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Backyard Animal Keeping, 2024

**Urban Ownership of Chickens, Pigs, Goats,
and Rabbits in Two U.S. Cities**



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Items of Note

The National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) first looked at urban chicken ownership in four cities (Denver, Miami, Los Angeles, and New York) in the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study, with data collection for three of the four cities (Denver, Miami, and New York) occurring in 2012.

There was anecdotal evidence that chicken ownership increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 study was conducted to compare 2012 to 2024 in the percentage of adults in Denver and Miami who owned chickens and respondents' opinions about raising chickens in urban settings between 2012 and 2024. Survey respondents were also asked about ownership of pigs, goats, and rabbits. Prevalence of ownership of these species in urban areas is crucial for understanding risks related to foreign animal disease incursions and for identifying opportunities to share disease prevention information with the public.

Here are a few highlights from the 2024 study:

- In Denver, 2.4 percent of adults owned chickens and in Miami, 2.5 percent of adults owned chickens. In comparison, in the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study, 0.7 percent of adults in Denver owned chickens and 1.7 percent of adults in Miami owned chickens.
- For the two cities, a higher percentage of adults (2.5 percent) owned chickens than any of the other three species (0.5 percent of adults owned pigs, 0.4 percent owned goats, and 1.3 percent owned rabbits).
- While 2.5 percent of adults owned chickens, 8.3 percent of adults in Denver and 4.4 percent of adults in Miami without chickens planned to own chickens within the next 5 years. In comparison, in the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study, 7.4 percent of adults in Denver and 3.0 percent of adults in Miami planned to own chickens in the next 5 years. The 3.0 percent of households in Miami who planned to own chickens in the next 5 years from the 2010 study was similar to the percentage of adults in Miami who owned chickens in the 2024 study (2.5 percent). However, the 7.4 percent of households in Denver who planned to own chickens in the next 5 years from the 2010 study was higher than the percentage of adults in Denver who actually owned chickens in the 2024 study (2.4 percent). This suggests that the percentage of adults in Denver who may own chickens in the next 5 years may not increase as much as what respondents reported. Changes in city demographics over time could also affect chicken ownership levels.
- Overall, 61.5 percent of adults were in favor of a law allowing chickens in their communities and 57.7 percent would not mind if their neighbors owned chickens. Denver respondents were generally more in favor of chicken ownership in their communities with a higher percentage of respondents in Denver (80.4 percent) than respondents in Miami (52.8 percent) in favor of a law allowing chicken ownership in their communities. A higher percentage of respondents in Denver than in Miami also would not mind if their neighbors owned chickens (75.9 percent and 49.2 percent, respectively).
- About half of the respondents in the two cities (49.6 percent) believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans. A higher percentage of adults in Miami (58.9 percent) than adults in Denver (29.7 percent) believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans. On the other hand, approximately 4 out of 5 respondents in the two cities (81.0 percent) believed that eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store.

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The Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 study was a cooperative effort among animal and human health officials, university researchers, extension personnel, and poultry, pig, rabbit, and goat owners. We want to thank the individuals who helped determine the direction and objectives of this study.

Recognition also goes to the personnel at the Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health for their efforts in generating reports from Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 and to our reviewers, who provided valuable expertise and guidance through their comments.

All participants are to be commended, particularly the study participants whose voluntary efforts made this component of the Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 study possible.



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Introduction

Previous Studies

NAHMS carried out an Urban Chicken Study in 2010, which was conducted in two phases in four cities: Denver, Colorado; Miami, Florida; New York City, New York; and Los Angeles, California. In Phase I, urban chicken owners purchasing chicken feed in feed stores in Denver, Miami, and Los Angeles completed a questionnaire addressing bird health, movement, and biosecurity practices in their flocks. Results are found in the [Reference of Health and Management of Chicken Flocks in Urban Settings in Four U.S. Cities, 2010](#) report. Due to the lack of feed stores in New York City, the questionnaire was administered to members of a web-based chicken club.

[Urban Chicken Ownership in Four U.S. Cities](#) reports information from Phase II of the Urban Chicken study. Due to funding limitations, only one city (Los Angeles) was initially selected for Phase II during 2010. The other three cities (Denver, Miami, and New York City) were surveyed in 2012. A questionnaire was administered to determine the percentage of households that owned chickens and to ascertain the residents' opinions about raising chickens in urban settings. At the time of this study, 0.8 percent of all responding households in the four cities reported owning chickens.

Current Study

The NAHMS Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 Study has two parts:

- Part 1 is a National Survey to estimate ownership of poultry, pigs, goats, and rabbits and describe baseline information on ownership practices. The National Survey results are found in a separate report.
- Part 2 is a City Survey to estimate ownership of chickens, pigs, goats, and rabbits in two of the four cities—Denver and Miami—previously studied in 2012 and to describe respondents' beliefs about chicken ownership.

Raising chickens in urban environments has continued to be a growing phenomenon in the United States. Urban chicken flocks are not part of the commercial poultry industry, though they sometimes provide chicken meat and eggs to local food systems such as farmers' markets. Urban chickens represent an avian population for which little information is available. An understanding of the level of urban chicken ownership could be important in the event of outbreaks of disease, such as the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak in the United States that began in 2022 and the Newcastle disease (ND) outbreak in southern California that spanned from 2018 to 2020, both of which involved many urban chicken flocks. In recent years there have been [increases in *Salmonella*-associated outbreaks](#) affecting people who come in contact with backyard poultry. Updated statistical estimates are helpful for prioritizing veterinary education efforts to support backyard chicken health, as well as appropriately targeting biosecurity awareness work directed toward backyard chicken owners.

The percentage of adults who own pigs in urban areas is of particular interest due to concerns about African swine fever (ASF), a highly contagious disease that has never been found in the United States but which is currently in Haiti and the Dominican Republic and which has caused many outbreaks elsewhere in the world over the past several years. Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a highly contagious viral disease that affects cloven-hoof animals, including pigs and goats, though it has not been detected in the United States since 1929. If ASF or FMD were introduced into the U.S. commercial swine or goat herds, it could cause devastating losses to these industries, as well as the U.S. food supply. Ownership of rabbits is of interest because rabbit hemorrhagic disease virus serotype 2 (RHDV2), a highly contagious and fatal viral disease that affects rabbits, was first detected in the United States in 2018. The results of this study could help guide educational efforts for rabbit owners, as multistate outbreaks are ongoing.

The following study objectives were based on a needs assessment completed in collaboration with researchers, extension veterinarians, government personnel, and poultry veterinarians. Results of the needs assessment also helped to design and develop the study questionnaires.

Study Objectives

1. Obtain national estimates of the percentage of adults who own poultry, pigs, goats, and rabbits in urban and non-urban areas of the United States.
2. For each species included in the study, describe animal management practices such as information sources owners use to learn about animal health, access to veterinary care, length of ownership, and biosecurity practices, including those relevant to antimicrobial stewardship.
3. For adults who both own and do not own poultry, pigs, goats, and rabbits, describe opinions of backyard and urban ownership of chickens, and for non-owners only, describe any contact with live poultry and intention to own any one of these species of interest in the future.
4. Estimate the prevalence of chicken, pig, rabbit, and goat ownership in two of the cities surveyed on urban chicken ownership in 2012 (Denver and Miami) and describe respondents' beliefs about chicken ownership to determine changes in prevalence and beliefs between 2012 and 2024.
5. Conduct a preliminary evaluation of the relationship between food security status and backyard animal keeping.

This report addresses the fourth study objective. The other four study objectives are addressed in a separate report.

Denver and Miami have distinctive demographic profiles that may explain some of the differences that are described in the report between the two cities (see Appendices II and III). For example, Denver has a younger average population with more White, Non-Hispanic adults, and adults living in single family homes than Miami, which has a higher number of Hispanic adults and more adults living in multi-family dwellings.

Detailed information about the methods used and the number of respondents in the study can be found at the end of this report.

Terms Used in This Report

Housing types: Respondents were asked about the type of housing in which they lived and included the following categories: single family home on 1 acre or more, single family home on less than 1 acre, multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units, multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units, and “other.” “Other” housing types included, for example, mobile home, trailer, and unknown housing types. The report includes an additional category of “All housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more” because such homes may fall on the outskirts of cities rather than urban areas. The housing type gives an idea of the size of the property and where people are keeping the different animal types, as the survey asked if they kept any of the animal types at the address where the mailing was sent. These were the same housing categories used for the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study.

Population estimates: Point estimates in this report (weighted percentages or averages) are provided with a measure of precision called the standard error. The confidence intervals used to make comparisons in the text of this report were computed using the methods described in Section II.C.2 (p 39). These confidence intervals require more information than is published in the report to compute, but an approximate 95-percent confidence interval can be computed with bounds equal to the estimate, plus or minus two standard errors. If the only error is sampling error, the confidence intervals created in this manner will contain the true population value about 95 out of 100 times. For example, an estimated proportion of 7.5 with a standard error of 1.0 results in limits of 5.5 and 9.5 (two times the standard error above and below the estimate). When estimates are reported as being “higher” or “lower” than other estimates, a statistical difference is implied by the absence of overlap between 95-percent confidence intervals for the estimates being compared but was not directly tested. Not all statistically different estimates are mentioned in the text of this report. Occasionally, the word “numerically” is used to describe estimates that appear to be different but are actually not statistically different based on the overlap of the 95-percent confidence intervals (this can occur, for example, when standard errors are very large, perhaps because of a large estimate distribution or small sample size). Most estimates in this report are rounded to the nearest tenth. If the estimate was rounded to 0.0 or 100.0, the standard error was reported (0.0). If there were no reports of the event (0.0 percent) or if all adults reported the event (100.0 percent), no standard error was reported (—).

Urban (metro) area: To ensure that truly urban areas were selected for the study—as opposed to the outskirts of urban areas—boundaries surrounding the two cities were defined by census tracts using expertise of personnel familiar with the cities. The NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study city boundaries were used as a starting point to develop the updated boundaries used in the 2024 study and adjusted as necessary to ensure urban areas were included in the study. The defined urban areas for Denver and Miami between the 2010 study and the 2024 study are similar (see maps, Appendix I).

Section I: Population Estimates

Note: Where applicable, column or row totals are shown as 100.0 to aid in interpretation; however, estimates may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Note: Because of the small sample size of people who kept poultry, pigs, goats, or rabbits and some of the demographic categories, selected results may have larger standard errors and greater uncertainty in the estimates. This means that in some cases, results that seem as though they should be considered statistically different from those for other categories cannot be considered different because of the large standard errors.

A. Urban Chicken Ownership

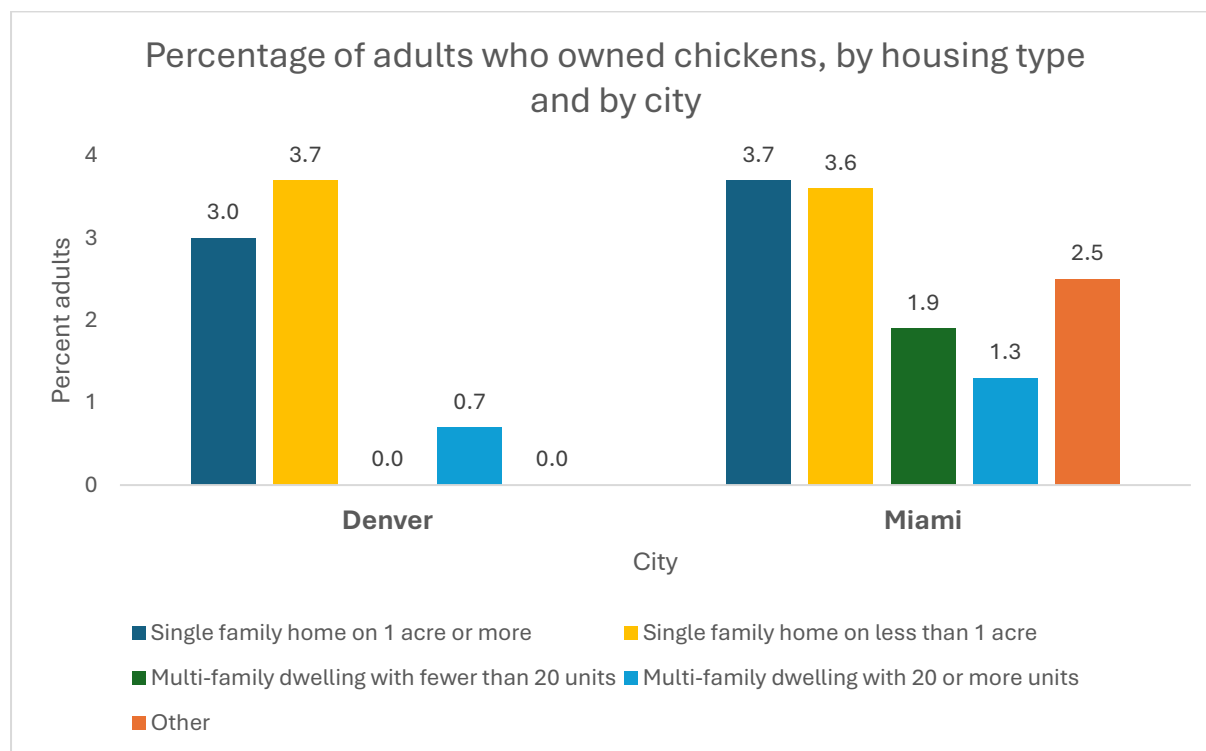
1. Percentage of adults who owned chickens

Overall, 2.5 percent of all adults in the study owned chickens. For all housing types, 2.4 percent of adults in Denver and 2.5 percent of adults in Miami owned chickens. Single family homes on 1 acre or more are frequently found on the outskirts of cities rather than the urban areas. Nevertheless, some single family homes on 1 acre or more fell within the boundaries of this study's defined metro areas. For the two cities, 3.5 percent of adults living in single family homes on 1 acre or more owned chickens, which was similar to adults living in all other housing types (2.5 percent). Numerically, adults living in multi-family dwellings had a lower percentage of chicken ownership.

A.1.a. Percentage of adults who owned chickens, by housing type and by city:

Housing type	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	3.0	(2.3)	3.7	(2.7)	3.5	(2.0)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	3.7	(0.8)	3.6	(1.3)	3.6	(0.9)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	0.0	(—)	1.9	(1.3)	1.3	(0.9)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	0.7	(0.7)	1.3	(0.7)	1.1	(0.6)
Other	0.0	(—)	2.5	(2.5)	2.2	(2.2)
All housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more*	2.4	(0.5)	2.5	(0.7)	2.5	(0.5)
All housing types*	2.4	(0.5)	2.5	(0.7)	2.5	(0.5)

*Includes respondents who did not report housing type



For the two cities, 3.9 percent of adults under 25 years of age owned chickens. By age, the percentage of adults who owned chickens was similar in Denver and Miami.

A.1.b. Percentage of adults who owned chickens, by age and by city:

Percent Adults						
City						
Age (years)	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	3.2	(2.2)	4.2	(4.1)	3.9	(2.9)
25 to 34	3.2	(1.5)	3.3	(1.9)	3.3	(1.3)
35 to 44	2.6	(1.1)	2.1	(1.2)	2.3	(0.9)
45 to 54	2.8	(1.2)	0.9	(0.9)	1.5	(0.7)
55 to 64	0.9	(0.6)	2.0	(1.0)	1.7	(0.7)
65 or older	1.7	(0.7)	2.3	(1.2)	2.2	(0.9)

In Denver, for race/ethnicity categories where some respondents reported chicken ownership, the percentage who owned chickens ranged from 2.0 percent for White, Non-Hispanic adults to 5.5 percent for Multiracial, Non-Hispanic adults. In Miami, 2.1 percent of White, Non-Hispanic adults and 3.0 percent of Hispanic adults reported owning chickens.

A.1.c. Percentage of adults who owned chickens, by race/ethnicity and by city:

Race/ethnicity	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	2.0	(0.5)	2.1	(1.5)	2.1	(0.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic	2.6	(2.6)	0.0	(—)	0.3	(0.3)
Hispanic	2.7	(1.4)	3.0	(0.9)	3.0	(0.8)
Other, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	5.5	(4.3)	0.0	(—)	3.0	(2.5)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5.3	(3.7)	0.0	(—)	2.1	(1.5)

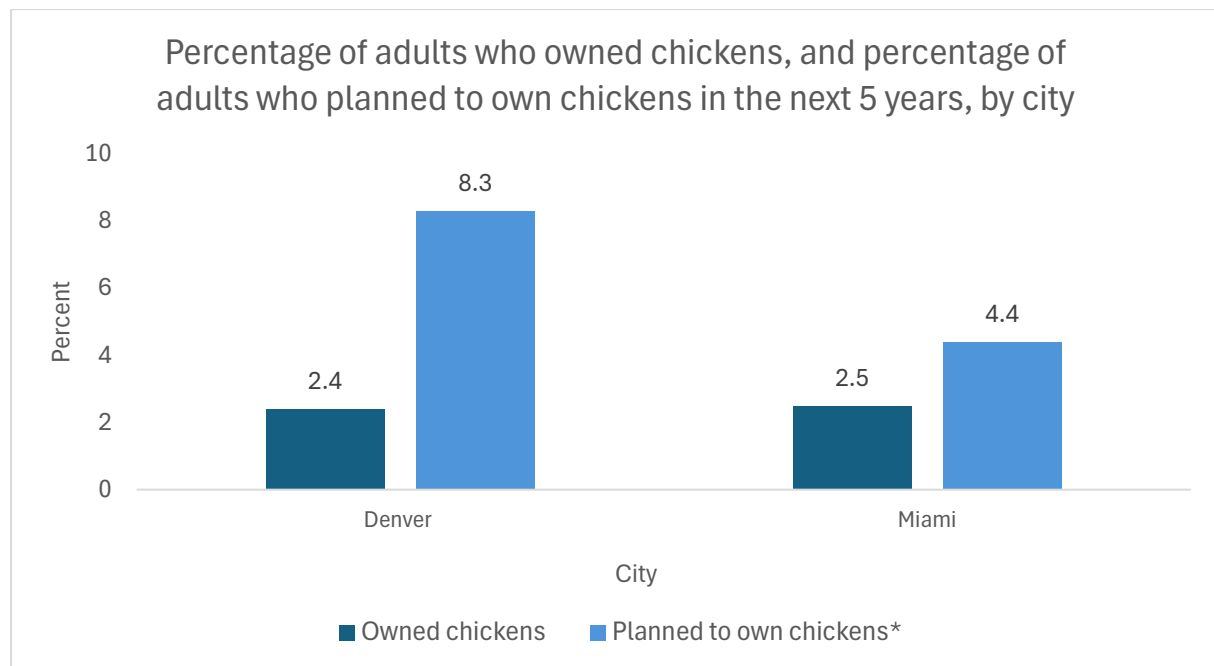
2. New chicken owners in the next 5 years

While 2.5 percent of adults owned chickens (Table A.1.a.), almost 6 percent of adults without chickens planned to have chickens within the next 5 years (5.6 percent). This shows continued growing interest in urban chicken ownership. Across all housing types, 8.3 percent of adults in Denver and 4.4 percent of adults in Miami planned to own chickens in the next 5 years.

A.2.a. For adults who did not currently own chickens, percentage of adults who planned to own chickens in the next 5 years, by housing type and by city:

Housing type	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	15.0	(6.3)	0.7	(0.7)	5.0	(2.1)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	9.5	(1.2)	5.9	(1.4)	7.2	(1.0)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	8.4	(3.3)	2.7	(1.6)	4.4	(1.5)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	3.0	(1.3)	3.9	(1.8)	3.6	(1.4)
Other	44.0	(26.8)	0.0	(—)	6.2	(6.0)
All housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more*	7.9	(1.0)	4.6	(0.9)	5.6	(0.7)
All housing types*	8.3	(1.0)	4.4	(0.9)	5.6	(0.7)

*Includes respondents who did not report housing type



*For adults who did not currently own chickens

For adults who did not own chickens in the two cities, a higher percentage of adults 25 to 34 years old (7.3 percent), 35 to 44 years old (7.6 percent), and 45 to 54 years old (6.7 percent) compared to adults aged 65 years or older (1.5 percent) planned to own chickens in the next 5 years. Otherwise, excluding adults 65 years or older for the two cities, a similar percentage of adults in each age group planned to own chickens in the next 5 years.

A.2.b. For adults who did not currently own chickens, percentage of adults who planned to own chickens in the next 5 years, by age and by city:

Percent Adults						
City						
Age (years)	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	6.3	(3.7)	7.0	(4.8)	6.7	(3.4)
25 to 34	11.2	(2.5)	4.8	(2.3)	7.3	(1.7)
35 to 44	11.7	(2.3)	5.4	(2.1)	7.6	(1.6)
45 to 54	9.6	(2.4)	5.5	(2.2)	6.7	(1.7)
55 to 64	6.4	(1.9)	3.5	(1.4)	4.4	(1.2)
65 or older	1.8	(0.6)	1.4	(0.8)	1.5	(0.6)

For adults who did not own chickens, a higher percentage of Hispanic adults in Denver (11.3 percent) compared to Hispanic adults in Miami (4.3 percent) planned to own chickens within the next 5 years. For the two cities, the percentage of adults who planned to own chickens in the next 5 years ranged from 1.9 percent for Black, Non-Hispanic adults to 12.0 percent for Multiracial, Non-Hispanic adults.

A.2.c. For adults who did not currently own chickens, percentage of adults who planned to own chickens in the next 5 years, by race/ethnicity and by city:

Percent Adults						
City						
Race/ethnicity	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	7.1	(1.0)	7.2	(3.8)	7.1	(1.4)
Black, Non-Hispanic	7.7	(4.6)	1.1	(1.1)	1.9	(1.1)
Hispanic	11.3	(2.9)	4.3	(1.0)	5.3	(0.9)
Other, Non-Hispanic	7.5	(5.6)	0.0	(—)	2.1	(1.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	3.3	(3.3)	22.2	(15.3)	12.0	(7.3)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	11.4	(5.4)	0.0	(—)	4.4	(2.3)

B. Respondents' Opinions About Raising Chickens in Urban Settings

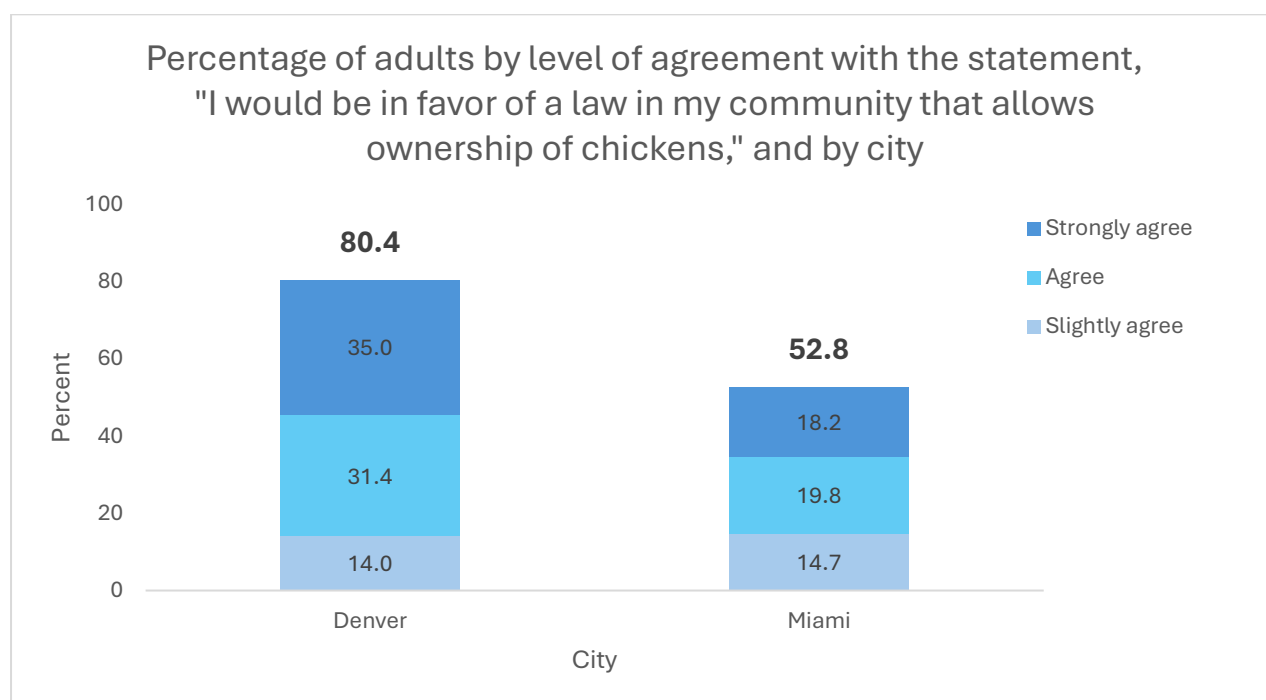
Note: Opinions reported in this section are those of respondents, not of USDA.

1. Allowing chicken ownership

A higher percentage of adults in Denver strongly agreed (35.0 percent) or agreed (31.4 percent) with the statement "I would be in favor of a law in my community that allows ownership of chickens" than adults in Miami (18.2 percent and 19.8 percent, respectively). On the other hand, a higher percentage of respondents in Miami disagreed (16.3 percent) or strongly disagreed (25.9 percent) with this statement than adults in Denver (6.3 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively).

B.1.a. Percentage of adults by level of agreement with the statement, "I would be in favor of a law in my community that allows ownership of chickens," and by city:

Level of agreement	Percent Adults					
	City		City		City	
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Strongly agree	35.0	(1.6)	18.2	(1.7)	23.5	(1.2)
Agree	31.4	(1.5)	19.8	(1.6)	23.5	(1.2)
Slightly agree	14.0	(1.1)	14.7	(1.5)	14.5	(1.1)
Slightly disagree	5.2	(0.7)	5.0	(0.8)	5.1	(0.6)
Disagree	6.3	(0.7)	16.3	(1.5)	13.2	(1.1)
Strongly disagree	8.1	(0.8)	25.9	(1.7)	20.3	(1.2)
Total	100.0	(—)	100.0	(—)	100.0	(—)



Overall, slightly more than three-fifths of respondents (61.5 percent) were in favor of allowing chicken ownership in their neighborhoods. A higher percentage of adults in single family homes on less than 1 acre in Denver (81.9 percent) than in Miami (45.0 percent) were in favor of allowing chicken ownership in their neighborhoods. In addition, a higher percentage of adults in multi-family dwellings with 20 or more units in Denver (77.7 percent) than in Miami (56.3 percent) were in favor of allowing chicken ownership in their neighborhoods. Among all respondents, a higher percentage of adults in Denver (80.4 percent) than adults in Miami (52.8 percent) agreed with this statement.

B.1.b. Percentage of adults who agreed¹ with the statement, "I would be in favor of a law in my community that allows ownership of chickens," by housing type and by city:

Housing type	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	75.0	(6.4)	59.2	(8.3)	64.0	(6.1)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	81.9	(1.4)	45.0	(2.9)	59.0	(2.0)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	81.5	(3.2)	66.8	(5.1)	71.3	(3.7)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	77.7	(2.9)	56.3	(3.7)	61.4	(2.9)
Other	85.3	(11.4)	64.2	(12.7)	66.8	(11.5)
All respondents ²	80.4	(1.2)	52.8	(2.0)	61.5	(1.4)

¹ Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

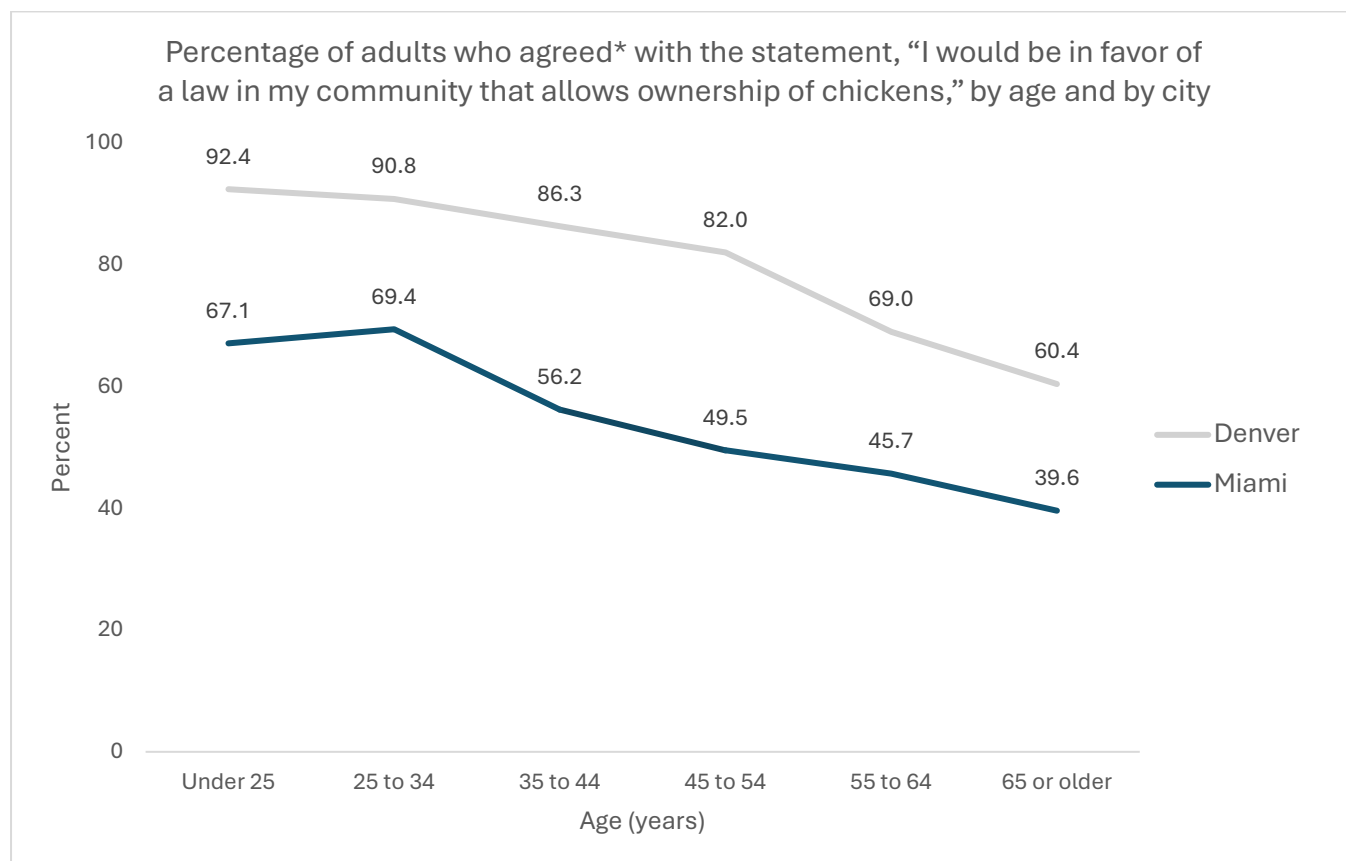
² Includes respondents who did not report housing type

For the two cities, a higher percentage of adults under 25, 25 to 34, and 35 to 44 (75.3 percent, 77.8 percent, and 66.7 percent, respectively) were in favor of chicken ownership in their neighborhoods compared with adults 55 to 64 and 65 or older (52.2 percent and 45.2 percent, respectively). In Denver, the percentage of adults in favor of allowing chickens in their communities decreased as the respondents' age increased, and over nine-tenths of adults under 25 years old (92.4 percent) and 25 to 34 years old (90.8 percent) were in favor of allowing chickens in their communities.

B.1.c. Percentage of adults who agreed* with the statement, "I would be in favor of a law in my community that allows ownership of chickens," by age and by city:

Age (years)	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	92.4	(3.8)	67.1	(9.5)	75.3	(6.7)
25 to 34	90.8	(2.2)	69.4	(5.4)	77.8	(3.4)
35 to 44	86.3	(2.5)	56.2	(4.4)	66.7	(3.1)
45 to 54	82.0	(3.0)	49.5	(4.6)	58.9	(3.5)
55 to 64	69.0	(3.6)	45.7	(3.7)	52.2	(2.9)
65 or older	60.4	(2.4)	39.6	(3.6)	45.2	(2.7)

*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed



*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

For the two cities, a higher percentage of White, Non-Hispanic adults (74.5 percent) were in favor of allowing chickens in their communities than Black, Non-Hispanic (42.3 percent), Hispanic (59.2 percent), or Other, Non-Hispanic adults (43.6 percent).

B.1.d. Percentage of adults who agreed* with the statement, "I would be in favor of a law in my community that allows ownership of chickens," by race/ethnicity and by city:

Race/ethnicity	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	80.8	(1.3)	60.1	(4.1)	74.5	(1.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic	66.1	(7.7)	38.7	(6.7)	42.3	(5.9)
Hispanic	82.5	(3.0)	55.3	(2.5)	59.2	(2.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic	56.2	(11.3)	38.1	(15.2)	43.6	(11.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	92.6	(4.5)	45.6	(19.7)	71.1	(11.4)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	78.1	(6.4)	42.0	(15.1)	56.1	(9.6)

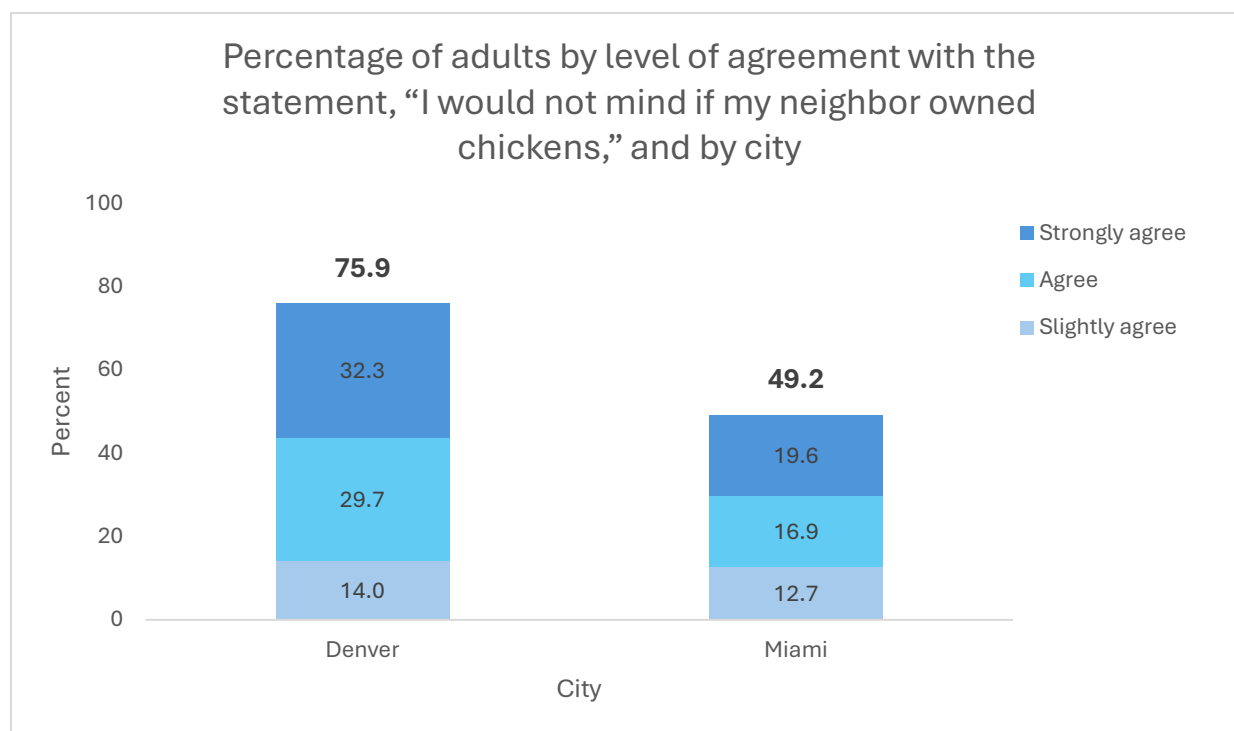
*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

2. Neighbors with chickens

A higher percentage of adults in Denver strongly agreed (32.3 percent) or agreed (29.7 percent) with the statement “I would not mind if my neighbor owned chickens” than adults in Miami (19.6 percent and 16.9 percent, respectively). On the other hand, a higher percentage of adults in Miami disagreed (16.1 percent) or strongly disagreed (28.5 percent) with this statement than adults in Denver (9.0 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively).

B.2.a. Percentage of adults by level of agreement with the statement, “I would not mind if my neighbor owned chickens,” and by city:

Level of agreement	Percent Adults					
	City		City		City	
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Strongly agree	32.3	(1.6)	19.6	(1.7)	23.7	(1.3)
Agree	29.7	(1.5)	16.9	(1.5)	20.9	(1.1)
Slightly agree	14.0	(1.1)	12.7	(1.4)	13.1	(1.0)
Slightly disagree	6.1	(0.7)	6.2	(1.0)	6.2	(0.7)
Disagree	9.0	(0.9)	16.1	(1.5)	13.8	(1.1)
Strongly disagree	9.0	(0.8)	28.5	(1.8)	22.3	(1.2)
Total	100.0	(—)	100.0	(—)	100.0	(—)



Overall, almost three-fifths of respondents (57.7 percent) would not mind if their neighbors owned chickens. A higher percentage of adults in Denver (75.9 percent) compared to adults in Miami (49.2 percent) would not mind if their neighbor owned chickens. In Denver, at least 70 percent of adults in each housing type category would not mind if their neighbors owned chickens. In Miami, almost 70 percent of adults in a multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units (68.0 percent) would not mind if their neighbors owned chickens, with fewer respondents in each other housing category type agreeing with this statement.

B.2.b. Percentage of adults who agreed¹ with the statement, "I would not mind if my neighbor owned chickens," by housing type and by city:

Housing type	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	79.6	(5.6)	41.5	(8.1)	53.1	(6.4)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	77.6	(1.6)	43.5	(2.9)	56.5	(2.0)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	77.2	(3.5)	68.0	(4.9)	70.8	(3.5)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	70.7	(3.2)	49.9	(3.8)	54.9	(3.0)
Other	85.3	(11.4)	58.5	(12.9)	61.7	(11.7)
All respondents ²	75.9	(1.3)	49.2	(2.0)	57.7	(1.5)

¹ Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

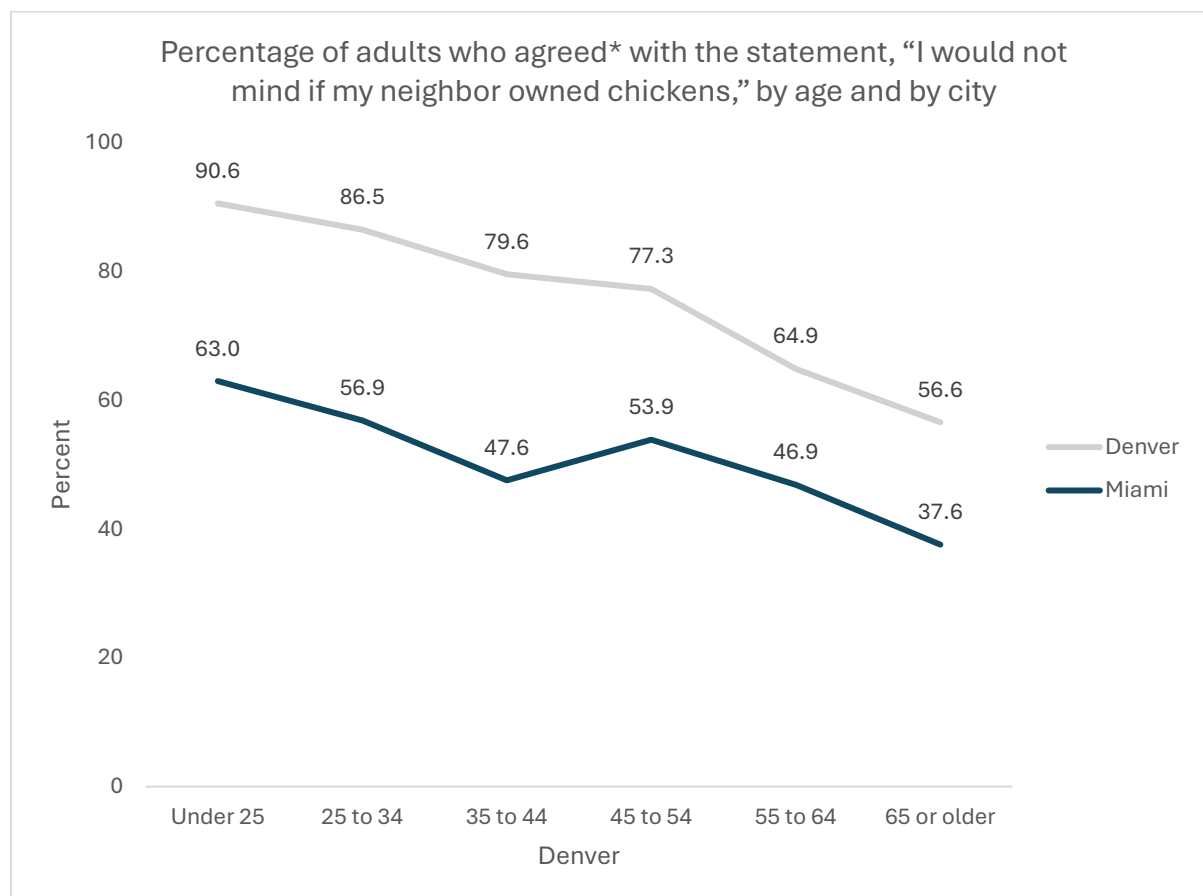
² Includes respondents who did not report housing type

For the two cities, a higher percentage of adults under 25, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and 45 to 54 would not mind if their neighbors owned chickens compared with adults 65 or older. A higher percentage of adults of all age groups in Denver would not mind if their neighbors owned chickens compared to adults in Miami (significant for all age categories except for under 25 years old).

B.2.c. Percentage of adults who agreed* with the statement, "I would not mind if my neighbor owned chickens," by age and by city:

Age (years)	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	90.6	(4.2)	63.0	(9.7)	71.9	(6.9)
25 to 34	86.5	(2.6)	56.9	(5.8)	68.6	(3.8)
35 to 44	79.6	(2.9)	47.6	(4.4)	58.8	(3.2)
45 to 54	77.3	(3.2)	53.9	(4.6)	60.7	(3.4)
55 to 64	64.9	(3.7)	46.9	(3.7)	51.9	(2.9)
65 or older	56.6	(2.4)	37.6	(3.5)	42.7	(2.7)

*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed



*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

For the two cities, the percentage of adults who would not mind if their neighbors owned chickens ranged from 33.2 percent of Black, Non-Hispanic adults to 70.7 percent of White, Non-Hispanic adults.

B.2.d. Percentage of adults who agreed* with the statement, "I would not mind if my neighbor owned chickens," by race/ethnicity and by city:

Race/ethnicity	Percent Adults					
	City		City		Two cities	
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	78.0	(1.3)	54.0	(4.4)	70.7	(1.6)
Black, Non-Hispanic	54.9	(8.3)	29.9	(6.3)	33.2	(5.6)
Hispanic	78.8	(3.3)	52.7	(2.5)	56.4	(2.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic	46.4	(11.2)	40.3	(15.9)	42.3	(11.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	81.6	(7.0)	45.6	(19.7)	65.5	(11.0)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	60.8	(8.0)	42.0	(15.1)	49.3	(9.6)

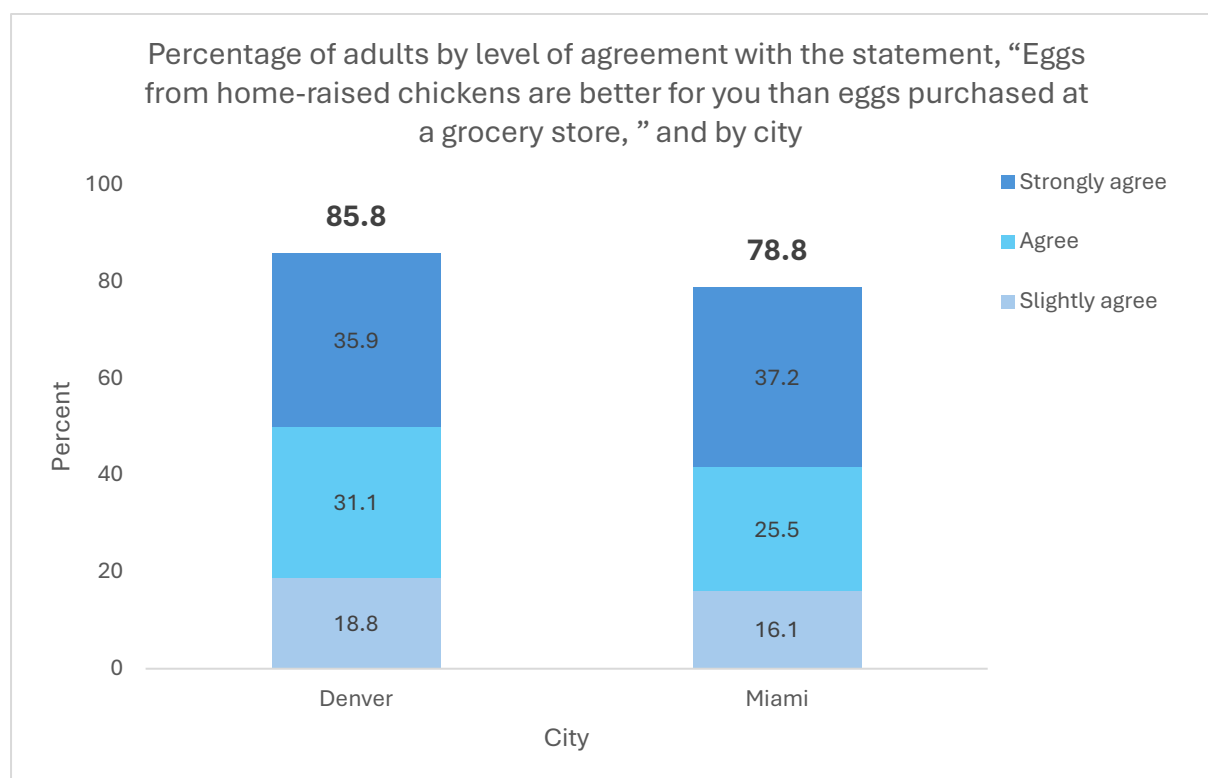
*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

3. Eggs from home-raised chickens

For the two cities, over three-fourths of adults (81.0 percent) believed that eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store (slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed with the statement). A higher percentage of adults in Miami disagreed (8.1 percent) or strongly disagreed (7.4 percent) with this statement than adults in Denver (4.9 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively). There were no differences in the other levels of agreement by city.

B.3.a. Percentage of adults by level of agreement with the statement, "Eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store," and by city:

Level of agreement	Percent Adults					
	City		City		City	
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Strongly agree	35.9	(1.6)	37.2	(2.0)	36.8	(1.4)
Agree	31.1	(1.5)	25.5	(1.8)	27.2	(1.3)
Slightly agree	18.8	(1.2)	16.1	(1.5)	17.0	(1.1)
Slightly disagree	6.8	(0.8)	5.7	(0.9)	6.1	(0.7)
Disagree	4.9	(0.6)	8.1	(1.1)	7.1	(0.8)
Strongly disagree	2.5	(0.5)	7.4	(1.1)	5.9	(0.7)
Total	100.0	(—)	100.0	(—)	100.0	(—)



Among all respondents, a higher percentage of adults in Denver (85.8 percent) than in Miami (78.8 percent) believed that eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store. For the two cities, the level of agreement with this statement ranged from 73.6 percent for adults living in single family homes on 1 acre or more to 90.4 percent of adults living in "other" housing types.

B.3.b. Percentage of adults who agreed¹ with the statement, "Eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store" by housing type and by city:

Housing type	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	80.2	(6.0)	70.8	(8.4)	73.6	(6.2)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	85.0	(1.4)	73.5	(2.6)	77.9	(1.7)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	89.7	(2.5)	87.0	(3.4)	87.8	(2.5)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	86.5	(2.4)	82.8	(2.8)	83.7	(2.2)
Other	92.3	(8.1)	90.1	(7.5)	90.4	(6.7)
All respondents ²	85.8	(1.1)	78.8	(1.6)	81.0	(1.2)

¹ Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

² Includes respondents who did not report housing type

A lower percentage of adults 65 or older in Denver (69.8 percent) compared with adults from all other age groups in Denver believed that eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store. Over nine-tenths of adults in Denver 25 to 34 years old (90.9 percent) and a minimum of two-thirds of adults in every age group in both cities believed that eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store.

B.3.c. Percentage of adults who agreed* with the statement, "Eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store," by age and by city:

Age (years)	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	89.1	(4.8)	83.1	(7.7)	85.1	(5.4)
25 to 34	90.9	(2.2)	82.3	(4.4)	85.7	(2.8)
35 to 44	89.7	(2.1)	81.2	(3.7)	84.2	(2.5)
45 to 54	89.7	(2.3)	86.7	(3.1)	87.5	(2.3)
55 to 64	84.5	(2.8)	78.0	(3.1)	79.8	(2.4)
65 or older	69.8	(2.3)	66.9	(3.4)	67.7	(2.6)

*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

For the two cities, the percentage of adults who believed that eggs from home raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store ranged from 62.6 percent of Black, Non-Hispanic adults to 90.6 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic adults.

For the two cities, a higher percentage of White, Non-Hispanic (84.3 percent) and Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic adults (90.6 percent) compared with Black, Non-Hispanic adults (62.6 percent) believed that eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store.

B.3.d. Percentage of adults who agreed* with the statement, "Eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store," by race/ethnicity and by city:

Race/ethnicity	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	87.0	(1.1)	77.9	(3.3)	84.3	(1.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic	69.3	(7.9)	61.6	(6.3)	62.6	(5.6)
Hispanic	87.5	(2.8)	81.5	(1.9)	82.4	(1.7)
Other, Non-Hispanic	76.5	(9.4)	74.1	(14.9)	74.9	(10.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	80.6	(7.0)	82.3	(16.2)	81.3	(7.9)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	87.7	(5.4)	92.5	(5.4)	90.6	(4.0)

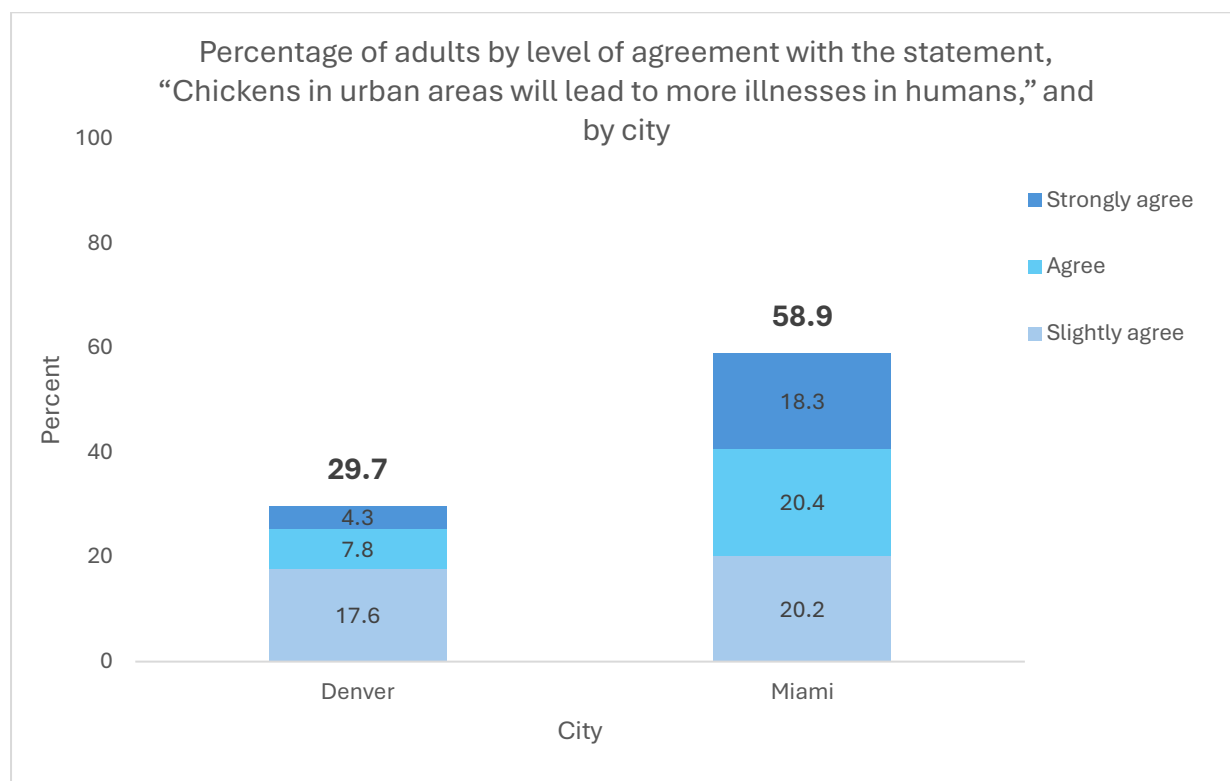
*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

4. Urban chickens and illnesses in humans

Although over four-fifths of respondents believed that eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store (81.0 percent, Table B.3.b.), almost half of adults (49.6 percent) slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans. A higher percentage of adults in Miami strongly agreed (18.3 percent) or agreed (20.4 percent) that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans than adults in Denver (4.3 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively).

B.4.a. Percentage of adults by level of agreement with the statement, "Chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans," and by city:

Level of agreement	Percent Adults					
	City		City		City	
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Strongly agree	4.3	(0.7)	18.3	(1.6)	13.8	(1.1)
Agree	7.8	(0.9)	20.4	(1.7)	16.4	(1.2)
Slightly agree	17.6	(1.2)	20.2	(1.7)	19.4	(1.2)
Slightly disagree	22.4	(1.4)	14.2	(1.5)	16.8	(1.1)
Disagree	34.3	(1.6)	16.8	(1.5)	22.4	(1.2)
Strongly disagree	13.6	(1.1)	10.0	(1.1)	11.2	(0.9)
Total	100.0	(—)	100.0	(—)	100.0	(—)



Within a city, there were no differences in the percentage of adults who believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans by housing type. However, comparing the two cities, a higher percentage of adults in Miami (58.9 percent) than in Denver (29.7 percent) believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans. In addition, in Miami, a higher percentage of adults in single family homes on less than 1 acre (61.7 percent), in multi-family dwellings with fewer than 20 units (54.3 percent), and in multi-family dwellings with 20 or more units (58.4 percent) believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans compared with adults in Denver in the corresponding housing types (29.0 percent, 25.2 percent, and 32.3 percent, respectively).

B.4.b. Percentage of adults who agreed¹ with the statement, "Chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans," by housing type and by city:

Housing type	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	36.2	(7.8)	57.9	(8.2)	51.4	(6.4)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	29.0	(1.8)	61.7	(2.8)	49.2	(2.0)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	25.2	(3.8)	54.3	(5.8)	45.4	(4.3)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	32.3	(3.5)	58.4	(3.8)	52.0	(3.0)
Other	7.7	(8.1)	43.1	(13.7)	38.2	(12.0)
All respondents ²	29.7	(1.5)	58.9	(2.0)	49.6	(1.5)

¹ Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

² Includes respondents who did not report housing type

For Miami, the percentage of adults who believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans was similar across age groups. In Denver, a higher percentage of adults 65 years or older (39.6 percent) believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans compared with adults 25 to 34 years old (24.7 percent) or adults 35 to 44 years old (26.9 percent). For all age groups, a higher percentage of adults in Miami than in Denver believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans.

B.4.c. Percentage of adults who agreed* with the statement, "Chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans," by age and by city:

Percent Adults						
City						
Age (years)	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	25.0	(6.1)	70.6	(9.4)	55.5	(7.0)
25 to 34	24.7	(3.3)	56.8	(5.8)	43.9	(3.8)
35 to 44	26.9	(3.2)	57.8	(4.4)	47.1	(3.2)
45 to 54	27.6	(3.6)	52.5	(4.7)	45.3	(3.5)
55 to 64	35.1	(3.7)	60.7	(3.6)	53.5	(2.9)
65 or older	39.6	(2.4)	59.1	(3.6)	53.7	(2.7)

*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

For the two cities, the percentage of adults who believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans ranged from 33.0 percent of White, Non-Hispanic adults to 62.1 percent of Black, Non-Hispanic adults.

For the two cities, a higher percentage of Black, Non-Hispanic (62.1 percent), Hispanic (55.3 percent) and Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic adults (58.4 percent) compared with White, Non-Hispanic adults (33.0 percent) believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans. In addition, a higher percentage of White, Non-Hispanic (50.6 percent) and Hispanic (59.2 percent) adults in Miami believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans compared with adults in Denver of the corresponding race/ethnicity categories (25.6 percent and 31.6 percent, respectively).

B.4.d. Percentage of adults who agreed* with the statement, "Chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans," by race/ethnicity and by city:

Race/ethnicity	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	25.6	(1.5)	50.6	(4.5)	33.0	(1.8)
Black, Non-Hispanic	51.2	(8.3)	63.9	(6.1)	62.1	(5.4)
Hispanic	31.6	(3.9)	59.2	(2.5)	55.3	(2.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic	43.8	(11.3)	57.1	(15.2)	53.0	(11.1)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	20.7	(7.3)	76.6	(15.7)	46.2	(10.7)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	53.7	(8.3)	61.3	(14.2)	58.4	(9.3)

*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

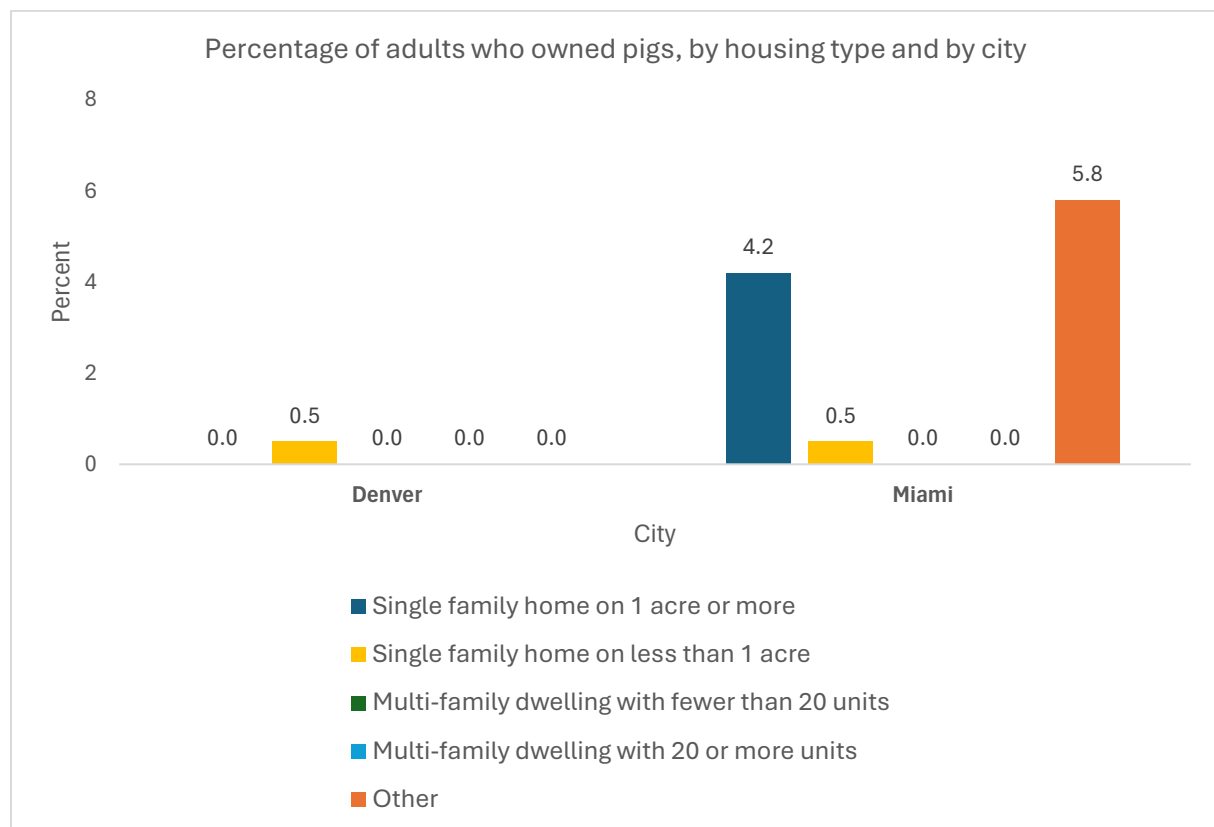
C. Urban Pig Ownership

Overall, 0.5 percent of adults owned pigs. In Miami, 4.2 percent of adults living in a single family home on 1 acre or more owned pigs and no responding adults in multi-family dwellings owned any pigs. In Denver, 0.5 percent of adults living in a single family home on less than 1 acre owned pigs.

C.1.a. Percentage of adults who owned pigs, by housing type and by city:

Housing type	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	0.0	(—)	4.2	(3.0)	3.0	(2.1)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	0.5	(0.3)	0.5	(0.4)	0.5	(0.3)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Other	0.0	(—)	5.8	(5.6)	5.1	(5.0)
All housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more*	0.3	(0.2)	0.3	(0.2)	0.3	(0.1)
All housing types*	0.3	(0.2)	0.5	(0.2)	0.5	(0.2)

*Includes respondents who did not report housing type



In Denver, 0.8 percent of adults 35 to 44 years old owned pigs and in Miami, 1.1 percent of adults 55 to 64 years old owned pigs.

C.1.b. Percentage of adults who owned pigs, by age and by city:

Percent Adults						
City						
Age (years)	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
25 to 34	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
35 to 44	0.8	(0.8)	0.0	(—)	0.3	(0.3)
45 to 54	0.7	(0.7)	0.7	(0.7)	0.7	(0.6)
55 to 64	0.0	(—)	1.1	(0.8)	0.8	(0.6)
65 or older	0.3	(0.3)	0.4	(0.4)	0.4	(0.3)

For race/ethnicity categories where some respondents reported pig ownership, the percentage of adults who owned pigs ranged from 0.3 percent of Hispanic adults to 1.6 percent of Black, Non-Hispanic adults for the two cities.

C.1.c. Percentage of adults who owned pigs, by race/ethnicity and by city:

Percent Adults						
City						
Race/ethnicity	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Black, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	1.8	(1.3)	1.6	(1.1)
Hispanic	0.6	(0.6)	0.3	(0.2)	0.3	(0.2)
Other, Non-Hispanic	2.1	(2.1)	0.0	(—)	0.6	(0.6)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2.5	(2.4)	0.0	(—)	1.0	(1.0)

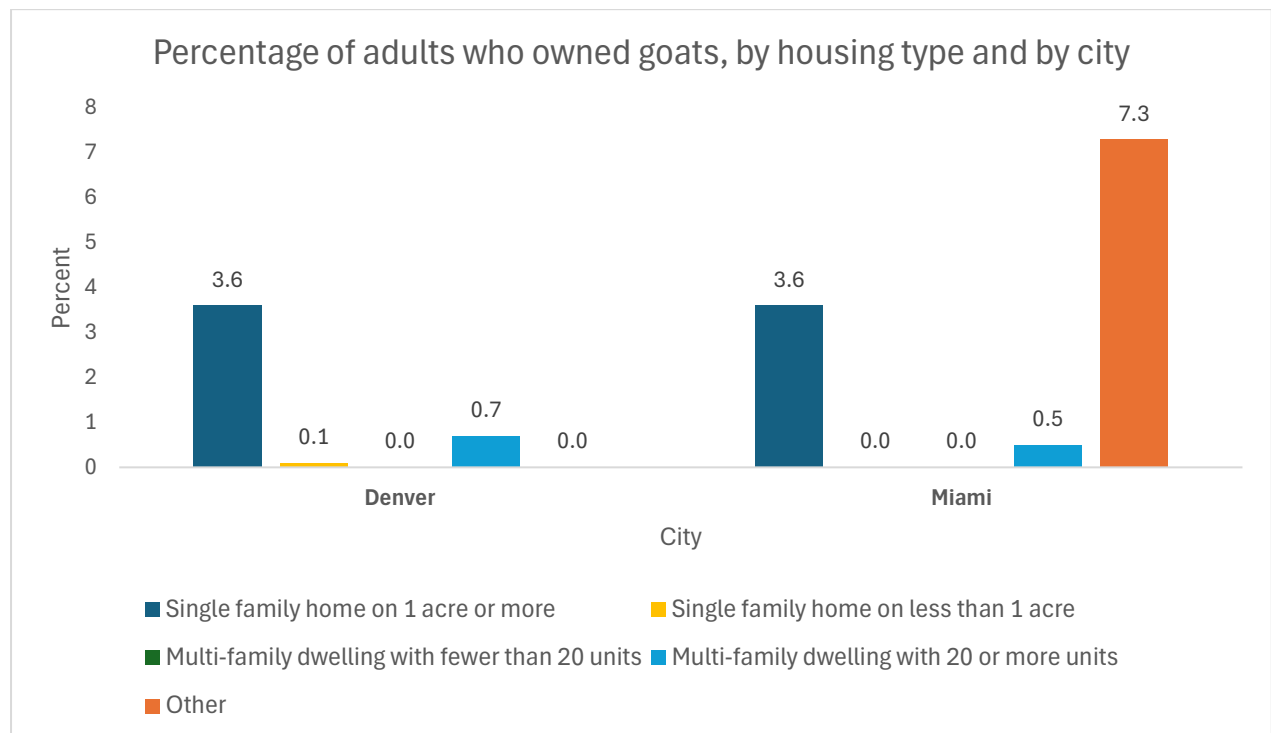
D. Urban Goat Ownership

Overall, 0.4 percent of adults owned goats. In Denver, a higher percentage of adults living in single family homes on 1 acre or more (3.6 percent) owned goats compared to adults living in single family homes on less than 1 acre (0.1 percent). For the two cities, a higher percentage of adults living in single family homes on 1 acre or more (3.6 percent) owned goats than adults living in all housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more (0.3 percent).

D.1.a. Percentage of adults who owned goats, by housing type and by city:

Housing type	Percent Adults					
	City		City		City	
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	3.6	(2.6)	3.6	(2.7)	3.6	(2.0)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(0.0)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	0.7	(0.7)	0.5	(0.5)	0.6	(0.4)
Other	0.0	(—)	7.3	(7.0)	6.4	(6.2)
All housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more*	0.2	(0.2)	0.3	(0.2)	0.3	(0.2)
All housing types*	0.4	(0.2)	0.5	(0.2)	0.4	(0.2)

*Includes respondents who did not report housing type



In Denver, 1.6 percent of adults under 25 years of age owned goats. In Miami, only responding adults 35 to 44 years old (1.0 percent) and 45 to 54 years old (0.9 percent) reported owning goats. For adults who owned goats in the two cities, there were no differences in the percentage of adults who owned goats by age.

D.1.b. Percentage of adults who owned goats, by age and by city:

Age (years)	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	1.6	(1.5)	0.0	(—)	0.5	(0.5)
25 to 34	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
35 to 44	0.5	(0.5)	1.0	(0.8)	0.9	(0.5)
45 to 54	0.0	(—)	0.9	(0.9)	0.7	(0.7)
55 to 64	0.4	(0.4)	0.0	(—)	0.1	(0.1)
65 or older	0.4	(0.3)	0.0	(—)	0.1	(0.1)

In Denver, 0.5 percent of White, Non-Hispanic adults and 2.6 percent of Black, Non-Hispanic adults owned goats, with no responding adults from other race/ethnicity categories owning goats. In Miami, 0.4 percent of White, Non-Hispanic adults and 0.4 percent of Hispanic adults owned goats with no responding adults from other race/ethnicity categories owning goats. For these three race/ethnicity categories where some respondents owned goats, the percentage of adults who owned goats for the two cities was similar.

D.1.c. Percentage of adults who owned goats, by race/ethnicity and by city:

Race/ethnicity	Percent Adults					
	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	0.5	(0.3)	0.4	(0.4)	0.5	(0.2)
Black, Non-Hispanic	2.6	(2.6)	0.0	(—)	0.3	(0.3)
Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.4	(0.3)	0.4	(0.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)

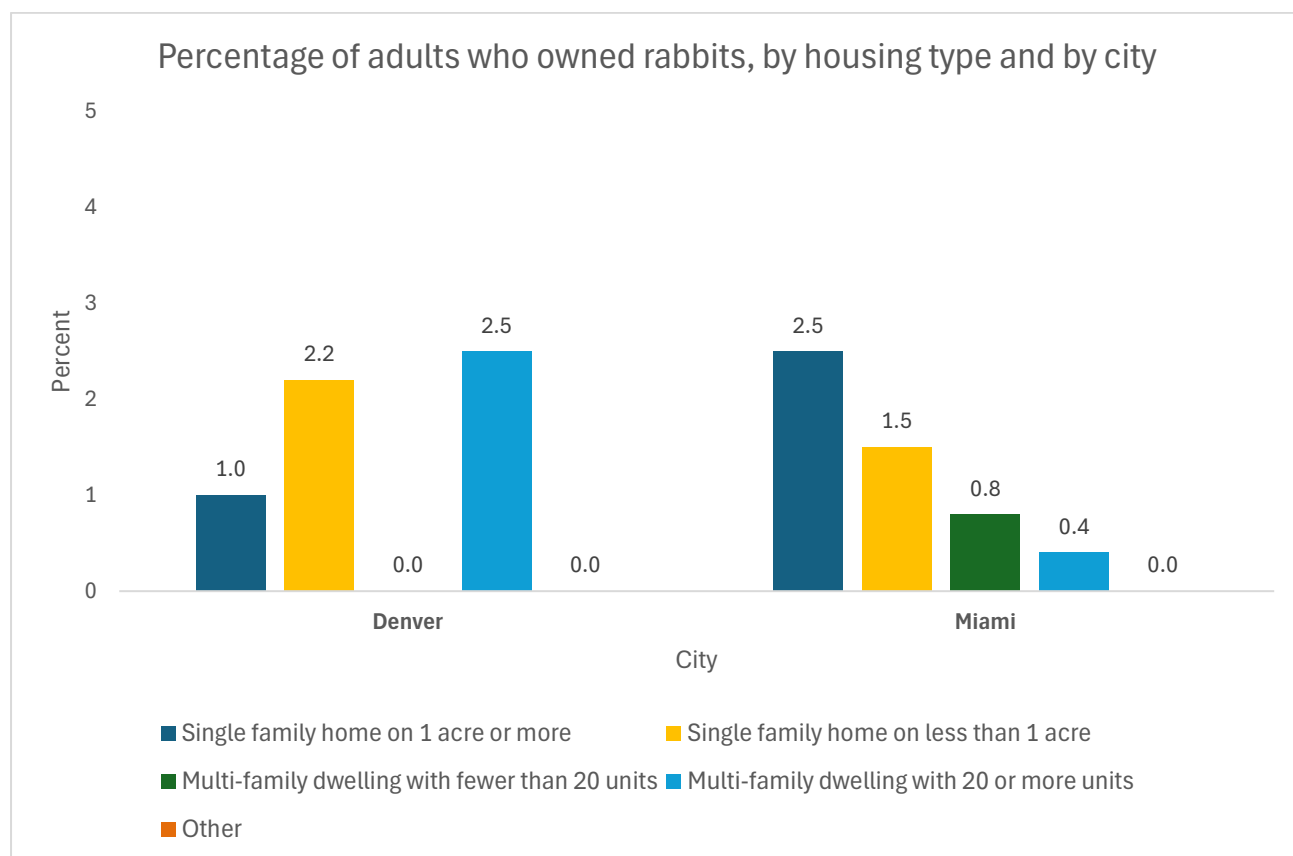
E. Urban Rabbit Ownership

For the two cities, 1.3 percent of adults owned rabbits. In Denver, 2.5 percent of adults living in a multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units owned rabbits and in Miami, 2.5 percent of adults living in a single family home on 1 acre or more owned rabbits.

E.1.a. Percentage of adults who owned rabbits, by housing type and by city:

Housing type	Percent Adults					
	City		City		City	
	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	1.0	(1.0)	2.5	(2.4)	2.0	(1.7)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	2.2	(0.8)	1.5	(1.0)	1.7	(0.7)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	0.0	(—)	0.8	(0.8)	0.5	(0.5)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	2.5	(1.3)	0.4	(0.4)	0.9	(0.4)
Other	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
All housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more*	1.9	(0.6)	0.9	(0.5)	1.3	(0.4)
All housing types*	1.9	(0.5)	1.0	(0.5)	1.3	(0.4)

*Includes respondents who did not report housing type



In Denver, a higher percentage of adults under 25 years of age (11.0 percent) owned rabbits than all other age categories (these results were significant for all age categories except 45 to 54 years old). In Miami, 4.2 percent of adults under 25 years of age owned rabbits.

E.1.b. Percentage of adults who owned rabbits, by age and by city:

Percent Adults						
City						
Age (years)	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	11.0	(4.4)	4.2	(4.1)	6.4	(3.1)
25 to 34	0.4	(0.4)	0.0	(—)	0.2	(0.2)
35 to 44	0.7	(0.5)	1.4	(1.0)	1.2	(0.7)
45 to 54	1.8	(1.1)	1.4	(1.0)	1.6	(0.8)
55 to 64	0.9	(0.6)	0.6	(0.6)	0.7	(0.4)
65 or older	0.5	(0.3)	0.0	(—)	0.1	(0.1)

In Denver, there were no differences in the percentage of adults who owned rabbits by race/ethnicity. In Miami, 2.1 percent of Black, Non-Hispanic adults and 1.1 percent of Hispanic adults owned rabbits.

E.1.c. Percentage of adults who owned rabbits, by race/ethnicity and by city:

Percent Adults						
City						
Race/ethnicity	Denver		Miami		Two cities	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	1.3	(0.5)	0.0	(—)	0.9	(0.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.5	(4.4)	2.1	(1.5)	2.4	(1.4)
Hispanic	1.3	(1.3)	1.1	(0.7)	1.2	(0.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic	8.2	(7.7)	0.0	(—)	2.4	(2.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	4.3	(4.2)	0.0	(—)	2.4	(2.4)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5.9	(3.5)	0.0	(—)	2.3	(1.5)

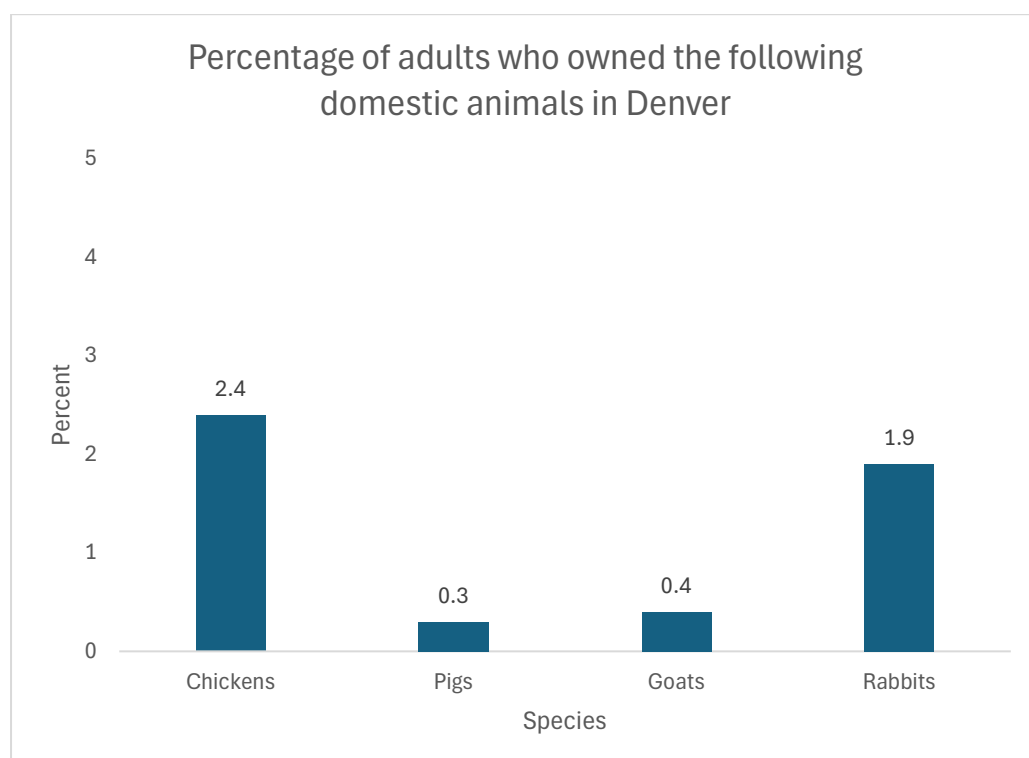
F. Urban Species Ownership in Denver

In Denver, a higher percentage of adults living in all housing types owned chickens (2.4 percent) than owned pigs or goats (0.3 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively). In addition, a higher percentage of adults living in all housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more owned chickens (2.4 percent) than owned pigs or goats (0.3 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively). For adults living in all housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more, a higher percentage of adults owned rabbits (1.9 percent) than goats (0.2 percent).

F.1.a. Percentage of adults who owned the following domestic animals in Denver, by housing type:

Housing type	Percent Adults							
	Species							
	Chickens		Pigs		Goats		Rabbits	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	3.0	(2.3)	0.0	(—)	3.6	(2.6)	1.0	(1.0)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	3.7	(0.8)	0.5	(0.3)	0.1	(0.1)	2.2	(0.8)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	0.7	(0.7)	0.0	(—)	0.7	(0.7)	2.5	(1.3)
Other	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
All housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more*	2.4	(0.5)	0.3	(0.2)	0.2	(0.2)	1.9	(0.6)
All housing types*	2.4	(0.5)	0.3	(0.2)	0.4	(0.2)	1.9	(0.5)

*Includes respondents who did not report housing type



For adults in age categories who reported owning any of the species, there were no notable differences in species ownership by each age category.

F.1.b. Percentage of adults who owned the following domestic animals in Denver, by age:

Percent Adults								
Species								
Age (years)	Chickens		Pigs		Goats		Rabbits	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	3.2	(2.2)	0.0	(—)	1.6	(1.5)	11.0	(4.4)
25 to 34	3.2	(1.5)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.4	(0.4)
35 to 44	2.6	(1.1)	0.8	(0.8)	0.5	(0.5)	0.7	(0.5)
45 to 54	2.8	(1.2)	0.7	(0.7)	0.0	(—)	1.8	(1.1)
55 to 64	0.9	(0.6)	0.0	(—)	0.4	(0.4)	0.9	(0.6)
65 or older	1.7	(0.7)	0.3	(0.3)	0.4	(0.3)	0.5	(0.3)

For adults in race/ethnicity categories who reported owning chickens, pigs, goats, or rabbits, there were no differences in the percentage of adults who owned each of the species by race/ethnicity.

F.1.c. Percentage of adults who owned the following domestic animals in Denver, by race/ethnicity:

Percent Adults								
Species								
Race/ethnicity	Chickens		Pigs		Goats		Rabbits	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	2.0	(0.5)	0.0	(—)	0.5	(0.3)	1.3	(0.5)
Black, Non-Hispanic	2.6	(2.6)	0.0	(—)	2.6	(2.6)	4.5	(4.4)
Hispanic	2.7	(1.4)	0.6	(0.6)	0.0	(—)	1.3	(1.3)
Other, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	2.1	(2.1)	0.0	(—)	8.2	(7.7)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	5.5	(4.3)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	4.3	(4.2)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5.3	(3.7)	2.5	(2.4)	0.0	(—)	5.9	(3.5)

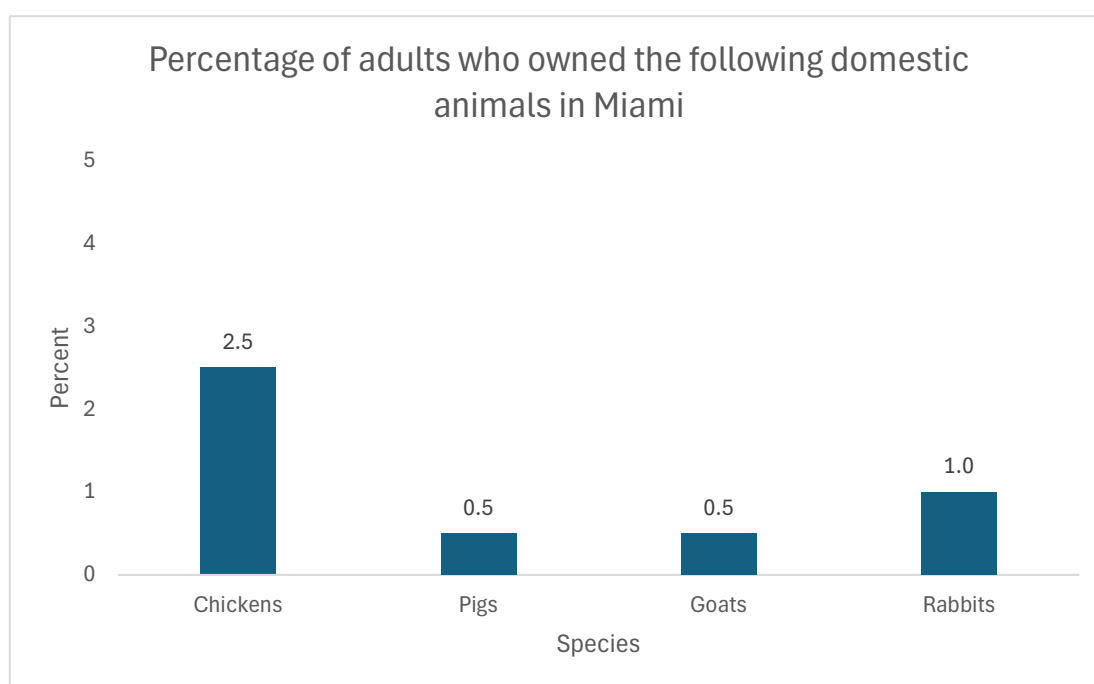
G. Urban Species Ownership in Miami

In Miami, for all housing types and all housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more, a higher percentage of adults owned chickens (2.5 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively) than owned pigs (0.5 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively) or goats (0.5 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively).

G.1.a. Percentage of adults who owned the following domestic animals in Miami, by housing type:

Housing type	Percent Adults							
	Species							
	Chickens		Pigs		Goats		Rabbits	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	3.7	(2.7)	4.2	(3.0)	3.6	(2.7)	2.5	(2.4)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	3.6	(1.3)	0.5	(0.4)	0.0	(—)	1.5	(1.0)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	1.9	(1.3)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.8	(0.8)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	1.3	(0.7)	0.0	(—)	0.5	(0.5)	0.4	(0.4)
Other	2.5	(2.5)	5.8	(5.6)	7.3	(7.0)	0.0	(—)
All housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more*	2.5	(0.7)	0.3	(0.2)	0.3	(0.2)	0.9	(0.5)
All housing types*	2.5	(0.7)	0.5	(0.2)	0.5	(0.2)	1.0	(0.5)

*Includes respondents who did not report housing type



For adults who reported owning chickens, pigs, goats, or rabbits, there were no differences within each age category in the percentage of adults who owned each of the species.

G.1.b. Percentage of adults who owned the following domestic animals in Miami, by age:

Percent Adults								
Species								
Age (years)	Chickens		Pigs		Goats		Rabbits	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	4.2	(4.1)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	4.2	(4.1)
25 to 34	3.3	(1.9)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
35 to 44	2.1	(1.2)	0.0	(—)	1.0	(0.8)	1.4	(1.0)
45 to 54	0.9	(0.9)	0.7	(0.7)	0.9	(0.9)	1.4	(1.0)
55 to 64	2.0	(1.0)	1.1	(0.8)	0.0	(—)	0.6	(0.6)
65 or older	2.3	(1.2)	0.4	(0.4)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)

For Hispanic adults in Miami, the percentage of ownership of the four species ranged from 0.3 percent for pigs to 3.0 percent for chickens. For adults who reported owning chickens, pigs, goats, or rabbits, there were no differences within each race/ethnicity category in the percentage of adults who owned each of the species.

G.1.c. Percentage of adults who owned the following domestic animals in Miami, by race/ethnicity:

Percent Adults								
Species								
Race/ethnicity	Chickens		Pigs		Goats		Rabbits	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
White, Non-Hispanic	2.1	(1.5)	0.0	(—)	0.4	(0.4)	0.0	(—)
Black, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	1.8	(1.3)	0.0	(—)	2.1	(1.5)
Hispanic	3.0	(0.9)	0.3	(0.2)	0.4	(0.3)	1.1	(0.7)
Other, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)

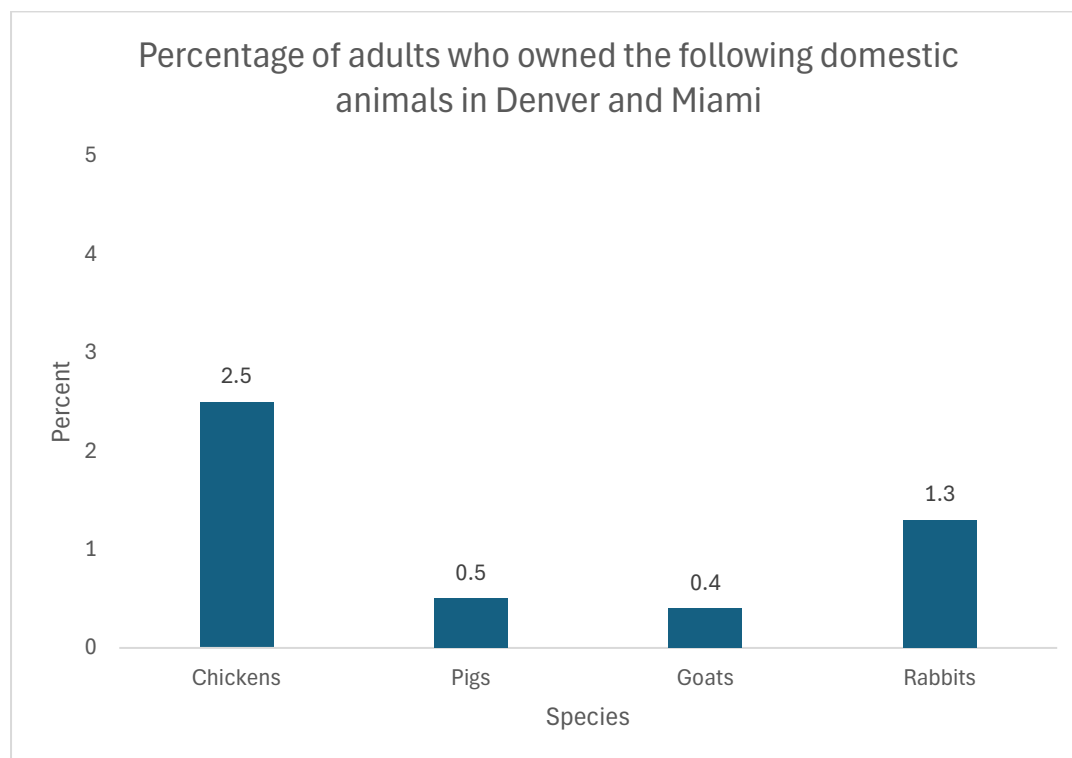
H. Urban Species Ownership in Denver and Miami

For the two cities, for all housing types and all housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more, a higher percentage of adults (2.5 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively) owned chickens than owned pigs (0.5 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively) or goats (0.4 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively).

H.1.a. Percentage of adults who owned the following domestic animals in Denver and Miami, by housing type:

Housing type	Percent Adults							
	Species							
	Chickens		Pigs		Goats		Rabbits	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Single family home on 1 acre or more	3.5	(2.0)	3.0	(2.1)	3.6	(2.0)	2.0	(1.7)
Single family home on less than 1 acre	3.6	(0.9)	0.5	(0.3)	0.0	(0.0)	1.7	(0.7)
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	1.3	(0.9)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.5	(0.5)
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	1.1	(0.6)	0.0	(—)	0.6	(0.4)	0.9	(0.4)
Other	2.2	(2.2)	5.1	(5.0)	6.4	(6.2)	0.0	(—)
All housing types excluding single family homes on 1 acre or more*	2.5	(0.5)	0.3	(0.1)	0.3	(0.2)	1.3	(0.4)
All housing types*	2.5	(0.5)	0.5	(0.2)	0.4	(0.2)	1.3	(0.4)

*Includes respondents who did not report housing type



For adults in the two cities aged 25 to 34 years old, a higher percentage owned chickens (3.3 percent) than owned rabbits (0.2 percent). A higher percentage of adults 65 years or older owned chickens (2.2 percent) than owned goats (0.1 percent) or rabbits (0.1 percent).

H.1.b. Percentage of adults who owned the following domestic animals in Denver and Miami, by age:

Percent Adults								
Species								
Age (years)	Chickens		Pigs		Goats		Rabbits	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Under 25	3.9	(2.9)	0.0	(—)	0.5	(0.5)	6.4	(3.1)
25 to 34	3.3	(1.3)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	0.2	(0.2)
35 to 44	2.3	(0.9)	0.3	(0.3)	0.9	(0.5)	1.2	(0.7)
45 to 54	1.5	(0.7)	0.7	(0.6)	0.7	(0.7)	1.6	(0.8)
55 to 64	1.7	(0.7)	0.8	(0.6)	0.1	(0.1)	0.7	(0.4)
65 or older	2.2	(0.9)	0.4	(0.3)	0.1	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)

A higher percentage of Hispanic adults owned chickens (3.0 percent) than owned pigs (0.3 percent) or goats (0.4 percent).

H.1.c. Percentage of adults who owned the following domestic animals in Denver and Miami, by race/ethnicity:

Race/ethnicity	Percent Adults							
	Species							
	Chickens		Pigs		Goats		Rabbits	
	Pct.		Pct.		Pct.		Pct.	
White, Non-Hispanic	2.1	(0.6)	0.0	(—)	0.5	(0.2)	0.9	(0.3)
Black, Non-Hispanic	0.3	(0.3)	1.6	(1.1)	0.3	(0.3)	2.4	(1.4)
Hispanic	3.0	(0.8)	0.3	(0.2)	0.4	(0.3)	1.2	(0.6)
Other, Non-Hispanic	0.0	(—)	0.6	(0.6)	0.0	(—)	2.4	(2.4)
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	3.0	(2.5)	0.0	(—)	0.0	(—)	2.4	(2.4)
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2.1	(1.5)	1.0	(1.0)	0.0	(—)	2.3	(1.5)

I. Urban Chicken Ownership and Opinions: 2012 Compared to 2024

Note: The methodology for collecting data in the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 and 2024 city studies was similar and used an address-based sample. However, in the 2010 study (for which data were collected in 2012), the results were reported by households and in 2024 the results are reported by individual adults. The comparability of the results between studies is not affected because the adults responding in the 2024 study represented a household. The study areas for the two study years used similar census tracts for each city with a few small changes that reflected population changes.

Changes in demographics in Denver and in Miami between the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study and the 2024 study may explain some differences in results between study years (see Appendices II and III). For example, changes in the Denver demographic population between the 2010 study and the 2024 study could explain that while more households in Denver in 2010 indicated that they planned to own chickens in the next 5 years, a smaller percentage of adults actually owned chickens in the 2024 study than anticipated based on those results.

The percentage of adults who owned chickens in Denver increased from 2012 to 2024 but did not significantly change in Miami from 2012 to 2024.

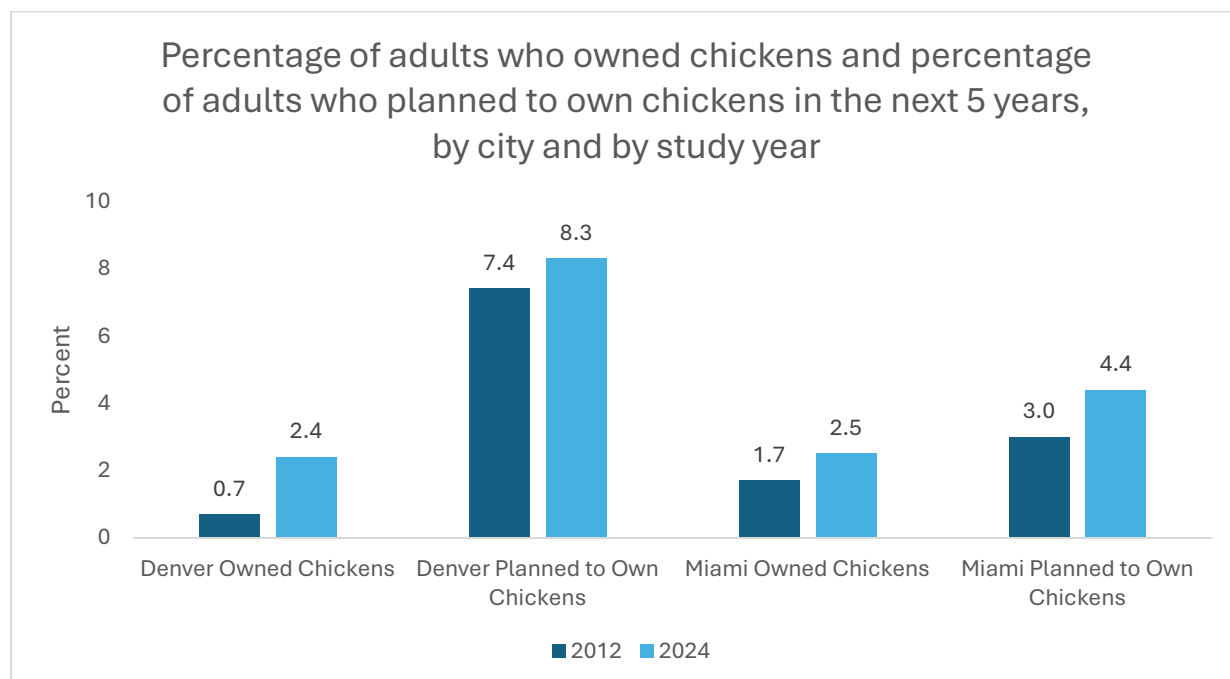
I.1.a. Percentage of adults who owned chickens, by city and by study year:

Percent Adults							
City							
Denver				Miami			
2012		2024		2012		2024	
Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error
0.7	(0.2)	2.4	(0.5)	1.7	(0.4)	2.5	(0.7)

The percentage of adults who did not currently own chickens and planned to own chickens within the next 5 years was similar for 2012 and 2024 for both cities.

I.1.b. For adults who did not currently own chickens, percentage of adults who planned to own chickens in the next 5 years, by city and by study year:

Percent Adults							
City							
Denver				Miami			
2012		2024		2012		2024	
Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error
7.4	(0.6)	8.3	(1.0)	3.0	(0.5)	4.4	(0.9)



For both cities, the percentage of adults who favored a law in their community that allows for ownership of chickens, would not mind if their neighbor owned chickens, and believed that eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store significantly increased from 2012 to 2024. In contrast, the percentage of adults who believed that chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans decreased from 2012 to 2024 in Denver, but this percentage did not change in Miami. Overall, these results suggest that adults in Denver and Miami have increased support for allowing chickens in urban areas.

I.1.c. Percentage of adults who agreed* with the following statements, by city and by study year:

Percent Adults								
City								
Statement	Denver				Miami			
	2012		2024		2012		2024	
	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error	Pct.	Std. error
I would be in favor of a law in my community that allows ownership of chickens	62.5	(1.0)	80.4	(1.2)	36.3	(1.3)	52.8	(2.0)
I would not mind if my neighbor owned chickens	57.2	(1.0)	75.9	(1.3)	33.4	(1.2)	49.2	(2.0)
Eggs from home-raised chickens are better for you than eggs purchased at a grocery store	76.1	(0.9)	85.8	(1.1)	62.0	(1.2)	78.8	(1.6)
Chickens in urban areas will lead to more illnesses in humans	41.0	(1.1)	29.7	(1.5)	62.2	(1.2)	58.9	(2.0)

*Slightly agreed, agreed, or strongly agreed

Section II: Methodology

A. Sampling and Estimation

1. Background

Two cities were selected for inclusion in the 2024 urban chicken study: Denver, Colorado, and Miami, Florida. These were two of the four cities that were included in the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study, but data collection for that study occurred in 2012 in Denver and Miami. Denver and Miami were selected to evaluate the change in prevalence of chicken ownership between 2012 and 2024 and to evaluate opinion responses on chicken ownership between the two studies. The cities were selected because they represent different parts of the United States and had good response rates to the survey in 2012. At the time of the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study, it was hypothesized that Miami had a longer history of raising urban chickens than Denver.

The 2024 study consisted of a City survey and a National survey. This report contains results from the City survey. The City survey focused on ownership of chickens in the two cities, plans to own any chickens in the next 5 years, and opinion questions related to chicken ownership. In addition to chickens, in 2024 we asked about ownership of pigs, goats, and rabbits. Corona Insights, a survey company that also administered the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 City survey, aided in study design and survey administration of the 2024 City survey.

NAHMS develops study objectives by exploring existing literature and contacting stakeholders about their informational needs and priorities during a needs assessment phase. During the needs assessment phase, NAHMS sought input from a variety of experts and representatives, such as veterinarians, extension specialists, government personnel, and other stakeholders. Information was collected via an informal needs assessment, where these individuals were contacted to provide input into the study objectives, study design, and questionnaire topics.

2. Selection of Adults

The City study was designed to estimate and report the percentage of adults who owned chickens, pigs, goats, or rabbits at their address. A simple random sample of households was selected from a commercially available address list, of which one adult in the household responded to the survey. See maps in Appendix I for boundaries of the two metro areas.

3. Population Inferences

Inferences cover all households located in the two metro areas defined in this study. Survey responses were weighted to reflect the population from which they were selected. The population size divided by the number of respondents in each city was adjusted for differences in demographics between respondents and nonrespondents by comparing respondent demographics with the 2020 U.S. Census estimates. Although the sampling frame used an address-based sample, weights were not adjusted for the number of adults in the household. For this study, person-level weights were used and therefore the estimates apply to the population of adults.

SUDAAN software (RTI, version 11.0.4) was used to produce population estimates and their standard errors. The SUDAAN software allows estimation of standard errors for complex sampling designs using Taylor series linearization.

B. Data Collection

Data collection occurred in two periods: April through August 2024 for Denver and Miami and a second data collection in Miami in September through October 2024. In the first data collection period, adults in households selected for participation received an initial announcement postcard inviting them to participate in the survey. About two weeks later, a push-to-web letter, which invited the recipient to participate in a web survey, was sent with information about the survey as well as a website link and QR code to use for completing the survey on a computer or smartphone. Nonrespondents received a postcard with the QR code reminding them to respond to the survey about 3 weeks later, as well as a hard copy of the survey. Telephone numbers were obtained for adults in households who were nonrespondents to both mailings. Approximately 68.2 percent of addresses could be matched to at least one telephone number (71 percent in Denver and 66 percent in Miami). Nonrespondents were contacted by telephone about 1 month after the third mailing and asked to complete the survey over the phone. All printed study materials were provided in English and

Spanish. While most telephone surveys were conducted in English, a subset of adults with a potential language barrier were offered the opportunity to participate in Spanish, with a focus on adults in Miami.

As an incentive experiment, half of the individuals selected for the survey received a \$2.00 bill (USD) in the push-to-web mailing as compensation for their time. This was randomized within each city, so that half of the selected adults received the \$2.00 bill incentive. Because owners of the species of interest are a rare group, the incentive was used to increase the participation rate to get a sufficient sample and compare the participation rate between those who received the incentive and those who did not to inform future studies.

The second data collection period was limited to Miami in an effort to increase the number of respondents and consisted of one push-to-web letter sent to selected households. For this data collection, half of the selected adults received the \$2.00 bill incentive and half did not receive the incentive.

C. Data Analysis

1. Validation and estimation

Corona Insights entered the data and carried out initial data validation prior to sharing the data with NAHMS. Validation checks included making sure that adults did not respond to the survey by two different modes (e.g., replied on paper and online), checking for completeness, and checking for when respondents selected multiple answers to a “check one only” question, and if done (n=12 cases), set the data to missing. Data were entered into a SAS dataset. Additional validation checks were performed by NAHMS staff, including recategorizing housing types when the respondent selected “other” for housing type and provided a text response that corresponded to one of the available categories and evaluating missing responses. Recategorization of housing types was similar to the methodology used for reporting in the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study. Imputation was used to recategorize some housing types, such as when it could not be determined if a multi-family dwelling was greater than or fewer than 20 units or if a single family home was on more than 1 acre or less than 1 acre. Data on sex of respondent were collected but not reported here.

2. Estimation and confidence intervals

Summarization and estimation were performed using SUDAAN software, which accounts for the survey study design. Confidence intervals were computed for estimated proportions using the methods described in detail in the SUDAAN Language Manual for SUDAAN version 11¹ and described briefly here. For percentages, a logit transformation was used to enforce bounding of the confidence interval bounds between 0 and 1. Student's t confidence interval bounds were computed on the logit scale and then back-transformed to the percentage scale.

3. Response rate

Response rates were 18.0 percent in Denver and 6.8 percent in Miami.

¹ Research Triangle Institute (2012). SUDAAN Language Manual, Volumes 1 and 2, Release 11. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute

Table 1: Response Rates by City

Response category	City			
	Denver		Miami	
	Freq.	Pct.	Freq.	Pct.
Completed – Online	824	11.0	571	4.6
Completed – Paper	337	4.5	158	1.3
Completed – Telephone	186	2.5	119	1.0
Undeliverable	287	3.8	292	2.3
No response	5,866	78.2	11,360	90.9
Total	7,500	100.0%	12,500	100.0%

Of the 2,195 respondents who completed the survey, 61.7 percent received the \$2.00 incentive, and 38.3 percent did not receive the incentive.

Table 2: Number of completed questionnaires, by whether the respondent received the \$2 incentive, and by city

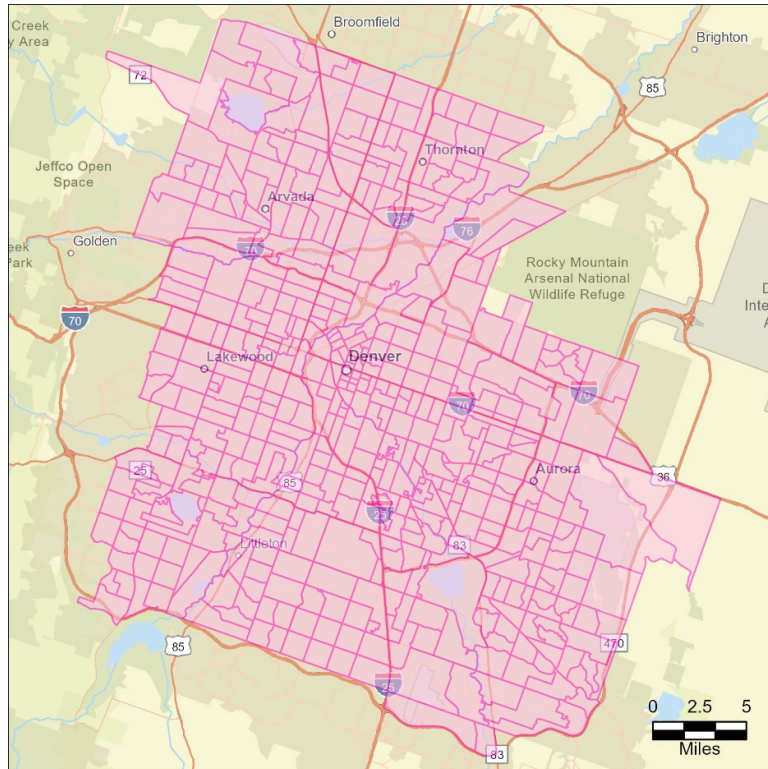
Received Incentive	City					
	Denver		Miami		Two Cities	
	Freq.	Pct.	Freq.	Pct.	Freq.	Pct.
Yes	808	60.0	547	64.5	1,355	61.7
No	539	40.0	301	35.5	840	38.3
Total Completed Questionnaires	1,347	100.0	848	100.0	2,195	100.0

Appendix I: Maps of Study Metro Areas

The sampled metro areas were selected using census tracts. The metro areas that were defined for the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study and the NAHMS Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 are overall similar, with a few exceptions, as shown in these maps.

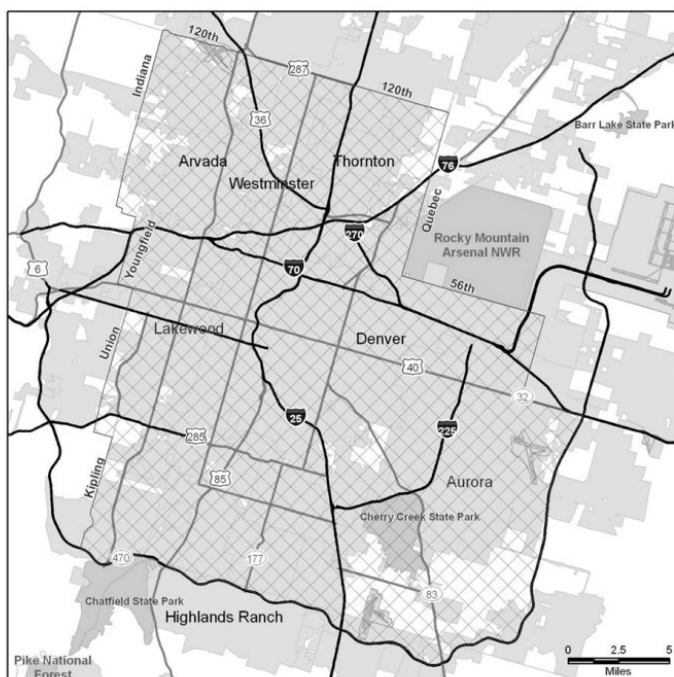
Denver

NAHMS Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 Study



The pink shading indicates the study area

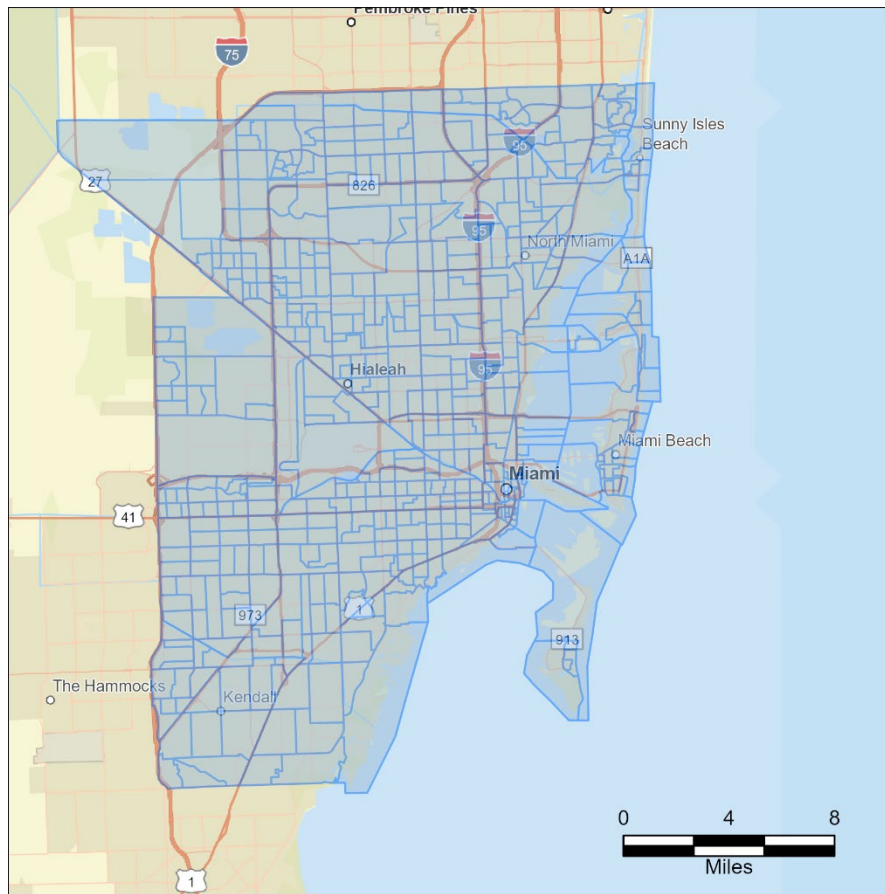
NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 Study



Hatch marks indicate study area.

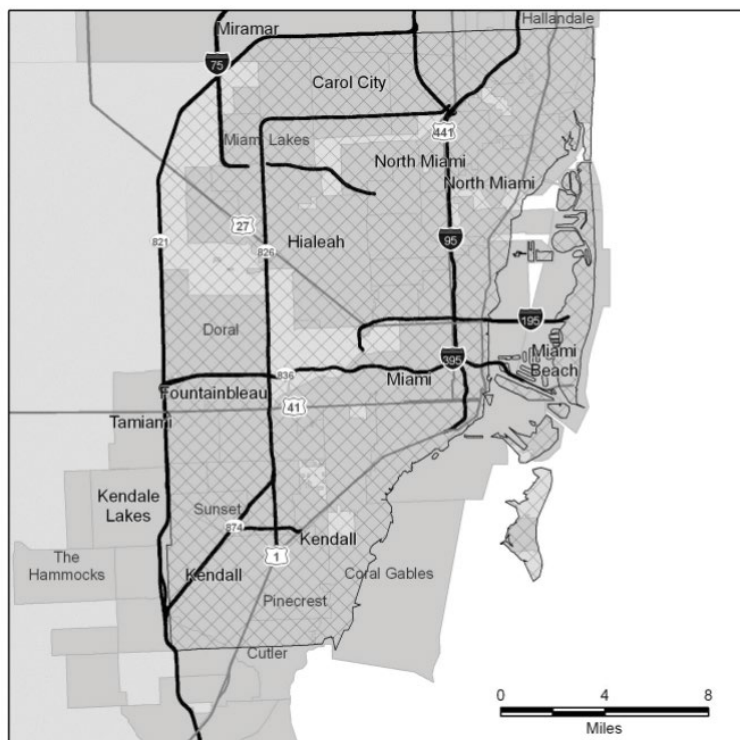
Miami

NAHMS Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 Study



The blue shading indicates the study area

NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 Study



Hatch marks indicate study area.

Appendix II: Demographics of Two Metro Areas

Tables 1 and 2 show the demographics of the two metro areas for the NAHMS Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 study and the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study, respectively. The methodology for extracting the estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau for the two study years differed. The demographics for 2024 closely reflect the census tracts used as shown in Appendix I. For 2010, the demographics reflected a larger geographic area than the study area and did not correlate as well to the map in Appendix I. Therefore, the apparent decrease in population from 2010 to 2024 is likely an artifact of the different methodologies.

Table 1: Demographics of the two metro areas¹ in the NAHMS Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 study

	City	
	Denver	Miami
Housing units		
Total housing units	891,009	854,034
	Pct.	Pct.
Single family (one unit) homes ²	60	43
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	21	40
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	18	17
Population		
Total adult population	1,590,955	1,619,548
	Pct.	Pct.
Age (years)		
18 to 24	10	10
25 to 34	24	17
35 to 44	20	17
45 to 54	15	17
55 to 64	13	17
65 or older	18	22
Race/ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	56	13
Black, Non-Hispanic	7	16
Hispanic ³	28	67
Other, Non-Hispanic	1	1
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	5	2
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	4	2

¹ U.S. Census Bureau estimates from the 2024 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

² Includes mobile homes

³ The U.S. Census form asks about Hispanic/Latino ethnicity separate from race

Note: Totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2: Demographics of the two metro areas¹ in the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 study

	City	
	Denver	Miami
Housing units		
Total housing units	1,001,253	809,689
	Pct.	Pct.
Single family (one unit) homes ²	67	55
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	10	19
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	22	26
Population		
Total adult population	1,721,055	1,951,548
	Pct.	Pct.
Age (years)		
18 to 24	9	8
25 to 34	21	17
35 to 44	20	19
45 to 54	20	20
55 to 64	16	15
65 or older	14	21
Race/ethnicity		
White	66	35
Black/African American	5	20
Asian	4	2
Hispanic or Latino (of any race) ³	22	42
Multiracial/other race	3	1

¹ 2010 U.S. Census Bureau estimates² Includes mobile homes³ The U.S. Census form asks about Hispanic/Latino ethnicity separate from race

Note: Totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Appendix III: Sample Profile**A. Sample Profile for the NAHMS Backyard Animal Keeping 2024 Study****Table 1:** Number of respondents by housing type and by city

Housing type	City			
	Denver		Miami	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Single family home on 1 acre or more	59	4.4	47	5.5
Single family home on less than 1 acre	843	62.6	396	46.7
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	166	12.3	111	13.1
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	260	19.3	254	30.0
Other	7	0.5	17	2.0
Did not specify	12	0.9	23	2.7
Total	1,347	100.0	848	100.0

Table 2: Number of respondents by age and by city

Age (years)	City			
	Denver		Miami	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Under 25	52	3.9	25	2.9
25 to 34	192	14.2	80	9.4
35 to 44	237	17.6	148	17.5
45 to 54	190	14.1	131	15.4
55 to 64	192	14.3	201	23.7
65 or older	471	35.0	244	28.8
Did not specify	13	1.0	19	2.2
Total	1,347	100.0	848	100.0

B. Sample Profile for the NAHMS Urban Chicken 2010 Study**Table 1:** Number of respondents by housing type and by city

	City			
	Denver		Miami	
Housing type	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Single family home on 1 acre or more	138	4.6	150	7.5
Single family home on less than 1 acre	1,931	64.5	936	46.9
Multi-family dwelling with fewer than 20 units	356	11.9	260	13.0
Multi-family dwelling with 20 or more units	481	16.1	518	25.9
Other	33	1.1	41	2.1
Did not specify	55	1.8	92	4.6
Total	2,994	100.0	1,997	100.0

Table 2: Number of respondents by age and by city

	City			
	Denver		Miami	
Age (years)	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Under 25	75	2.5	48	2.4
25 to 34	407	13.6	188	9.4
35 to 44	497	16.6	300	15.0
45 to 54	652	21.8	405	20.3
55 to 64	640	21.4	410	20.5
65 or older	686	22.9	611	30.6
Did not specify	37	1.2	35	1.8
Total	2,994	100.0	1,997	100.0