



United States and States

R2515. Percent of Renter-Occupied Units Spending 30 Percent or More of Household Income on Rent and Utilities: 2007



Universe: Renter-occupied housing units

Data Set: 2007 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	52.7	+/-0.7
2	California	51.2	+/-0.4
3	New Jersey	48.5	+/-0.9
4	Michigan	48.0	+/-0.8
5	Hawaii	47.9	+/-2.3
6	Nevada	47.7	+/-1.4
7	New York	47.6	+/-0.5
8	Connecticut	47.5	+/-1.2
9	Massachusetts	47.2	+/-0.9
10	Rhode Island	47.1	+/-2.1
11	Arizona	46.8	+/-1.1
12	Illinois	46.6	+/-0.8
13	Delaware	46.5	+/-2.5
14	Maryland	46.3	+/-1.1
15	Colorado	46.2	+/-1.1
16	District of Columbia	45.8	+/-2.0
	United States	45.6	+/-0.2
17	Ohio	45.1	+/-0.7
17	Oregon	45.1	+/-1.3
19	Vermont	45.0	+/-2.8
20	Georgia	44.8	+/-0.8
20	Washington	44.8	+/-0.8
22	Minnesota	43.9	+/-1.1
23	Texas	43.5	+/-0.5
24	Pennsylvania	43.3	+/-0.7
25	Missouri	42.9	+/-0.9
26	North Carolina	42.7	+/-0.9
26	Virginia	42.7	+/-0.9
28	Louisiana	42.4	+/-1.0
28	Mississippi	42.4	+/-1.5
30	New Hampshire	42.2	+/-2.3
31	Maine	42.1	+/-2.1
31	New Mexico	42.1	+/-1.9
33	Indiana	41.8	+/-1.1
33	Wisconsin	41.8	+/-1.0
35	Arkansas	41.6	+/-1.5
36	Tennessee	40.8	+/-1.1
37	Alabama	40.6	+/-1.2
38	Kentucky	39.5	+/-1.1
39	Utah	39.4	+/-1.5
40	South Carolina	39.2	+/-1.0
41	Idaho	38.8	+/-2.2
41	Oklahoma	38.8	+/-1.2
43	Iowa	38.4	+/-1.1
44	Nebraska	38.3	+/-1.6

Rank 	State 	Percent	Margin of Error
45	Kansas	37.8	+/-1.4
46	Alaska	37.2	+/-2.4
47	North Dakota	36.9	+/-2.6
48	West Virginia	36.5	+/-1.7
49	Montana	36.4	+/-2.4
50	South Dakota	34.4	+/-2.6
51	Wyoming	28.3	+/-2.8
	Puerto Rico	32.3	+/-1.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 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.

• While the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2006 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 2007 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the December 2005 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. Selected migration, earnings, and income data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with group quarters data collection and imputation. See [Errata Note #44](#) for details.

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