Percent of Occupied Housing Units That Were Moved Into in 2005 or Later
Universe: Occupied housing units
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	Nevada	49.3	0.8
2	District of Columbia	45.3	1.4
3	Arizona	43.8	0.5
4	Alaska	43.5	1.4
4	Texas	43.5	0.3
6	Utah	43.2	0.8
7	Colorado	43	0.5
8	Idaho	41.8	1
9	Oregon	41.7	0.7
10	Washington	41.6	0.4
11	Georgia	40.3	0.4
11	Oklahoma	40.3	0.6
13	Wyoming	40	1.3
14	Arkansas	39.5	0.7
15	North Carolina	39	0.4
16	Kansas	38.9	0.7
17	Florida	38.5	0.3
18	Louisiana	38.3	0.6
19	North Dakota	38	1.2
20	Tennessee	37.9	0.5
21	California	37.8	0.2
22	Missouri	37.6	0.4
23	Montana	37.5	1
23	Nebraska	37.5	0.8
23	New Mexico	37.5	0.8
	United States	36.8	0.1
26	Virginia	36.7	0.4
27	Indiana	36.6	0.4
28	South Dakota	36.4	1
29	South Carolina	36.3	0.5
30	Hawaii	36	1.1
30	Kentucky	36	0.5
32	Mississippi	35.8	0.8
33	Alabama	35.7	0.6
34	Illinois	35.5	0.3
35	Iowa	35.3	0.6
36	Ohio	34.4	0.3
37	Wisconsin	34.3	0.4
38	Delaware	33.8	1.2

39	Maryland	33.6	0.5
40	Minnesota	33.2	0.4
41	Massachusetts	33.1	0.4
42	Rhode Island	32.4	1
43	Connecticut	31.9	0.6
44	Michigan	31.8	0.3
44	New Hampshire	31.8	1
46	New Jersey	31.6	0.4
47	New York	30.8	0.3
48	Maine	30.7	0.9
49	Pennsylvania	30.5	0.3
50	West Virginia	29.7	0.7
51	Vermont	29.1	1.1
	Puerto Rico	21	0.5

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.