


QUARTERLY RESIDENTIAL VACANCIES AND HOMEOWNERSHIP, SECOND QUARTER 2020

Release Number: CB20-107

Announcement: As a result of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), data collection operations for the CPS/HVS were affected during the second quarter of 2020. In-person interviews were suspended for the duration of the second quarter and replaced with telephone interview attempts when contact information was available. If the Field Representative was unable to get information on the sample unit, the unit was made a Type A noninterview (no one home, refusal, etc). See the [FAQ](#) for more information.

July 28, 2020 — The U.S. Census Bureau announced the following residential vacancies and homeownership statistics for the second quarter 2020:



RESIDENTIAL VACANCIES AND HOMEOWNERSHIP SECOND QUARTER 2020

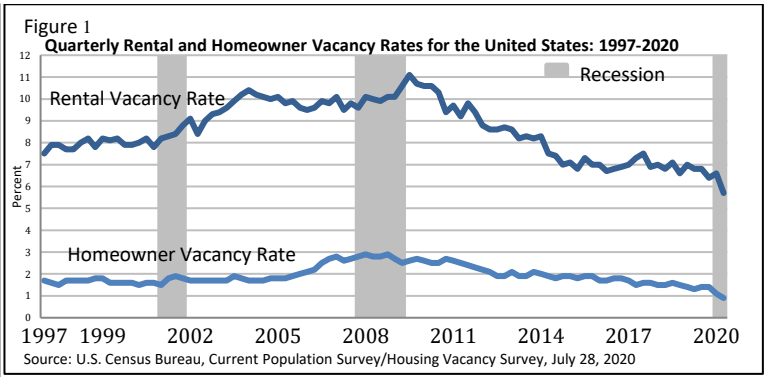
Rental Vacancy Rate **5.7%**

Homeowner Vacancy Rate **0.9%**

Homeownership Rate **67.9%**

Next release: October 27, 2020

Data are not adjusted for seasonality.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey, July 28, 2020



National vacancy rates in the second quarter 2020 were 5.7 percent for rental housing and 0.9 percent for homeowner housing. The rental vacancy rate of 5.7 percent was 1.1 percentage points lower than the rate in the second quarter 2019 (6.8 percent) and 0.9 percentage point lower than the rate in the first quarter 2020 (6.6 percent). The homeowner vacancy rate of 0.9 percent was 0.4 percentage points lower than the rate in the second quarter 2019 (1.3 percent) and 0.2 percentage points lower than the rate in the first quarter 2020 (1.1 percent).

The homeownership rate of 67.9 percent was 3.8 percentage points higher than the rate in the second quarter 2019 (64.1 percent) and 2.6 percentage points higher than the rate in the first quarter 2020 (65.3 percent).

Table 1. Rental and Homeowner Vacancy Rates for the United States: 2017 to 2020

Year	Rental Vacancy Rate (percent)				Homeowner Vacancy Rate (percent)			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2020.....	6.6	5.7			1.1	0.9		
2019.....	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
2018.....	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
2017.....	7.0	7.3	7.5	6.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6

All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and unless otherwise noted, all comparisons are statistically significant at the 90 percent significance level. For an explanation of how the rates are calculated, please see the Explanatory Notes at the end of the press release.

Explanations of confidence intervals and sampling variability can be found on the CPS/HVS website at: www.census.gov/housing/hvs

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey, July 28, 2020.

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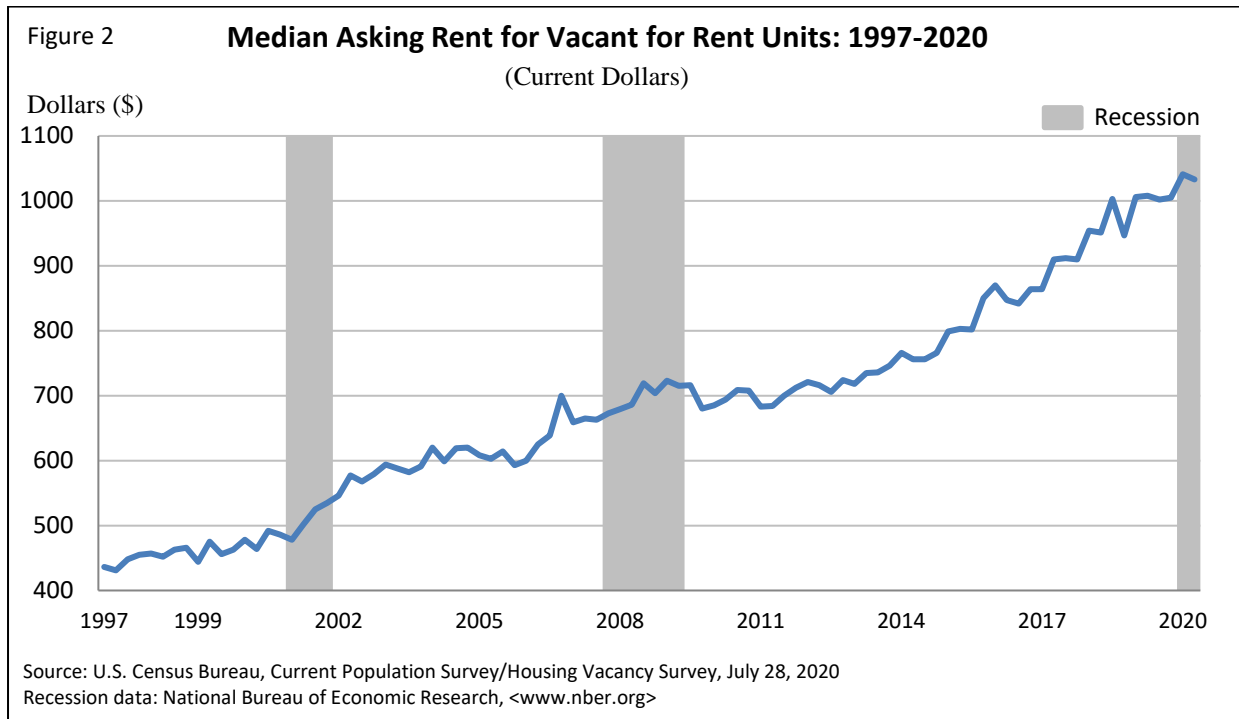
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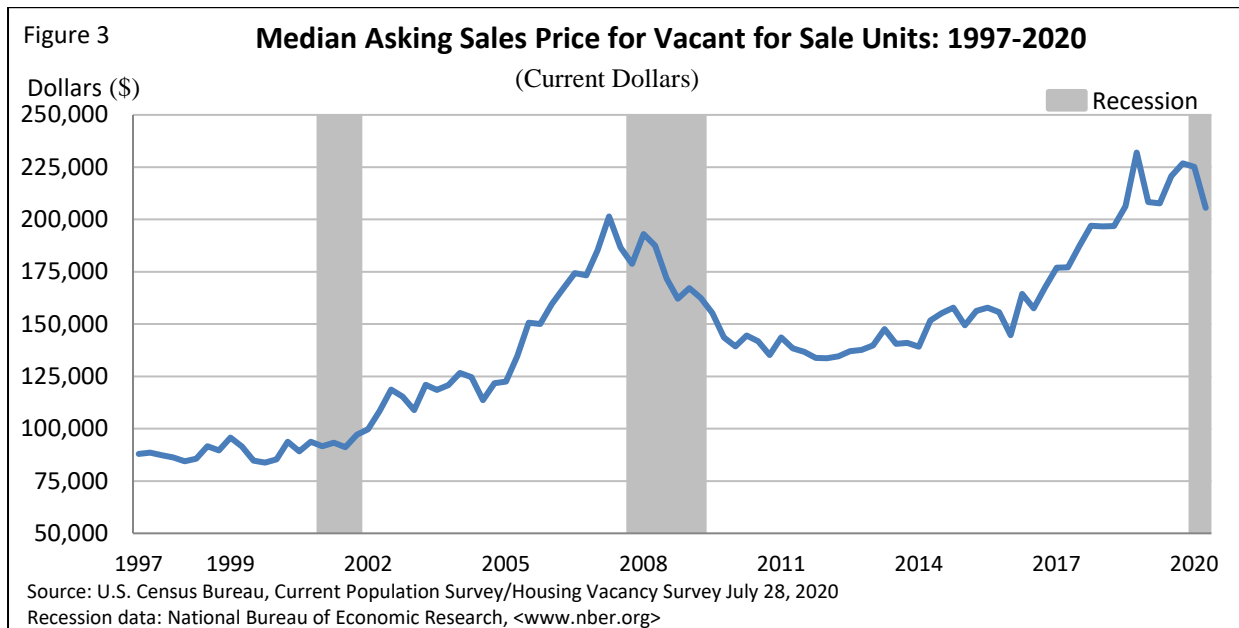


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In the second quarter 2020, the median asking rent for vacant for rent units was \$1,033.



In the second quarter 2020, the median asking sales price for vacant for sale units was \$205,600.



1. Median asking rent and median asking sales price data for vacant units can be found in Historical Table 11A/B at www.census.gov/housing/hvs/data/histtabs
2. The data in figures 2 and 3 are not adjusted for price changes.

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The second quarter 2020 rental vacancy rate was higher outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas (8.2 percent) than the rate in the suburbs (5.3 percent) and the rate in principal cities (5.6 percent). The rental vacancy rate in principal cities was not statistically different from the rate in the suburbs. The rental vacancy rates inside principal cities and in the suburbs were lower than second quarter 2019, while the rate outside MSAs was not statistically different from the second quarter 2019 rates.

The homeowner vacancy rate in the suburbs (0.8 percent) was lower than the rate in principal cities (1.0 percent) and the rate outside MSAs (1.0 percent). The homeowner vacancy rates in principal cities and outside MSAs were not statistically different from each other. The homeowner vacancy rates in the suburbs, in principal cities, and outside MSAs were lower than the second quarter 2019 rates.

The second quarter 2020 rental vacancy rates in the South (7.4 percent) and the Midwest (6.8 percent) were not statistically different from each other, but they were both higher than the rates in the Northeast (4.2 percent) and the West (3.8 percent). The rental vacancy rates in the Northeast and West were not significantly different from each other. The rental vacancy rates in the Northeast, South, and West were lower than the second quarter 2019 rates, while the rental vacancy rate for the Midwest was not statistically different from the second quarter 2019 rates.

The homeowner vacancy rates in the South (1.0 percent) and the Northeast (0.9 percent) were not statistically different from each other, and the rate in the South was higher than the rates in the Midwest (0.7 percent) and West (0.7 percent). The homeowner vacancy rates in all regions were lower than the second quarter 2019 rates.

Table 2. Rental and Homeowner Vacancy Rates by Area and Region: Second Quarter 2019 and 2020

Area/Region	Rental Vacancy Rates (percent)				Homeowner Vacancy Rates (percent)			
	Second Quarter 2019	Second Quarter 2020	Margins of Error ^a		Second Quarter 2019	Second Quarter 2020	Margins of Error ^a	
			of 2020 rate	of difference			of 2020 rate	of difference
United States.....	6.8	5.7	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.1
Inside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	6.6	5.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.1
In principal cities.....	7.0	5.6	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.2
Not in principal cities (suburbs).....	6.2	5.3	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
Outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas	8.2	8.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.2
Northeast.....	5.3	4.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2
Midwest.....	6.8	6.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2
South.....	8.9	7.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.2
West.....	4.8	3.8	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.2

^aA margin of error is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey, July 28, 2020.

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Approximately 90.1 percent of the housing units in the United States in the second quarter 2020 were occupied and 9.9 percent were vacant. Owner-occupied housing units made up 61.2 percent of total housing units, while renter-occupied units made up 29.0 percent of the inventory in the second quarter 2020. Vacant year-round units comprised 7.4 percent of total housing units, while 2.5 percent were vacant for seasonal use. Approximately 1.8 percent of the total units were vacant for rent, 0.5 percent were vacant for sale only and 0.6 percent were rented or sold but not yet occupied. Vacant units that were held off market comprised 4.4 percent of the total housing stock – 1.4 percent were for occasional use, 0.6 percent were temporarily occupied by persons with usual residence elsewhere (URE) and 2.5 percent were vacant for a variety of other reasons.

Table 3. Estimates of the Total Housing Inventory for the United States: Second Quarter 2019 and 2020^a
(Estimates are in thousands, percent distribution may not add to total due to rounding)

Type	Second Quarter 2019 (r)	Second Quarter 2020	Difference Between Estimates	Margins of Error ^b		Percent of total (2020)
				of 2020 estimate	of difference	
All housing units.....	139,490	140,657	1,167	X	X	100.0
Occupied.....	122,446	126,780	4,334	247	349	90.1
Owner.....	78,511	86,029	7,518	466	677	61.2
Renter.....	43,935	40,752	-3,183	568	774	29.0
Vacant.....	17,044	13,877	-3,167	318	422	9.9
Year-round.....	13,157	10,419	-2,738	276	350	7.4
For rent.....	3,231	2,492	-739	106	150	1.8
For sale only.....	1,044	758	-286	57	78	0.5
Rented or Sold.....	1,181	910	-271	56	79	0.6
Held off Market.....	7,701	6,258	-1,443	220	273	4.4
For Occ'l Use.....	2,192	1,918	-274	157	178	1.4
Temp Occ by URE.....	1,370	876	-494	103	137	0.6
Other ^c	4,138	3,464	-674	143	182	2.5
Seasonal.....	3,887	3,458	-429	217	243	2.5

^aThe housing inventory estimates are benchmarked to 2010 Census.

^bA margin of error is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

^cA detailed breakdown of the 'other' vacant category can be found in Historical Table 18 <www.census.gov/housing/hvs/data/histtabs>

(r) Revised using vintage 2019 housing unit controls. See note below.

X Not Applicable. Since the number of housing units is set equal to an independent national measure, there is no sampling error, and hence no confidence interval.

1. Since first quarter 2003, the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey estimates have been controlled to an independent set of housing unit estimates produced annually by the Census Bureau's Population Division from Census 2000 and 2010 and updated using building permit data, estimates of housing loss, and other administrative record data. Doing so makes the CPS/HVS estimates of housing units more comparable to other Census Bureau housing surveys controlled to these census-based estimates. The housing unit controls affect the estimate of vacant units in the sense that the estimates of total occupied and vacant units sum to the control total. Vacancy rates and homeownership rates are not affected by this change.

2. Beginning in the second quarter 2020, the housing inventory estimates are based on vintage 2019 housing unit controls that are projected forward through the current quarter 2020. The second quarter 2020 housing inventory estimates, shown above, reflect vintage 2019 housing unit controls, benchmarked to the 2010 Census. The CPS/HVS historical table series, from the first quarter 2010 through the second quarter 2020, has also been revised based on vintage 2019 housing unit controls. These revised estimates and additional information on terms and definitions can be found at: <www.census.gov/housing/hvs/data/histtabs>

3. For the methodology used in developing the housing unit estimates used for controls in the CPS/HVS, please see the Census Bureau's Population Division website: <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey, July 28, 2020.

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The homeownership rate of 67.9 percent was higher than the rate in the second quarter 2019 (64.1 percent) and the rate in the first quarter 2020 (65.3 percent).

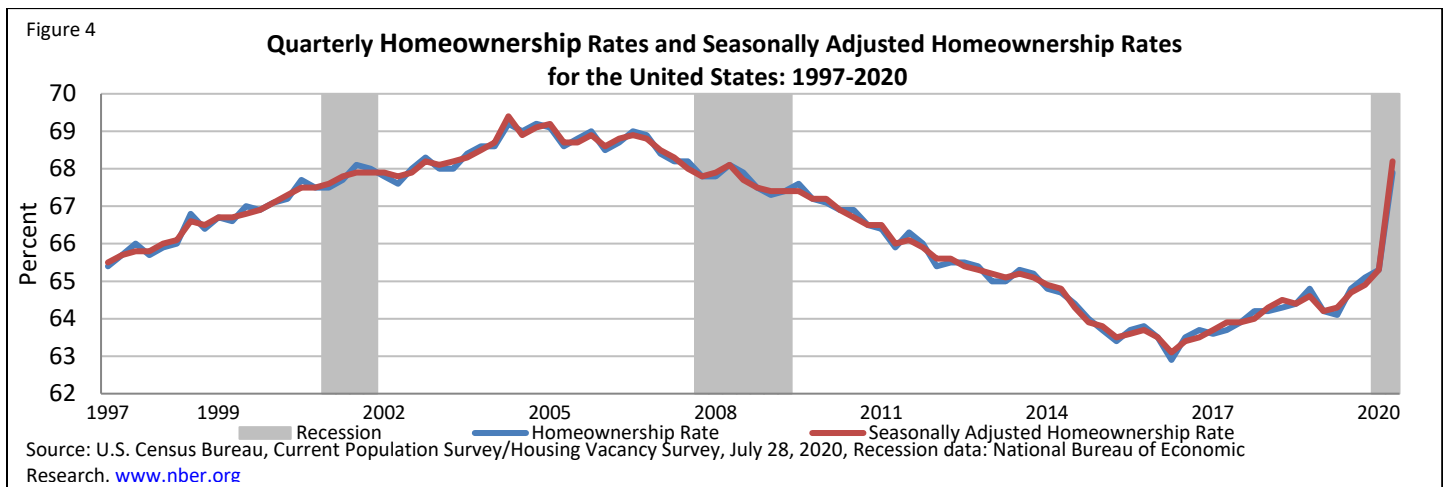


Table 4. Homeownership Rates for the United States: 2000 to 2020

Year	Homeownership Rates (percent)							
	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter	
	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a
2020.....	65.3	0.5	67.9	0.5				
2019.....	64.2	0.5	64.1	0.5	64.8	0.5	65.1	0.5
2018.....	64.2	0.5	64.3	0.5	64.4	0.5	64.8	0.5
2017.....	63.6	0.5	63.7	0.5	63.9	0.5	64.2	0.5
2016.....	63.5	0.5	62.9	0.5	63.5	0.5	63.7	0.5
2015.....	63.7	0.5	63.4	0.5	63.7	0.5	63.8	0.5
2014.....	64.8	0.5	64.7	0.5	64.4	0.5	64.0	0.5
2013.....	65.0	0.5	65.0	0.5	65.3	0.5	65.2	0.5
2012.....	65.4	0.5	65.5	0.5	65.5	0.5	65.4	0.5
2011.....	66.4	0.5	65.9	0.5	66.3	0.5	66.0	0.5
2010.....	67.1	0.5	66.9	0.5	66.9	0.5	66.5	0.5
2009.....	67.3	0.5	67.4	0.5	67.6	0.5	67.2	0.5
2008.....	67.8	0.5	68.1	0.5	67.9	0.5	67.5	0.5
2007.....	68.4	0.5	68.2	0.5	68.2	0.5	67.8	0.5
2006.....	68.5	0.5	68.7	0.5	69.0	0.5	68.9	0.5
2005.....	69.1	0.5	68.6	0.5	68.8	0.5	69.0	0.5
2004.....	68.6	0.3	69.2	0.2	69.0	0.2	69.2	0.3
2003.....	68.0	0.3	68.0	0.3	68.4	0.3	68.6	0.3
2002 ^b	67.8	0.3	67.6	0.3	68.0	0.3	68.3	0.3
2001.....	67.5	0.3	67.7	0.3	68.1	0.3	68.0	0.3
2000.....	67.1	0.3	67.2	0.3	67.7	0.3	67.5	0.3

^aA margin of error is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. ^bRevised in 2002 to incorporate information collected in Census 2000. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey, July 28, 2020.

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Table 4SA shows the seasonally adjusted homeownership rates for the United States, from 2000 through the second quarter 2020. (Research has shown that seasonality for homeownership rates is present.) When adjusted for seasonal variation, the second quarter 2020 homeownership rate was higher than the rate in the second quarter 2019 and the rate in the first quarter 2020.

Table 4SA. Homeownership Rates for the United States: 2000 to 2020, Seasonally Adjusted^a

Year	Homeownership Rates (percent), Seasonally Adjusted							
	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter	
	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b
2020.....	65.3	0.5	68.2	0.5				
2019.....	64.2	0.5	64.3	0.5	64.7	0.5	64.9	0.5
2018.....	64.3	0.5	64.5	0.5	64.4	0.5	64.6	0.5
2017.....	63.7	0.5	63.9	0.5	63.9	0.5	64.0	0.5
2016.....	63.5	0.5	63.1	0.5	63.4	0.5	63.5	0.5
2015.....	63.8	0.5	63.5	0.5	63.6	0.5	63.7	0.5
2014.....	64.9	0.5	64.8	0.5	64.3	0.5	63.9	0.5
2013.....	65.2	0.5	65.1	0.5	65.2	0.5	65.1	0.5
2012.....	65.6	0.5	65.6	0.5	65.4	0.5	65.3	0.5
2011.....	66.5	0.5	66.0	0.5	66.1	0.5	65.9	0.5
2010.....	67.2	0.5	66.9	0.5	66.7	0.5	66.5	0.5
2009.....	67.4	0.5	67.4	0.5	67.4	0.5	67.2	0.5
2008.....	67.9	0.5	68.1	0.5	67.7	0.5	67.5	0.5
2007.....	68.5	0.5	68.3	0.5	68.0	0.5	67.8	0.5
2006.....	68.6	0.5	68.8	0.5	68.9	0.5	68.8	0.5
2005.....	69.2	0.5	68.7	0.5	68.7	0.5	68.9	0.5
2004.....	68.7	0.2	69.4	0.1	68.9	0.1	69.1	0.2
2003.....	68.1	0.2	68.2	0.2	68.3	0.2	68.5	0.2
2002 ^c	67.9	0.2	67.8	0.2	67.9	0.2	68.2	0.2
2001.....	67.6	0.2	67.8	0.2	67.9	0.2	67.9	0.2
2000.....	67.1	0.2	67.3	0.2	67.5	0.2	67.5	0.2

^aAs new quarterly data are input, previous quarters' seasonally adjusted homeownership rates may change.

^bA margin of error is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

^cRevised in 2002 to incorporate information collected in Census 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey, July 28, 2020.

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The second quarter 2020 homeownership rates in the Midwest (71.4 percent) and South (71.1 percent) were not statistically different from each other. Both were higher than the rates in the Northeast (63.3 percent) and West (62.6 percent). The rates in the Northeast and West were not statistically different from each other. The homeownership rates in all regions were higher than the rates in the second quarter 2019.

Table 5. Homeownership Rates for the United States and Regions: 2015 to 2020

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates (percent)									
	United States		Northeast		Midwest		South		West	
	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a
2020										
Second Quarter	67.9	0.5	63.3	0.7	71.4	0.6	71.1	0.5	62.6	0.7
First Quarter	65.3	0.5	62.4	0.7	69.2	0.6	67.6	0.5	60.1	0.7
2019										
Fourth Quarter	65.1	0.5	62.3	0.7	69.5	0.6	66.7	0.5	60.3	0.7
Third Quarter	64.8	0.5	61.7	0.7	69.0	0.6	66.2	0.6	60.6	0.7
Second Quarter	64.1	0.5	61.2	0.7	68.0	0.6	66.0	0.6	59.3	0.7
First Quarter	64.2	0.5	60.7	0.8	68.2	0.6	66.2	0.6	59.8	0.7
2018										
Fourth Quarter	64.8	0.5	61.3	0.8	69.3	0.6	66.0	0.6	60.9	0.7
Third Quarter	64.4	0.5	61.5	0.8	69.0	0.6	65.4	0.6	60.2	0.7
Second Quarter	64.3	0.5	61.3	0.8	68.3	0.6	65.9	0.6	59.7	0.7
First Quarter	64.2	0.5	60.5	0.8	67.9	0.7	66.3	0.6	59.7	0.7
2017										
Fourth Quarter	64.2	0.5	60.6	0.8	68.7	0.6	65.8	0.6	60.0	0.7
Third Quarter	63.9	0.5	60.4	0.8	69.1	0.6	65.5	0.6	58.9	0.7
Second Quarter	63.7	0.5	60.4	0.8	68.0	0.7	65.5	0.6	58.9	0.7
First Quarter	63.6	0.5	60.6	0.8	67.6	0.7	65.4	0.6	59.0	0.7
2016										
Fourth Quarter	63.7	0.5	60.4	0.9	68.4	1.0	65.3	0.9	59.0	1.1
Third Quarter	63.5	0.5	60.8	0.9	68.6	1.0	65.0	0.9	58.2	1.1
Second Quarter	62.9	0.5	59.2	0.9	67.7	1.0	64.8	0.9	57.9	1.1
First Quarter	63.5	0.5	60.4	0.9	68.9	1.0	64.8	0.9	58.7	1.1
2015										
Fourth Quarter	63.8	0.5	61.6	0.9	68.1	1.0	65.3	0.9	59.0	1.2
Third Quarter	63.7	0.5	60.8	0.9	68.1	1.0	65.4	0.9	58.7	1.2
Second Quarter	63.4	0.5	60.2	0.9	68.4	1.0	64.9	0.9	58.5	1.2
First Quarter	63.7	0.5	61.1	0.9	68.6	1.0	65.1	0.9	58.5	1.2

^aA margin of error is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

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The second quarter 2020 homeownership rate was highest for those householders aged 65 years and over (80.4 percent) and lowest for those householders under 35 years of age (40.6 percent). The homeownership rates for all age groups were higher than the rates in second quarter 2019.

Table 6. Homeownership Rates by Age of Householder: 2015 to 2020

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates (percent)											
	United States		Under 35 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 to 64 years		65 years and over	
	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a
2020												
Second Quarter	67.9	0.5	40.6	0.8	64.3	0.7	72.2	0.7	77.4	0.6	80.4	0.5
First Quarter	65.3	0.5	37.3	0.7	61.5	0.8	70.3	0.7	76.3	0.6	78.7	0.5
2019												
Fourth Quarter	65.1	0.5	37.6	0.7	60.4	0.8	70.6	0.7	75.6	0.7	79.0	0.5
Third Quarter	64.8	0.5	37.5	0.7	60.3	0.8	70.1	0.7	75.1	0.7	78.9	0.5
Second Quarter	64.1	0.5	36.4	0.7	59.4	0.8	70.1	0.7	74.8	0.7	78.0	0.5
First Quarter	64.2	0.5	35.4	0.7	60.3	0.8	69.5	0.7	75.4	0.7	78.5	0.5
2018												
Fourth Quarter	64.8	0.5	36.5	0.7	61.1	0.8	70.1	0.7	75.5	0.7	78.8	0.5
Third Quarter	64.4	0.5	36.8	0.7	59.5	0.8	69.7	0.7	75.6	0.7	78.6	0.5
Second Quarter	64.3	0.5	36.5	0.7	60.0	0.8	70.6	0.7	75.1	0.7	78.0	0.5
First Quarter	64.2	0.5	35.3	0.7	59.8	0.8	70.0	0.7	75.4	0.7	78.5	0.5
2017												
Fourth Quarter	64.2	0.5	36.0	0.7	58.9	0.8	69.5	0.7	75.3	0.7	79.2	0.5
Third Quarter	63.9	0.5	35.6	0.7	59.3	0.8	69.1	0.7	75.0	0.7	78.9	0.5
Second Quarter	63.7	0.5	35.3	0.7	58.8	0.8	69.3	0.7	75.4	0.7	78.2	0.6
First Quarter	63.6	0.5	34.3	0.7	59.0	0.8	69.4	0.7	75.6	0.7	78.6	0.5
2016												
Fourth Quarter	63.7	0.5	34.7	0.8	58.7	1.0	69.8	0.9	74.8	0.6	79.5	0.7
Third Quarter	63.5	0.5	35.2	0.8	58.4	1.0	69.1	0.9	74.9	0.6	79.0	0.7
Second Quarter	62.9	0.5	34.1	0.8	58.3	1.0	69.1	0.9	74.7	0.6	77.9	0.7
First Quarter	63.5	0.5	34.2	0.8	58.9	1.0	69.2	0.9	75.7	0.6	78.8	0.7
2015												
Fourth Quarter	63.8	0.5	34.7	0.8	59.3	1.0	70.1	0.9	75.2	0.6	79.3	0.7
Third Quarter	63.7	0.5	35.8	0.8	58.1	1.0	69.9	0.9	75.3	0.6	78.7	0.7
Second Quarter	63.4	0.5	34.8	0.8	58.0	1.0	69.9	0.9	75.4	0.6	78.5	0.7
First Quarter	63.7	0.5	34.6	0.8	58.4	1.0	70.1	0.9	75.8	0.6	79.0	0.7

^aA margin of error is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey, July 28, 2020.

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For homeownership rates by race, the second quarter 2020 homeownership rate for non-Hispanic White Alone householders reporting a single race was highest at 76.0 percent. The rate for Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Alone householders was second at 61.4 percent and Black Alone householders was lowest at 47.0 percent. The homeownership rates for all race categories were higher than the rates in the second quarter 2019.

Table 7. Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity of Householder: 2016 to 2020

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates (percent)												
	United States		Non-Hispanic White Alone		Black Alone		All Other Races				Hispanic (of any race)		
	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b	Total ^a		Asian, Native, Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Alone		Rate	MOE ^b	
2020													
Second Quarter	67.9	0.5	76.0	0.4	47.0	0.9	59.3	1.1	61.4	1.3	51.4	0.9	
First Quarter	65.3	0.5	73.7	0.4	44.0	0.9	55.9	1.1	59.1	1.3	48.9	0.9	
2019													
Fourth Quarter	65.1	0.5	73.7	0.4	44.0	0.9	55.7	1.1	57.6	1.3	48.1	0.9	
Third Quarter	64.8	0.5	73.4	0.4	42.7	0.9	56.0	1.1	58.5	1.3	47.8	0.9	
Second Quarter	64.1	0.5	73.1	0.4	40.6	0.9	55.0	1.1	57.7	1.3	46.6	0.9	
First Quarter	64.2	0.5	73.2	0.4	41.1	0.9	53.9	1.1	56.9	1.3	47.4	0.9	
2018													
Fourth Quarter	64.8	0.5	73.6	0.4	42.9	0.9	55.6	1.1	58.1	1.3	46.9	0.9	
Third Quarter	64.4	0.5	73.1	0.4	41.7	0.9	56.6	1.1	58.2	1.3	46.3	0.9	
Second Quarter	64.3	0.5	72.9	0.4	41.6	0.9	55.7	1.1	58.0	1.3	46.6	1.0	
First Quarter	64.2	0.5	72.4	0.4	42.2	0.9	54.8	1.1	57.3	1.4	48.4	1.0	
2017													
Fourth Quarter	64.2	0.5	72.7	0.4	42.1	0.9	55.4	1.1	58.2	1.4	46.6	1.0	
Third Quarter	63.9	0.5	72.5	0.4	42.0	0.9	54.7	1.2	57.1	1.4	46.1	1.0	
Second Quarter	63.7	0.5	72.2	0.4	42.3	0.9	54.3	1.2	56.5	1.4	45.5	1.0	
First Quarter	63.6	0.5	71.8	0.4	42.7	0.9	53.6	1.1	56.8	1.4	46.6	1.0	
2016													
Fourth Quarter	63.7	0.5	72.2	0.4	41.7	0.9	53.7	1.0	56.6	1.3	46.3	0.9	
Third Quarter	63.5	0.5	71.9	0.4	41.3	0.9	53.3	1.1	55.6	1.3	47.0	0.9	
Second Quarter	62.9	0.5	71.5	0.4	41.7	0.9	51.2	1.1	53.7	1.3	45.1	0.9	
First Quarter	63.5	0.5	72.1	0.4	41.5	0.9	53.0	1.1	55.7	1.3	45.3	0.9	

^aIncludes people who reported Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or American Indian or Alaska Native regardless of whether they reported any other race, as well as all other combinations of two or more races.

^bA margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey, July 28, 2020.

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The second quarter 2020 homeownership rate for households with family income greater than or equal to the median family income (80.5 percent) was higher than the second quarter 2019 rate (78.2 percent). The rate for those households with family income less than the median family income (55.2 percent) was also higher than the second quarter 2019 rate (50.0 percent).

Table 8. Homeownership Rates by Family Income: 2015 to 2020

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates (percent)					
	United States		Households with family income greater than or equal to the median family income ^a		Households with family income less than the median family income ^a	
	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b
2020						
Second Quarter	67.9	0.5	80.5	0.4	55.2	0.6
First Quarter	65.3	0.5	78.8	0.5	51.8	0.6
2019						
Fourth Quarter	65.1	0.5	78.8	0.5	51.4	0.6
Third Quarter	64.8	0.5	78.7	0.5	50.9	0.6
Second Quarter	64.1	0.5	78.2	0.5	50.0	0.6
First Quarter	64.2	0.5	78.0	0.5	50.5	0.6
2018						
Fourth Quarter	64.8	0.5	78.9	0.5	50.7	0.6
Third Quarter	64.4	0.5	78.2	0.5	50.5	0.6
Second Quarter	64.3	0.5	78.3	0.5	50.2	0.6
First Quarter	64.2	0.5	78.3	0.5	50.0	0.6
2017						
Fourth Quarter	64.2	0.5	78.2	0.5	50.2	0.6
Third Quarter	63.9	0.5	78.4	0.5	49.5	0.6
Second Quarter	63.7	0.5	77.9	0.5	49.5	0.6
First Quarter	63.6	0.5	77.9	0.5	49.3	0.6
2016						
Fourth Quarter	63.7	0.5	78.0	0.4	49.5	0.6
Third Quarter	63.5	0.5	77.8	0.4	49.2	0.6
Second Quarter	62.9	0.5	77.8	0.4	48.0	0.6
First Quarter	63.5	0.5	78.1	0.5	48.9	0.5
2015						
Fourth Quarter	63.8	0.5	78.5	0.5	49.2	0.5
Third Quarter	63.7	0.5	78.4	0.5	49.0	0.5
Second Quarter	63.4	0.5	78.3	0.5	48.6	0.5
First Quarter	63.7	0.5	78.4	0.5	48.9	0.5

^aBased on family or primary individual income.

^bA margin of error is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey, July 28, 2020.

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The third quarter 2020 data are scheduled for release on October 27, 2020. View the full schedule in the Economic Briefing Room: <<https://census.gov/economic-indicators/>>. More details can be found at <www.census.gov/housing/hvs>.

Note: Impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on Housing Vacancies and Homeownership data collection for the Second Quarter 2020

On March 20, the Census Bureau suspended in-person interviews and this has continued through June 2020. The Census Bureau continued to conduct the CPS/HVS by telephone and made efforts to collect telephone interviews for households and vacant units that would normally have been personal interviews. Households are in the survey's sample for a total of 8 months, meaning that Field Representatives attempt to interview someone in the household each of those 8 months. Generally, households entering the sample for their first month and fifth month are interviewed through a personal visit. Interviews for other months can be conducted by phone under certain conditions.

Data are generally collected the week of the 19th and the reference period is the time of interview. The response rate for April was 69.9 percent, 67.4 percent for May, and 64.9 percent for June. For comparison, the average response rate for April, May, and June 2019 was 82.7 percent.

The estimation methodology was not changed in response to the coronavirus pandemic. We are unable to determine the extent to which this data collection change affected the CPS/HVS estimates. Data users should therefore exercise caution when comparing the second quarter estimates to previous quarters, interpreting the differences between quarters to reflect both the effects of the coronavirus pandemic and the effects of changes in data collection procedures. Data users should also review the [FAQ](#) for further information.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The estimates in this release are based on a sample survey and therefore are subject to both sampling and non-sampling error. Sampling error is a result of not surveying the entire population. Non-sampling error occurs because accurate information cannot always be obtained.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a margin of error. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger a margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For example, the standard error on the estimated rental vacancy rate of 5.7 percent is 0.144 percentage points. The margin of error, at the 90 percent confidence interval, is calculated as 1.645×0.144 percent, or 0.237 percentage points. Thus, the 90 percent confidence interval is from 5.5 percent to 5.9 percent. If all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the margins of error would include the average result of all possible samples.

In the first quarter 2017, the parameters used to calculate standard errors for rates and estimates were updated. The factors are evaluated, and updated if necessary, after approximately 15 months of data have

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been collected from a new Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey (CPS/HVS) sample following a decennial census. The current sample has been fully phased-in since July 2015.

Since the first quarter 2003, the CPS/HVS housing inventory estimates have been controlled to independent housing unit estimates based upon Census 2000 (2000-2009 data) and Census 2010 (2010-present data) and updated with building permit data, estimates of housing loss, and other administrative records data. In the second quarter 2020, the CPS/HVS revised the series of housing inventory estimates back to the first quarter 2010, based on the latest series of independent housing controls, the vintage 2019 time series. Housing inventory estimates from the second quarter 2000 through the fourth quarter 2009 are revised based on the vintage 2010 time series. Housing inventory estimates prior to the second quarter 2000 have not been revised. The CPS/HVS housing inventory data series are based on the independently produced vintage 2019 housing unit estimates that are projected forward through the first quarter 2021. The vintage 2019 estimates are benchmarked to the 2010 Census. The same general procedure will be followed each year in revising housing inventory estimates with the most up-to-date independent housing estimates available.

For an explanation of the methodology used in producing the housing inventory independent estimates, please see: <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html>

Note: This time series is by the latest "vintage" year. For example, vintage 2019 means that all of the estimates in this time series are identified as belonging to "vintage 2019." The 2010 data are from the 2019 vintage, the 2011 data are from the 2019 vintage, and so on.

The CPS/HVS also began computing first-stage factors (used for weighting purposes) based on year-round and seasonal counts of housing units from Census 2000 for the first quarter 2003. From 1980 to 2002, the CPS/HVS first-stage factors were based on year-round estimates only. The effect on the data is slight and the change should improve the counts of year-round and seasonal units. For more information on the effects of these changes, please see Source and Accuracy Statement at: <www.census.gov/housing/hvs/files/qtr220/source_20q2.pdf>

Beginning in the first quarter 2012, the population controls reflect the results of the 2010 Decennial Census. This change has virtually no effect on vacancy and homeownership rates. Research has shown that the new 2010-based controls increased the rental vacancy rate in April 2010 from 10.43 percent to 10.45 percent—a difference of less than 1/10 of one percent. The homeowner vacancy rate remained the same at 2.63 percent, while the homeownership rate was up from 66.67 percent to 66.74 percent.

The question on race on the CPS was modified beginning in the first quarter 2003 to comply with new standards for federal statistical agencies. Respondents are now allowed to report one or more races. The question on Hispanic origin is asked separately, and is asked before the question on race.

First stage factors for year-round vacant units have been corrected as of the second quarter 2004. Research has shown that this correction had no significant effect on the vacancy rates or homeownership rates.

The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant for rent. In tables 1 and 2, the rates are computed using the following formula.

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$$\text{Rental Vacancy Rate (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Vacant year - round units for rent}}{\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Renter} \\ \text{occupied} \\ \text{units} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Vacant year - round} \\ \text{units rented but} \\ \text{awaiting occupancy} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Vacant year - round} \\ \text{units for rent} \end{array} \right)} \right] * 100$$

The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant for sale. In tables 1 and 2 the rates are computed using the following formula.

$$\text{Homeowner Vacancy Rate (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Vacant year - round units for sale only}}{\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Owner} \\ \text{occupied} \\ \text{units} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Vacant year - round} \\ \text{units sold but} \\ \text{awaiting occupancy} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Vacant year - round} \\ \text{units for sale only} \end{array} \right)} \right] * 100$$

The homeownership rate is the proportion of households that is owner-occupied. It is computed by dividing the number of households that are occupied by owners by the total number of occupied households (tables 4, 4SA and 5).

$$\text{Homeownership Rate (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Owner occupied housing units}}{\text{Total Occupied housing units}} \right] * 100$$

For the homeownership rate for a specific characteristic (tables 6, 7 and 8), use the owner and total number of units for that characteristic. For example, for the West region:

$$\text{Homeownership Rate (West) (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Owner occupied housing units (West)}}{\text{Total Occupied housing units (West)}} \right] * 100$$

RESOURCES

API

The Census Bureau's application programming interface, available at <www.census.gov/developers/>, lets developers create custom apps to reach new users and makes key demographic, socio-economic and housing statistics more accessible than ever before.

FRED Mobile App



Receive the latest updates on the nation's key economic indicators by downloading the FRED App <<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/fred-mobile/>> for both Apple and Android devices. FRED, the signature database of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, now incorporates the Census Bureau's 13 economic indicators.

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