

GCT2515: Percent of Renter-Occupied Units Spending 30 Percent or More of Household Income on Rent and Utilities

Universe: Renter-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 (+/-)
United States	46.1	0.1
Alabama	41.3	1.3
Alaska	38	3
Arizona	46.4	1.1
Arkansas	42.3	1.4
California	52.1	0.4
Colorado	47.3	0.9
Connecticut	48.2	1.4
Delaware	47.5	3.4
District of Columbia	45.5	2.2
Florida	53.7	0.7
Georgia	45.3	0.9
Hawaii	50.4	2.1
Idaho	41.3	2
Illinois	45.6	0.7
Indiana	43.5	1
Iowa	39.7	1.4
Kansas	40.3	1.6
Kentucky	40.7	1.1
Louisiana	43.5	1.4
Maine	47.3	2.2
Maryland	46.9	1.1
Massachusetts	46.5	1
Michigan	48.8	0.9
Minnesota	46.4	1
Mississippi	43	1.7
Missouri	41.1	1
Montana	40.4	2.3
Nebraska	37.7	1.7
Nevada	47.3	1.5
New Hampshire	44.9	2.5
New Jersey	47.5	0.9
New Mexico	42.7	1.8
New York	47.9	0.5

North Carolina	41.8	0.9
North Dakota	34.4	2.2
Ohio	44.1	0.8
Oklahoma	40	1.3
Oregon	47.4	1.2
Pennsylvania	43.6	0.7
Rhode Island	46.5	2
South Carolina	40.8	1.3
South Dakota	34.9	2.1
Tennessee	43	1
Texas	43.9	0.5
Utah	40.2	1.7
Vermont	47.5	2.4
Virginia	43.7	0.9
Washington	45.7	1
West Virginia	38.2	1.7
Wisconsin	42.5	0.9
Wyoming	32.5	2.5
Puerto Rico	34	1.2

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 20 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.