

# New Snapshot of North Carolina's Population and Housing

Statistics from the Census 2000  
Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics  
Released on May 23, 2001

Prepared by the North Carolina State Data Center  
Office of State Budget, Planning, and Management  
Office of the Governor  
Raleigh, North Carolina, May 23, 2001

Many interesting facts about North Carolina are revealed with data newly released by the U.S. Census Bureau from the 2000 census. Listed below are some of the changes in the state since the last decennial census in 1990. Following some statewide trends are tables 1-19 ranking the highest and lowest counties that exhibit various population and housing characteristics in 2000. Tables 20-33 come last, highlighting some county trends from 1990 to 2000. The tables include statewide and national statistics as well as county data. Definitions in the tables come primarily from the technical documentation of the Census 2000 Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics: North Carolina, prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2001.

## Statewide Trends from 1990 to 2000

- The median age (the age at which half are older and half are younger) of North Carolinians increased by 2.2 years over the decade, from 33.1 years in 1990 to 35.3 years in 2000.
- A slightly higher percentage of the population was male in 2000 (49%) than ten years before (48.5%).
- The state had more nonfamily households (31.1% vs. 28.0%) and persons living alone (25.4% vs. 23.7%) in 2000 than in 1990. In a nonfamily household, either a householder lives alone or with nonrelatives only.
- On average, both households and families became smaller over the decade. Households dropped from 2.54 persons to 2.49 and families from 3.03 to 2.98.
- A greater proportion of households were owner-occupied in 2000 (69.4%) than in 1990 (68.0%). The percentage of renter-occupied housing units declined from 32.0% in 1990 to 30.6% in 2000.
- Although in 2000 there were lower percentages of households with people under eighteen years (35.3%) and with people sixty-five years and over (21.8%) than in 1990 (36.6% and 23% respectively), the numbers of such people grew over the period.

## Selected Highlights of Counties in 2000

Table 1.

### Ratio of Females to Males

Defined as:  
The number of females divided by the number of males

Counties with Highest	Ratio	Counties with Lowest	Ratio
Hertford	1.18	Onslow	0.81
Martin	1.16	Tyrrell	0.88
Edgecombe	1.15	Hyde	0.89
Bertie	1.14	Avery	0.89
		Granville	0.90
		Greene	0.95
North Carolina	1.04		
United States	1.04		

Table 2.  
**Median Age**  
 (Years)

Defined as:  
 The age at which half are older and half are younger

Counties with Highest	Age	Counties with Lowest	Age
Clay	46.7	Onslow	25.0
Macon	45.2	Cumberland	29.6
Polk	44.9	Watauga	29.9
Cherokee	44.0	Hoke	30.0
Transylvania	43.9		
North Carolina	35.3		
United States	35.3		

Table 3.  
**Age Under 5 Years**  
 (Percent of Total Population)

Defined as:  
 The age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000

Counties with Highest	Pct.	Counties with Lowest	Pct.
Hoke	9.2%	Watauga	3.9%
Onslow	8.8%	Clay	4.2%
Cumberland	8.2%	Hyde	4.5%
Union	8.1%		
Robeson	8.0%		
Johnston	7.8%		
Harnett	7.6%		
North Carolina	6.7%		
United States	6.8%		

Table 4.  
**School-Age Children, 5-19 Years**  
 (Percent of Total Population)

Defined as:  
 The age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000

Counties with Highest	Pct.	Counties with Lowest	Pct.
Robeson	24.2%	Clay	16.3%
Scotland	23.8%	Alleghany	16.5%
Hoke	23.5%	Polk	16.7%
Cumberland	23.1%	Ashe	16.8%
Edgecombe	23.0%		
Gates	23.0%		
North Carolina	20.5%		
United States	21.8%		

Table 5.  
**Working-Age Adults,  
 18 to 64 Years**  
 (Percent of Total Population)

Defined as:  
 The age of the person in complete years  
 as of April 1, 2000

Counties with Highest	Pct.	Counties with Lowest	Pct.
Watauga	72.7%	Moore	56.1%
Orange	71.3%	Polk	56.3%
Onslow	67.5%	Macon	57.3%
Wake	67.5%	Henderson	57.5%
Durham	67.4%	Perquimans	57.8%
Jackson	67.2%	Bertie	57.9%
North Carolina	63.6%		
United States	61.9%		

Table 6.  
**Age 62 and Over**  
 (Percent of Total Population)

Defined as:  
 The age of the person in complete years  
 as of April 1, 2000

Counties with Highest	Pct.	Counties with Lowest	Pct.
Polk	26.9%	Onslow	7.9%
Clay	26.3%	Wake	9.0%
Macon	26.2%	Hoke	9.5%
Transylvania	25.3%	Cumberland	9.5%
Moore	25.0%		
Henderson	24.9%		
Cherokee	23.7%		
North Carolina	14.4%		
United States	14.7%		

Table 7.  
**Age 85 and Over**  
 (Percent of Total Population)

Defined as:  
 The age of the person in complete years  
 as of April 1, 2000

Counties with Highest	Pct.	Counties with Lowest	Pct.
Polk	3.7%	Onslow	0.5%
Clay	2.9%	Cumberland	0.6%
Hyde	2.6%	Hoke	0.6%
Henderson	2.6%	Wake	0.8%
Macon	2.5%		
Alleghany	2.5%		
North Carolina	1.3%		
United States	1.5%		

Table 8.

**Population Living in Group Quarters**

(Percent of Total Population)

Defined as:

All people living in correctional and juvenile institutions, nursing homes, college dormitories, military quarters, group homes, and the like rather than in households

<b>Counties with Highest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>Counties with Lowest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>
Onslow	12.9%	Camden	.06%
Watauga	12.6%	Alexander	.70%
Hyde	11.4%	Dare	.77%
Granville	11.3%	Yancey	.85%
		Currituck	.90%
North Carolina	3.2%		
United States	2.8%		

Table 9.

**Female Family Householder, No Husband Present**

(Percent of Family Households)

Defined as:

A female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present. Includes female householders with and without their own or related children.

<b>Counties with Highest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>Counties with Lowest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>
Edgecombe	29.5%	Clay	10.6%
Halifax	29.5%	Yancey	10.9%
Bertie	28.7%	Alleghany	10.9%
Vance	28.4%	Mitchell	11.3%
Scotland	28.3%	Macon	11.5%
Robeson	28.2%		
Hertford	28.0%		
North Carolina	18.1%		
United States	18.0%		

Table 10.

**Nonfamily Households**

(Percent of Total Households)

Defined as:

Householders living alone or with nonrelatives only

<b>Counties with Highest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>Counties with Lowest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>
Watauga	43.1%	Union	21.0%
Orange	43.0%	Hoke	23.1%
Durham	39.3%	Onslow	24.0%
New Hanover	39.0%	Camden	24.0%
Pitt	38.6%		
North Carolina	31.1%		
United States	31.9%		

Table 11.

**Householders Living Alone**  
(Percent of Total Households)

Defined as:

The householder in most cases is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed as person one on the census questionnaire.

Counties with Highest	Pct.	Counties with Lowest	Pct.
Hyde	30.6%	Union	17.0%
Durham	30.0%	Onslow	18.7%
Polk	29.0%	Hoke	19.0%
Forsyth	28.9%	Currituck	19.4%
Buncombe	28.9%	Lincoln	20.1%
New Hanover	28.9%	Camden	20.7%
North Carolina	25.4%		
United States	25.8%		

Table 12.

**Average Household Size**  
(Number of People)

Defined as:

The number of people in households divided by the total number of households (or householders)

Counties with Highest	No.	Counties with Lowest	No.
Hoke	2.86	Clay	2.25
Union	2.81	Watauga	2.26
Robeson	2.75	Macon	2.28
Onslow	2.72	Polk	2.28
		Alleghany	2.28
		New Hanover	2.29
North Carolina	2.49		
United States	2.59		

Table 13.

**Average Family Size**  
(Number of People)

Defined as:

The number of people in families divided by the total number of families (or family householders)

Counties with Highest	No.	Counties with Lowest	No.
Hoke	3.22	Clay	2.68
Robeson	3.20	Macon	2.74
Edgecombe	3.16	Transylvania	2.74
Union	3.15	Alleghany	2.75
Cumberland	3.11	Ashe	2.75
North Carolina	2.98		
United States	3.14		

Table 14.

**Vacant Housing Units**

(Percent of Total Housing Units)

Defined as:

A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant is intended for occupancy) as a separate living quarters. A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of the census count, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. At the time of the count, units temporarily occupied entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

<b>Counties with Highest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>Counties with Lowest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>
Dare	52.4%	Union	5.0%
Avery	45.2%	Gaston	6.2%
Brunswick	40.8%	Cabarrus	6.3%
Carteret	38.4%		
Macon	38.2%		
North Carolina	11.1%		
United States	9.0%		

Table 15.

**Vacant Housing Units for Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use**

(Percent of Vacant Housing Units)

Defined as:

This type of vacant housing unit is used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. It includes interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums.

<b>Counties with Highest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>Counties with Lowest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>
Dare	95.5%	Lenoir	2.5%
Avery	88.3%	Cumberland	2.7%
Currituck	87.1%	Edgecombe	3.6%
Carteret	84.7%	Wayne	3.7%
Macon	79.6%	Cabarrus	3.8%
Montgomery	79.4%		
North Carolina	34.4%		
United States	34.3%		

Table 16.

**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**

(Percent of Total Homeowner Housing Units)

Defined as:

The proportion of the homeowner housing inventory which is vacant for sale. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and vacant units that are for sale only, and then multiplying by 100.

<b>Counties with Highest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>Counties with Lowest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>
Brunswick	3.8%	Northampton	0.9%
Tyrrell	3.7%	Alexander	1.0%
Pasquotank	3.3%	Duplin	1.0%
Harnett	3.3%	Greene	1.0%
New Hanover	3.2%		
North Carolina	2.0%		
United States	1.7%		

Table 17.  
**Rental Vacancy Rate**  
 (Percent of Total Rental Housing Units)

Defined as:  
 The proportion of the rental housing inventory which is vacant for rent. It is calculated by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent, and then multiplying by 100.

<b>Counties with Highest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>Counties with Lowest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>
Brunswick	28.2%	Union	4.6%
Rutherford	17.6%	Wilson	5.0%
Jones	16.5%	Northampton	5.1%
Hyde	16.0%	Martin	5.3%
Harnett	15.8%		
North Carolina	8.8%		
United States	6.8%		

Table 18.  
**Renter-Occupied Housing Units**  
 (Percent of Total Occupied Housing Units)

Defined as:  
 All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied.

<b>Counties with Highest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>Counties with Lowest</b>	<b>Pct.</b>
Durham	45.7%	Clay	15.5%
Orange	42.4%	Camden	16.6%
Onslow	41.9%	Davie	16.7%
Pitt	41.9%	Graham	17.3%
Cumberland	40.6%	Pender	17.4%
North Carolina	30.6%		
United States	33.8%		

Table 19.  
**Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Housing Units**  
 (Number of people)

Defined as:  
 The number of people living in owner-occupied housing units divided by the number of owner-occupied housing units

<b>Counties with Highest</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Counties with Lowest</b>	<b>No.</b>
Hoke	2.86	Clay	2.27
Union	2.80	Alleghany	2.28
Robeson	2.79		
North Carolina	2.54		
United States	2.69		

## Selected County Trends from 1990 to 2000

Table 20.

### Change in Percentage of Population Under 5 Years of Age

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease, compared with the state and nation)

County	1990	2000	Percentage Point Change
Johnston	6.8%	7.8%	+1.0
Hoke	8.3%	9.2%	+0.9
Sampson	6.5%	7.3%	+0.8
Hyde	6.3%	4.5%	-1.8
Dare	6.8%	5.2%	-1.6
Jones	7.7%	6.0%	-1.7
Pasquotank	7.9%	6.2%	-1.7
North Carolina	6.9%	6.7%	-0.2
United States	7.4%	6.8%	-0.6

Table 21.

### Change in Percentage of Population Aged 5-19 Years

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease, compared with the state and nation)

County	1990	2000	Percentage Point Change
Orange	19.8%	22.1%	+2.3
Gates	21.0%	23.0%	+2.0
Onslow	21.3%	22.7%	+1.4
Wake	19.4%	20.8%	+1.4
Alamance	19.0%	20.4%	+1.4
Avery	22.1%	17.7%	-4.4
Clay	20.3%	16.3%	-4.1
Hyde	21.8%	17.9%	-4.0
Tyrrell	23.7%	20.0%	-3.7
North Carolina	20.7%	20.5%	-0.2
United States	21.3%	21.8%	+0.5

Table 22.

### Change in Percentage of Population Aged 65 Years and Over

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease, compared with the state and nation)

County	1990	2000	Percentage Point Change
Carteret	14.3%	17.2%	+2.9
Transylvania	18.5%	21.4%	+2.9
Clay	20.3%	22.7%	+2.3
Brunswick	14.7%	16.9%	+2.2
Craven	11.2%	13.4%	+2.2
Johnston	12.6%	9.8%	-2.8
Franklin	13.4%	11.0%	-2.4
Cabarrus	13.2%	11.6%	-1.6
Hoke	9.3%	7.7%	-1.5
Sampson	14.3%	12.8%	-1.5
Tyrrell	17.6%	16.1%	-1.5
North Carolina	12.1%	12.0%	-0.1
United States	12.6%	12.4%	-0.2

Table 23.

**Change in Percentage of Population Aged 85 Years and Over**

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease, compared with the state and nation)

County	1990	2000	Percentage Point Change
Clay	1.6%	2.9%	+1.3
Hyde	1.5%	2.6%	+1.2
Washington	1.1%	2.0%	+0.9
Transylvania	1.4%	2.4%	+0.9
Polk	2.8%	3.7%	+0.9

All other North Carolina counties, except the two below, showed an increase in the percentage of the population aged 85 years and over.

Hoke	0.8%	0.6%	-0.2
Franklin	1.4%	1.3%	-0.1
North Carolina	1.1%	1.30%	+0.20
United States	1.2%	0.02%	-1.18

Table 24.

**Change in Median Age of Population**

(Years)

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease, compared with the state and nation)

Defined as:

The age at which half are older and half are younger

County	1990	2000	Change in Years
Clay	40.2	46.7	+6.5
Carteret	35.9	42.3	+6.4
Transylvania	38.0	43.9	+5.9
Hertford	33.7	39.2	+5.5

Johnston	34.3	34.2	-0.1
----------	------	------	------

Johnston was the only North Carolina county for which median age in 2000 was younger than in 1990.

North Carolina	33.1	35.3	+2.2
United States	32.9	35.3	+2.4

Table 25.

**Change in Percentage of Household Population Classified as Unmarried Partners**

(Percent of Total Households)

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease, compared with the state and nation)

Defined as:

A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. An unmarried partner is an adult who is unrelated to the householder but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder. The category excludes roomers/boarders, house-mates/roommates, and foster children.

County	1990	2000	Percentage Point Change
Northampton	0.6%	1.9%	+1.3
Scotland	0.6%	1.9%	+1.3
Dare	1.5%	2.8%	+1.3
Brunswick	0.9%	2.1%	+1.2
Polk	1.0%	1.4%	+0.4
Swain	1.5%	1.9%	+0.4

No North Carolina county experienced a decrease in the percentage of household population classified as unmarried partners.

North Carolina	1.1%	1.8%	+0.7
United States	1.3%	2.0%	+0.7

Table 26.

**Change in Percentage of Family Households Headed by a Female Householder with No Husband Present and with Own Children Under 18**

(Percent of Family Households [Families])

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease, compared with the state and nation)

Defined as:

A family household (family) includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. A female householder with no husband present is a female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present. An "own child" is a child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption.

County	1990	2000	Percentage Point Change
Jones	8.3%	11.6%	+3.3
Vance	13.5%	16.3%	+2.8
Onslow	7.7%	10.5%	+2.8
Gates	6.4%	9.1%	+2.7
Richmond	11.4%	14.1%	+2.7
Washington	12.7%	15.4%	+2.7
Hoke	16.5%	14.6%	-1.9
Pamlico	8.2%	7.5%	-0.7
Union	7.1%	6.9%	-0.2
Hyde	8.5%	8.4%	-0.0
Alleghany	5.4%	5.4%	-0.0
Hyde and Alleghany decreased approximately 0.0 percentage points. Only the five counties listed above showed a decrease in the percentage of family households headed by a female householder with no husband present and with their own children under 18.			
North Carolina	9.3%	10.5%	+1.2
United States	9.3%	10.5%	+1.2

Table 27.

**Change in Percentage of Nonfamily Households**

(Percent of Total Households)

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease, compared with the state and nation)

Defined as:

Householders living alone or with nonrelatives only

County	1990	2000	Percentage Point Change
Hyde	26.8%	34.4%	+7.6
Jackson	28.0%	34.9%	+6.9
New Hanover	32.7%	39.0%	+6.3
Graham	21.9%	28.1%	+6.3
Greene	24.6%	26.0%	+1.4
Johnston	26.4%	27.7%	+1.3
Union	19.7%	21.0%	+1.3
Hoke	21.8%	23.1%	+1.3
Currituck	23.5%	24.6%	+1.1
Wake	33.9%	34.4%	+0.5
No North Carolina county experienced a decrease in the percentage of nonfamily households.			
North Carolina	28.0%	31.1%	+3.1
United States	29.8%	31.9%	+2.1

Table 28.

**Change in Average Household Size**

(Number of people)

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease plus those with no change, compared with the state and nation)

Defined as:

The number of people in households divided by the total number of households (or householders)

County	1990	2000	Change in Number of People
Wake	2.46	2.51	+0.05
Johnston	2.55	2.58	+0.03
Lee	2.59	2.61	+0.02
Orange	2.34	2.36	+0.02
Cabarrus	2.59	2.60	+0.01
Harnett	2.60	2.61	+0.01

The six counties above showed increases in average household size.

Durham	2.40	2.40	0.00
Rowan	2.52	2.52	0.00

The two counties above remained the same in average household size from 1990 to 2000.

Graham	2.59	2.35	-0.24
Bertie	2.74	2.53	-0.21
Hyde	2.57	2.36	-0.21

North Carolina	2.54	2.49	-0.05
United States	2.63	2.59	-0.04

Table 29.

**Change in Average Family Size**

(Number of People)

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease plus those with no change, compared with the state and nation)

Defined as:

The number of people in families divided by the total number of families (or family householders)

County	1990	2000	Change in Number of People
Wake	3.01	3.06	+0.05
Lee	3.03	3.05	+0.02
Orange	2.93	2.95	+0.02
Yadkin	2.90	2.92	+0.02

Ten counties, including the four above, showed increases in average family size from 1990 to 2000.

Durham	2.99	2.99	0.00
Forsyth	2.94	2.94	0.00
Randolph	2.97	2.97	0.00

The three counties above remained the same during the decade.

Washington	3.21	2.99	-0.22
Clay	2.90	2.68	-0.22
Bertie	3.28	3.07	-0.21
Hertford	3.19	2.99	-0.20

North Carolina	3.03	2.98	-0.05
United States	3.16	3.14	-0.02

Table 30.

**Change in Homeowner  
Vacancy Rate**

(Percent of Total Homeowner Housing  
Units)

(Counties with the highest increase or  
greatest decrease, compared with the  
state and nation)

Defined as:

The proportion of the homeowner  
housing inventory which is vacant for sale

County	1990	2000	Percentage Point Change
Bertie	0.8%	2.7%	+1.9
Harnett	1.6%	3.3%	+1.7
Pasquotank	1.8%	3.3%	+1.5
Davie	1.1%	2.5%	+1.4

Sixty-two North Carolina counties had the same or  
higher homeowner vacancy rates in 2000 compared  
with 1990.

Dare	6.1%	1.2%	-4.9
Transylvania	2.8%	1.2%	-1.6
Macon	4.3%	2.7%	-1.6
Currituck	3.0%	1.5%	-1.5
North Carolina	1.8%	2.0%	+0.2
United States	2.1%	1.7%	-0.4

Table 31.

**Change in Rental Vacancy  
Rate**

(Percent of Total Rental Housing Units)

(Counties with the highest increase or  
greatest decrease, compared with the  
state and nation)

Defined as:

The proportion of the rental housing  
inventory which is vacant for rent

County	1990	2000	Percentage Point Change
Rutherford	8.4%	17.6%	+9.2
Jones	7.6%	16.5%	+8.9
Pamlico	7.9%	13.8%	+5.9
Richmond	8.3%	13.2%	+4.9
Gates	3.1%	7.9%	+4.8

Forty-eight North Carolina counties had the same or  
higher rental vacancy rates in 2000 compared with  
1990.

Dare	58.0%	7.9%	-50.1
Currituck	46.1%	7.0%	-39.1
Graham	31.1%	13.0%	-18.1
Carteret	23.9%	12.8%	-11.1
Pender	24.2%	13.6%	-10.6
North Carolina	9.2%	8.8%	-0.4
United States	8.5%	6.8%	-1.7

Table 32.

**Change in Average Household Size of Owner-Occupied Housing Units**

(Number of People)

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease plus those with no change, compared with the state and nation)

Defined as:

The number of people living in owner-occupied housing units divided by the number of owner-occupied housing units

County	1990	2000	Change in Number of People
Harnett	2.64	2.65	+0.01
Johnston	2.58	2.59	+0.01
Rowan	2.55	2.55	0.00
Harnett and Johnston Counties increased, Rowan County remained the same, and all other North Carolina counties decreased in average household size of owner-occupied housing units over the decade.			
Graham	2.62	2.39	-0.23
Tyrrell	2.64	2.42	-0.22
Washington	2.72	2.51	-0.21
North Carolina	2.62	2.54	-0.08
United States	2.75	2.69	-0.06

Table 33.

**Change in Average Household Size of Renter-Occupied Housing Units**

(Number of People)

(Counties with the highest increase or greatest decrease plus those with no change, compared with the state and nation)

Defined as:

The number of people living in renter-occupied housing units divided by the number of renter-occupied housing units

County	1990	2000	Change in Number of People
Durham	2.18	2.31	+0.13
Duplin	2.69	2.81	+0.12
Catawba	2.32	2.44	+0.12
Forsyth	2.15	2.27	+0.12
Twenty-six North Carolina counties, including the four above, increased in average household size of renter-occupied housing units from 1990 to 2000.			
Harnett	2.51	2.51	0.00
Cleveland	2.47	2.47	0.00
The two counties above remained the same over the decade.			
Bertie	2.77	2.41	-0.36
Warren	2.77	2.44	-0.33
Graham	2.47	2.16	-0.31
Camden	2.82	2.51	-0.31
Hyde	2.54	2.24	-0.30
Perquimans	2.75	2.45	-0.30
North Carolina	2.39	2.37	-0.02
United States	2.42	2.40	-0.02