GCT0106: Child 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 (+/-)
United States	38.6	0.1
Alabama	38.6	0.1
Alaska	39.5	0.4
Arizona	43.5	0.1
Arkansas	40.2	0.2
California	40.2	0.1
Colorado	37.5	0.1
Connecticut	36.7	0.1
Delaware	37.7	0.1
District of Columbia	27.4	0.1
Florida	35.9	0.1
Georgia	41.3	0.1
Hawaii	35	0.1
Idaho	44.6	0.2
Illinois	39	0.1
Indiana	39.8	0.1
Iowa	38.4	0.1
Kansas	40.3	0.1
Kentucky	37.4	0.1
Louisiana	40.1	0.1
Maine	32.6	0.2
Maryland	37.1	0.1
Massachusetts	34	0.1
Michigan	37.9	0.1
Minnesota	37.7	0.1
Mississippi	42.4	0.1
Missouri	38.5	0.1
Montana	36.5	0.4
Nebraska	40.7	0.2
Nevada	40.8	0.1
New Hampshire	34.3	0.2
New Jersey	37.3	0.1
New Mexico	41.1	0.2
New York	35.3	0.1
North Carolina	38.3	0.1

North Dakota	34.8	0.3
Ohio	38	0.1
Oklahoma	40.4	0.1
Oregon	35.9	0.1
Pennsylvania	35.5	0.1
Rhode Island	34	0.2
South Carolina	37.9	0.1
South Dakota	40.3	0.3
Tennessee	37.7	0.1
Texas	44.4	0.1
Utah	51.8	0.1
Vermont	31.8	0.2
Virginia	36.3	0.1
Washington	36.5	0.1
West Virginia	33.7	0.2
Wisconsin	36.8	0.1
Wyoming	37.8	0.6
Puerto Rico	40.4	*****

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 child dependency ratio is derived by dividing the population under 18 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 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 availabl