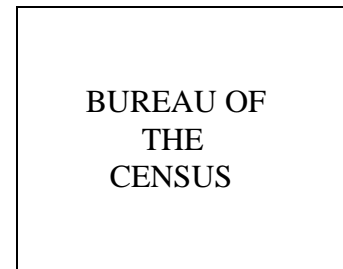


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**CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON RESIDENTIAL VACANCIES AND
HOMEOWNERSHIP**

National vacancy rates in the third quarter 2006 were 9.9 (\pm 0.4) percent for rental housing and 2.5 (\pm 0.1) percent for homeowner housing, the Department of Commerce’s Census Bureau announced today. The Census Bureau said the rental vacancy rate was not statistically different from the third quarter rate last year (also 9.9 percent) or the rate last quarter (9.6 percent). For homeowner vacancies, the current rate was higher than a year ago (1.9 percent), and also higher than last quarter (2.2 percent). The homeownership rate at 69.0 (\pm 0.5) percent for the current quarter was not statistically different from the third quarter 2005 rate (68.8 percent) or the rate last quarter (68.7 percent).

Table 1. Rental and Homeowner Vacancy Rates for the United States: 1994 to 2006 (in percent)

Year	Rental vacancy rate				Homeowner vacancy rate			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2006....	9.5	9.6	9.9		2.1	2.2	2.5	
2005....	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
2004....	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
2003....	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
2002 ^a ..	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
2002....	9.1	8.5	9.1	9.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
2001....	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
2000....	7.9	8.0	8.2	7.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
1999....	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
1998....	7.7	8.0	8.2	7.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
1997....	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
1996....	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
1995....	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
1994....	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6

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

NOTE: The estimates in this report are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and when significant, they are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. The data in this report are from the monthly samples of the Housing Vacancy Survey, which is a supplement to the Current Population Survey. The populations represented (the population universe) are all housing units (vacancy rates) and the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States (homeownership rate). For an explanation of how the rates are calculated, please see pages 10-11.

For rental housing by area, the third quarter 2006 vacancy rates in the suburbs (9.6 percent), in principal cities (10.3 percent) and outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) at 9.7 percent were not statistically different from each other. Similarly, in the suburbs, inside principal cities, and outside MSA's, there were no statistically measurable changes in the respective rental vacancy rates from a year ago.

The homeowner vacancy rate in principal cities (3.3 percent) was higher than in the suburbs and outside MSA's (2.2 percent each). When compared to a year ago, the homeowner vacancy rates were higher inside principal cities, in the suburbs, and outside MSA's.

Among regions, the rental vacancy rates for the current quarter were highest in the Midwest (12.6 percent), and the South (11.9 percent), although they were not statistically different from each other. The rate was lower in the Northeast (7.7 percent) and lowest in the West (6.5 percent). While the regional rate in the Northeast was higher than a year ago, rates in the Midwest, South and West were not statistically different from their respective rates last year.

Comparisons of the regional homeowner vacancy rates for third quarter 2006 were also highest in the Midwest (2.7 percent) and the South (2.8 percent), although the 2.7 percent and 2.8 percent were not statistically different from each other. The rate in the West (2.3 percent) was lower and the Northeast had the lowest rate (1.7 percent). When compared with third quarter 2005, the homeowner vacancy rates in the Midwest, South and West were higher, while the rate in the Northeast was not statistically different from a year ago.

Table 2. Rental and Homeowner Vacancy Rates by Area and Region: Third Quarter 2005 and 2006
(in percent)

Area/Region	Rental vacancy rates				Homeowner vacancy rates			
	Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006	90-Percent Confidence Interval (±) ^a		Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006	90-Percent Confidence Interval (±) ^a	
			of 2006 rate	of difference			of 2006 rate	of difference
United States.....	9.9	9.9	0.4	0.5	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.2
Inside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	9.7	10.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	2.5	0.2	0.2
In principal cities.....	9.9	10.3	0.6	0.6	2.6	3.3	0.3	0.4
Not in principal cities (suburbs).....	9.5	9.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.2	0.2	0.2
Outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas.....	10.8	9.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	0.3	0.3
Northeast.....	6.0	7.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.3
Midwest.....	13.4	12.6	0.9	1.0	2.3	2.7	0.3	0.3
South.....	11.9	11.9	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.8	0.2	0.3
West.....	7.3	6.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.3	0.3	0.3

^aA 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the confidence interval is, in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see page 10.

NOTE: Metropolitan Statistical Area data for 2005 and later are not comparable to earlier data. Beginning in first quarter 2005, the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey is using the new metropolitan and micropolitan statistical definitions that were announced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in June 2003, and were based on the application of the 2000 standards to Census 2000 data. The OMB announced updates as of December 2003, based on application of the 2000 standards to more recent Census Bureau estimates. In this report, outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas includes micropolitan and non-metropolitan statistical areas. The December 2003 definitions are available at: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html> and <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/aboutmetro.html>.

There were an estimated 126.2 million housing units in the United States in the third quarter 2006. Approximately 109.6 million housing units were occupied: 75.6 million by owners and 34.0 million by renters. The number of owner-occupied units was higher than a year ago, while the number of renter-occupied units was not statistically different from the third quarter 2005 estimate. Of the 16.6 million vacant housing units, 12.6 million were for year-round use. Approximately 3.8 million of the year-round vacant units were for rent, 1.9 million were for sale only, and the remaining 6.9 million units were vacant for a variety of other reasons.

**Table 3. Estimates of the Total Housing Inventory for the United States:
Third Quarter 2005 and 2006**

(Estimates are in thousands and may not add to total, due to rounding)

Type	Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006	90-Percent Confidence Interval (±) ^a		Percent of total (2006)
			of 2006 estimate	of difference	
All housing units.....	124,119	126,225	(X)	(X)	100
Occupied.....	108,431	109,629	317	288	87
Owner.....	74,588	75,646	628	430	60
Renter.....	33,843	33,984	537	415	27
Vacant.....	15,688	16,595	359	316	13
Year-round.....	11,854	12,606	353	301	10
For rent.....	3,773	3,808	173	193	3
For sale only.....	1,481	1,935	105	125	2
Other.....	6,600	6,863	264	231	5
Seasonal.....	3,834	3,989	229	199	3

^aA 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the confidence interval is, in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see page 10.

(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.

NOTE: Since first quarter 2003, the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey (CPS/HVS) estimates have been controlled to independent housing unit counts. Doing so should make the CPS/HVS estimates of housing units more comparable to other Census Bureau housing surveys. Please see page 10 for additional information.

The homeownership rate (69.0 percent) for the current quarter was not statistically different from the third quarter 2005 rate (68.8 percent) or the rate last quarter (68.7 percent).

Table 4. **Homeownership Rates for the United States: 1980 to 2006** (in percent)

Year	Homeownership Rates ^a			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2006.....	68.5	68.7	69.0	
2005.....	69.1	68.6	68.8	69.0
2004.....	68.6	69.2	69.0	69.2
2003.....	68.0	68.0	68.4	68.6
2002 ^b	67.8	67.6	68.0	68.3
2002.....	67.8	67.6	68.0	68.3
2001.....	67.5	67.7	68.1	68.0
2000.....	67.1	67.2	67.7	67.5
1999.....	66.7	66.6	67.0	66.9
1998.....	65.9	66.0	66.8	66.4
1997.....	65.4	65.7	66.0	65.7
1996.....	65.1	65.4	65.6	65.4
1995.....	64.2	64.7	65.0	65.1
1994.....	63.8	63.8	64.1	64.2
1993 ^b	63.7	63.9	64.2	64.2
1993.....	64.2	64.4	64.7	64.6
1992.....	64.0	63.9	64.3	64.4
1991.....	63.9	63.9	64.2	64.2
1990.....	64.0	63.7	64.0	64.1
1989 ^c	63.9	63.8	64.1	63.8
1989.....	63.9	63.9	64.0	63.8
1988.....	63.7	63.7	64.0	63.8
1987.....	63.8	63.8	64.2	64.1
1986.....	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.9
1985.....	64.1	64.1	63.9	63.5
1984.....	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.1
1983.....	64.7	64.7	64.8	64.4
1982.....	64.8	64.9	64.9	64.5
1981.....	65.6	65.3	65.6	65.2
1980.....	65.5	65.5	65.8	65.5

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates for the United States generally are 0.3 percent.

^bRevised in 2002 to incorporate information collected in Census 2000, and in 1993 to reflect the results of the 1990 decennial census.

^cRevised to reflect edit changes implemented in 1990.

Table 4SA shows the seasonally adjusted homeownership rates for the United States from 1980 to the present. (Research has shown that seasonality for homeownership rates is present.) When adjusted for seasonal variation, the current homeownership rate (68.9 percent) was not statistically different from last year's rate (68.7 percent) or the rate last quarter (68.8 percent).

Table 4SA. **Homeownership Rates for the United States: 1980 to 2006**
Seasonally Adjusted (in percent)

Year	Homeownership Rates ^a (Seasonally Adjusted)			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
2006.....	68.6	68.8	↓ 68.9	
2005.....	69.2	68.7	68.7	68.8
2004.....	68.7	69.3	68.9	69.0
2003.....	68.1	68.1	68.3	68.4
2002 ^b	67.9	67.7	67.9	68.2
2001.....	67.6	67.8	67.9	67.9
2000.....	67.2	67.3	67.5	67.5
1999.....	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.9
1998.....	66.0	66.1	66.6	66.4
1997.....	65.5	65.8	65.8	65.7
1996.....	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.4
1995.....	64.4	64.8	64.8	65.1
1994.....	64.0	63.9	63.9	64.1
1993 ^b	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.1
1992.....	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.3
1991.....	64.0	64.1	64.0	64.1
1990.....	64.1	63.9	63.8	64.0
1989 ^c	64.0	63.9	63.9	63.7
1988.....	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.8
1987.....	63.9	63.9	64.1	64.1
1986.....	63.7	63.8	63.7	63.9
1985.....	64.1	64.1	63.8	63.6
1984.....	64.6	64.6	64.5	64.2
1983.....	64.7	64.7	64.6	64.5
1982.....	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.6
1981.....	65.6	65.4	65.4	65.3
1980.....	65.5	65.6	65.6	65.6

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates for the United States generally are 0.3 percent.

^bRevised in 2002 to incorporate information collected in Census 2000, and in 1993 to reflect the results of the 1990 decennial census.

^cRevised to reflect edit changes implemented in 1990.

The homeownership rate by region was highest in the Midwest (72.8 percent) during the third quarter 2006. The South (70.6 percent) ranked second, while the Northeast (65.5 percent) and the West (65.3 percent) were lowest, although not statistically different from each other. When compared with third quarter 2005, the homeownership rate was higher in the West, but not statistically different in other regions from their respective rates last year.

Table 5. **Homeownership Rates for the United States and Regions: 2002 to 2006** (in percent)

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates ^a				
	United States	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
2006					
Third Quarter.....	69.0	65.5	72.8	70.6	65.3
Second Quarter.....	68.7	65.4	72.5	70.4	64.7
First Quarter.....	68.5	64.7	72.5	70.4	64.4
2005					
Fourth Quarter.....	69.0	65.4	72.8	71.1	64.6
Third Quarter.....	68.8	65.1	73.3	70.6	64.2
Second Quarter.....	68.6	64.7	73.4	70.4	63.8
First Quarter.....	69.1	65.4	73.1	71.1	64.9
2004					
Fourth Quarter.....	69.2	65.2	73.7	71.5	63.9
Third Quarter.....	69.0	64.4	73.8	71.0	64.7
Second Quarter.....	69.2	65.4	74.2	70.9	64.5
First Quarter.....	68.6	65.1	73.5	70.3	63.7
2003					
Fourth Quarter.....	68.6	64.7	73.5	70.5	63.8
Third Quarter.....	68.4	64.4	73.5	70.0	63.8
Second Quarter.....	68.0	64.2	72.8	69.9	63.2
First Quarter.....	68.0	64.2	72.9	69.9	62.8
2002 ^b					
Fourth Quarter.....	68.3	64.8	73.3	70.3	62.5
Third Quarter.....	68.0	64.6	73.2	69.5	62.7
Second Quarter.....	67.6	63.8	72.8	69.3	62.4
First Quarter.....	67.8	63.8	73.2	69.8	62.1
2002					
Fourth Quarter.....	68.3	64.9	73.3	70.3	62.6
Third Quarter.....	68.0	64.7	73.2	69.5	62.8
Second Quarter.....	67.6	63.9	72.8	69.3	62.4
First Quarter.....	67.8	63.9	73.1	69.9	62.2

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by region generally are 0.5 percent.

^bRevised to incorporate information collected in Census 2000.

For third quarter 2006, the homeownership rate by age of householder was highest for those age 55 to 64 (80.7 percent) and those age 65 years and over (81.5 percent), although they were not statistically different from each other. The next highest were those in the age category 45 to 54 years (76.4 percent). The third highest were those age 35 to 44 years (68.8 percent) with the lowest rate for the under 35 years of age (43.0 percent) group. The rate for those age 65 years and over was higher than a year ago, while rates for the other age groups shown below were not statistically different from their corresponding rates last year.

Table 6. **Homeownership Rates by Age of Householder: 2002 to 2006** (in percent)

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates ^a					
	United States	Under 35 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
2006						
Third Quarter.....	69.0	43.0	68.8	76.4	80.7	81.5
Second Quarter....	68.7	42.4	68.9	76.3	81.0	80.6
First Quarter.....	68.5	42.3	68.9	75.8	81.2	80.3
2005						
Fourth Quarter....	69.0	43.1	69.7	76.7	80.6	80.6
Third Quarter.....	68.8	43.0	68.6	76.7	80.9	80.6
Second Quarter....	68.6	42.8	68.7	76.3	81.3	80.3
First Quarter.....	69.1	43.3	70.1	76.5	81.8	80.8
2004						
Fourth Quarter....	69.2	43.3	70.0	77.4	81.6	80.5
Third Quarter.....	69.0	43.1	68.6	77.4	81.2	81.8
Second Quarter....	69.2	43.6	69.4	77.0	82.4	81.1
First Quarter.....	68.6	42.3	68.8	77.0	81.7	80.7
2003						
Fourth Quarter....	68.6	42.7	69.0	77.2	81.3	80.8
Third Quarter.....	68.4	42.5	68.8	76.5	81.1	80.7
Second Quarter....	68.0	41.9	67.8	76.3	81.6	80.2
First Quarter.....	68.0	41.7	67.8	76.5	81.4	80.2
2002 ^b						
Fourth Quarter....	68.3	42.0	69.0	76.4	81.5	80.8
Third Quarter.....	68.0	41.5	68.6	76.4	81.3	80.4
Second Quarter....	67.6	40.8	68.2	76.3	80.8	80.1
First Quarter.....	67.8	41.0	68.6	76.0	80.9	80.9
2002						
Fourth Quarter....	68.3	42.0	69.0	76.4	81.5	80.8
Third Quarter.....	68.0	41.4	68.6	76.4	81.3	80.4
Second Quarter....	67.6	40.8	68.3	76.3	80.7	80.1
First Quarter.....	67.8	41.0	68.6	76.0	80.8	80.9

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by age of householder generally are 0.5 percent.

^bRevised to incorporate information collected in Census 2000.

For the racial categories shown below, the homeownership rate for non-Hispanic White householders reporting a single race was highest at 76.0 percent. All Other Races householders was next at 60.6 percent, and single-race Black householders was lowest with a rate of 48.6 percent. Homeowner rates for each racial category were statistically unchanged from their respective rates last year. The rate for Hispanic householders (who can be of any race) at 49.7 percent was not statistically different from last year's rate.

Table 7. Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity of Householder: 2003 to 2006 (in percent)

Year/Quarter	Homeownership Rates ^a				
	U.S.	Non-Hispanic White alone	Black Alone	All Other Races ^c	Hispanic (of any race)
2006					
Third Quarter.....	69.0	76.0	48.6 ^b	60.6	49.7
Second Quarter.....	68.7	75.9	47.2	59.3	50.0
First Quarter.....	68.5	75.5	47.3	59.6	49.4
2005					
Fourth Quarter.....	69.0	76.0	48.0	60.1	50.0
Third Quarter.....	68.8	75.7	48.1	59.9	49.1
Second Quarter.....	68.6	75.6	48.0	58.0	49.2
First Quarter.....	69.1	76.0	48.8	59.4	49.7
2004					
Fourth Quarter.....	69.2	76.2	49.1	58.9	48.9
Third Quarter.....	69.0	76.1	48.4	58.6	48.7
Second Quarter.....	69.2	76.2	49.7	58.7	47.4
First Quarter.....	68.6	75.5	49.3	58.2	47.3
2003					
Fourth Quarter.....	68.6	75.5	49.4	56.6 [*]	47.7
Third Quarter.....	68.4	75.7	48.0	56.2 [*]	46.1
Second Quarter.....	68.0	75.2	47.3	55.3 [*]	46.2
First Quarter.....	68.0	75.0	47.7	55.7	46.7

*Revised 4/22/04.

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by race and ethnicity of householder generally are 0.3 percent for non-Hispanic White (single race) householders, 0.6 percent for Black (single race) householders, 0.8 percent for All Other Races householders, and 0.6 percent for Hispanic householders.

^bThe homeownership rate for third quarter 2006 for householders who reported Black whether or not they reported any other race was 48.5 percent, compared with a rate of 48.6 for those who reported only Black.

^cIncludes 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.

NOTE: Beginning in 2003, the question on race on the CPS was modified to comply with the revised standards for federal statistical agencies. Respondents may now report more than one race, but small sample sizes preclude showing all race categories. The question on Hispanic origin is asked separately, and is asked before the question on race. For further information on each major race group and the Two or More Races populations, see reports from the Census 2000 Brief series (C2KBR/01), available on the Census 2000 Web site at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

In third quarter 2006, the homeownership rate for households with family incomes greater than or equal to the median family income (84.4 percent) was higher than a year ago, while the rate for those with family incomes less than the median family income (53.0 percent) was not statistically different from last year's rate.

Table 8. **Homeownership Rates by Family Income: 2002 to 2006** (in percent)

Homeownership Rates ^a			
Year/Quarter	United States	Households with family income greater than or equal to the median family income ^b	Households with family income less than the median family income
2006			
Third Quarter.....	69.0	84.4	53.0
Second Quarter.....	68.7	84.1	52.6
First Quarter.....	68.5	83.7	52.4
2005			
Fourth Quarter.....	69.0	84.3	53.1
Third Quarter.....	68.8	83.7	52.8
Second Quarter.....	68.6	84.0	52.7
First Quarter.....	69.1	84.5	53.0
2004			
Fourth Quarter.....	69.2	84.6	52.5
Third Quarter.....	69.0	84.0	52.7
Second Quarter.....	69.2	83.9	53.1
First Quarter.....	68.6	83.8	51.5
2003			
Fourth Quarter.....	68.6	83.6	52.1
Third Quarter.....	68.4	83.7	52.1
Second Quarter.....	68.0	83.6	51.6
First Quarter.....	68.0	83.3	51.3
2002 ^c			
Fourth Quarter.....	68.3	83.2	52.4
Third Quarter.....	68.0	83.0	51.9
Second Quarter.....	67.6	82.2	51.5
First Quarter.....	67.8	82.0	52.4
2002			
Fourth Quarter.....	68.3	83.3	52.4
Third Quarter.....	68.0	83.0	51.9
Second Quarter.....	67.6	82.3	51.5
First Quarter.....	67.8	82.1	52.3

^aStandard errors for quarterly homeownership rates by family income generally are 0.3 percent.

^bBased on families or primary individuals reporting income.

^cRevised to incorporate information collected in Census 2000.

Note: This press release, along with more detailed data, is available on the Internet. Our Internet address is: www.census.gov/hhes/www/hvs.html

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 confidence interval. A confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger a confidence interval 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 9.9 percent is 0.2645 percentage points. Then the 90-percent confidence interval is calculated as $9.9 \pm (1.645 \times 0.2645)$ percent, or 9.9 ± 0.4351 percent, or from 9.5 percent to 10.3 percent. If all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and the same sample design, and an estimate calculated from each sample, then 90 percent of the estimates would fall within the 90 percent confidence interval, in this case, from 9.5 percent to 10.3 percent.

Beginning with first quarter 2003, population controls that reflect the results of Census 2000 are used in the CPS/HVS estimation process. As a final additional step in the process, the estimates are controlled to independent housing counts used for the first time in order to produce a more accurate estimate of housing units. This new procedure should make the CPS/HVS estimates of housing units more consistent with other Census Bureau housing surveys. The new housing controls affect the estimate of vacant units in the sense that the estimates of total occupied and vacant units sum to the new control total. Vacancy *rates* and homeownership *rates* are not affected by this change.

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/hhes/www/hvs.html.

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 asked 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.

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

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 6-8), use the owner and total number of units for that characteristic. For example, for the West region,

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