

Changes to the Rent Stabilized Housing Stock in New York City in 2006

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What's New

- ✓ The study finds a net estimated loss of 6,022 rent stabilized units in 2006, 18% fewer units lost than in 2005.
- ✓ The largest source of additions to the rent stabilized stock in 2006 were rental units leaving Mitchell-Lama.
- ✓ In 2006, high rent/vacancy decontrol makes up the largest category of subtractions from the stabilized stock.

Introduction

Rent regulation has been a fixture in New York City's housing market for the last 60 years, although the laws that govern rent regulated housing have been substantially changed and/or modified over time. In addition to legislative changes, the existing laws allow for dynamic changes in the regulatory status of a significant portion of the rent regulated housing stock in any given year. Units enter, exit or change status within the regulatory system.

The figures in this study represent additions and subtractions of dwelling units to and from the rent regulation system in 2006. These statistics are gathered from various city and state agencies.

This report is an update of previous studies done annually beginning in 2003, which analyzed the changes in New York City's rent stabilized housing stock from 1994 to 2005. The total number of additions and subtractions to the rent stabilized housing stock since 1994 are contained in the appendices of this report. These totals do not represent every unit that has been added or subtracted from the rent stabilized stock since 1994, but rather those that have been recorded or registered by various city and state agencies. They represent a 'floor,' or minimum count, of the actual number of newly regulated and deregulated units in these years.

Additions to the Rent Regulated Housing Stock

Since newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated units are exempt from rent regulation, increases to the regulated housing stock are frequently a result of owners "voluntarily" placing these new units under rent stabilization in exchange for tax benefits. These owners choose to place units under rent stabilization because of cost/benefit analyses concluding that short-term regulation with tax benefits is more profitable than free market rents without tax benefits. Events that lead to the addition of stabilized units include:

- **Section 421-a Program**
- **J-51 Program**
- **Mitchell-Lama buyouts**
- **Lofts converted to rent stabilized units**
- **Other Additions and**
- **Rent controlled apartments converting to rent stabilization**

Section 421-a and J-51 Programs

The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) administers programs to increase the supply of rental housing. Two of these programs have a significant impact on the inventory of stabilized housing: the Section 421-a Program and the J-51 Program. Under Section 421-a of the

Real Property Tax Law, newly constructed dwellings in New York City can elect to receive real estate tax exemptions. For the duration of the benefits, at least, the newly built apartments are subject to rent stabilization. In 2006, an estimated total of 2,264 units were added to the rent stabilized stock through the 421-a program, a third fewer than the number of additions seen in 2005 (3,380). In 2006, the largest number of units were in Brooklyn (778), the Bronx (695) and Manhattan (642), with the remaining units in Queens (149).

The J-51 Program provides real estate tax exemptions and abatements to existing residential buildings which are renovated or rehabilitated. This program also provides these benefits to residential buildings converted from commercial structures. In consideration of receiving these benefits, owners of these buildings agree to place under rent stabilization those apartments which otherwise would not be subject to regulation. The apartments remain stabilized, at least, until the benefits expire. The J-51 program added 130 units to the rent stabilized stock in 2006 (in one building in Brooklyn and one in Queens), significantly more than the 25 units that were added in 2005. (See Appendix 1)

Mitchell-Lama Buyouts

Where rents in a building are regulated directly by the Federal, State or City government, these apartments are exempt from rent stabilization and control laws. However, when these government-aided developments are no longer directly administered by a governmental entity, they may become subject to the rent stabilization laws. These federally regulated projects include Section 236 financed buildings and project-based Section 8 buildings.

Mitchell-Lama developments are constructed under the provisions of Article 2 of the Private Housing Finance Law (PHFL). This program is primarily designed to increase the supply of housing affordable to middle-income households. Approximately 75,000 rental apartments and 50,000 cooperative units were constructed under the program from the 1950's through the 1970's. For these units to be affordable, the State or City provided low interest mortgages and real estate tax abatements, and the owners agreed to limit their return on equity.

While the State and City mortgages are generally for

a term of 40 or 50 years, the PHFL allows owners to “buy-out” of the program after 20 years. If an owner of a rental development buys-out of the program and the development was occupied prior to January 1, 1974, the apartments may become subject to rent stabilization.

A total of 3,040 units in fourteen formerly Mitchell-Lama rental developments became rent stabilized in 2006, the highest total since we began collecting this data, and for the first time since the inception of this report, the highest proportion of additions to the stabilized stock. (See Appendix 1) Since 1994, 7,264 rental units have left the Mitchell-Lama system and become a part of the rent stabilized housing stock.

Loft Units

The New York City Loft Board, under Article 7-C of the Multiple Dwelling Law, regulates rents in buildings originally intended as commercial loft space that have been converted to residential housing. When the units are brought up to code standard, they become stabilized. A total of 81 loft units entered the rent stabilization system in 2006, a 23% increase from the 66 loft units added in 2005. (See Appendix 1)

Other Additions to the Stabilized Housing Stock

Additionally, several other events can increase the rent stabilized housing stock: tax incentive programs such as 421-g and 420-c, “deconversion,” returned losses, and the sub-division of large units into two or more smaller units. At least 1,803 units were added to the rent stabilized stock from these programs in 2006. (See Appendix 1)

The 421-g tax incentive program is designed for conversion of units in Lower Manhattan from non-residential to residential use. The 421-g program added 5 rent stabilized units to the housing stock in 2006, down from 79 additions in 2005. An additional 460 units were converted to residential rental use during the year, however their initial rent levels exceeded \$2,000 per month and these units were subject to High Rent/Vacancy decontrol upon occupancy.¹

The 420-c program, a tax exemption program for low income housing projects that are developed in conjunction with the Low Income Housing Tax Credit

program, also adds units to the rent stabilized stock. An estimated 1,798 units were added to the rent stabilized stock in 2006 through the 420-c program, an 8% increase over the number added in 2005. Of the total 420-c units that were added, 109 were located in Queens, 540 were in the Bronx, 569 were in Manhattan and 580 were in Brooklyn. There were no projects built on Staten Island.²

Deconversion occurs when a building converted to cooperative status reverts to rental status because of financial difficulties. Returned losses include abandoned buildings that are returned to habitable status without being substantially rehabilitated, or City-owned *in rem* buildings being returned to private ownership. These latter events do not generally add a significant number of units to the rent stabilized stock and were not quantified in this study.

Changes in Regulatory Status

Chapter 371 of the Laws of 1971 provided for the decontrol of rent controlled units that were voluntarily vacated on or after July 1, 1971. Since the enactment of vacancy decontrol, the number of rent controlled units has fallen from over one million to roughly 43,000.³ When a rent controlled unit becomes vacated it either becomes rent stabilized or leaves the regulatory system. If the vacated unit is in a rental building with six or more units and the incoming tenant pays less than \$2,000 per month, the apartment becomes stabilized. This process results in a diminution of the controlled stock and an increase in the stabilized stock.

According to rent registration filings with the NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), in 2006, 634 units were decontrolled and became rent stabilized, about half of which (315) were in Queens. Of the remaining rent controlled units that became stabilized, 156 were located in Manhattan, 102 in Brooklyn and 61 in the Bronx. There were no reported units from Staten Island.

Subtractions from the Rent Regulated Housing Stock

Deregulation of rent controlled and stabilized units occur because of statutory requirements or because of

physical changes to the residential dwellings. Events that lead to the removal of stabilized units are the following:

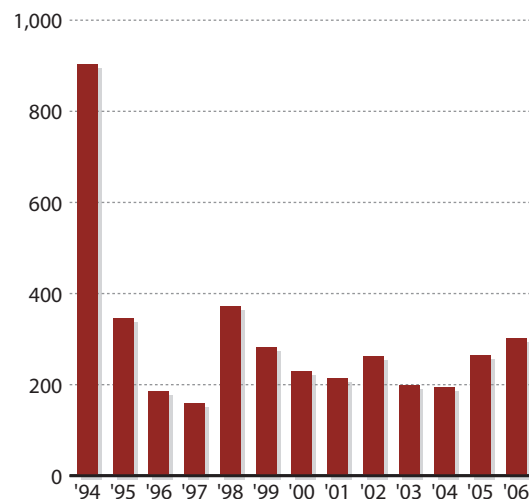
- **High Rent/High Income Decontrol**
- **High Rent/Vacancy Decontrol**
- **Cooperative/Condominium Conversions**
- **Expiration of 421-a Benefits**
- **Expiration of J-51 Benefits**
- **Substantial Rehabilitation**
- **Conversion to Commercial or Professional Status**
- **Other Losses to the Housing Stock – Demolitions, Condemnations, Mergers, etc.**

High Rent/High Income Decontrol

The Rent Regulation Reform Act (RRRA) of 1993 permitted the deregulation of occupied apartments renting for \$2,000 or more in which the tenants in occupancy had a combined household income in excess of \$250,000 in each of the immediately two preceding years. The 1997 RRRA reduced the income threshold to \$175,000. Deregulation would occur upon application

Subtractions to the Stabilized Housing Stock due to High Rent/High Income Decontrol, 1994-2006

Number of Units Deregulated due to High Rent/Income Increases in 2006



Source: NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal annual registration data.

by the owner and upon the expiration of the rent stabilized lease. This income-based decontrol process, which is administered by the DHCR, relies upon data furnished to the NYS Department of Taxation and Finance as part of the verification process. Please note that both the rent level and household income criteria have to be met for decontrol to take place. If households earning at least \$175,000 paid less than \$2,000 per month, rent regulation would remain in effect. Also note that the owner must apply to DHCR in order to decontrol the unit. If the owner did not submit a decontrol application, the occupying tenant would remain regulated regardless of rent level and household income. Because DHCR has to approve the orders of deregulation, an exact accounting exists of units leaving regulation as a result of High Rent/High Income decontrol.

Based on DHCR processing records, High Rent/High Income decontrol affected a total of 301 apartments in 2006, 14% higher than the number of units deregulated in 2005.⁴ Since 1994, 3,914 units have been deregulated due to High Rent/High Income decontrol, in which all but 174 units, 96%, have been located in Manhattan. (See graph on previous page and Appendix 2) Since 2003, 85% of units have been located in Manhattan.

High Rent/Vacancy Decontrol

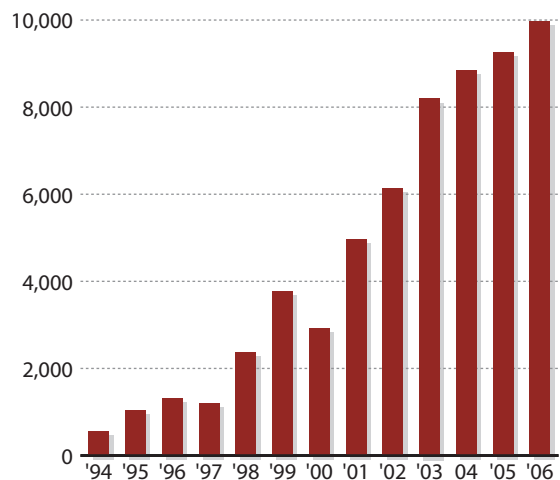
In the 1993 RRRRA, the New York State legislature reinstated High Rent/Vacancy decontrol.⁵ This initial statute has since been changed several times. First, the 1993 RRRRA decontrolled vacant apartments and occupied regulated apartments that subsequently were vacated, that rented for \$2,000 or more per month between July 7 and October 1, 1993. Second, the New York City Council allowed for the deregulation of apartments on vacancy on or after April 1, 1994 if these units rented for \$2,000 or more. Thus, the original dates in the RRRRA of 1993 establishing the parameters for decontrol were no longer applicable. DHCR interpreted the \$2,000 rent threshold as follows: if upon vacancy, the owner undertook individual apartment improvements that increased the legal regulated rent to \$2,000 or more, and the incoming tenant agreed to pay \$2,000 or more, the unit would be deregulated.

In a third stage, in early 1997, the City Council amended the Rent Stabilization Law to only allow for

vacancy deregulation of the apartment if the vacating tenant's legal regulated rent was \$2,000 or more. Finally, in June of 1997, with the passage of the RRRRA, the state overrode the new City regulation. The determining factor was no longer the outgoing tenant's legal regulated rent but the incoming tenant's calculated legal regulated rent. Owners, upon a vacancy, could now apply a combination of allowable increases to reach the \$2,000 deregulation level: standard vacancy increases, special vacancy increases and individual apartment improvement increases. This calculated rent for a hypothetical incoming tenant was the determining factor, not the rent the incoming tenant actually paid. In fact, after a stabilized unit is deregulated by this calculation, the actual deregulated rent the new tenant pays can be less than \$2,000 per month.

Subtractions to the Stabilized Housing Stock due to High Rent/Vacancy Decontrol, 1994-2006

Continued Increase in Number of Units Deregulated due to High Rent/Vacancy



Note: Registration of deregulated units with DHCR was voluntary and not required from 1994-2000. These totals represent a 'floor' or minimum count of the actual number of deregulated units in these years. The NYC City Council required proof of registration with DHCR of the unit as exempt to be sent to the tenant beginning in March 2000 (see Endnote 6).

Source: NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal annual registration data.

According to DHCR rent registration records, 9,983 units were deregulated in 2006 under the High Rent/Vacancy decontrol provisions of the RRRRA, up 8% from 9,272 in 2005. From the period of 1994-2006, a total of 60,685 units were registered with the DHCR as being deregulated due to High Rent/Vacancy decontrol, 84% of which are located in Manhattan. Since 2001, the first year owners were required to file high rent/vacancy decontrol registrations, the rate at which they have increased over the prior year has varied. From 2001 to 2002, high rent/vacancy registrations increased by 23%, and from 2002 to 2003, they increased by 34%. Since 2003, the rate of increase has fallen, with increases of 5-8% in each of the last three years. (See graph on previous page and Appendix 3)

Cooperative & Condominium Conversions

When rent regulated housing is converted to ownership status, there is a small immediate decrease in the rental stock, but over time there is a significantly larger decrease. Tenants that choose to purchase their apartments after a cooperative or condominium plan is approved by the New York State Attorney General's Office are immediately removed from rent regulation. These units are no longer rentals. In eviction conversion plans, non-purchasing tenants may continue in residence until the expiration of their lease. In non-eviction plans (which are the overwhelming majority of approved plans) the regulated tenants have the right to remain in occupancy until they voluntarily leave their apartments. When a tenant leaves a regulated unit, the apartment in many cases becomes deregulated, regardless if the incoming tenant purchases or rents.⁷

In 2006, 1,567 units located in co-ops or condos left the stabilized housing stock, 7% fewer than left the system in 2005. A total of 38,957 co-op or condo units have left the stabilized stock since 1994. (See Appendix 4)

Expiration of Section 421-a and J-51 Benefits

As stated in the "Additions" section, buildings receiving Section 421-a and J-51 benefits remain stabilized, at least until the benefits expire. Therefore, these units enter the stabilized system for a prescribed time period and then

exit the system. The number of units leaving the stabilization system is directly dependent upon those units previously entering the system.

Expiration of 421-a and J-51 benefits has resulted in a total of 263 and 236 units removed from the rent regulatory system respectively in 2006. There were fewer expirations of 421-a and J-51 benefits in 2006 compared to expirations in 2005. Since 1994, 17,146 421-a units have left the rent stabilization system while 13,432 J-51 units are no longer rent regulated. (See Appendix 4)

Substantial Rehabilitation

The Emergency Tenant Protection Act (ETPA) of 1974 exempts apartments from rent regulation in buildings that have been substantially rehabilitated on or after January 1, 1974. DHCR processes applications by owners seeking exemption from rent regulation based on the substantial rehabilitation of their properties. Owners must replace at least 75% of building-wide and apartment systems (i.e., plumbing, heating, electrical wiring, windows, floors, kitchens, bathrooms, etc.). In general, buildings that are substantially rehabilitated have been vacated and tended to have been stabilized properties. Therefore, when these buildings are substantially rehabilitated, the apartments are no longer subject to regulation and are considered new construction. This counts as a subtraction from the regulated stock. Notably, these properties do not receive J-51 tax incentives for rehabilitation.

During 2006, 350 units were removed from stabilization through substantial rehabilitation, down from 692 units lost in 2005. A total of 6,141 units have been removed from the rent stabilization system through substantial rehabilitation since 1994. (See Appendix 4)

Conversion to Commercial or Professional Status

Space converted from residential to nonresidential use is no longer subject to rent regulation. In 2006, 135 units were converted to nonresidential use, up from 111 in 2005. For the period 1994-2006, 1,912 residential units have been converted to nonresidential use. (See Appendix 4)

Other Losses to the Housing Stock

Owners may register units as permanently exempt when smaller units are merged into larger ones, or when the building is condemned, demolished or boarded-up/burnt-out. DHCR annual registration data shows that 1,139 units were removed from the stabilized housing stock in 2006 due to these reasons, 12% more than the 1,017 units in 2005. (See Appendix 4)

Summary

Approximately 13,974 housing units left rent stabilization, while approximately 7,952 units initially entered the stabilization system in 2006. The built-in fluidity of the system resulted in a net loss of an estimated 6,022 units to the rent stabilized housing stock, a decrease of 18% over the prior year.⁸ (See Summary Table on next page)

The largest source of additions to the stabilized stock in 2006 were units that were formerly Mitchell-Lama, equaling 38% of the total, followed by 421-a units, at 28%, and 420-c units, at 23%. Meanwhile, high rent/vacancy decontrol was the largest source of subtractions from the rent stabilized housing stock in 2006, accounting for 71% of the total number of subtractions. □

Endnotes

1. The 421-g tax incentive program provides 14-year tax exemption and abatement benefits for the conversion of commercial buildings to multiple dwellings in Downtown Manhattan. All rental units in the project become subject to rent stabilization for the duration of the benefits. These units are subject to High Rent/Vacancy decontrol if the initial rent level is \$2,000 or more. Also, an additional 35 condo units were created under this tax incentive program in 2006.
2. The 420-c tax incentive program provides a complete exemption from real estate taxes for the term of the regulatory agreement (up to 30 years). Eligible projects are owned or controlled by a not-for-profit Housing Development Fund Company, subject to an HPD regulatory agreement which requires use as low-income housing and are financed in part with a loan from the City or State in conjunction with federal low-income housing tax credits.
3. The 2005 Housing and Vacancy Survey reported a total of 43,317 rent controlled units in New York City.
4. The final count for petitions for High Rent/High Income decontrol may be slightly reduced as they are subject to appeal or in some cases, to review by a court of competent jurisdiction.
5. Decontrol of certain high rent apartments was instituted in New York City twice before, in 1964 and in 1968.

6. In March 2000, the City Council passed Local Law Intro No. 669-A, which amended the administrative code of the City of New York, in relation to extending the rent stabilization laws with certain amendments to such laws and the rent control law.
7. A recent court decision affecting units in Brooklyn and Queens ruled that apartments in buildings that have converted to co-op/condo status may remain rent stabilized for a new rental tenant even after a stabilized tenant vacates the apartment.
8. Almost the entire number of the estimated net loss of 6,022 units to the rent stabilized housing stock will remain as housing units in New York City. These units would convert from rent stabilization to either forms of ownership or to non-regulated rental units unless they are demolished.

Summary Table on Additions and Subtractions to the Rent Stabilized Housing Stock in 2006

Program	Number of Units
ADDITIONS	
421-a	+ 2,264
J-51 conversions	+ 130
Mitchell-Lama buyouts	+ 3,040
Loft conversions	+ 81
Other Additions	+ 1,803
CHANGES	
Rent control to rent stabilization	+ 634
Subtotal Additions & Changes	+ 7,952
SUBTRACTIONS	
Co-op and Condo subtractions	- 1,567
High Rent/Vacancy Decontrol	- 9,983
High Rent/High Income Decontrol	- 301
421-a Expiration	- 263
J-51 Expiration	- 236
Substantial Rehabilitation	- 350
Commercial/Professional conversion	- 135
Other Subtractions	- 1,139
Subtotal Subtractions	- 13,974
NET TOTAL	
Net Estimated Loss	- 6,022

Sources: Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), Tax Incentive Programs and Division of Housing Supervision (Mitchell-Lama Developments); NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), Office of Rent Administration and Office of Housing Operations; and NYC Loft Board.

Appendix

1. Additions to the Stabilized Housing Stock, 1994-2006

Year	421-a	J-51	Mitchell-Lama State	Buyouts City	Lofts	421-g	420-c	Formerly Controlled	Total
1994	-	114	0	0	-	-	-	-	114
1995	-	88	306	0	-	-	-	-	394
1996	-	8	0	0	-	-	-	-	8
1997	-	38	323	0	-	-	-	-	361
1998	-	135	574	1,263	64	-	-	-	2,036
1999	-	33	286	0	71	-	-	-	390
2000	-	224	0	0	96	-	-	-	320
2001	-	494	0	0	56	-	-	-	550
2002	-	260	0	232	16	-	-	-	508
1994-2002	20,240	1,394	1,489	1,495	303	865	5,500	31,159	62,445
2003	1,929	171	0	279	20	41	1,781	916	5,137
2004	4,941	142	0	229	129	188	1,973	706	8,308
2005	3,380	25	251	481	66	79	1,664	721	6,667
2006	2,264	130	285	2,755	81	5	1,798	634	7,952
Total	32,754	1,862	2,025	5,239	599	1,178	12,716	34,136	90,509

421-a Notes: Between 1994-2002, a count of 26,987 421-a units includes co-op and condo units that were created under the 421-a program. Analysis of the RPAD database shows that on average from 1994 to 2002, 25% of 421-a units were owner units and 75% were rental units. Therefore an estimated 20,240 units were added to the rent stabilized stock. In 2003, 51% of 421-a units were rental units, therefore, of the 3,782 units created under the 421-a program in 2003, 1,929 were rentals that are rent stabilized. In 2004, 72% of 421-a units were rental units, therefore, of the 6,862 units created under the 421-a program in 2004, 4,941 were rentals that are rent stabilized. In 2005, 67% of new 421-a units were rentals, 3,380 of a total of 5,062 units. In 2006, 58% of new 421-a units were rentals, 2,264 of a total of 3,875.

J-51 Notes: The numbers represent units that were not rent stabilized prior to entering the J-51 Program. Most units participating in the J-51 Program were rent stabilized prior to their J-51 status and therefore are not considered additions to the rent stabilized stock.

Loft Notes: Loft conversion counts are not available from 1994 to 1997.

421-g, 420-c and Rent Controlled Notes: Counts for each year between 1994 and 2002 are not available; only an aggregate is available.

Sources: Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), Tax Incentive Programs and Division of Housing Supervision (Mitchell-Lama Developments); NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), Office of Rent Administration, annual registration data, and Office of Housing Operations; and NYC Loft Board.

2. Subtractions from the Stabilized Housing Stock due to High Rent/High Income Decontrol by Borough, 1994-2006

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bronx</u>	<u>Brooklyn</u>	<u>Manhattan</u>	<u>Queens</u>	<u>S.I.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1994	0	0	904	0	0	904
1995	0	0	346	0	0	346
1996	1	0	180	4	0	185
1997	1	0	157	2	0	160
1998	3	0	366	3	0	372
1999	2	1	279	1	0	283
2000	2	1	227	0	0	230
2001	3	0	209	2	0	214
2002	1	1	258	2	0	262
2003	2	13	177	6	0	198
2004	0	13	173	8	0	194
2005	4	30	220	11	0	265
2006	8	28	244	21	0	301
Total	27	87	3,740	60	0	3,914

Source: NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), Office of Rent Administration, annual registration data, grants by year of filing petition cycle.

3. Subtractions from the Stabilized Housing Stock due to High Rent/Vacancy Decontrol by Borough, 1994-2006

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bronx</u>	<u>Brooklyn</u>	<u>Manhattan</u>	<u>Queens</u>	<u>S.I.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1994	3	9	544	9	0	565
1995	1	111	927	8	0	1,047
1996	10	106	1,203	6	0	1,325
1997	6	77	1,121	0	0	1,204
1998	7	116	2,247	14	0	2,384
1999	11	151	3,586	37	0	3,785
2000	7	279	2,586	62	0	2,934
2001	53	294	4,490	145	0	4,982
2002	64	391	5,431	251	7	6,144
2003	83	640	7,048	416	17	8,204
2004	101	758	7,271	697	29	8,856
2005	184	852	7,303	904	29	9,272
2006	217	1,408	7,187	1,106	65	9,983
Total	747	5,192	50,944	3,655	147	60,685

Note: Registration of deregulated units with DHCR was voluntary and not required from 1994-2000. These totals represent a 'floor' or minimum count of the actual number of deregulated units in these years. The NYC City Council required proof of registration with DHCR of the unit as exempt to be sent to the tenant beginning in March 2000 (see Endnote 6).

Source: NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), Office of Rent Administration, annual registration data.

4. Subtractions from the Stabilized Housing Stock, 1994-2006

<u>Year</u>	<u>High Rent/ High Income Decontrol</u>	<u>High Rent/ Vacancy Decontrol</u>	<u>Co-op/Condo Conversion</u>	<u>421-a Expiration</u>	<u>J-51 Expiration</u>	<u>Commercial/ Substantial Rehab</u>	<u>Professional Conversion</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1994	904	565	5,584	2,005	1,345	332	139	1,904	12,778
1995	346	1,047	4,784	990	1,440	334	113	1,670	10,724
1996	185	1,325	4,733	693	1,393	601	117	1,341	10,388
1997	160	1,204	3,723	1,483	1,340	368	109	1,365	9,752
1998	372	2,384	3,940	2,150	1,412	713	78	1,916	12,965
1999	283	3,785	2,822	3,514	1,227	760	110	1,335	13,836
2000	230	2,934	3,147	3,030	884	476	729	1,372	12,802
2001	214	4,982	2,153	770	1,066	399	88	1,083	10,755
2002	262	6,144	1,774	653	1,081	508	45	954	11,421
2003	198	8,204	1,474	651	854	340	59	912	12,692
2004	194	8,856	1,564	493	609	268	79	954	13,017
2005	265	9,272	1,692	451	545	692	111	1,017	14,045
2006	301	9,983	1,567	263	236	350	135	1,139	13,974
Total	3,914	60,685	38,957	17,146	13,432	6,141	1,912	16,962	159,149

Co-op/Condo Note: Subtractions from the stabilized stock in co-ops and condos are due to two factors: (1) stabilized tenants vacating rental units in previously converted buildings and (2) new conversions of stabilized rental units to ownership.

High Rent/Vacancy Decontrol Note: See Appendix 3 note.

Source: NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), Office of Rent Administration, annual registration data.

5. Subtractions from the Stabilized Housing Stock by Borough, 2006

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bronx</u>	<u>Brooklyn</u>	<u>Manhattan</u>	<u>Queens</u>	<u>S.I.</u>	<u>Total</u>
High Rent/High Income Decontrol	8	28	244	21	0	301
High Rent/Vacancy Decontrol	217	1,408	7,187	1,106	65	9,983
Co-op/Condo Conversion	97	375	495	599	1	1,567
421-a Expirations	17	12	154	77	3	263
J-51 Expirations	104	35	97	0	0	236
Substantial Rehabilitation	20	171	150	8	1	350
Commercial/Professional Conversion	41	56	20	18	0	135
Other	92	302	571	162	12	1,139
Total	596	2,387	8,918	1,991	82	13,974

Source: NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal (DHCR), Office of Rent Administration, annual registration data.