



United States and States

R2506. Percent of Occupied Housing Units With Electricity as Principal Heating Fuel

Universe: Occupied housing units

Data Set: 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey, Puerto Rico Community Survey

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [Survey Methodology](#).

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
1	Florida	92.0	+/-0.1
2	South Carolina	66.5	+/-0.6
3	Alabama	58.1	+/-0.6
4	Louisiana	57.6	+/-0.6
4	Tennessee	57.6	+/-0.4
6	Arizona	57.5	+/-0.5
7	North Carolina	57.1	+/-0.4
8	Texas	56.4	+/-0.2
9	Washington	52.1	+/-0.5
10	Mississippi	51.3	+/-0.7
11	Virginia	50.6	+/-0.4
12	Georgia	49.2	+/-0.4
13	Oregon	48.2	+/-0.6
14	Kentucky	48.1	+/-0.6
15	Arkansas	44.4	+/-0.7
16	West Virginia	40.5	+/-0.8
17	Maryland	38.2	+/-0.4
18	North Dakota	37.1	+/-1.0
	United States	34.8	+/-0.1
19	Idaho	32.3	+/-0.8
20	District of Columbia	32.1	+/-1.5
21	Oklahoma	32.0	+/-0.6
22	Hawaii	31.1	+/-1.0
23	Missouri	30.8	+/-0.4
24	Nevada	30.1	+/-0.8
25	Delaware	28.9	+/-1.3
26	Indiana	25.6	+/-0.4
27	South Dakota	25.3	+/-0.9
28	Nebraska	24.7	+/-0.7
29	California	24.6	+/-0.2
30	Ohio	20.4	+/-0.3
31	Wyoming	19.9	+/-1.4
32	Kansas	19.5	+/-0.6
33	Pennsylvania	19.3	+/-0.3
34	Montana	18.3	+/-1.0
35	Iowa	17.0	+/-0.5
36	Colorado	16.4	+/-0.4
37	Connecticut	15.1	+/-0.5
37	New Mexico	15.1	+/-0.6
39	Minnesota	14.1	+/-0.3
40	Illinois	13.8	+/-0.2
41	Massachusetts	13.2	+/-0.4
42	Wisconsin	13.1	+/-0.3
43	New Jersey	10.6	+/-0.3
44	Utah	9.7	+/-0.5
45	Alaska	9.5	+/-0.9
46	New York	8.6	+/-0.1
47	New Hampshire	7.6	+/-0.6
47	Rhode Island	7.6	+/-0.7
49	Michigan	7.3	+/-0.2
50	Maine	4.7	+/-0.5
51	Vermont	4.2	+/-0.6

Rank ↓	State ↓	Percent	Margin of Error
	Puerto Rico	16.3	+/-0.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2008 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.

•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.