

ARIZON  
NEW MEXICO

OKLAHOMA

ARKANSAS

TENNESSEE

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

R2515

PERCENT OF RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS SPENDING 30 PERCENT OR MORE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME ON RENT AND UTILITIES - United States -- States; and Puerto Rico  
Universe: Renter-occupied housing units  
2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

#### Geography: United States

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
	United States	49.3	+/-0.1
1	Florida	56.2	+/-0.6
2	California	54.5	+/-0.4
3	Hawaii	53.5	+/-1.8
4	Connecticut	52.0	+/-1.3
5	Oregon	51.8	+/-1.3
6	New Jersey	51.4	+/-0.9
7	New York	51.3	+/-0.4
8	Michigan	51.0	+/-0.8
9	Maryland	50.6	+/-1.2
10	Delaware	49.8	+/-3.0
11	Georgia	49.6	+/-0.8
11	Maine	49.6	+/-2.0
13	Nevada	49.3	+/-1.6
14	Illinois	49.2	+/-0.7
14	Vermont	49.2	+/-2.8
16	Massachusetts	48.9	+/-0.9
17	Colorado	48.8	+/-0.9
18	Washington	48.0	+/-1.0
19	Louisiana	47.9	+/-1.2
19	North Carolina	47.9	+/-0.9
19	Rhode Island	47.9	+/-2.2
22	Utah	47.8	+/-1.8
23	New Mexico	47.6	+/-1.7
24	Indiana	47.5	+/-1.0
24	Ohio	47.5	+/-0.7
26	Arizona	47.4	+/-1.1
27	Minnesota	47.3	+/-1.0
27	South Carolina	47.3	+/-1.3
29	Pennsylvania	47.1	+/-0.6
30	New Hampshire	47.0	+/-2.1
30	Tennessee	47.0	+/-0.9
32	Alabama	46.8	+/-1.1
33	Virginia	46.5	+/-1.0
34	Idaho	46.4	+/-1.9
35	District of Columbia	46.3	+/-2.1

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
35	Mississippi	46.3	+/-1.5
37	Texas	46.1	+/-0.5
38	Wisconsin	46.0	+/-0.9
39	Arkansas	45.6	+/-1.4
40	Missouri	45.4	+/-1.0
41	Kentucky	44.9	+/-1.1
42	Iowa	43.4	+/-1.3
43	Oklahoma	43.0	+/-1.0
44	Kansas	42.8	+/-1.4
45	Montana	41.6	+/-2.4
46	Alaska	40.6	+/-2.3
47	Nebraska	40.3	+/-1.5
48	West Virginia	38.7	+/-1.7
49	North Dakota	38.0	+/-2.4
50	South Dakota	35.6	+/-2.2
51	Wyoming	33.3	+/-3.2
	Puerto Rico	32.4	+/-1.2

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 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

#### 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.