

Multigenerational Households: 2009–2011

American Community Survey Briefs

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INTRODUCTION

A topic of growing interest is that of multigenerational families—defined here as family households consisting of three or more generations. In 2000, 3.7 percent of households in the United States were multigenerational.¹ By 2010, multigenerational households increased to 4.0 percent.²

Multigenerational households may be more likely to reside in areas where new immigrants live with their relatives, in areas where housing shortages or high costs force families to double up their living arrangements, or in areas that have relatively high percentages of children born to unmarried mothers who live with their children in their parents' homes.³ This brief provides information by state on three types of multigenerational households and differences by race or Hispanic origin of the householder in multigenerational households. It also examines the geographic distribution of multigenerational households as a percentage of family households by county. We concentrate on family households in order to remove the differential proportion of nonfamily households across states. More than one-quarter of all American households are one person living alone, and this proportion varies by state.⁴

This report is one of a series produced to highlight results from the 2009–2011 American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS provides detailed estimates of

¹ Simmons, Tavia and Grace O'Neill, "Households and Families: 2000," <www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-8.pdf>.

² Lofquist, Daphne, Terry Lugaila, Martin O'Connell, and Sarah Feliz, "Households and Families: 2010," <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-14.pdf>.

³ See Lofquist, Lugaila, O'Connell, and Feliz, op. cit.

⁴ See Lofquist, Lugaila, O'Connell, and Feliz, op. cit.

Multigenerational Households

These households are family households consisting of three or more generations.

Three types of multigenerational households are discussed in this brief:

1. Includes a householder, a parent or parent-in-law of the householder, and a child of the householder.
2. Includes a householder, a child of the householder, and a grandchild of the householder.
3. Includes a householder, a parent or parent-in-law of the householder, a child of the householder, and a grandchild of the householder.

demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. A description of the ACS is provided in the text box "What Is the American Community Survey?"

MULTIGENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

In the 2009–2011 3-year ACS data file, there were over 76 million family households. Of these, approximately 4.3 million (5.6 percent) were multigenerational households (Table 1). Hawaii had the highest percentage of multigenerational households, accounting for 11.1 percent of all family households in that state. Over 85 percent of states exceeding the national level of

5.6 percent were in the South and West. Southern states with percentages above the national level include the District of Columbia (a state equivalent), Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and Texas. These states ranged from 5.9 percent to 7.3 percent. The states in the West with higher than the national level of multigenerational households include Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, and New Mexico, with a range from 6.2 percent to 11.1 percent. In the Northeast, New Jersey and New York had percentages above the national level.⁵ The state with the smallest percentage of multigenerational households was North Dakota (1.9 percent).

Using ACS data, we can distinguish three types of multigenerational households. Among multigenerational households nationally, 64.6 percent included a householder, a child of the householder, and a grandchild of the householder. The percentage of multigenerational households that were of this type varied from 50.8 percent for New Jersey to 81.7 percent for South Dakota, which is one of the highest.⁶ These multigenerational households were located primarily in the Midwest and South.

Thirty-four percent of multigenerational households containing a householder, a parent or

parent-in-law, and a child tended to be in the Northeast and West. The percentage of multigenerational households that were of this type for the 50 states and the District of Columbia ranged from about 18.0 percent for Mississippi, West Virginia, and South Dakota, which were among the lowest, to 47.9 percent for New Jersey.

Only 1.7 percent of multigenerational households contained a parent or parent-in-law, a householder, a child of the householder, and a grandchild of the householder.

MULTIGENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS BY COUNTY

Figure 1 shows multigenerational households as a percentage of family households by county. This map reveals a concentration of multigenerational households located in the South, West, and eastern coastline. The South and West tend to have high concentrations of lower income populations and Hispanics. Recent immigrants, those experiencing economic distress, and those hit hard by the housing crisis may be more likely to live in multigenerational households.⁷ States having a high proportion of American Indians and Alaska Natives (such as New Mexico and Arizona) also had a high percentage of multigenerational households. Data from Census 2000 also showed a higher proportion of multigenerational households in these regions.⁸

MULTIGENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE

Table 2 shows multigenerational households as a percentage of family households by the race of

the householder. The percentage of family households that were multigenerational ranged from 3.7 percent for non-Hispanic White alone households to 13.0 percent for Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders. Over 10 percent of Hispanic and American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) households were multigenerational, while over 9 percent of Black and Asian households were multigenerational.^{9,10} About 8 percent of households with a multiracial householder were multigenerational.

American Indian and Alaska Native households in states with large AIAN populations tended to have higher percentages than the national level that were multigenerational, such as Alaska, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Wyoming. This may be related to larger American Indian populations concentrated on reservation lands where cultural norms may encourage multigenerational living, and economic conditions may make it difficult for younger people to establish their own households.

States with high percentages of Asian multigenerational households were often those that also contained a high proportion of Asians, such as California, Hawaii, and New York. Similarly, states with high percentages of Hispanic multigenerational households were often those where Hispanics are likely to live, including California and New York. Counter to this trend is Florida, which had a lower than national level of Hispanic family households that were multigenerational.

⁵ There are four census regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West). The Northeast region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The West region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

⁶ New Jersey is not statistically different from Nevada.

⁷ Kochhar, Rakesh, and D'Vera Cohn, "Fighting Poverty in a Tough Economy, Americans Move in With Their Relatives," Pew Social and Demographic Trends Publication, 2011, <www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2011/10/Multigenerational-Households-Final1.pdf>.

⁸ See Simmons and O'Neill, op. cit.

⁹ The percentage of American Indian and Alaska Native households and Hispanic households are not statistically different from each other.

¹⁰ The percentage of Black households and Asian households are not statistically different from each other.

Table 1.

Multigenerational Households by Type: 2009–2011(In percent. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

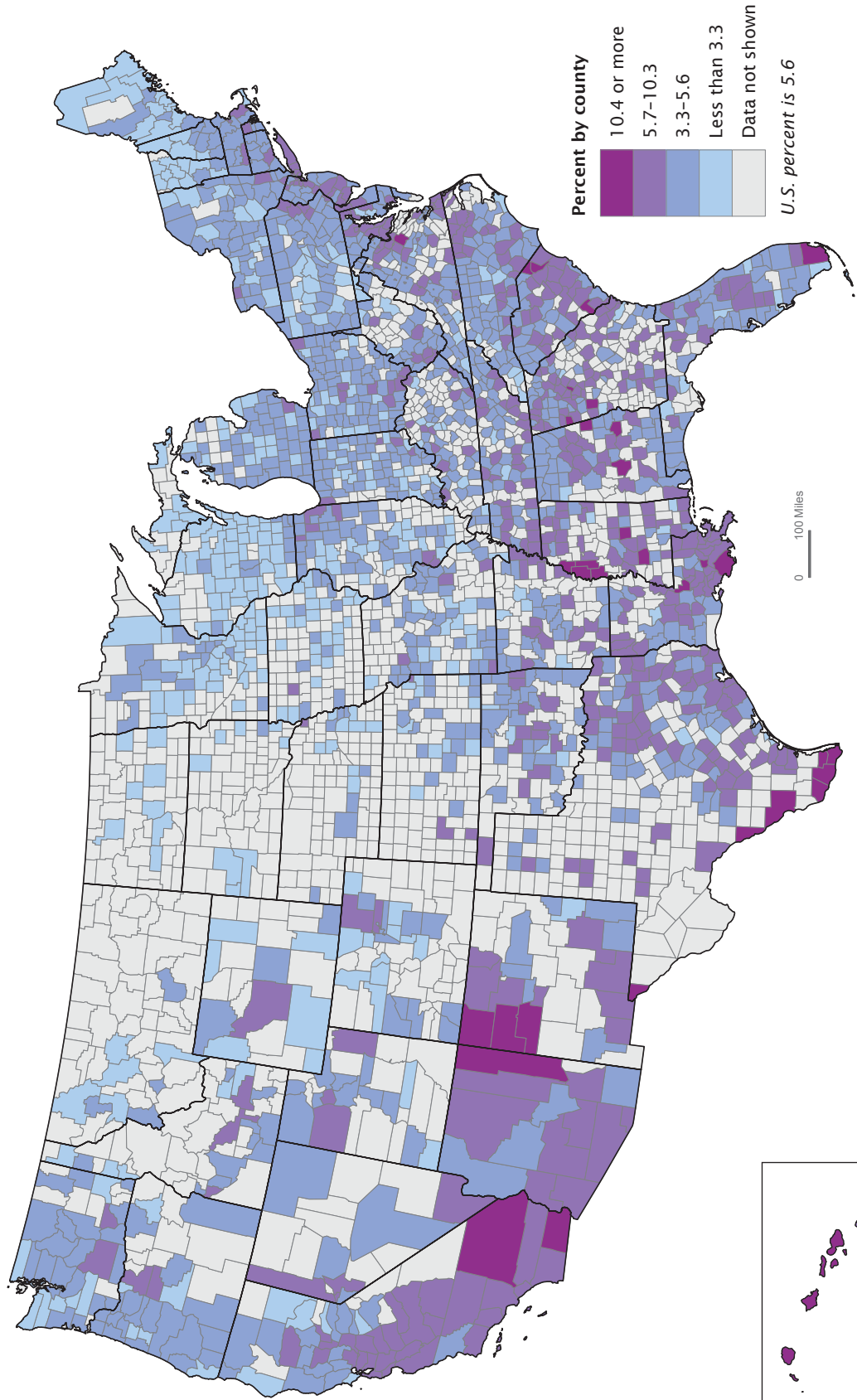
Area	Family households						Percentage distribution of types of multigenerational households					
	Total			Multigenerational households			Householder with parent and child		Householder with child and grandchild		Householder with parent, child, and grandchild	
	Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)
United States	76,427,605	90,368	4,306,159	21,369	5.6	0.0	33.7	0.2	64.6	0.2	1.7	0.1
Region												
Northeast	13,685,050	22,768	753,167	8,025	5.5	0.1	40.6	0.5	57.8	0.5	1.6	0.1
Midwest	17,010,672	29,771	706,307	6,128	4.2	0.0	28.6	0.5	70.1	0.5	1.3	0.1
South	28,660,500	44,092	1,708,756	11,641	6.0	0.0	29.5	0.3	68.7	0.4	1.8	0.1
West	17,071,383	25,398	1,137,929	10,983	6.7	0.1	38.7	0.4	59.6	0.4	1.8	0.1
State												
Alabama	1,248,202	7,188	70,215	2,602	5.6	0.2	22.0	1.5	76.9	1.5	1.1	0.3
Alaska	172,018	2,324	8,581	564	5.0	0.3	26.6	4.2	72.9	4.3	0.5	0.4
Arizona	1,547,223	7,153	96,106	3,394	6.2	0.2	31.0	1.6	67.8	1.5	1.2	0.4
Arkansas	767,807	4,584	35,607	1,661	4.6	0.2	21.7	2.4	77.1	2.3	1.2	0.5
California	8,519,098	14,832	696,401	7,771	8.2	0.1	42.4	0.5	55.7	0.5	1.9	0.1
Colorado	1,256,199	5,846	51,502	2,049	4.1	0.2	34.1	2.1	64.2	2.1	1.7	0.6
Connecticut	903,946	4,832	46,357	1,957	5.1	0.2	42.5	2.0	55.5	2.1	2.0	0.5
Delaware	225,081	2,629	12,603	776	5.6	0.4	26.9	3.3	71.0	3.4	2.1	1.1
District of Columbia	107,624	2,106	7,694	653	7.1	0.6	21.7	4.7	76.6	4.6	1.7	1.2
Florida	4,587,009	14,615	268,641	4,473	5.9	0.1	39.2	1.0	58.7	1.0	2.1	0.3
Georgia	2,395,988	9,558	151,297	3,334	6.3	0.1	31.1	1.3	67.5	1.3	1.4	0.3
Hawaii	309,667	2,881	34,395	1,357	11.1	0.4	34.1	2.0	62.5	2.0	3.4	0.7
Idaho	403,054	3,713	15,962	1,218	4.0	0.3	32.8	3.9	66.7	3.9	0.5	0.4
Illinois	3,135,022	9,109	175,048	3,504	5.6	0.1	33.2	1.1	65.4	1.1	1.4	0.2
Indiana	1,653,530	7,348	72,747	2,234	4.4	0.1	24.8	1.5	73.7	1.4	1.5	0.3
Iowa	794,680	3,815	20,766	1,200	2.6	0.2	27.5	2.4	70.8	2.4	1.7	0.8
Kansas	726,561	4,416	26,167	1,213	3.6	0.2	28.3	2.5	70.6	2.6	1.1	0.5
Kentucky	1,132,279	6,225	51,533	1,813	4.6	0.2	23.2	1.6	75.2	1.7	1.6	0.6
Louisiana	1,128,741	6,708	74,818	2,408	6.6	0.2	20.6	1.6	77.9	1.6	1.5	0.4
Maine	353,030	2,490	10,138	782	2.9	0.2	29.8	3.7	68.8	3.6	1.4	0.7
Maryland	1,424,804	6,695	94,699	2,985	6.6	0.2	34.9	1.5	63.2	1.5	1.9	0.4
Massachusetts	1,597,420	6,184	80,679	2,456	5.1	0.2	42.2	1.5	56.5	1.6	1.3	0.4
Michigan	2,510,752	7,313	111,436	2,970	4.4	0.1	27.8	1.1	71.0	1.1	1.2	0.2
Minnesota	1,363,703	5,052	38,079	1,547	2.8	0.1	32.1	2.2	67.0	2.1	0.9	0.4
Mississippi	749,972	5,143	54,684	2,102	7.3	0.3	17.8	1.6	80.3	1.7	1.9	0.6
Missouri	1,545,471	6,243	64,810	1,877	4.2	0.1	26.0	1.5	72.9	1.5	1.1	0.3
Montana	256,603	2,742	8,414	892	3.3	0.3	24.1	4.3	72.9	4.4	3.0	2.1
Nebraska	469,284	3,190	13,623	888	2.9	0.2	23.9	2.9	74.2	3.0	1.8	1.0
Nevada	642,580	4,694	43,132	1,641	6.7	0.3	42.8	2.5	55.5	2.7	1.7	0.7
New Hampshire	346,717	3,173	12,364	815	3.6	0.2	40.3	3.9	58.1	3.8	1.5	0.8
New Jersey	2,197,169	7,791	132,718	3,334	6.0	0.1	47.9	1.4	50.8	1.4	1.4	0.3
New Mexico	501,457	3,870	31,642	1,810	6.3	0.4	20.2	2.6	77.9	2.8	1.9	0.6
New York	4,643,681	11,942	302,534	4,884	6.5	0.1	41.2	0.8	57.1	0.8	1.7	0.2
North Carolina	2,458,587	10,297	119,521	3,167	4.9	0.1	27.1	1.3	71.2	1.3	1.7	0.4
North Dakota	172,876	1,966	3,340	443	1.9	0.3	28.6	6.6	70.6	6.6	0.7	0.8
Ohio	2,957,868	8,618	129,406	2,652	4.4	0.1	26.6	1.0	72.2	1.0	1.2	0.2
Oklahoma	959,984	5,344	45,742	1,644	4.8	0.2	24.7	1.4	73.9	1.5	1.3	0.4
Oregon	965,628	5,617	39,906	1,643	4.1	0.2	33.9	2.4	64.3	2.4	1.8	0.6
Pennsylvania	3,224,808	9,155	150,916	2,763	4.7	0.1	33.1	1.0	65.4	1.0	1.5	0.3
Rhode Island	255,172	2,820	13,035	896	5.1	0.4	35.6	3.9	63.6	4.0	0.8	0.6
South Carolina	1,191,384	6,952	68,703	2,731	5.8	0.2	23.4	1.6	74.9	1.6	1.8	0.4
South Dakota	207,690	2,103	6,604	612	3.2	0.3	18.2	4.1	81.7	4.1	0.1	0.1
Tennessee	1,649,103	7,893	89,553	2,604	5.4	0.2	25.0	1.4	73.5	1.4	1.5	0.3
Texas	6,130,559	14,612	432,549	5,783	7.1	0.1	29.8	0.7	68.0	0.8	2.2	0.3
Utah	662,527	3,335	35,293	1,361	5.3	0.2	25.6	2.1	73.2	2.1	1.2	0.5
Vermont	163,107	1,620	4,426	498	2.7	0.3	31.5	5.0	67.4	4.9	1.1	0.7
Virginia	2,018,359	8,999	108,876	3,335	5.4	0.2	35.5	1.6	63.0	1.6	1.5	0.4
Washington	1,687,849	6,827	71,996	2,121	4.3	0.1	38.2	1.6	60.8	1.6	1.0	0.3
West Virginia	485,017	3,996	22,021	1,227	4.5	0.3	19.0	2.4	80.2	2.3	0.8	0.5
Wisconsin	1,473,235	5,452	44,281	1,413	3.0	0.1	28.8	1.7	69.6	1.7	1.6	0.6
Wyoming	147,480	2,000	4,589	669	3.1	0.4	26.4	5.9	73.3	5.9	0.3	0.4

¹ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to and subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent interval.

Note: Due to rounding some margin of errors round to zero, even though they are not actually zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey.

**Figure 1.
Multigenerational Households as a Percentage of Family
Households by County: 2009–2011**



Note: Data are only shown for counties with a population of 20,000 or more. The term "county" refers to a county or statistically equivalent entity. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey.

Table 2.

Multigenerational Households as a Percentage of Family Households by Race of the Householder: 2009–2011(In percent. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

Area	White alone		Non-Hispanic White alone		Black or African American alone		American Indian and Alaska Native alone		Asian alone		Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone		Some other race alone		Two or More Races		Hispanic or Latino of any race	
	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)
Total Households (number)	89,774,347	78,720	81,037,314	68,434	13,800,839	21,329	808,748	7,084	4,630,530	14,775	134,166	2,681	3,900,419	18,036	1,882,815	18,269	13,368,963	26,315
Total Family Households (number)	59,233,901	65,894	52,474,821	58,777	8,762,701	20,007	556,814	6,122	3,435,656	12,366	104,362	2,314	3,105,051	16,169	1,229,120	13,394	10,386,016	24,131
Multigenerational Households (percent) ...	4.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	9.5	0.1	10.7	0.3	9.4	0.1	13.0	0.9	10.6	0.2	7.6	0.2	10.3	0.1
Region																		
Northeast.....	4.2	0.1	3.8	0.1	10.5	0.2	6.8	0.9	9.5	0.3	6.4	4.0	10.6	0.4	8.4	0.4	9.9	0.3
Midwest.....	3.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	9.0	0.2	10.1	0.7	8.4	0.4	7.2	3.6	9.3	0.5	5.9	0.4	8.4	0.3
South.....	4.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	9.6	0.1	8.1	0.5	8.0	0.3	8.4	2.0	9.2	0.3	7.5	0.4	9.7	0.1
West.....	5.3	0.1	3.8	0.1	8.3	0.3	13.2	0.6	10.3	0.2	14.4	1.1	11.7	0.3	8.2	0.4	11.5	0.2
State																		
Alabama.....	4.3	0.2	4.3	0.2	9.7	0.6	3.7	1.4	5.1	1.8	8.4	11.9	6.5	3.1	6.0	1.6	5.5	1.4
Alaska.....	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.4	6.9	3.1	14.9	1.5	11.5	2.8	21.2	9.5	3.5	3.1	7.0	3.1	2.7	1.4
Arizona.....	5.4	0.2	3.8	0.2	8.1	1.3	16.4	1.2	6.1	1.2	8.1	5.7	11.1	1.0	6.6	1.6	10.8	0.6
Arkansas.....	4.0	0.2	3.9	0.2	7.7	0.7	5.8	3.4	5.8	2.7	22.1	13.7	6.3	2.5	5.8	2.0	6.3	1.4
California.....	6.8	0.1	4.2	0.1	8.9	0.4	10.6	1.2	10.6	0.2	13.8	1.9	12.6	0.3	8.3	0.5	12.7	0.2
Colorado.....	3.6	0.2	2.8	0.2	7.7	1.4	8.9	2.4	6.8	1.4	5.7	4.5	8.9	1.2	5.4	1.2	8.4	0.6
Connecticut.....	4.2	0.2	3.8	0.2	10.5	1.1	6.4	6.4	8.8	1.6	0.0	16.9	7.7	1.4	7.6	2.2	8.1	0.8
Delaware.....	4.5	0.4	4.3	0.4	9.5	1.1	5.0	7.0	5.8	2.2	0.0	25.7	5.7	3.0	7.7	5.0	7.6	2.3
District of Columbia.....	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	11.2	1.1	4.6	8.3	2.9	2.6	0.0	35.2	4.2	2.6	(NA)	(NA)	5.0	2.2
Florida.....	4.9	0.1	3.7	0.1	10.1	0.4	7.8	2.1	8.5	0.7	12.8	7.3	9.5	0.9	9.7	1.1	9.4	0.3
Georgia.....	4.9	0.2	4.7	0.2	9.4	0.3	4.3	1.9	7.9	1.0	10.4	7.4	6.3	1.1	7.1	1.6	7.5	0.6
Hawaii.....	4.9	0.6	4.8	0.6	5.3	2.9	12.5	12.5	13.1	0.8	17.8	2.0	5.3	3.0	14.3	1.3	10.6	1.9
Idaho.....	3.8	0.3	3.4	0.3	1.0	1.7	10.7	3.4	4.3	2.4	12.4	16.4	9.8	4.1	5.2	3.0	8.5	1.6
Illinois.....	3.9	0.1	3.3	0.1	11.8	0.6	9.2	3.3	9.0	0.7	22.0	19.4	11.1	0.9	6.9	1.0	10.3	0.5
Indiana.....	4.0	0.1	3.9	0.1	7.8	0.8	4.0	1.9	7.6	1.8	5.4	10.4	6.1	1.3	6.8	1.9	6.5	0.8
Iowa.....	2.4	0.1	2.3	0.1	5.4	2.0	5.3	3.2	7.7	1.8	37.9	43.1	8.0	3.0	2.5	1.3	7.6	1.4
Kansas.....	3.2	0.2	2.9	0.2	5.9	1.1	4.5	2.0	7.9	1.9	0.0	15.5	6.9	1.9	5.8	1.9	7.8	1.0
Kentucky.....	4.4	0.2	4.3	0.2	6.6	0.7	1.9	2.4	6.2	2.3	20.0	18.4	6.0	2.4	5.9	2.0	6.3	1.5
Louisiana.....	4.6	0.2	4.6	0.2	10.9	0.5	11.5	3.6	10.3	2.3	2.5	4.0	5.0	2.6	7.9	1.9	6.1	1.1
Maine.....	2.7	0.2	2.7	0.2	3.0	2.7	3.7	2.3	11.7	7.2	0.0	60.2	7.5	8.3	11.2	4.9	3.8	2.4
Maryland.....	4.8	0.2	4.5	0.2	10.2	0.6	7.7	3.4	8.2	0.9	7.0	14.3	11.8	2.0	6.4	1.5	10.4	1.0
Massachusetts.....	4.3	0.2	4.1	0.2	9.7	0.9	8.6	3.9	8.2	0.9	0.0	20.0	8.8	1.1	6.4	1.5	8.8	0.7
Michigan.....	3.6	0.1	3.5	0.1	8.9	0.5	7.4	1.8	8.0	1.0	1.3	2.1	9.9	1.8	6.0	1.0	7.6	0.9
Minnesota.....	2.2	0.1	2.0	0.1	7.1	1.2	11.5	2.1	10.1	1.3	2.7	4.4	8.9	1.9	4.7	1.5	7.4	1.0
Mississippi.....	4.9	0.3	4.9	0.3	11.9	0.6	9.3	4.3	3.6	1.6	0.0	54.0	7.5	4.9	7.6	3.2	5.9	2.2
Missouri.....	3.6	0.1	3.6	0.1	8.4	0.7	3.5	2.0	7.2	1.5	2.6	3.9	7.2	2.5	4.8	1.3	5.7	1.0
Montana.....	2.7	0.3	2.7	0.3	4.0	5.4	14.2	2.9	2.1	3.4	0.0	35.0	7.3	6.9	3.7	2.9	2.5	1.5
Nebraska.....	2.6	0.2	2.3	0.2	5.8	1.3	10.1	3.1	7.4	2.6	1.6	3.9	4.4	1.9	7.2	3.0	6.5	1.3
Nevada.....	5.8	0.3	4.7	0.3	8.4	1.5	10.6	2.9	10.1	1.6	12.7	6.9	11.0	1.7	7.7	2.2	10.3	0.7
New Hampshire.....	3.5	0.2	3.4	0.2	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.6	6.7	2.5	0.0	64.0	6.8	5.4	8.2	3.8	7.2	2.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2.

Multigenerational Households as a Percentage of Family Households by Race of the Householder: 2009–2011—Con.(In percent. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www.)

Area	White alone		Non-Hispanic White alone		Black or African American alone		American Indian and Alaska Native alone		Asian alone		Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander alone		Some other race alone		Two or More Races		Hispanic or Latino of any race	
	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)
State—Con.																		
New Jersey	4.8	0.2	4.2	0.1	9.4	0.5	7.7	3.1	8.8	0.6	15.7	15.8	9.3	0.9	9.6	1.2	9.2	0.5
New Mexico	5.2	0.3	3.1	0.3	6.2	2.7	17.6	1.5	4.3	2.6	10.0	6.3	7.3	1.0	5.3	1.8	8.0	0.6
New York	4.4	0.1	3.8	0.1	11.6	0.4	7.1	1.7	10.4	0.5	7.6	6.5	11.8	0.6	8.9	0.7	10.9	0.3
North Carolina	3.6	0.1	3.4	0.1	8.6	0.4	9.6	1.6	8.3	1.3	4.4	3.6	7.0	1.0	8.2	1.7	6.7	0.6
North Dakota	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.3	2.4	2.6	10.2	2.3	4.6	4.3	0.0	38.6	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.8	2.3	2.7
Ohio	3.9	0.1	3.9	0.1	7.4	0.4	10.2	3.9	6.6	0.9	10.2	12.0	6.6	1.3	6.4	1.3	5.7	0.9
Oklahoma	4.0	0.2	3.9	0.2	7.5	0.9	7.8	0.7	8.2	2.1	10.3	9.2	7.7	1.6	6.3	0.9	6.9	0.8
Oregon	3.7	0.2	3.5	0.2	6.0	1.8	9.8	2.4	7.9	1.4	3.9	3.1	8.7	1.7	5.9	1.6	7.8	1.0
Pennsylvania	3.9	0.1	3.7	0.1	9.8	0.5	6.8	3.1	9.5	0.9	0.0	12.0	10.6	1.3	8.1	1.4	9.5	0.7
Rhode Island	4.4	0.3	4.1	0.4	8.8	2.1	7.0	8.7	8.9	3.0	0.0	29.2	9.8	2.6	7.2	3.9	9.6	1.7
South Carolina	4.3	0.3	4.2	0.3	9.9	0.5	7.0	3.6	5.4	1.5	6.6	11.9	5.5	2.2	5.5	2.1	5.7	1.3
South Dakota	1.8	0.3	1.7	0.3	12.3	7.8	20.2	2.9	1.9	3.9	0.0	36.1	5.8	6.9	5.5	4.7	8.3	4.1
Tennessee	4.6	0.2	4.6	0.2	9.6	0.6	5.3	3.0	9.2	1.8	7.1	8.8	6.1	1.9	6.3	1.4	5.4	1.0
Texas	6.4	0.1	4.1	0.1	8.8	0.3	10.1	1.8	8.0	0.5	6.1	3.1	10.5	0.5	8.3	0.8	10.9	0.2
Utah	4.9	0.2	4.6	0.2	9.9	4.1	9.0	2.9	6.9	1.8	17.7	4.5	11.1	2.3	6.1	1.9	9.3	1.0
Vermont	2.5	0.3	2.5	0.3	8.8	6.3	5.0	4.8	11.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	8.2	10.5	6.2	3.4	6.8	5.2
Virginia	4.2	0.2	4.0	0.2	9.1	0.5	6.4	2.9	8.1	0.8	4.5	4.5	8.5	1.7	6.9	1.2	7.4	0.7
Washington	3.6	0.1	3.4	0.1	5.6	1.0	9.6	1.7	8.0	0.8	10.7	3.3	7.9	1.2	5.7	1.0	7.1	0.7
West Virginia	4.4	0.3	4.4	0.3	7.8	2.4	10.6	10.6	9.9	5.6	0.0	45.7	0.0	8.2	6.1	2.4	5.5	3.5
Wisconsin	2.4	0.1	2.3	0.1	8.4	0.9	7.9	1.6	10.2	1.8	7.8	11.5	6.9	1.7	5.2	1.7	7.1	0.8
Wyoming	2.8	0.5	2.6	0.4	3.9	4.9	15.5	4.4	12.6	9.7	0.0	49.9	3.0	1.7	4.8	3.8	5.5	1.9

(NA) Not available. (The denominator as well as the numerator are zero, therefore the margin of error cannot be calculated.)

¹ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to and subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent interval.

Note: Due to rounding some margin of errors round to zero, even though they are not actually zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey.

What Is the American Community Survey?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3.3 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation, and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data for 2005 were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit www.census.gov/acs/www.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed in 2009, 2010, and 2011. The estimates based on this sample approximate the actual values and represent the entire household

and group quarters population. Sampling error is the difference between an estimate based in a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census).

Measures of the sampling errors are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates included in this report. All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and comparisons are significant at the 90 percent level unless otherwise noted. In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please see the 2011 ACS Accuracy of the Data document located at www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2011.pdf.