

Percent of Renter-Occupied Units Spending 30 Percent or More of Household Income on Rent and Utilities: 2006

Universe: Renter-occupied housing units

Data Set: 2006 American Community Survey

Survey: 2006 American Community Survey, 2006 Puerto Rico Community Survey

Geographic Area: United States and States

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
1	Florida	52	+/-0.7
2	California	51.9	+/-0.4
3	Massachusetts	48.6	+/-0.9
4	Nevada	48.1	+/-1.5
4	New York	48.1	+/-0.5
6	Michigan	47.8	+/-0.9
7	Connecticut	47.6	+/-1.4
8	New Jersey	47.3	+/-0.8
9	Colorado	47.1	+/-1.0
9	Vermont	47.1	+/-2.5
11	Oregon	47	+/-1.4
12	New Hampshire	46.4	+/-2.1
	United States	46	+/-0.1
13	Delaware	46	+/-2.9
13	Illinois	46	+/-0.7
15	Hawaii	45.7	+/-2.0
16	Georgia	45.6	+/-0.9
17	District of Columbia	45.3	+/-2.3
18	Arizona	45.2	+/-1.0
19	Ohio	44.9	+/-0.7
19	Rhode Island	44.9	+/-2.2
19	Washington	44.9	+/-1.0
22	Minnesota	44.6	+/-1.2
23	Indiana	44.5	+/-0.9
24	Texas	44.4	+/-0.5
25	Maryland	43.7	+/-1.1
26	Wisconsin	43.3	+/-0.9
27	Pennsylvania	43	+/-0.6
28	Mississippi	42.7	+/-1.5
28	North Carolina	42.7	+/-0.9
30	Louisiana	42.5	+/-1.1

31	Arkansas	42.3	+/-1.5
31	Missouri	42.3	+/-0.9
31	Tennessee	42.3	+/-1.2
34	Maine	42.2	+/-1.9
35	Utah	42.1	+/-1.8
35	Virginia	42.1	+/-1.0
37	New Mexico	41.9	+/-1.8
38	Oklahoma	41.4	+/-1.4
39	Alabama	41	+/-1.2
40	Kansas	40.8	+/-1.4
41	Iowa	40.3	+/-1.2
41	South Carolina	40.3	+/-1.3
43	Kentucky	40	+/-1.3
43	Montana	40	+/-2.6
45	West Virginia	39.3	+/-1.9
46	Nebraska	39	+/-1.5
47	Idaho	38.7	+/-1.9
48	Alaska	37.8	+/-2.7
49	North Dakota	36	+/-2.5
50	South Dakota	34	+/-2.8
51	Wyoming	30	+/-2.9
	Puerto Rico	34.6	+/-1.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for the estimate is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for the estimate is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be determined.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.