Percent of People 1 Year and Over Who Lived in a Different House in Either the U.S. or Puerto Rico 1 Year Ago
Universe: Population 1 year and over
Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
Survey: American Community Survey
Geographic Area: United States and State

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

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Alaska	22.3	1.3
2	Nevada	20.3	0.8
3	Idaho	19.2	0.8
3	Oklahoma	19.2	0.6
5	Colorado	19.1	0.5
6	Arizona	18.6	0.5
7	District of Columbia	18.5	1.1
8	Arkansas	17.9	0.7
9	Wyoming	17.7	1.2
10	Texas	17.5	0.2
11	Oregon	17.4	0.5
11	Utah	17.4	0.7
13	Kansas	17.3	0.6
14	Montana	17.2	1
15	Washington	17	0.4
16	Georgia	16.9	0.4
17	Missouri	16.6	0.4
17	North Carolina	16.6	0.4
19	Nebraska	16.5	0.7
20	Iowa	16.3	0.5
20	North Dakota	16.3	1
22	New Mexico	16.2	0.9
23	Tennessee	16.1	0.4
24	Indiana	15.8	0.4
25	Florida	15.7	0.3
26	Virginia	15.5	0.3
27	Alabama	15.1	0.5
27	Louisiana	15.1	0.5
	United States	15	0.1
29	Kentucky	15	0.4
29	Mississippi	15	0.6
31	South Dakota	14.9	0.9
32	Ohio	14.8	0.3
33	South Carolina	14.7	0.4
34	California	14.6	0.2
34	Hawaii	14.6	0.9
36	Michigan	14.4	0.3
37	Delaware	14.3	1.1
37	Maine	14.3	0.7

39	Wisconsin	14.2	0.4
40	Minnesota	13.6	0.3
41	Illinois	13.1	0.3
41	Vermont	13.1	0.8
43	Massachusetts	12.9	0.3
44	New Hampshire	12.8	0.7
45	Maryland	12.7	0.4
46	West Virginia	12.5	0.5
47	Pennsylvania	12.2	0.3
48	Rhode Island	12.1	0.9
49	Connecticut	11.9	0.5
50	New York	10.5	0.2
51	New Jersey	9.9	0.3
	Puerto Rico	8	0.4

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.