GCT1104: Percent of Households With One or More People 65 Years and Ove
Universe: Households
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	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
United States	23.8	0.1
Alabama	25.1	0.2
Alaska	14.4	0.5
Arizona	25.8	0.2
Arkansas	25.2	0.4
California	23.3	0.1
Colorado	18.6	0.2
Connecticut	25.2	0.3
Delaware	25.3	0.5
District of Columbia	20.8	0.6
Florida	30.7	0.2
Georgia	19.9	0.2
Hawaii	29.7	0.5
Idaho	21.8	0.4
Illinois	23.2	0.1
Indiana	22.8	0.2
Iowa	24.5	0.3
Kansas	22.8	0.2
Kentucky	23.8	0.2
Louisiana	23	0.3
Maine	25.7	0.4
Maryland	22.8	0.2
Massachusetts	24.4	0.2
Michigan	23.9	0.1
Minnesota	21.3	0.2
Mississippi	24.2	0.3
Missouri	23.9	0.2
Montana	24.4	0.5
Nebraska	23.1	0.4
Nevada	22	0.3
New Hampshire	22.6	0.4
New Jersey	25.5	0.2
New Mexico	25.1	0.5
New York	25.5	0.1
North Carolina	22.3	0.2

North Dakota	23.7	0.5
Ohio	24.3	0.1
Oklahoma	24.4	0.3
Oregon	23.7	0.4
Pennsylvania	26.8	0.1
Rhode Island	25.6	0.4
South Carolina	24.3	0.3
South Dakota	24.6	0.5
Tennessee	23.8	0.2
Texas	20.3	0.1
Utah	19.1	0.3
Vermont	24.3	0.5
Virginia	22.5	0.2
Washington	21.6	0.2
West Virginia	27.5	0.3
Wisconsin	22.8	0.2
Wyoming	22	0.6
Puerto Rico	31.3	0.4

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:

·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 available.