U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

United States and States

R2515. Percent of Renter-Occupied Units Spending 30 Percent or More of Household Income on Rent and Utilities
Universe: Renter-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	55.9	+/-0.6
2	California	52.8	+/-0.4
3	Hawaii	52.3	+/-2.0
4	Michigan	51.6	+/-0.8
5	Delaware	49.9	+/-2.9
5	Nevada	49.9	+/-1.1
5	New Jersey	49.9	+/-0.9
8	Connecticut	49.4	+/-1.5
9	Colorado	49.3	+/-1.0
10	Maryland	49.2	+/-1.1
11	New York	48.8	+/-0.4
12	Oregon	48.5	+/-1.3
13	Arizona	48.0	+/-1.2
	United States	47.7	+/-0.1
14	Georgia	47.6	+/-0.8
15	Illinois	47.4	+/-0.7
16	Washington	47.3	+/-1.0
17	Vermont	47.2	+/-2.6
18	Rhode Island	46.9	+/-2.0
19	Minnesota	46.8	+/-1.1
20	District of Columbia	46.7	+/-2.1
21	Maine	46.5	+/-2.2
22	Massachusetts	46.3	+/-1.0
23	Ohio	46.0	+/-0.7
24	New Hampshire	45.8	+/-2.3
24	Utah	45.8	+/-1.6
26	North Carolina	45.6	+/-0.7
26	Virginia	45.6	+/-0.9
28	Tennessee	45.5	+/-1.0
28	Texas	45.5	+/-0.5
30	Indiana	45.3	+/-1.0
30	Wisconsin	45.3	+/-0.9
32	South Carolina	44.9	+/-1.5
33	Louisiana	44.3	+/-1.2
34	Alabama	44.2	+/-1.3
34	Pennsylvania	44.2	+/-0.7
36	Mississippi	44.1	+/-1.3
37	Idaho	44.0	+/-1.9
38	Missouri	43.1	+/-1.1
39	Arkansas	42.8	+/-1.5
40	New Mexico	42.2	+/-1.8
41	Kansas	41.9	+/-1.5
42	Kentucky	41.7	+/-1.2
43	Oklahoma	41.4	+/-1.4
44	West Virginia	40.5	+/-2.1
45	Iowa	40.2	+/-1.3
46	Nebraska	39.1	+/-1.7
47	Montana	38.2	+/-2.5
48	North Dakota	36.7	+/-2.3
49	Alaska	36.6	+/-3.1
50	South Dakota	36.2	+/-2.7

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
51	Wyoming	32.8	+/-3.1
	Puerto Rico	31.9	+/-1.3

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.