

GCT2512: Percent of Occupied Housing Units that are Owner-Occupie
 Universe: Occupied housing units
 Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
 Survey: American Community Survey
 Geographic Area: United States -- States; and Puerto Ric

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

Geographic area	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
United States	66.6	0.1
Alabama	71	0.6
Alaska	65	1.4
Arizona	68.1	0.5
Arkansas	67.4	0.7
California	57	0.2
Colorado	67.5	0.5
Connecticut	69	0.6
Delaware	73.5	1.3
District of Columbia	43.4	1.6
Florida	69.7	0.3
Georgia	67.4	0.4
Hawaii	59.1	1.1
Idaho	70.9	1
Illinois	69.3	0.3
Indiana	71.8	0.4
Iowa	72.9	0.5
Kansas	69.4	0.5
Kentucky	69.5	0.5
Louisiana	68.5	0.6
Maine	72.1	0.9
Maryland	69.5	0.5
Massachusetts	64.5	0.5
Michigan	74	0.3
Minnesota	74.7	0.4
Mississippi	70.1	0.8
Missouri	70.1	0.5
Montana	68.5	1.1
Nebraska	69.3	0.7
Nevada	59.7	0.8
New Hampshire	72.3	0.9
New Jersey	67	0.3
New Mexico	69.2	0.7
New York	55.3	0.3
North Carolina	68.2	0.4

North Dakota	66.6	1.1
Ohio	69	0.3
Oklahoma	67.2	0.6
Oregon	64.3	0.6
Pennsylvania	70.8	0.3
Rhode Island	62.4	1.1
South Carolina	70.6	0.6
South Dakota	69.2	1
Tennessee	69.8	0.5
Texas	64.9	0.3
Utah	71.7	0.7
Vermont	72.2	1.1
Virginia	68.7	0.4
Washington	65.3	0.4
West Virginia	73.7	0.8
Wisconsin	70.1	0.4
Wyoming	70.1	1.7
Puerto Rico	72.4	0.6

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.