

GCT2505: Percent of Occupied Housing Units With Gas as Principal Heating Fuel

Universe: Occupied housing units

Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Survey: American Community Survey

Geographic Area: United States -- States; and Puerto Ric

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

Geographic area	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>United States</b>	55.4	0.1
Alabama	41.7	0.5
Alaska	51	1
Arizona	39.7	0.5
Arkansas	52.9	0.8
California	70.9	0.2
Colorado	81.4	0.4
Connecticut	33.7	0.6
Delaware	50.7	1.4
District of Columbia	64.6	1.4
Florida	5.9	0.1
Georgia	51	0.4
Hawaii	3.5	0.4
Idaho	55.6	0.9
Illinois	85.5	0.2
Indiana	71.2	0.4
Iowa	79.4	0.5
Kansas	78.9	0.6
Kentucky	48.2	0.5
Louisiana	41.9	0.7
Maine	9.8	0.5
Maryland	48.3	0.4
Massachusetts	49.5	0.5
Michigan	87.2	0.2
Minnesota	78.5	0.4
Mississippi	48.2	0.7
Missouri	65.8	0.4
Montana	70.2	1
Nebraska	73.4	0.7
Nevada	66	0.7
New Hampshire	32.6	0.9
New Jersey	74.8	0.4
New Mexico	79.3	0.9
New York	55.9	0.2

North Carolina	35.4	0.4
North Dakota	57.5	1.1
Ohio	73.9	0.3
Oklahoma	65.9	0.6
Oregon	41	0.6
Pennsylvania	55.2	0.3
Rhode Island	51.2	1.1
South Carolina	30.9	0.5
South Dakota	66.6	1.1
Tennessee	40.8	0.5
Texas	43.6	0.3
Utah	88.8	0.5
Vermont	28.7	1
Virginia	39.3	0.4
Washington	39.5	0.4
West Virginia	48.5	0.8
Wisconsin	77.4	0.3
Wyoming	73.5	1.5
Puerto Rico	1.2	0.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 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.

Notes:

·While the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2007 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities. The 2008 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the November 2007 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in PRCS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

·Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

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 an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
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 median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '\*\*\*\*\*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.