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 and State

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

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Florida	53.7	0.7
2	California	52.1	0.4
3	Hawaii	50.4	2.1
4	Michigan	48.8	0.9
5	Connecticut	48.2	1.4
6	New York	47.9	0.5
7	Delaware	47.5	3.4
7	New Jersey	47.5	0.9
7	Vermont	47.5	2.4
10	Oregon	47.4	1.2
11	Colorado	47.3	0.9
11	Maine	47.3	2.2
11	Nevada	47.3	1.5
14	Maryland	46.9	1.1
15	Massachusetts	46.5	1
15	Rhode Island	46.5	2
17	Arizona	46.4	1.1
17	Minnesota	46.4	1
	United States	46.1	0.1
19	Washington	45.7	1
20	Illinois	45.6	0.7
21	District of Columbia	45.5	2.2
22	Georgia	45.3	0.9
23	New Hampshire	44.9	2.5
24	Ohio	44.1	0.8
25	Texas	43.9	0.5
26	Virginia	43.7	0.9
27	Pennsylvania	43.6	0.7
28	Indiana	43.5	1
28	Louisiana	43.5	1.4
30	Mississippi	43	1.7
30	Tennessee	43	1
32	New Mexico	42.7	1.8
33	Wisconsin	42.5	0.9
34	Arkansas	42.3	1.4
35	North Carolina	41.8	0.9
36	Alabama	41.3	1.3
36	Idaho	41.3	2
38	Missouri	41.1	1

39	South Carolina	40.8	1.3
40	Kentucky	40.7	1.1
41	Montana	40.4	2.3
42	Kansas	40.3	1.6
43	Utah	40.2	1.7
44	Oklahoma	40	1.3
45	Iowa	39.7	1.4
46	West Virginia	38.2	1.7
47	Alaska	38	3
48	Nebraska	37.7	1.7
49	South Dakota	34.9	2.1
50	North Dakota	34.4	2.2
51	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.