Homeownership in the United States: 2005 to 2019

American Community Survey Briefs

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INTRODUCTION

The homeownership rate in the United States, measured as the percentage of the nation's occupied housing units that are owner-occupied units, has experienced substantial change over the last 15 years.[1] This report provides information on homeownership in the United States from 2005 to 2019 using household-level data from the American Community Survey (ACS) at the national, state, and county levels.[2]

The U.S. Census Bureau's release of the 2015–2019 ACS 5-year estimates marks the first time that three consecutive nonoverlapping 5-year periods (2005–2009, 2010–2014, and 2015–2019) can be used in conjunction with one another for analysis.[3] Coincidentally, these three nonoverlapping 5-year periods also roughly align with significant events and changes experienced in housing markets throughout the nation. With the release of the 2015-2019 ACS 5-year estimates, this report uses ACS 5-year estimates during these three periods to analyze county-level homeownership rate data.

This allows all comparable counties, irrespective of population size, to be included in the analysis.[4,5]

In addition to using the ACS 5-year estimates to analyze counties, this report also uses ACS 1-year estimates to analyze homeownership rate data at the national and state levels. The national and state analyses focus on year-to-year change from 2005 to 2019; this focus on 1-year data allows for a more recent analysis than the 5-year county data. Since the 5-year data are period estimates, they are not directly comparable to the single year estimates. However, the 1-year and 5-year data together offer a more nuanced picture of how the national trend in the homeownership rate varied across states and counties.
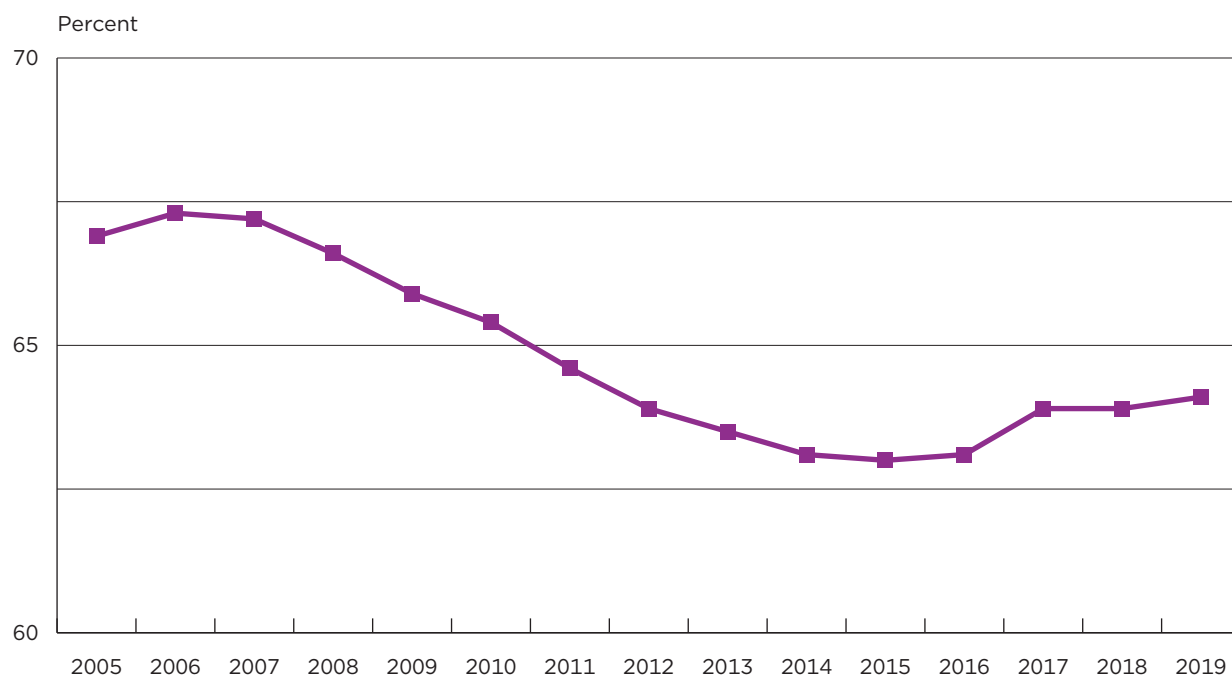
NATIONAL HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE

Using ACS 1-year data, Figure 1 shows that the national homeownership rate was among the highest of the 15-year period from 2005 to 2009, when the rate was about 66 to 67 percent, but by 2010 it had declined to 65.4 percent. This coincides with the first full calendar year after the Great Recession, an economic downturn coupled with a crash in the housing market that took place from 2007 to 2009.

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[1] For an additional, in-depth discussion of this and related housing issues during this time, see Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, "The State of the Nation's Housing," annual report series, 2005–2019, <www.jchs.harvard.edu>.

[2] The U.S. Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board (DRB) and Disclosure Avoidance Officers have reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and have approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. DRB number: CBDRB-FY21-POP001-0031.

[3] For more information about comparing 5-year estimates, please see the handbook "Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What All Data Users Need to Know," <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/handbooks/general.html>.

[4] Estimates presented here do not reflect the COVID-19 pandemic and its potential impact.

[5] For more information about this topic by Hispanic origin and race, see the interactive data visualization "Percentage of Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 2015–2019" at <www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/acs-percentage-owner-hu-2015-2019.html>.

Figure 1.
National Homeownership Rate: 2005–2019

Percent

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2019 American Community Surveys, 1-year estimates.

By 2015, the homeownership rate was among the lowest of the 15-year period, with 63.0 percent of households living in owner-occupied units, about a 4.2 percentage-point drop from the 2007 rate. In 2019, the most recent year for which we have ACS data, 64.1 percent of households were homeowners, up from 63.0 percent in 2015 but still well below the peak years of 2005 to 2009.

STATE HOMEOWNERSHIP RATES

Appendix Table 2 shows the state homeownership rates for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Figures 2a and 2b show the state homeownership rates from 2005 to 2019 for select states within each region of the nation.

The results show a consistent pattern of homeownership rate declines for states from 2009 to 2014. For the United States as a whole, 46 states and the District of Columbia experienced statistically significant decreases in homeownership. The states with among the largest decreases in homeownership include Arizona (6.0 percent), Nevada (5.7 percent), Georgia (4.8 percent), Rhode Island (4.6 percent), and

Florida (4.4 percent).[6] Only four states—Arkansas, Hawaii, South Dakota, and Vermont—showed no statistically significant change in homeownership rate from 2009 to 2014, and no states showed statistically significant increases in their homeownership rates during this period.

Between 2014 and 2019, many states experienced a rebound in homeownership. Thirty-one states showed statistically significant increases in their

[6] The point estimates for Arizona, Nevada, Georgia, Rhode Island, and Florida, while representing the largest point estimates, are not necessarily statistically different from each other, or from all other state estimates included in the table, but not referenced in the text.

Figure 2a.
Select State Homeownership Rates: 2005–2019

Percent

Minnesota
Michigan

Missouri
Connecticut
New Jersey
Rhode Island
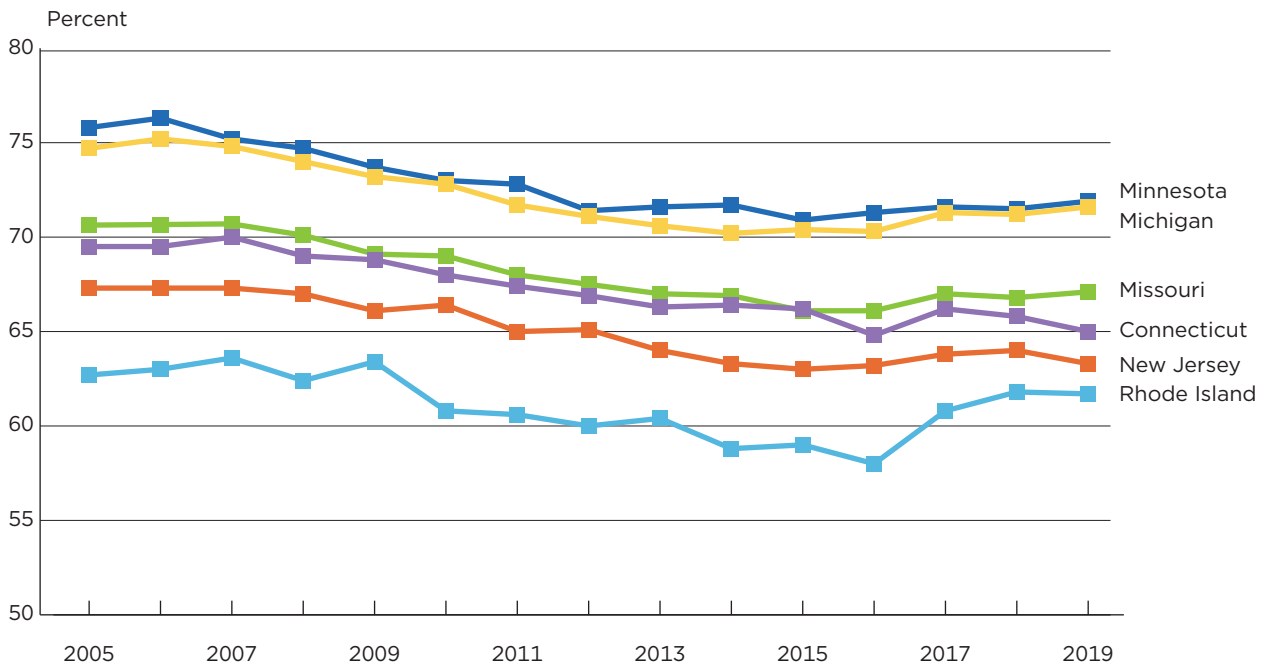
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2019 American Community Surveys, 1-year estimates.

Figure 2b.
Select State Homeownership Rates: 2005–2019

Percent

Kentucky
Arizona
Georgia

Texas
Hawaii

California
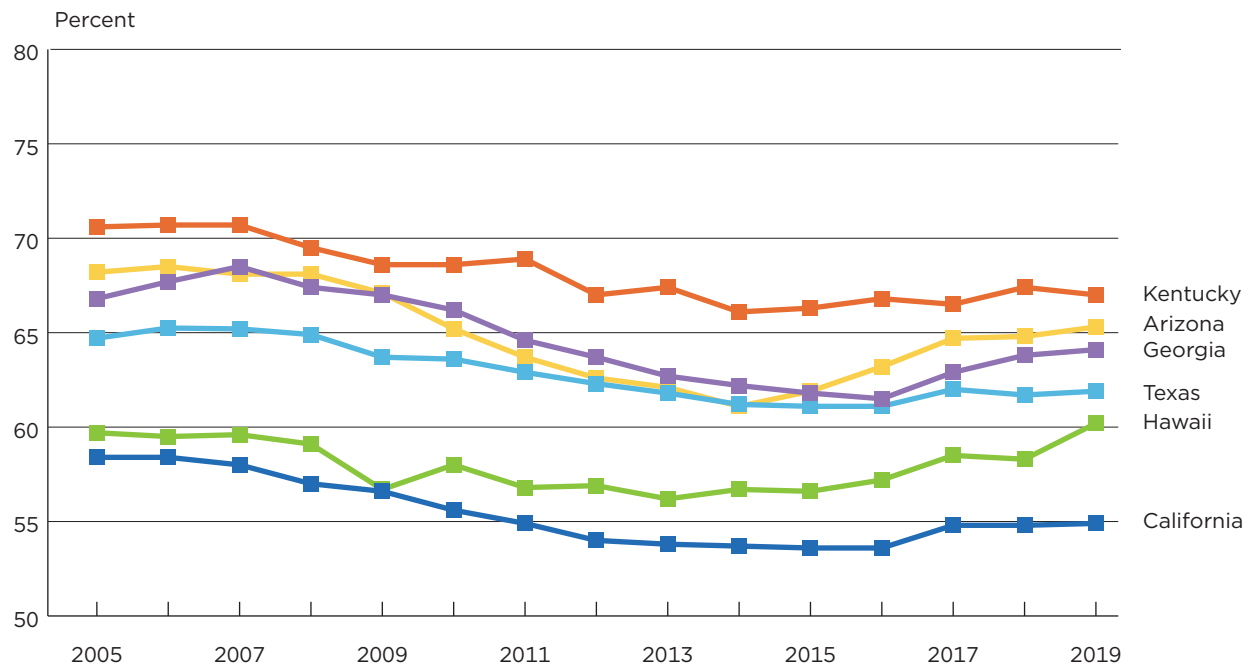
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2019 American Community Surveys, 1-year estimates.

homeownership rates between 2014 and 2019. Among the states with the largest percentage-point increases were Wyoming (5.0), Arizona (4.2), Idaho (3.6), Hawaii (3.5), and Nevada (3.0).[7] Only North Dakota and Connecticut—with percentage-point changes of 2.5 and 1.4, respectively—saw statistically significant decreases in their homeownership rates between 2014 and 2019. Eighteen states and the District of Columbia experienced no statistical change.

COUNTY HOMEOWNERSHIP RATES

Table 1 shows counts of the total number of counties within each state and the total number of counties with negative and positive changes in homeownership rates when comparing the 2005–2009 5-year estimate to the 2010–2014 5-year estimate. Figure 3 visually shows these changes on a map of the United States. Among the 3,138 comparable counties nationally, there were 1,044 counties with a statistically significant change in their

homeownership rate between the 2005–2009 and 2010–2014 periods.[8] A decrease in homeownership rate was experienced by 929 counties, while 115 experienced an increase. All 50 states and the District of Columbia had at least one county with a statistically significant decrease in homeownership, and no state had more counties with increases in homeownership than decreases. Among the states with the largest decreases in homeownership mentioned in the previous section, 9 of the 15 counties in Arizona, 8 of the 17 counties in Nevada, 50 of the 159 counties in Georgia, 3 of the 5 counties in Rhode Island, and 38 of the 67 counties in Florida showed statistically significant declines in homeownership. Across all five of these states, only Florida and Georgia had any counties with statistically significant increases in homeownership across the two periods. These data suggest that the national and state declines in homeownership during this time

were broadly experienced across many counties.

The county-level differences between the 2010–2014 and 2015–2019 ACS 5-year estimates show a more mixed set of trends, which likely reflects the longer reference period for the 5-year estimates. Because these estimates rely on data collected throughout the 5-year periods from 2010 to 2014 and 2015 to 2019, the recent rebound in homeownership rates does not appear as clearly as it does in the ACS 1-year estimates for states. Nonetheless, the county-level differences between these two 5-year periods' estimates show the extent of variation in counties' homeownership rate trajectories during this time.

Table 2 shows counts of the total number of counties within each state and the total number of counties with negative and positive changes in homeownership when comparing the 2010–2014 5-year estimate to the 2015–2019 5-year estimate. Among the 3,138 comparable counties nationally, there were 691 counties with a statistically significant change in their homeownership rate between the 2010–2014 and 2015–2019 periods. A decrease in

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[7] The point estimates for Wyoming, Arizona, Idaho, Hawaii, and Nevada, while representing the largest point estimates, are not necessarily statistically different from each other, or from all other state estimates included in the table, but not referenced in the text.

[8] Due to county boundary changes that occurred within the 2005–2009 and 2010–2014 time periods, the following county equivalents were excluded from comparison: Petersburg, Alaska; Prince of Wales-Hyder, Alaska; Hoonah-Angoon, Alaska; Bedford, Virginia; and Bedford City, Virginia.

Table 1.
Summary of County Homeownership Rate Changes: 2005–2009 to 2010–2014

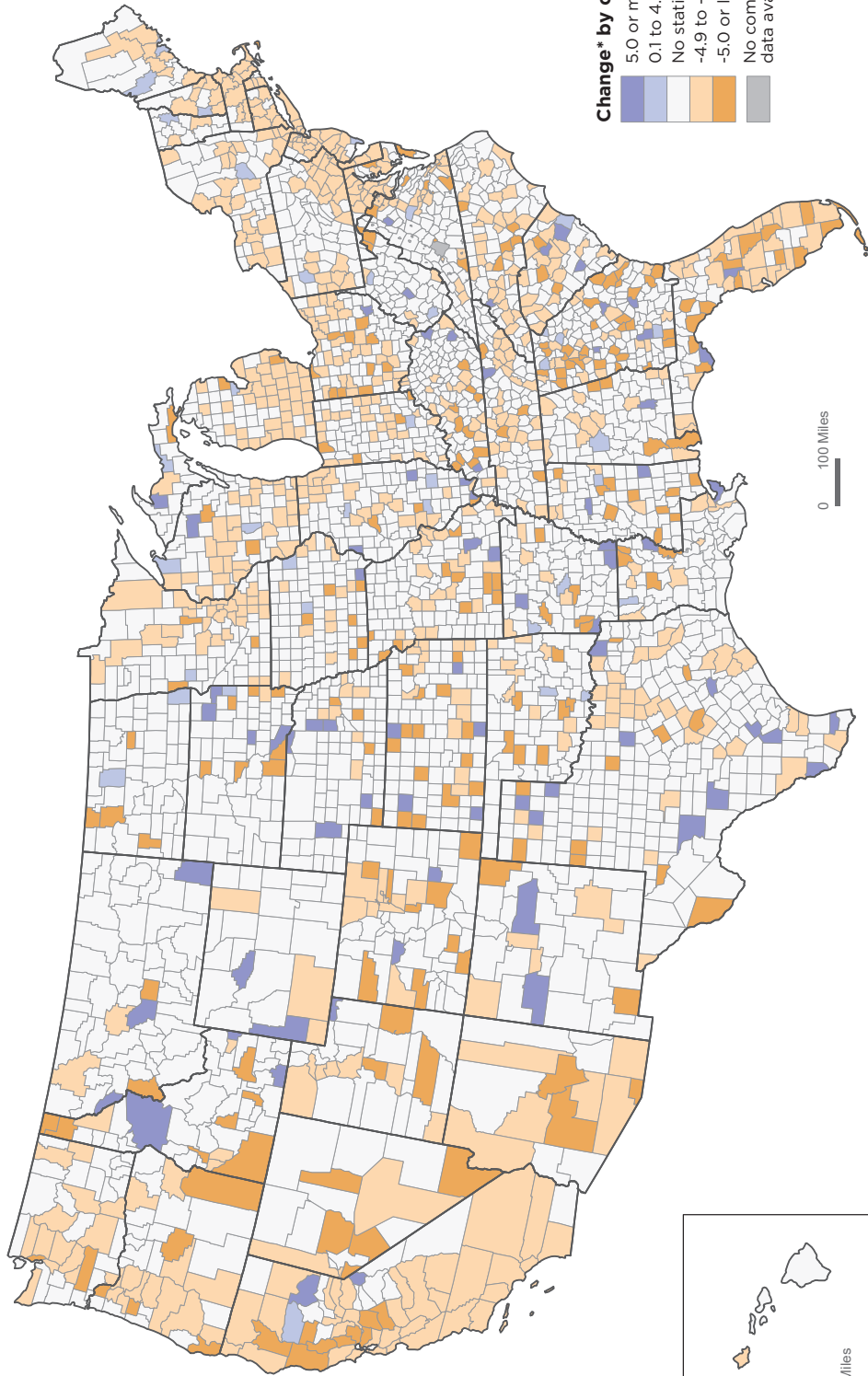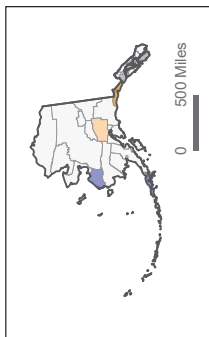(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	Total counties and counties with statistically significant changes in homeownership rate (2010–2014 ACS 5-year estimate less the 2005–2009 ACS 5-year estimate)		
	Total	Decrease	Increase
United States	**3,138**	**929**	**115**
Alabama	67	15	2
Alaska.	26	2	2
Arizona	15	9	Z
Arkansas	75	10	6
California	58	43	3
Colorado	64	19	2
Connecticut	8	6	Z
Delaware	3	3	Z
District of Columbia	1	1	Z
Florida	67	38	2
Georgia	159	50	8
Hawaii.	5	1	Z
Idaho	44	11	3
Illinois.	102	23	7
Indiana	92	28	1
Iowa	99	18	3
Kansas	105	27	5
Kentucky	120	27	3
Louisiana	64	12	3
Maine	16	7	2
Maryland	24	16	Z
Massachusetts	14	11	Z
Michigan	83	41	3
Minnesota	87	31	1
Mississippi	82	15	3
Missouri	115	30	2
Montana.	56	4	3
Nebraska	93	11	5
Nevada.	17	8	Z
New Hampshire	10	6	1
New Jersey	21	17	1
New Mexico.	33	6	2
New York.	62	32	1
North Carolina	100	34	1
North Dakota	53	4	2
Ohio	88	42	1
Oklahoma	77	16	2
Oregon.	36	18	Z
Pennsylvania.	67	25	1
Rhode Island.	5	3	Z
South Carolina	46	19	4
South Dakota	66	8	5
Tennessee	95	28	1
Texas.	254	48	12
Utah	29	10	1
Vermont.	14	2	1
Virginia.	132	37	2
Washington.	39	16	Z
West Virginia	55	7	3
Wisconsin	72	31	3
Wyoming.	23	3	2

Z Represents or rounds to zero.
Note: Due to county boundary changes that occurred within the 2005–2009 and 2010–2014 time periods, the following county equivalents were excluded from comparison: Petersburg, Alaska; Prince of Wales-Hyder, Alaska; Hoonah-Angoon, Alaska; Bedford, Virginia; and Bedford City, Virginia.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2009 and 2010–2014 American Community Surveys, 5-year estimates.

Figure 3.
Percentage-Point Differences in County Homeownership Rates: 2005–2009 to 2010–2014

Change* by county

- 5.0 or more
- 0.1 to 4.9
- No statistical change
- -4.9 to -0.1
- -5.0 or less
- No comparable data available

0   100 Miles

0   500 Miles

0   100 Miles

* Change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Note: Due to the county boundary changes that occurred within the 2005–2009 and 2010–2014 time periods, the following county equivalents appear in the "No comparable data available" category: Petersburg, Alaska; Prince of Wales-Hyder, Alaska; Hoonah-Angoon, Alaska; Bedford, Virginia; and Bedford city, Virginia. For more information, see <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2009 and 2010–2014 American Community Surveys, 5-year estimates.

Table 2.
Summary of County Homeownership Rate Changes: 2010–2014 to 2015–2019
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	Total counties and counties with statistically significant changes in homeownership rate (2015–2019 ACS 5-year estimate less the 2010–2014 ACS 5-year estimate)		
	Total	Decrease	Increase
United States	**3,138**	**404**	**287**
Alabama	67	11	9
Alaska.	26	2	7
Arizona	15	3	6
Arkansas	75	12	6
California	58	6	20
Colorado	64	6	7
Connecticut	8	5	Z
Delaware	3	2	1
District of Columbia	1	Z	Z
Florida	67	12	11
Georgia	159	33	12
Hawaii.	5	Z	3
Idaho	44	3	5
Illinois.	102	15	6
Indiana.	92	11	3
Iowa	99	15	7
Kansas	105	9	4
Kentucky	120	10	2
Louisiana	64	12	2
Maine	16	Z	4
Maryland	24	3	1
Massachusetts	14	Z	2
Michigan	83	12	8
Minnesota	87	15	5
Mississippi	82	12	2
Missouri	115	11	5
Montana.	56	5	4
Nebraska	93	6	4
Nevada.	17	Z	4
New Hampshire	10	Z	1
New Jersey	21	10	1
New Mexico.	33	11	3
New York	62	4	12
North Carolina	100	13	10
North Dakota	53	12	4
Ohio	88	12	3
Oklahoma	77	16	8
Oregon.	36	Z	7
Pennsylvania.	67	13	2
Rhode Island.	5	Z	Z
South Carolina	46	4	10
South Dakota	66	6	7
Tennessee	95	13	6
Texas.	254	29	22
Utah	29	4	4
Vermont.	14	3	2
Virginia.	132	11	13
Washington.	39	2	7
West Virginia	55	4	7
Wisconsin	72	6	2
Wyoming.	23	Z	6

Z Represents or rounds to zero.
Note: Due to county boundary changes that occurred within the 2005–2009 and 2010–2014 time periods, the following county equivalents were excluded from comparison: Petersburg, Alaska; Prince of Wales-Hyder, Alaska; Hoonah-Angoon, Alaska; Bedford, Virginia; and Bedford City, Virginia.
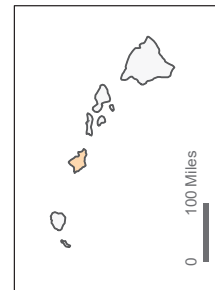Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2014 and 2015–2019 American Community Surveys, 5-year estimates.

homeownership rate was experienced by 404 counties, while 287 experienced an increase.

Thirty states included more counties with statistically significant decreases in homeownership than increases, and 18 states had more counties with more increases than decreases. Among the states with more decreases than increases, Georgia had the largest net difference (21), with 33 counties experiencing decreases and 12 experiencing increases. Conversely, among the states with more increases than decreases, California had the largest net difference (14), with 20 counties experiencing increases and 6 experiencing decreases. Figure 4 highlights that changes between these two periods at the county level were varied, even within areas of a state itself. For example, some counties in Southern California experienced statistically significant increases, while other counties experienced statistically significant declines when compared with estimates from the 2010–2014 period.

CONCLUSION

After multiple years of declines in the wake of the Great Recession, the homeownership rate has leveled off and even begun to show signs of a small rebound in recent years. However, this national trend may not capture the specific experiences of individual states and counties, which varied in both the size and timing of homeownership rate changes during this period. This report describes the variation in homeownership rate changes across states and counties, illustrating the information available to ACS data users at the national, state, and county levels.

The homeownership rate has long been a key measure of economic well-being for the country and will continue to be monitored closely by stakeholders such as policymakers, community planners, and homebuilders. The effects from the Great Recession and housing market crash were clear, resulting in widespread and long-lasting impacts to households' abilities to own a home. While recent years have witnessed an emerging rebound in homeownership, the global COVID-19 pandemic could pose a new challenge. The 2020 ACS and 2021 ACS, both 1-year and 5-year, will be critical in understanding the impacts of this pandemic on the homeownership rate.
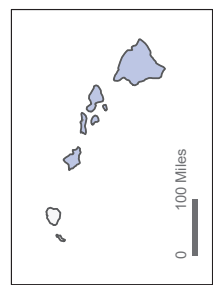
SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed each year from January 2005 through December 2019. The estimates based on these samples describe the person, household, and housing unit characteristics over the 2005 through 2019 1-year period of data collection as well as each 5-year period of data collection (2005–2009, 2010–2014, and 2015–2019). The ACS estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Sampling error is the uncertainty between an estimate based on a sample and the corresponding value that

Figure 4.
Percentage-Point Differences in County Homeownership Rates: 2010–2014 to 2015–2019
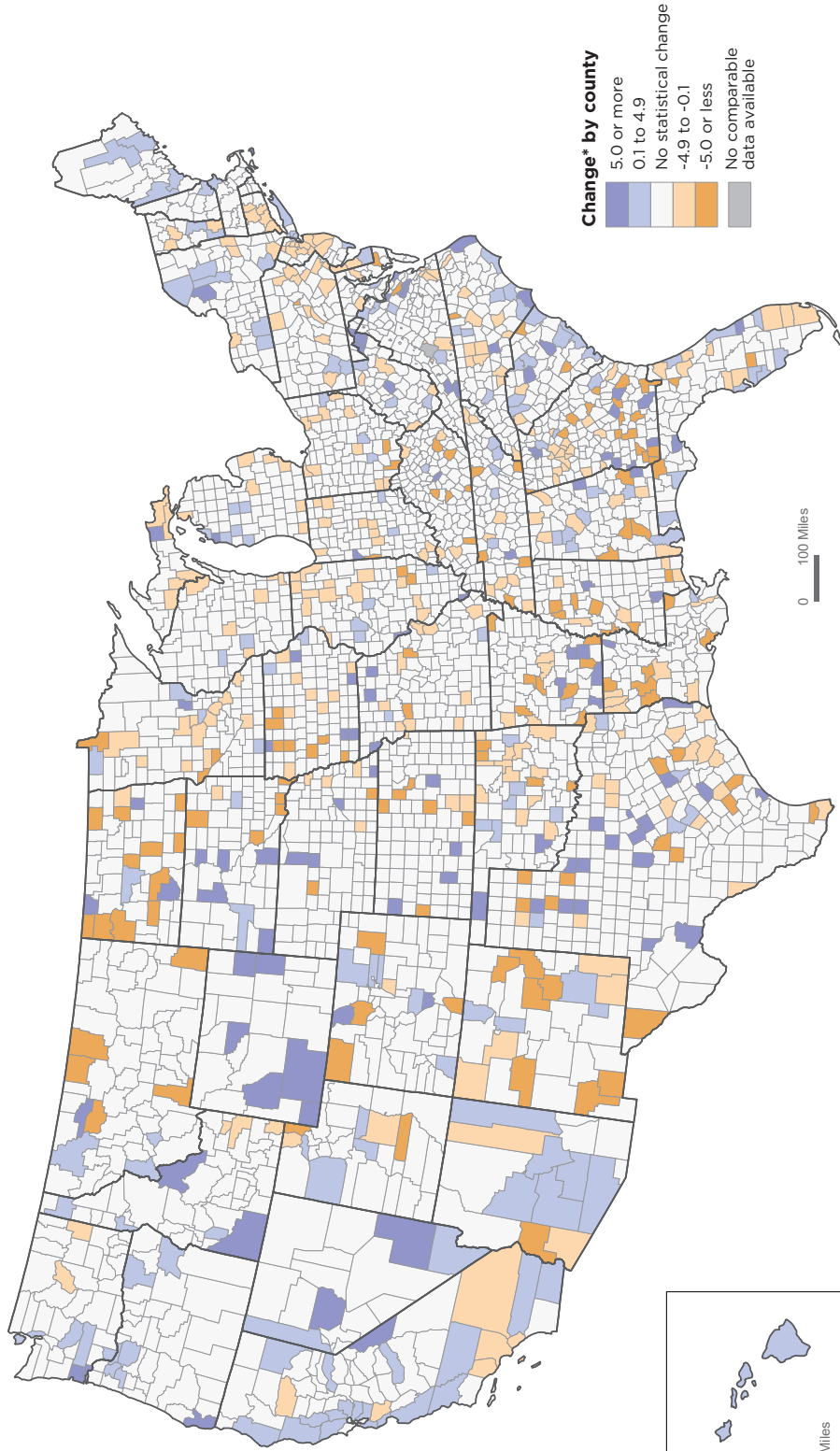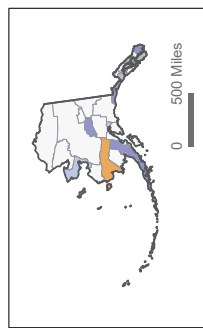
Change* by county

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0   500 Miles

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* Change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Note: Due to the county boundary changes that occurred within the 2005–2009 and 2010–2014 time periods, the following county equivalents appear in the "No comparable data available" category: Petersburg, Alaska; Prince of Wales-Hyder, Alaska; Hoonah-Angoon, Alaska; Bedford, Virginia; and Bedford city, Virginia. For more information, see <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2014 and 2015–2019 American Community Surveys, 5-year estimates.

would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of sampling error are provided in the form of margins of error for estimates included in this report. All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and comparisons are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please see the 2019 ACS Accuracy of the Data document located at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>.

When comparing ACS estimates over time, it is necessary to consider changes to content, methodology, or geographic definitions. For more information about comparing ACS data across years or with a decennial census, please see Comparing ACS Data information located at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data.html>.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual, nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely social, economic, housing, and demographic data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities. It has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons).[1] The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation and every municipio in Puerto Rico (the Puerto Rico Community Survey).

Beginning in 2006, ACS 1-year estimates have been released annually for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. Beginning in 2010, ACS 5-year estimates have been released annually for all geographies down to the block-group level. Beginning in 2015, ACS 1-year Supplemental Estimates have been released annually for geographic areas with populations of 20,000 and greater. ACS 1-year and 5-year estimates are all period estimates that represent data collected within particular intervals of time—12 months and 60 months, respectively. For information on the ACS, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

HOW TO ACCESS AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA

All ACS data products are released on the U.S. Census Bureau's primary data dissemination and digital content platform located at <https://data.census.gov>.

An additional method for obtaining ACS data is through the Census Bureau's Application Programming Interface (API), located at <www.census.gov/developers/>. This tool provides the public with maximum flexibility to query data directly from Census Bureau servers.

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[1] Group quarters were added in 2006, the second year of full implementation. For more information, please see American Community Survey Design and Methodology located at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/design-and-methodology.html>.

Appendix Table 1.
Homeownership Estimates: 2005–2019
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
<www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

Year	Total households		Homeowners			
	Number	Margin of error (±)	Number	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)
2005	111,090,617	143,140	74,318,982	292,216	66.9	0.2
2006	111,617,402	145,530	75,086,485	218,471	67.3	0.1
2007	112,377,977	144,356	75,515,104	227,236	67.2	0.1
2008	113,097,835	143,450	75,342,138	221,988	66.6	0.1
2009	113,616,229	161,397	74,843,004	217,682	65.9	0.1
2010	114,567,419	163,249	74,873,372	216,091	65.4	0.1
2011	114,991,725	179,541	74,264,435	230,440	64.6	0.1
2012	115,969,540	150,555	74,119,256	204,618	63.9	0.1
2013	116,291,033	141,632	73,843,861	212,871	63.5	0.1
2014	117,259,427	146,938	73,991,995	217,875	63.1	0.1
2015	118,208,250	155,130	74,506,512	228,238	63.0	0.1
2016	118,860,065	154,606	75,022,569	227,992	63.1	0.1
2017	120,062,818	161,148	76,684,018	243,713	63.9	0.1
2018	121,520,180	153,217	77,708,394	235,977	63.9	0.1
2019	122,802,852	137,327	78,724,862	240,723	64.1	0.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2019 American Community Surveys, 1-year estimates.

Appendix Table 2.

Homeownership Percent Estimates by State: 2005–2019

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

State	2005 Per-cent	2005 Margin of error (±)	2006 Per-cent	2006 Margin of error (±)	2007 Per-cent	2007 Margin of error (±)	2008 Per-cent	2008 Margin of error (±)	2009 Per-cent	2009 Margin of error (±)	2010 Per-cent	2010 Margin of error (±)	2011 Per-cent	2011 Margin of error (±)
Alabama	70.5	1.1	71.8	0.8	70.9	0.5	71.0	0.6	69.6	0.5	70.1	0.5	69.9	0.5
Alaska	63.0	2.1	64.5	2.0	63.0	1.4	65.0	1.4	65.2	1.4	63.9	1.4	63.1	1.5
Arizona	68.2	0.9	68.5	0.8	68.1	0.5	68.1	0.5	67.1	0.5	65.2	0.5	63.7	0.6
Arkansas	67.8	1.5	68.3	1.1	67.7	0.7	67.4	0.7	66.0	0.8	67.4	0.7	66.6	0.7
California	58.4	0.5	58.4	0.3	58.0	0.2	57.0	0.2	56.6	0.2	55.6	0.2	54.9	0.2
Colorado	67.8	0.8	68.7	0.7	68.8	0.5	67.5	0.5	67.0	0.4	65.9	0.6	64.4	0.5
Connecticut	69.5	1.1	69.5	0.8	70.0	0.5	69.0	0.6	68.8	0.5	68.0	0.6	67.4	0.5
Delaware	72.4	1.8	74.4	1.1	72.5	1.0	73.5	1.3	73.6	1.1	73.0	1.1	71.6	1.2
District of Columbia	42.5	2.0	45.8	2.0	44.5	1.1	43.4	1.6	44.8	1.3	42.5	1.6	41.2	1.2
Florida	69.6	0.6	70.3	0.4	70.6	0.3	69.7	0.3	68.5	0.3	68.1	0.3	66.7	0.3
Georgia	66.8	0.8	67.7	0.7	68.5	0.4	67.4	0.4	67.0	0.4	66.2	0.4	64.6	0.5
Hawaii	59.7	1.6	59.5	1.6	59.6	1.1	59.1	1.1	56.7	1.3	58.0	1.1	56.8	1.0
Idaho	71.4	1.8	71.3	1.1	72.1	1.0	70.9	1.0	71.5	0.9	69.6	0.9	68.7	1.0
Illinois	69.9	0.6	69.9	0.5	70.1	0.3	69.3	0.3	68.0	0.3	67.7	0.3	67.3	0.3
Indiana	72.0	1.0	72.1	0.7	71.6	0.4	71.8	0.4	70.4	0.4	70.3	0.4	69.7	0.5
Iowa	73.1	1.1	73.3	1.0	73.7	0.6	72.9	0.5	72.1	0.6	72.4	0.5	72.4	0.6
Kansas	69.5	1.3	69.9	0.9	70.2	0.6	69.4	0.5	67.8	0.6	68.1	0.6	67.8	0.6
Kentucky	70.6	1.1	70.7	0.9	70.7	0.6	69.5	0.5	68.6	0.5	68.6	0.6	68.9	0.6
Louisiana	67.8	1.3	68.5	1.0	67.9	0.6	68.5	0.6	67.9	0.5	67.6	0.6	66.4	0.5
Maine	71.8	1.6	72.8	1.5	74.0	0.9	72.1	0.9	72.7	0.8	72.7	0.9	71.0	0.9
Maryland	69.0	1.0	69.4	0.9	69.9	0.5	69.5	0.5	68.6	0.5	67.0	0.5	67.3	0.4
Massachusetts	64.0	1.0	64.9	0.6	65.1	0.4	64.5	0.5	64.2	0.5	62.2	0.4	62.1	0.5
Michigan	74.7	0.7	75.2	0.5	74.8	0.3	74.0	0.3	73.2	0.3	72.8	0.3	71.7	0.3
Minnesota	75.8	0.7	76.3	0.6	75.2	0.4	74.7	0.4	73.7	0.4	73.0	0.4	72.8	0.4
Mississippi	69.9	1.4	70.7	1.1	71.3	0.9	70.1	0.8	69.5	0.7	69.8	0.7	69.8	0.6
Missouri	70.6	0.9	70.7	0.7	70.7	0.4	70.1	0.5	69.1	0.5	69.0	0.5	68.0	0.5
Montana	69.1	1.9	69.9	1.7	69.6	1.1	68.5	1.1	69.2	1.2	69.7	1.0	67.9	1.0
Nebraska	68.2	1.3	67.9	1.3	68.8	0.8	69.3	0.7	67.2	0.7	67.4	0.8	66.9	0.8
Nevada	60.7	1.4	62.0	1.2	60.4	0.8	59.7	0.8	59.3	0.8	57.2	0.8	56.3	0.8
New Hampshire	73.0	1.6	72.1	1.4	74.1	0.8	72.3	0.9	72.5	0.8	71.7	0.9	71.5	0.9
New Jersey	67.3	0.7	67.3	0.7	67.3	0.4	67.0	0.3	66.1	0.4	66.4	0.4	65.0	0.4
New Mexico	69.3	1.6	69.7	1.1	70.0	0.9	69.2	0.7	69.3	0.9	67.9	0.9	68.2	0.8
New York	55.3	0.5	55.6	0.4	55.5	0.2	55.3	0.3	55.0	0.2	54.3	0.2	53.6	0.2
North Carolina	68.2	0.8	68.1	0.7	68.3	0.4	68.2	0.4	67.2	0.4	67.2	0.4	66.5	0.4
North Dakota	67.5	1.9	66.7	1.6	65.7	1.1	66.6	1.1	66.0	1.1	66.0	1.2	65.7	1.1
Ohio	69.9	0.6	70.0	0.5	69.7	0.3	69.0	0.3	68.0	0.3	68.4	0.4	67.0	0.3
Oklahoma	67.9	1.1	68.6	0.8	68.2	0.5	67.2	0.6	67.2	0.6	67.8	0.5	67.0	0.5
Oregon	63.8	1.1	64.8	0.9	64.6	0.6	64.3	0.6	63.1	0.6	62.5	0.6	60.8	0.7
Pennsylvania	71.5	0.6	71.7	0.4	71.6	0.3	70.8	0.3	70.5	0.3	70.1	0.3	69.5	0.3
Rhode Island	62.7	1.8	63.0	1.9	63.6	1.0	62.4	1.1	63.4	1.0	60.8	1.2	60.6	1.2
South Carolina	70.1	1.2	70.3	0.9	70.0	0.6	70.6	0.6	70.1	0.5	68.7	0.5	69.2	0.6
South Dakota	69.0	1.7	69.2	1.8	68.1	1.1	69.2	1.0	67.9	1.2	68.0	1.1	68.5	1.2
Tennessee	69.3	1.0	69.9	0.8	69.9	0.5	69.8	0.5	69.2	0.5	68.1	0.5	67.3	0.5
Texas	64.7	0.5	65.2	0.5	65.2	0.3	64.9	0.3	63.7	0.2	63.6	0.3	62.9	0.3
Utah	70.6	1.5	72.0	1.1	71.7	0.6	71.7	0.7	71.5	0.7	69.9	0.7	69.4	0.7
Vermont	71.1	2.0	71.9	2.0	72.8	1.1	72.2	1.1	71.3	1.2	70.4	1.3	71.3	1.0
Virginia	69.6	1.0	69.9	0.8	69.5	0.4	68.7	0.4	68.1	0.4	67.7	0.4	67.3	0.5
Washington	64.7	0.9	65.5	0.7	66.1	0.4	65.3	0.4	64.3	0.4	63.1	0.4	62.8	0.5
West Virginia	75.4	1.2	74.7	1.4	74.9	0.7	73.7	0.8	73.6	0.7	74.6	0.8	72.3	0.7
Wisconsin	70.1	0.8	70.5	0.6	70.1	0.4	70.1	0.4	69.0	0.4	68.7	0.5	67.9	0.4
Wyoming	71.5	2.3	69.5	2.3	69.3	1.5	70.1	1.7	70.9	1.7	69.7	1.4	70.6	1.3

See notes at end of table.

Homeownership Percent Estimates by State: 2005–2019—Con.

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html>)

2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		State
Percent	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	
68.8	0.5	68.0	0.6	67.7	0.6	67.9	0.6	68.5	0.6	68.0	0.5	68.0	0.6	68.8	0.5	Alabama
63.4	1.3	63.5	1.2	62.5	1.6	63.9	1.2	64.5	1.3	63.5	1.3	65.6	1.2	64.7	1.1	Alaska
62.6	0.5	62.1	0.5	61.1	0.5	61.9	0.4	63.2	0.5	64.7	0.5	64.8	0.5	65.3	0.5	Arizona
66.2	0.6	65.7	0.6	65.8	0.8	65.2	0.7	64.6	0.7	65.3	0.8	65.8	0.6	65.5	0.8	Arkansas
54.0	0.2	53.8	0.2	53.7	0.2	53.6	0.2	53.6	0.2	54.8	0.2	54.8	0.2	54.9	0.2	California
64.0	0.5	64.5	0.5	63.9	0.5	63.7	0.4	64.8	0.5	65.2	0.5	65.1	0.4	65.9	0.5	Colorado
66.9	0.6	66.3	0.6	66.4	0.6	66.2	0.6	64.8	0.6	66.2	0.5	65.8	0.6	65.0	0.6	Connecticut
70.8	1.1	71.7	1.1	70.3	1.1	70.8	1.1	69.8	1.3	70.9	1.2	71.0	1.1	70.3	1.2	Delaware
41.5	1.4	40.7	1.4	40.6	1.4	39.9	1.2	39.2	1.2	42.2	1.1	42.3	1.3	41.5	1.2	District of Columbia
65.6	0.3	64.8	0.3	64.1	0.3	63.8	0.3	64.1	0.3	65.2	0.3	65.9	0.3	66.2	0.3	Florida
63.7	0.5	62.7	0.4	62.2	0.4	61.8	0.4	61.5	0.4	62.9	0.5	63.8	0.4	64.1	0.5	Georgia
56.9	0.8	56.2	0.9	56.7	0.9	56.6	1.0	57.2	0.9	58.5	0.9	58.3	1.1	60.2	1.0	Hawaii
68.4	1.0	69.4	1.1	68.0	0.9	69.0	1.0	68.5	1.0	69.7	1.0	70.7	1.0	71.6	0.9	Idaho
66.6	0.3	65.9	0.3	65.5	0.3	65.3	0.3	65.3	0.3	66.2	0.3	66.0	0.3	66.0	0.3	Illinois
69.4	0.5	68.5	0.4	68.6	0.4	68.2	0.4	68.3	0.4	69.0	0.5	68.9	0.4	69.3	0.4	Indiana
71.9	0.6	70.8	0.5	70.9	0.5	70.7	0.6	70.6	0.5	71.6	0.6	71.3	0.6	70.5	0.6	Iowa
66.4	0.6	66.1	0.6	66.6	0.5	66.4	0.6	65.7	0.6	65.9	0.6	66.2	0.6	66.5	0.8	Kansas
67.0	0.5	67.4	0.5	66.1	0.5	66.3	0.6	66.8	0.5	66.5	0.5	67.4	0.6	67.0	0.6	Kentucky
65.7	0.6	66.0	0.6	64.4	0.5	64.6	0.6	64.3	0.6	65.2	0.6	65.5	0.6	66.5	0.7	Louisiana
71.4	0.7	70.2	0.9	71.3	0.9	71.0	0.7	71.9	0.9	73.2	0.9	71.2	0.9	72.2	1.1	Maine
66.5	0.4	66.5	0.4	65.9	0.5	65.9	0.5	65.9	0.5	66.7	0.5	66.9	0.5	66.8	0.5	Maryland
62.2	0.4	61.5	0.5	61.6	0.4	61.7	0.5	62.0	0.4	62.3	0.4	61.8	0.4	62.2	0.4	Massachusetts
71.1	0.4	70.6	0.3	70.2	0.3	70.4	0.3	70.3	0.3	71.3	0.3	71.2	0.3	71.6	0.3	Michigan
71.4	0.4	71.6	0.4	71.7	0.4	70.9	0.4	71.3	0.4	71.6	0.4	71.5	0.4	71.9	0.4	Minnesota
68.2	0.7	67.2	0.7	67.7	0.7	67.4	0.7	67.3	0.7	68.5	0.8	68.2	0.8	67.3	0.7	Mississippi
67.5	0.4	67.0	0.4	66.9	0.5	66.1	0.5	66.1	0.4	67.0	0.5	66.8	0.4	67.1	0.4	Missouri
67.1	0.9	66.9	1.0	66.4	1.1	66.7	1.0	68.0	1.2	69.2	0.9	67.5	1.1	68.9	1.0	Montana
66.3	0.7	66.0	0.7	65.9	0.6	65.9	0.6	65.3	0.7	66.3	0.8	66.1	0.6	66.3	0.8	Nebraska
54.9	0.7	54.3	0.6	53.6	0.6	54.0	0.7	54.9	0.7	56.6	0.7	56.8	0.6	56.6	0.7	Nevada
70.9	1.0	70.2	1.0	70.2	0.9	70.9	1.0	70.1	0.9	69.8	0.9	71.3	0.9	71.0	1.0	New Hampshire
65.1	0.4	64.0	0.4	63.3	0.3	63.0	0.3	63.2	0.4	63.8	0.4	64.0	0.3	63.3	0.4	New Jersey
67.7	0.9	67.9	0.8	66.9	0.7	67.5	0.7	67.4	0.9	67.9	0.8	66.2	0.8	68.1	0.9	New Mexico
53.7	0.2	53.7	0.2	53.0	0.3	53.1	0.3	53.3	0.2	53.8	0.3	53.7	0.3	53.5	0.3	New York
65.4	0.4	64.3	0.4	64.2	0.4	63.9	0.4	64.2	0.3	65.4	0.4	65.1	0.4	65.3	0.4	North Carolina
65.0	1.3	64.8	1.2	63.8	1.2	61.7	1.3	63.2	1.1	63.4	1.1	62.5	1.4	61.3	1.2	North Dakota
66.3	0.2	66.1	0.3	65.3	0.3	65.4	0.3	65.4	0.3	65.8	0.3	65.9	0.3	66.0	0.3	Ohio
66.4	0.4	65.5	0.5	65.1	0.5	65.3	0.4	64.9	0.5	65.5	0.5	65.4	0.5	65.5	0.5	Oklahoma
61.6	0.6	60.8	0.5	60.7	0.5	61.1	0.5	61.7	0.6	62.8	0.6	62.5	0.6	62.9	0.5	Oregon
68.9	0.2	68.9	0.3	68.8	0.3	68.7	0.3	68.5	0.3	68.3	0.3	68.6	0.3	68.4	0.3	Pennsylvania
60.0	1.0	60.4	1.2	58.8	1.1	59.0	1.3	58.0	1.2	60.8	1.1	61.8	1.1	61.7	1.4	Rhode Island
68.1	0.5	68.2	0.5	68.0	0.6	68.1	0.6	68.6	0.6	68.7	0.6	69.3	0.6	70.3	0.6	South Carolina
67.1	1.2	67.2	1.0	68.2	0.9	68.2	1.1	67.2	1.0	67.7	1.1	67.9	1.1	67.8	1.0	South Dakota
66.7	0.5	66.4	0.5	66.1	0.5	65.8	0.5	65.1	0.5	65.4	0.5	66.2	0.5	66.5	0.5	Tennessee
62.3	0.2	61.8	0.3	61.2	0.3	61.1	0.3	61.1	0.2	62.0	0.3	61.7	0.2	61.9	0.3	Texas
69.6	0.7	69.2	0.7	69.2	0.6	68.9	0.7	69.9	0.8	69.9	0.7	70.5	0.7	70.6	0.7	Utah
71.0	1.0	71.0	1.2	70.0	1.1	70.7	1.1	69.8	1.3	69.5	1.3	72.2	1.3	70.9	1.2	Vermont
66.2	0.4	65.6	0.5	65.3	0.5	65.0	0.4	65.3	0.4	66.6	0.4	65.9	0.4	66.1	0.4	Virginia
62.3	0.4	61.9	0.5	61.7	0.5	62.4	0.5	62.5	0.4	62.8	0.5	62.8	0.4	63.1	0.4	Washington
72.0	0.6	72.3	0.7	72.2	0.8	72.3	0.8	72.4	0.8	72.5	0.8	72.5	0.9	73.4	0.9	West Virginia
67.3	0.4	67.2	0.4	66.6	0.4	66.8	0.4	66.7	0.4	66.6	0.4	67.1	0.4	67.2	0.4	Wisconsin
69.0	1.6	69.1	1.5	66.9	1.4	68.0	1.4	68.8	1.6	70.8	1.6	70.3	1.5	71.9	1.6	Wyoming

Note: The margins of error for the 2005 and 2006 percent estimates were calculated using an approximation formula.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2019 American Community Surveys, 1-year estimates.