**SEX**

Looking at the data, there are a few trends and patterns that can be observed:

1. In both census tracts, the number of occupied housing units has generally increased each year since 2017, with the largest increase occurring between 2019 and 2020. This could indicate a growing population or increased demand for housing in these areas.
2. The number of owner-occupied housing units has remained relatively stable over the years, while the number of renter-occupied housing units has increased. This could suggest that more people are choosing to rent instead of owning their homes in these areas.
3. The number of male householders with no spouse present has increased each year since 2017, while the number of female householders with no spouse present has generally decreased. However, in 2021, the number of female householders with no spouse present increased again, possibly indicating a reversal of this trend.
4. In general, there seem to be more female householders with no spouse present in these census tracts than male householders with no spouse present.

Looking at the data from 2017 to 2021, we can see that there is a clear difference between the number of male and female householders with no spouse present in both census tracts.

In Census Tract 64, the number of female householders with no spouse present has consistently been higher than the number of male householders with no spouse present, while in Census Tract 105, the number of female householders with no spouse present has been higher than the number of male householders with no spouse present in all years except for 2021.

This could potentially suggest that there are different demographic or socioeconomic factors at play in the two census tracts that may be influencing the gender disparity in householders with no spouse present.

There are several possible reasons why there might be a large difference in the number of spouseless female households and spouseless male households, as well as differences in housing types. Here are a few possible explanations:

1. Income disparities: Women may be more likely to live alone due to income disparities between men and women, as women on average earn less than men. This could make it more difficult for women to afford a home or to qualify for a mortgage, leading to a higher proportion of female renters and a higher proportion of male homeowners.
2. Demographic differences: The data may reflect demographic differences between male and female households, such as age or family structure. For example, women may be more likely to live alone at certain stages of life, such as after a divorce or after the death of a spouse.
3. Cultural and social norms: Gender norms and expectations around family roles and responsibilities may also play a role in the differences between male and female households. For example, women may be more likely to take on caregiving responsibilities for children or elderly relatives, which could make it more difficult for them to maintain homeownership.
4. Geographic factors: The data is specific to the District of Columbia, and geographic factors may also contribute to the differences observed. For example, there may be differences in the availability and affordability of housing in different areas of the city that disproportionately affect men or women. Additionally, there may be differences in the types of jobs and industries that are located in different areas, which could affect the income and housing choices of male and female households.

Here are some possible insights based on the data and the characteristics of the District of Columbia:

1. Homeownership: The data shows that the percentage of owner-occupied housing units in Census Tract 64 is higher than in Census Tract 105. This may be because Census Tract 64 is located in the Georgetown neighborhood, which has historically been one of the more affluent and desirable neighborhoods in the city. Homeownership rates in the District of Columbia are generally lower than in other parts of the country, due in part to high housing costs and a relatively transient population.
2. Household composition: The data shows that there are more female-headed households than male-headed households in both census tracts, and that the percentage of spouseless households is much higher among female-headed households. This may be related to the fact that the District of Columbia has a relatively high population of single people, including young professionals and students, who are more likely to live alone or with roommates.
3. Racial and socioeconomic disparities: The District of Columbia has a long history of racial and socioeconomic disparities, and these disparities are reflected in the housing data. For example, Census Tract 105 is located in the Shaw neighborhood, which has a higher percentage of Black residents and a lower median income than Georgetown. This may explain some of the differences in homeownership rates and household composition between the two census tracts.

**RACE**

From the data provided, we can see that the number of occupied housing units, owner-occupied housing units, and renter-occupied housing units in the selected census tracts of District of Columbia has changed over the five-year period from 2017 to 2021. In general, there is an increase in the number of occupied housing units, owner-occupied housing units, and renter-occupied housing units over time. However, the changes in these variables vary across different races.

When we analyze the trends and characteristics of the changes over the five-year period in terms of the differences between races, we can see that the number of occupied housing units increased for all races between 2017 and 2021. The highest increase was seen in the White alone, not Hispanic or Latino population, which increased from 196 in 2017 to 334 in 2021.

In terms of owner-occupied housing units, we can see that the number increased for all races, except for American Indian and Alaska Native. The highest increase was seen in the Hispanic or Latino origin population, which increased from 97 in 2017 to 295 in 2021.

For renter-occupied housing units, we can see that the number increased for all races, except for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population. The highest increase was seen in the Two or more races population, which increased from 125 in 2017 to 189 in 2021.

Overall, we can see that there are differences in the changes in housing units across different races. While all races saw an increase in the number of occupied housing units, the changes in owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units varied across different races. This could be due to a number of factors, including differences in income, access to credit, and housing preferences across different racial groups.

For Census Tract 64, there are 196 occupied housing units in 2017, 334 in 2020 and 334 in 2021. Among these units, there were 942 owner-occupied units and 0 renter-occupied units in 2017, 923 owner-occupied units and 0 renter-occupied units in 2020 and 923 owner-occupied units and 0 renter-occupied units in 2021.

For Census Tract 105, there are 572 occupied housing units in 2017, 1,213 in 2018, 1,058 in 2019, 1,275 in 2020, and 1,213 in 2021. Among these units, there were 235 owner-occupied units and 32 renter-occupied units in 2017, 825 owner-occupied units and 99 renter-occupied units in 2018, 1,002 owner-occupied units and 73 renter-occupied units in 2019, 642 owner-occupied units and 81 renter-occupied units in 2020, and 825 owner-occupied units and 99 renter-occupied units in 2021.

Looking at the different races, in 2017, there were 196 occupied housing units in Census Tract 64, with 160 White alone, not Hispanic or Latino households, 30 Hispanic or Latino households, and 6 households of other races. In 2018, there were 334 occupied housing units, with 334 White alone, not Hispanic or Latino households. In 2019, there were 261 occupied housing units, with 234 White alone, not Hispanic or Latino households, 95 Hispanic or Latino households, and 32 households of other races. In 2020, there were 334 occupied housing units, with 234 White alone, not Hispanic or Latino households, 37 Hispanic or Latino households, and 63 households of other races. In 2021, there were 334 occupied housing units, with 334 White alone, not Hispanic or Latino households.

In terms of owner-occupied housing units, the number of units increased from 942 in 2017 to 923 in 2020, and remained the same in 2021. The number of White alone, not Hispanic or Latino households increased from 684 in 2017 to 923 in 2020 and 2021. For renter-occupied housing units, there were no renter-occupied units in 2017, 2018, 2020, and 2021. In 2019, there were 30 Hispanic or Latino households.

Overall, there are fluctuations in the number of occupied housing units and changes in the racial and ethnic makeup of the households in Census Tract 64 and 105 over the five-year period. In general, the number of owner-occupied units remained stable or decreased slightly, while the number of renter-occupied units remained very low throughout the years. The number of White alone, not Hispanic or Latino households generally increased, while the number of Hispanic or Latino households fluctuated. It is important to note that the sample size for some races and years is small, so caution should be exercised when interpreting these trends.

There could be several reasons for the differences and changing trends observed in the provided data, including geographic and ethnic factors. Here are some possible explanations:

1. Geographic factors: The differences and trends observed in the data could be influenced by the location of the census tracts. For example, some areas may be experiencing gentrification, leading to an increase in the number of owner-occupied housing units and a decrease in renter-occupied units. Similarly, areas with high levels of poverty may have a higher percentage of renter-occupied units.
2. Ethnic factors: The differences and trends observed in the data could also be influenced by ethnicity. For example, the data shows that there are more renter-occupied housing units in areas with a higher percentage of Black or African American residents. This could be due to historical and systemic factors, such as redlining and discrimination in housing. Additionally, areas with higher percentages of Hispanic or Latino residents may have higher rates of multi-generational households, which could influence the number of occupied housing units.
3. Economic factors: Changes in the local economy could also impact the differences and trends observed in the data. For example, if an area experiences job growth and higher wages, this could lead to an increase in the number of owner-occupied housing units. Conversely, if an area experiences job losses or a decline in wages, this could lead to an increase in the number of renter-occupied housing units.

Looking at the data, we can see that both Census tracts have a higher percentage of renter-occupied housing units than owner-occupied housing units. In Census tract 64, the percentage of renter-occupied housing units was consistently higher than owner-occupied housing units each year, with the percentage of renter-occupied housing units increasing from 51% in 2017 to 67% in 2018 and then remaining around 70% in 2019, 2020, and 2021. In Census tract 105, the percentage of renter-occupied housing units increased from 50% in 2017 to 55% in 2018 and then remained around 60% in 2019, 2020, and 2021. This trend suggests that more people are choosing to rent rather than own homes in these Census tracts over time.

In terms of racial demographics, both Census tracts have a majority Black or African American population. Census tract 64 has a higher percentage of White and Hispanic or Latino residents than Census tract 105. However, both Census tracts have similar percentages of Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some other race residents. It's worth noting that the percentage of residents who identify as Two or more races is relatively small in both Census tracts.

Overall, this data suggests that these Census tracts have a high percentage of renter-occupied housing units and a majority Black or African American population. The percentage of White and Hispanic or Latino residents is higher in Census tract 64, which may suggest differences in the demographic makeup of the two areas.