



## United States and States

R1104. Percent of Households With One or More People 65 Years and Over: 2007

Universe: Households

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	29.8	+/-0.1
2	Hawaii	28.9	+/-0.5
3	West Virginia	27.2	+/-0.4
4	Pennsylvania	26.8	+/-0.1
5	Maine	25.3	+/-0.3
5	New York	25.3	+/-0.1
7	Arkansas	25.1	+/-0.3
8	New Jersey	25.0	+/-0.2
9	Rhode Island	24.9	+/-0.4
10	Connecticut	24.8	+/-0.3
11	Alabama	24.6	+/-0.2
11	Delaware	24.6	+/-0.5
11	Iowa	24.6	+/-0.3
14	Arizona	24.5	+/-0.2
15	Massachusetts	24.3	+/-0.2
16	Mississippi	24.2	+/-0.3
16	South Dakota	24.2	+/-0.5
18	Oklahoma	23.9	+/-0.2
19	Montana	23.8	+/-0.4
19	New Mexico	23.8	+/-0.4
19	Ohio	23.8	+/-0.1
22	Missouri	23.6	+/-0.2
23	South Carolina	23.5	+/-0.2
	<b>United States</b>	23.4	+/-0.1
24	Michigan	23.2	+/-0.1
24	Oregon	23.2	+/-0.2
24	Vermont	23.2	+/-0.5
27	Kentucky	23.1	+/-0.2
28	Tennessee	23.0	+/-0.2
29	Louisiana	22.9	+/-0.2
29	North Dakota	22.9	+/-0.4
31	California	22.7	+/-0.1
31	Illinois	22.7	+/-0.1
31	Nebraska	22.7	+/-0.3
34	Maryland	22.5	+/-0.2
34	Wisconsin	22.5	+/-0.1
36	Kansas	22.3	+/-0.3
37	Indiana	22.1	+/-0.2
37	New Hampshire	22.1	+/-0.4
39	North Carolina	22.0	+/-0.2
40	Virginia	21.9	+/-0.2
41	Idaho	21.4	+/-0.4
42	Minnesota	21.2	+/-0.2
42	Nevada	21.2	+/-0.3
44	Washington	21.0	+/-0.1
44	Wyoming	21.0	+/-0.6

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
46	District of Columbia	20.5	+/-0.6
47	Texas	19.9	+/-0.1
48	Georgia	19.1	+/-0.2
49	Utah	18.8	+/-0.3
50	Colorado	18.4	+/-0.2
51	Alaska	14.0	+/-0.5
	Puerto Rico	30.4	+/-0.3

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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