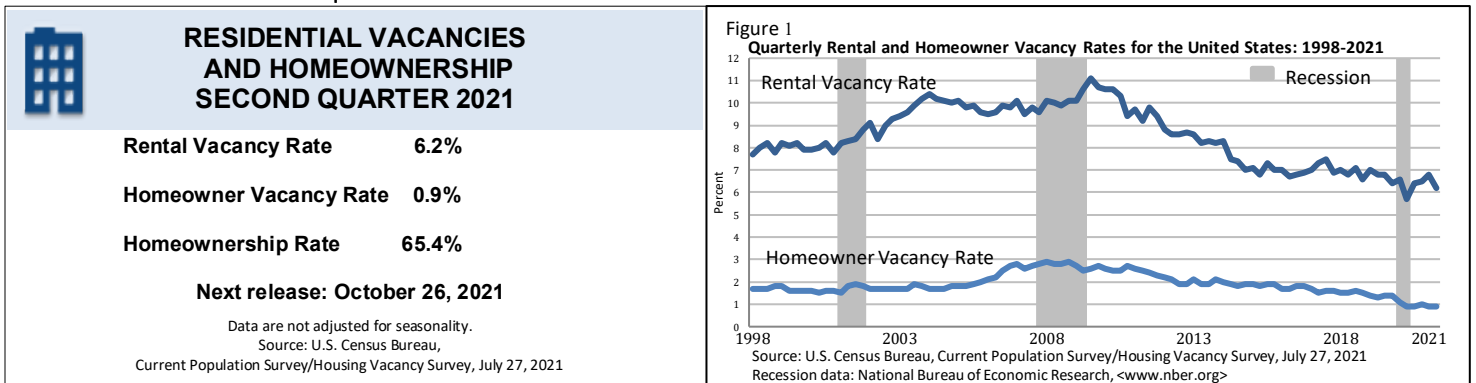


QUARTERLY RESIDENTIAL VACANCIES AND HOMEOWNERSHIP, SECOND QUARTER 2021

Release Number: CB21-108

Announcement: Due to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), data collection operations for the CPS/HVS were slightly affected during the second quarter of 2021, though to a much lesser extent than last year, as in-person interviews were allowed for 99 percent of the country. The remaining interviews were conducted over the telephone. If the Field Representative was unable to get contact information on the sample unit, the unit was made a Type A noninterview (no one home, refusal, etc). We are unable to determine the extent to which this data collection change affected our estimates. See the [FAQ](#) for more information.

July 27, 2021 — The U.S. Census Bureau announced the following residential vacancies and homeownership statistics for the second quarter 2021.:



National vacancy rates in the second quarter 2021 were 6.2 percent for rental housing and 0.9 percent for homeowner housing. The rental vacancy rate was 0.5 percentage points higher than the rate in the second quarter 2020 (5.7 percent) and 0.6 percentage points lower than the rate in the first quarter 2021 (6.8 percent). The homeowner vacancy rate of 0.9 percent was virtually the same as the rate in the second quarter 2020 (0.9 percent) and virtually the same as the rate in the first quarter 2021 (0.9 percent).

The homeownership rate of 65.4 percent was 2.5 percentage points lower than the rate in the second quarter 2020 (67.9 percent) and not statistically different from the rate in the first quarter 2021 (65.6 percent). Data users should see the [FAQ](#) regarding statistical comparisons to quarters affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 1. Rental and Homeowner Vacancy Rates for the United States: 2018 to 2021

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
2021.....	6.8	6.2			0.9	0.9		
2020.....	6.6	5.7	6.4	6.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
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

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 27, 2021.

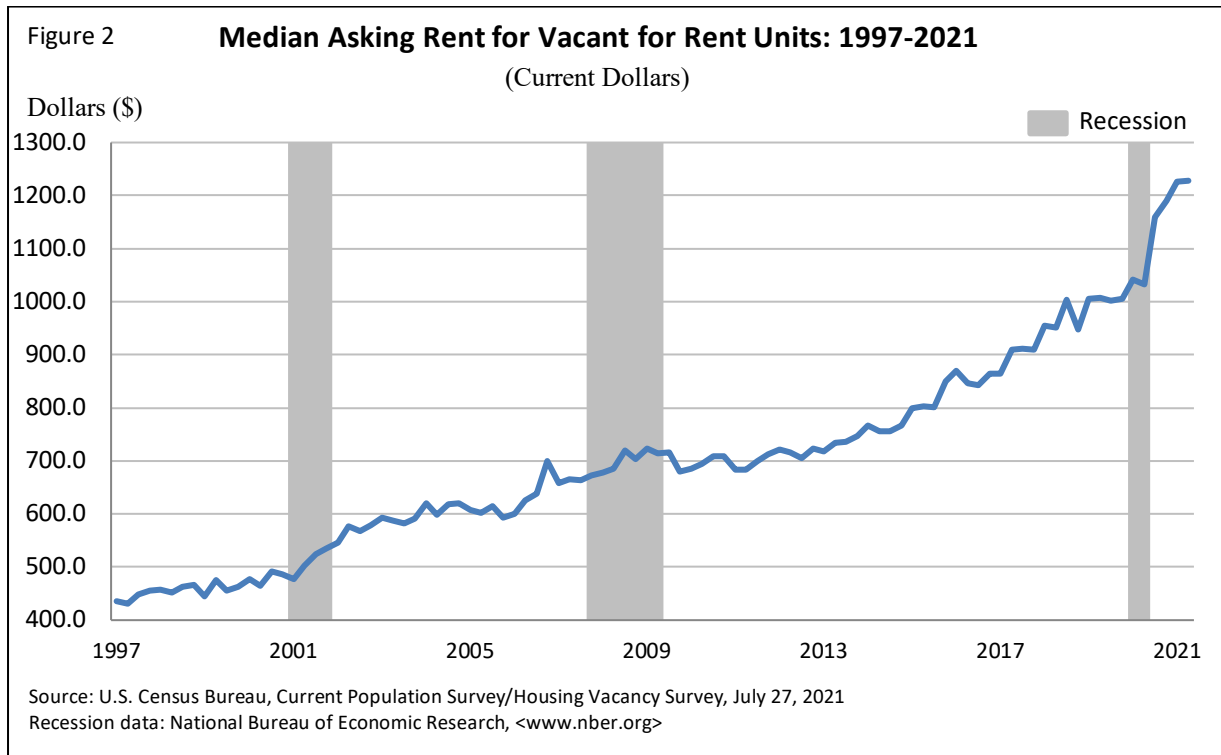
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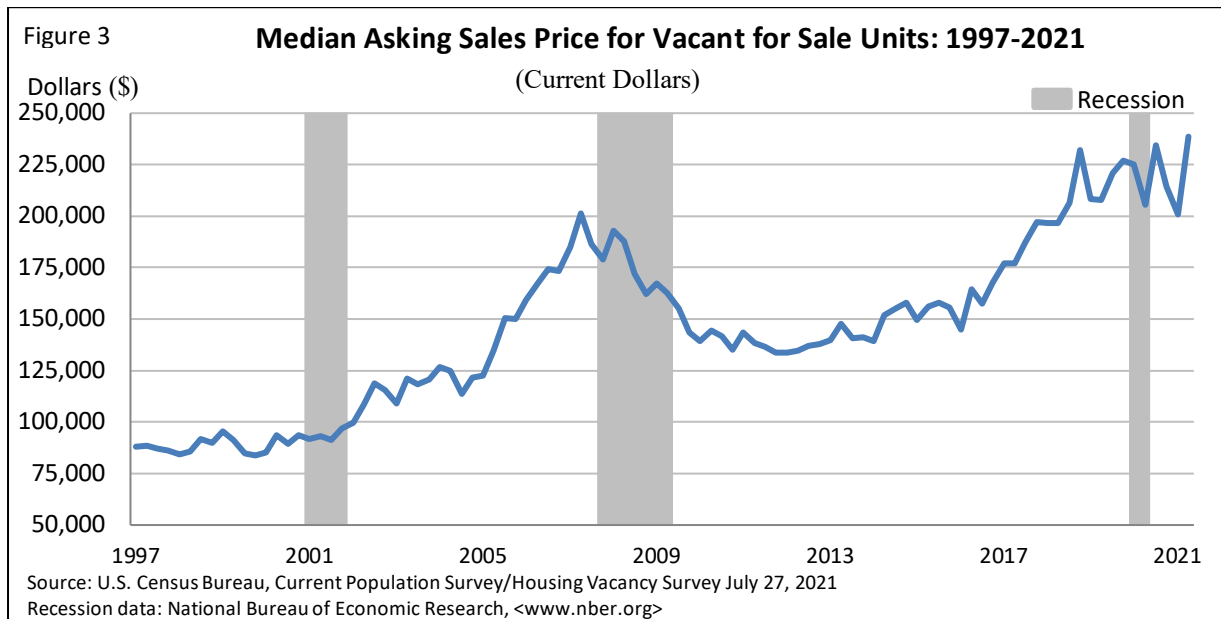
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In the second quarter 2021, the median asking rent for vacant for rent units was \$1,228.



In the second quarter 2021, the median asking sales price for vacant for sale units was \$238,600.



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 rental vacancy rate outside MSAs (6.9 percent) was higher than the rate in the suburbs (5.4 percent). The rate in principal cities (6.7 percent) was also higher than the rate in the suburbs. The rate in principal cities was not statistically different from the rate outside MSAs. The rate in principal cities was higher than the second quarter 2020 rate, the rate outside MSAs was lower than the second quarter 2020 rate, but the rate in the suburbs was not statistically different from the second quarter 2020 rate.

The homeowner vacancy rate in principal cities (1.1 percent) was higher than the rate in the suburbs (0.8 percent) but not statistically different from the rate outside MSAs (0.9 percent). The rate outside MSAs was not statistically different from the rate in the suburbs. The rates in all areas were not statistically different from the second quarter 2020 rates.

The rental vacancy rate was lowest in the West (4.8 percent), followed by the Northeast (5.6 percent). The rates were highest in the South (6.9 percent) and Midwest (7.3), and these two regions were not statistically different from each other. The rates in the Northeast and West were higher than their second quarter 2020 rates. The rates in the Midwest and South were not statistically different from the second quarter 2020 rates.

The homeowner vacancy rate in the South (1.0 percent) was higher than the rate in the Midwest (0.7 percent). The rate in the Midwest is also lower than the rate in the Northeast (0.9 percent). The rate in the West was 0.8 percent. There were no other statistically significant differences between the regions. The rates in all regions were not statistically different from the second quarter 2020 rates.

Table 2. Rental and Homeowner Vacancy Rates by Area and Region: Second Quarter 2020 and 2021

Area/Region	Rental Vacancy Rates (percent)				Homeowner Vacancy Rates (percent)			
	Second Quarter 2020	Second Quarter 2021	Margins of Error ^a		Second Quarter 2020	Second Quarter 2021	Margins of Error ^a	
			of 2021 rate	of difference			of 2021 rate	of difference
United States.....	5.7	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1
Inside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	5.4	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1
In principal cities.....	5.6	6.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2
Not in principal cities (suburbs)	5.3	5.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1
Outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas	8.2	6.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2
Northeast.....	4.2	5.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2
Midwest.....	6.8	7.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2
South.....	7.4	6.9	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.2
West.....	3.8	4.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	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.

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Approximately 89.0 percent of the housing units in the United States in the second quarter 2021 were occupied and 11.0 percent were vacant. Owner-occupied housing units made up 58.2 percent of total housing units, while renter-occupied units made up 30.8 percent of the inventory in the second quarter 2021. Vacant year-round units comprised 8.3 percent of total housing units, while 2.7 percent were vacant for seasonal use. Approximately 2.1 percent of the total units were vacant for rent, 0.5 percent were vacant for sale only and 0.8 percent were rented or sold but not yet occupied. Vacant units that were held off market comprised 5.0 percent of the total housing stock – 1.4 percent were for occasional use, 0.8 percent were temporarily occupied by persons with usual residence elsewhere (URE) and 2.8 percent were vacant for a variety of other reasons.

Table 3. Estimates of the Total Housing Inventory for the United States: Second Quarter 2020 and 2021^a
(Estimates are in thousands, estimates may not add to total due to rounding)

Type	Second Quarter 2020 (r)	Second Quarter 2021	Difference Between Estimates	Margins of Error ^b		Percent of total (2021)
				of 2021 estimate	of difference	
All housing units.....	140,572	141,794	1,222	(X)	(X)	100.0
Occupied.....	126,700	126,155	-545	256	318	89.0
Owner.....	85,982	82,511	-3,471	493	657	58.2
Renter.....	40,718	43,644	2926	574	773	30.8
Vacant.....	13,872	15,639	1767	335	413	11.0
Year-round.....	10,416	11,793	1377	292	340	8.3
For rent.....	2,491	2,917	426	114	146	2.1
For sale only.....	758	721	-37	56	71	0.5
Rented or Sold.....	910	1,116	206	62	78	0.8
Held off Market.....	6,256	7,038	782	232	267	5.0
For Occ'l Use.....	1,917	1,973	56	160	173	1.4
Temp Occ by URE.....	876	1,163	287	118	130	0.8
Other ^c	3,463	3,902	439	152	179	2.8
Seasonal.....	3,457	3,847	390	228	242	2.7

^aThe housing inventory estimates are benchmarked to the 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 2020 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 2021, the housing inventory estimates are based on vintage 2020 housing unit controls that are projected forward through the current quarter 2021. The second quarter 2021 housing inventory estimates, shown above, reflect vintage 2020 housing unit controls, benchmarked to the 2010 Census. The CPS/HVS historical table series, from the first quarter 2010 through the first quarter 2021, has also been revised based on vintage 2020 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 27, 2021.

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The homeownership rate of 65.4 percent was lower than the rate in the second quarter 2020 (67.9 percent) but not statistically different from the rate in the first quarter 2021 (65.6 percent).

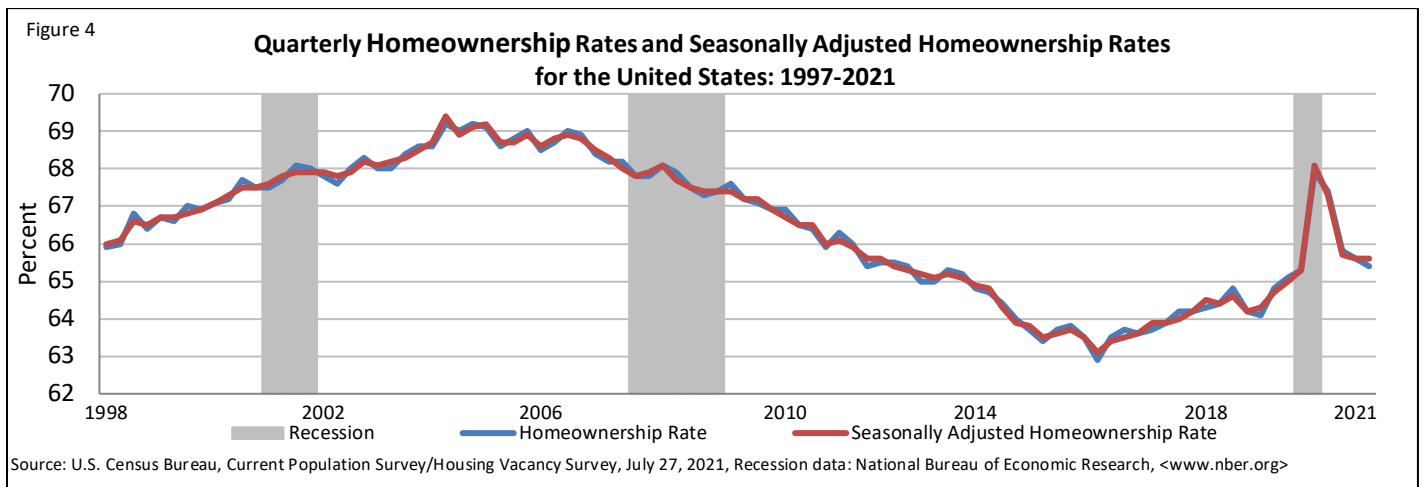


Table 4. Homeownership Rates for the United States: 2000 to 2021

Year	Homeownership Rates (percent)							
	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter	
	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a	Rate	MOE ^a
2021.....	65.6	0.5	65.4	0.5				
2020.....	65.3	0.5	67.9	0.5	67.4	0.5	65.8	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 27, 2021.

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Table 4SA shows the seasonally adjusted homeownership rates for the United States, from 2000 through the second quarter 2021. (Research has shown that seasonality for homeownership rates is present.) When adjusted for seasonal variation, the second quarter 2021 homeownership rate was lower than the rate in the second quarter 2020 and virtually the same as the rate in the first quarter 2021.

Table 4SA. Homeownership Rates for the United States: 2000 to 2021, 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
2021.....	65.6	0.5	65.6	0.5				
2020.....	65.3	0.5	68.1	0.5	67.3	0.5	65.7	0.5
2019.....	64.2	0.5	64.3	0.5	64.7	0.5	65.0	0.5
2018.....	64.2	0.5	64.5	0.5	64.4	0.5	64.6	0.5
2017.....	63.6	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 27, 2021.

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The second quarter 2021 homeownership rate was highest in the Midwest (70.7 percent), followed by the South (67.1 percent), Northeast (61.8 percent), and West (60.1 percent). The homeownership rates in the Northeast, South, and West were lower than the rates in the second quarter 2020, while the rate in the Midwest was not statistically different.

Table 5. Homeownership Rates for the United States and Regions: 2016 to 2021

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
2021										
Second Quarter	65.4	0.5	61.8	0.7	70.7	0.6	67.1	0.5	60.1	0.7
First Quarter	65.6	0.5	63.1	0.7	70.3	0.6	67.4	0.5	59.7	0.7
2020										
Fourth Quarter	65.8	0.5	62.6	0.7	70.8	0.6	67.7	0.5	60.4	0.7
Third Quarter	67.4	0.5	62.0	0.7	71.2	0.6	70.8	0.5	62.1	0.7
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

^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 27, 2021.

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The second quarter 2021 homeownership rate was highest for those householders aged 65 years and over (79.6 percent) and lowest for those householders under 35 years of age (37.8 percent). The second quarter 2021 rates of all age groups were lower than the rates in second quarter 2020.

Table 6. Homeownership Rates by Age of Householder: 2016 to 2021

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
2021												
Second Quarter	65.4	0.5	37.8	0.7	61.3	0.7	69.4	0.7	75.4	0.7	79.6	0.5
First Quarter	65.6	0.5	38.1	0.7	62.0	0.7	69.4	0.7	75.7	0.7	79.3	0.5
2020												
Fourth Quarter	65.8	0.5	38.5	0.7	61.0	0.7	69.8	0.7	76.0	0.6	80.2	0.5
Third Quarter	67.4	0.5	40.2	0.8	63.9	0.7	72.0	0.7	76.4	0.6	80.7	0.5
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

^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 27, 2021.

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For homeownership rates by race, the second quarter 2021 homeownership rate for non-Hispanic White Alone householders reporting a single race was highest at 74.2 percent. The rate for Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Alone householders was second at 58.7 percent and the rate for Black Alone householders was lowest at 44.6 percent. The homeownership rates in all categories were lower than the rates in the second quarter 2020.

Table 7. Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity of Householder: 2017 to 2021

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
	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b	Rate	MOE ^b
2021												
Second Quarter	65.4	0.5	74.2	0.4	44.6	0.9	56.2	1.1	58.7	1.3	47.5	0.9
First Quarter	65.6	0.5	73.8	0.4	45.1	0.9	57.1	1.1	59.6	1.3	49.3	0.9
2020												
Fourth Quarter	65.8	0.5	74.5	0.4	44.1	0.9	56.3	1.1	59.5	1.3	49.1	0.9
Third Quarter	67.4	0.5	75.8	0.4	46.4	0.9	58.0	1.1	61.0	1.3	50.9	0.9
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

^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 27, 2021.

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The second quarter 2021 homeownership rate for households with family income greater than or equal to the median family income (78.9 percent) was lower than the second quarter 2020 rate (80.5 percent). The rate for those households with family income less than the median family income (51.9 percent) was lower than the second quarter 2020 rate (55.2 percent).

Table 8. Homeownership Rates by Family Income: 2016 to 2021

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
2021						
Second Quarter	65.4	0.5	78.9	0.5	51.9	0.6
First Quarter	65.6	0.5	79.4	0.5	51.7	0.6
2020						
Fourth Quarter	65.8	0.5	79.4	0.5	52.3	0.6
Third Quarter	67.4	0.5	80.2	0.4	54.7	0.6
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

^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 27, 2021.

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The third quarter 2021 data are scheduled for release on October 26, 2021. 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 2021

Personal interviewing was allowed for 99 percent of sample cases in the second quarter 2021. The Census Bureau continued to conduct the remaining CPS/HVS interviews 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 could also 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 was 79 percent for April, 78 percent for May, and 76 percent for June 2021.

The estimation methodology was not changed in response to the coronavirus pandemic. The lower response rate is addressed by the weights. We likely cannot fully understand or quantify the effects of the pandemic on the CPS/HVS data and estimates. This note is intended only to document the changes to data collection operations made in response to the coronavirus pandemic.

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 6.2 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 6.0 percent to 6.4 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 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.

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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 2021, 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 2020 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 2020 housing unit estimates that are projected forward through the first quarter 2022. The vintage 2020 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 2020 means that all of the estimates in this time series are identified as belonging to "vintage 2020." The 2010 data are from the 2020 vintage, the 2011 data are from the 2020 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 the Source and Accuracy Statement at: <www.census.gov/housing/hvs/files/qtr221/source_21q2.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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