

GCT0105: Age Dependency Ratio of the Total Populatic  
 Universe: Total population  
 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 Surv  
 Methodology.

Geographic area	Ratio	Margin of Error (+/-)
<b>United States</b>	58.9	0.1
Alabama	60.6	0.1
Alaska	50.1	0.5
Arizona	65.5	0.1
Arkansas	63.3	0.3
California	57.9	0.1
Colorado	53.4	0.1
Connecticut	58.2	0.1
Delaware	59.8	0.2
District of Columbia	44.6	0.2
Florida	64.5	0.1
Georgia	57.2	0.1
Hawaii	58.3	0.1
Idaho	64.2	0.3
Illinois	58.3	0.1
Indiana	60.2	0.1
Iowa	62.3	0.2
Kansas	61.4	0.2
Kentucky	58.3	0.1
Louisiana	59.6	0.2
Maine	56.3	0.2
Maryland	55.9	0.1
Massachusetts	54.8	0.1
Michigan	58.6	0.1
Minnesota	57.3	0.1
Mississippi	62.8	0.2
Missouri	60.3	0.1
Montana	58.8	0.5
Nebraska	62.6	0.3
Nevada	58.8	0.1
New Hampshire	54.1	0.2
New Jersey	58.3	0.1
New Mexico	62.5	0.3
New York	56.2	0.1
North Carolina	57.7	0.1

North Dakota	57.8	0.4
Ohio	59.9	0.1
Oklahoma	62.2	0.2
Oregon	56.7	0.1
Pennsylvania	60.1	0.1
Rhode Island	56.2	0.3
South Carolina	59	0.2
South Dakota	63.9	0.4
Tennessee	58.6	0.1
Texas	60.8	0.1
Utah	66.7	0.2
Vermont	53.3	0.3
Virginia	54.9	0.1
Washington	55.1	0.1
West Virginia	58.5	0.3
Wisconsin	57.7	0.1
Wyoming	57.3	0.8
Puerto Rico	62.6	*****

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:

-The age dependency ratio is derived by dividing the combined under-18 and 65-and-over populations by the 18-to-64 population and multiplying by 100.

-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 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 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.