GCT0107: Old-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 (+/-)
United States	20.3	0.1
Alabama	22	0.1
Alaska	10.6	0.2
Arizona	22	0.1
Arkansas	23.1	0.1
California	17.7	0.1
Colorado	15.9	0.1
Connecticut	21.6	0.1
Delaware	22.1	0.2
District of Columbia	17.2	0.2
Florida	28.6	0.1
Georgia	16	0.1
Hawaii	23.3	0.1
Idaho	19.6	0.2
Illinois	19.3	0.1
Indiana	20.4	0.1
Iowa	24	0.1
Kansas	21.1	0.1
Kentucky	20.9	0.1
Louisiana	19.5	0.1
Maine	23.6	0.1
Maryland	18.8	0.1
Massachusetts	20.7	0.1
Michigan	20.6	0.1
Minnesota	19.6	0.1
Mississippi	20.4	0.2
Missouri	21.8	0.1
Montana	22.4	0.2
Nebraska	21.9	0.1
Nevada	18	0.1
New Hampshire	19.8	0.1
New Jersey	21	0.1
New Mexico	21.4	0.2
New York	20.9	0.1
North Carolina	19.4	0.1

North Dakota	23.1	0.2
Ohio	21.9	0.1
Oklahoma	21.9	0.1
Oregon	20.8	0.1
Pennsylvania	24.5	0.1
Rhode Island	22.2	0.2
South Carolina	21.1	0.1
South Dakota	23.6	0.2
Tennessee	20.8	0.1
Texas	16.3	0.1
Utah	14.9	0.1
Vermont	21.4	0.2
Virginia	18.7	0.1
Washington	18.5	0.1
West Virginia	24.9	0.1
Wisconsin	20.9	0.1
Wyoming	19.5	0.4
Puerto Rico	22.2	*****

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 old-age dependency ratio is derived by dividing the population 65 and over 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.