Level

Annual Table (one per year 2013 - 2023)	Geographic Level				
	Nation	State	Top 100 MSA/MSAD	County	Tract
No Disaggregation	N1	S1	M1	---	---
By Loan Purpose	N2	S2	M2	---	---
By One Characteristic	N3	S3	M3	---	---

By Loan Purpose and One Characteristic	N4	S4	M4	---	---
By Quarter	N5	S5	M5	---	---
By Quarter and Loan Purpose	N6	S6	M6	---	---
By Quarter and One Characteristic	N7	---	---	---	---
By Quarter and Loan Purpose and One Characteristic	N8	---	---	---	---

Table 3. List of FHA Single-Family Aggregate Statistics Tables by Geography Level

Annual Table (one per year 2013 - 2023)	Geographic Level				
	Nation	State	Top 100 MSA/MSAD	County	Tract
No Disaggregation	N1	S1	M1	C1	---
By Loan Purpose	N2	S2	M2	C2	---
By One Characteristic	N3	S3	M3	---	---
By Loan Purpose and One Characteristic	N4	S4	M4	---	---
By Quarter	N5	S5	M5	---	---
By Quarter and Loan Purpose	N6	S6	M6	---	---
By Quarter and One Characteristic	N7	S7	M7	---	---
By Quarter and Loan Purpose and One Characteristic	N8	S8	M8	---	---

PrimarySuppressions

Primary suppression is straightforward to implement. FHFA suppresses an estimate if the appraisal record count was less than 11. The three hypothetical examples below illustrate primary suppression.

Example 1: Primary Suppression for 2015 by Quarter for Kent County, Rhode Island (the C5 Table)

Year	State	County	Quarter	Appraisal Count	Suppression
2015	Rhode Island	Kent	1	10	Primary
2015	Rhode Island	Kent	2	23	
2015	Rhode Island	Kent	3	39	
2015	Rhode Island	Kent	4	10	Primary

Example 2: Primary Suppression for 2015 by One Characteristic for Delaware (the S3 Table)

Year	State	Number of Bedrooms	Appraisal Count	Suppression
2015	Delaware	0-2	8	Primary
2015	Delaware	3	26	
2015	Delaware	4	89	
2015	Delaware	5+	14	

Example 3: Primary Suppression for 2015 by Loan Purpose and One Characteristic for the St. Louis MSA (the M4 Table)

Year	State	Loan Purpose	Number of Bedrooms	Appraisal Count	Suppression
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2015	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	Purchase	0-2	10	Primary
2015	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	Purchase	3	53	
2015	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	Purchase	4	43	
2015	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	Purchase	5+	39	
2015	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	Refinance	0-2	6	Primary
2015	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	Refinance	3	49	
2015	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	Refinance	4	40	
2015	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	Refinance	5+	35	

Complementary Suppression Within a Geographic Unit

The first type of complementary suppression FHFA implemented was within a geographic unit (e.g., a specific state, county, tract, or metropolitan areas) in an annual table. In short, for each geographic unit within an annual table of aggregate statistics, if at least one aggregate statistic for that geographic unit was suppressed, FHFA suppressed all statistics for the year for that geographic unit.

For instance, for a given year and particular geographic unit:

- In the By Quarter table, if one quarter is suppressed, all four quarters are suppressed.
- In the By One Characteristic table, if one value of an individual characteristic (e.g., bedrooms) is suppressed, all the values of that individual characteristic are suppressed. This logic is applied to each characteristic individually. For instance, suppressing the bedrooms values does not necessarily mean the bathrooms values will be suppressed. Each characteristic is evaluated separately.

FHFA acknowledges that this is a “brute force” approach to complementary suppression that may result in suppressing more estimates than could be technically necessary to avoid disclosure by addition or subtraction. However, this approach is significantly easier to implement because it does not require individual reviews of annual tables or more computationally challenging approaches such as linear programming.

The hypothetical examples below, derived from examples 1, 2, and 3 above, illustrate complementary suppression within a geographic unit.

Example 4: Complementary Suppression Within a Geographic Unit --2015 by Quarter for Kent County, Rhode Island (the C5 Annual Table)

Year	State	County	Quarter	Appraisal Count	Suppression
2015	Rhode Island	Kent	1	10	Primary
2015	Rhode Island	Kent	2	23	Complementary
2015	Rhode Island	Kent	3	39	Complementary
2015	Rhode Island	Kent	4	11	Complementary

Example 5: Complementary Suppression Within a Geographic Unit -- 2015 by One Characteristic for Delaware (the S3 Annual Table)

Year	State	Number of Bedrooms	Appraisal Count	Suppression
2015	Delaware	0-2	8	Primary
2015	Delaware	3	26	Complementary
2015	Delaware	4	89	Complementary
2015	Delaware	5+	14	Complementary

Example 6: Complementary Suppression Within a Geographic Unit -- 2015 by Loan Purpose and One Characteristic for Vermont

Year	State	Loan Purpose	Number of Bedrooms	Appraisal Count	Suppression
2015	Vermont	Purchase	0-2	10	Primary
2015	Vermont	Purchase	3	53	Complementary
2015	Vermont	Purchase	4	43	Complementary
2015	Vermont	Purchase	5+	39	Complementary

2015	Vermont	Refinance	0-2	6	Primary
2015	Vermont	Refinance	3	49	Complementary
2015	Vermont	Refinance	4	40	Complementary
2015	Vermont	Refinance	5+	35	Complementary

Complementary Suppression Across Geographic Units within a Geographic Level

The second type of complementary suppression implemented was across geographic units within a geographic level, for a given table. This type of complementary suppression addresses instances where, for a given table:

- Only one geographic unit (e.g., a specific state) within a geographic level (e.g., states) was suppressed due to primary suppression, or;
- Two or more geographic units were suppressed due to primary suppression, but their total appraisal count is still less than 11.

In either of these instances, an additional geographic area that was not suppressed due to primary suppression must also be suppressed. Otherwise, the suppressed table estimates would be revealed by subtracting all other non-suppressed geographic units from the total.

The hypothetical Example 7 below illustrates this issue. In this example, FHFA created 2015 annual “No Disaggregation” table for Texas counties. The estimate for Anderson County, Texas is suppressed through primary suppression, but no other county estimates in Texas are suppressed through primary suppression. Because FHFA also publishes the Texas marginal estimate (i.e., 2015 “No Disaggregation” S1 table which includes an estimate for Texas), it may be feasible to determine Anderson County’s appraisal count estimate via subtraction. So, in this example, FHFA applied complementary suppression to the next smallest Texas county, Andrews County.

Example 7. Complementary Suppression Across Geographic Units -- 2015 by No Disaggregation for Texas Counties (the C1 Table)

Year	State	County	Appraisal Count	Suppression
2015	Texas	Anderson	10	Primary
2015	Texas	Andrews	15	Complementary
2015	Texas	Angelina	43	Not Suppressed
2015	Texas	...	...	Not Suppressed

2015	Texas	Zavala	...	Not Suppressed
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In hypothetical Example 8 below (loan purpose linearized for ease of discussion), both Anderson County, Texas and Andrew County, Texas would be suppressed due to primary suppression. However, in the Loan Purpose - Refinance category, Anderson County's and Andrew County's appraisal record counts add up to 8, which is below our threshold of 11 appraisal records. As such, a third county must be suppressed.

Example 8. Complementary Suppression Across Geographic Units for 2015 by Loan Purpose for Texas Counties (the C2 Table)

Year	State	County	Purchase	Refinance	Suppression
2015	Texas	Anderson	6	4	Primary
2015	Texas	Andrews	11	4	Primary
2015	Texas	Angelina	17	26	Complementary
2015	Texas	Brown	34	31	Not Suppressed
2015	Texas	...	...	...	Not Suppressed
2015	Texas	Zavala	67	43	Not Suppressed

In hypothetical Example 9 below (loan purpose linearized for ease of discussion), both Allen County and Brown County would be suppressed due to primary suppression. However, in both the Loan Purpose – Purchase and Loan Purpose - Refinance categories, Allen County's and Brown County's appraisal record counts add up to 13, which is above our threshold of 11 appraisal records. As such, there is no need to subject a third county to complementary suppression.

Example 9. Complementary Suppression Across Geographic Units for 2015 by Loan Purpose for Michigan Counties (the C2 Table)

Year	State	County	Purchase	Refinance	Suppression
2015	Michigan	Allen	3	8	Primary
2015	Michigan	Brown	10	5	Primary

2015	Michigan	Cary	17	26	Not Suppressed
2015	Michigan	Dale	34	31	Not Suppressed
2015	Michigan	...	...	...	Not Suppressed
2015	Michigan	Zeta	67	43	Not Suppressed

When it is necessary to implement complementary suppression across geographic units, it is sufficient to select only one additional geographic unit. FHFA selected the geographic unit with the smallest number of cases across all categories among the non-geographic dimensions of an annual table. For instance, in Example 8, Angelina County, Texas was selected because 17 was the smallest number of appraisal records across all Texas counties for either the purchase or refinance categories. If any other Texas county had a value of less than 17 for either the purchase or refinance categories, that county would have been selected instead of Angelina County.

Parent-Child Geography Suppression for Census Tract Estimates

For estimates at the census tract geographic level (T1 and T2), if the corresponding estimates at the county level (C1 and C2) were suppressed due to primary or complementary suppression, then, by definition, all census tract estimates in the county were also suppressed.

It is important to note parent-child geography suppression was not necessary for counties when state estimates were suppressed because:

- No “parent” state estimates were suppressed due to primary or complementary suppression in the S1, S2, S5, and S6 tables, so no “child” county estimates need suppression.
- For the state tables where primary or complementary suppressions did occur (S3, S4, S7, S8), county tables were not created.