

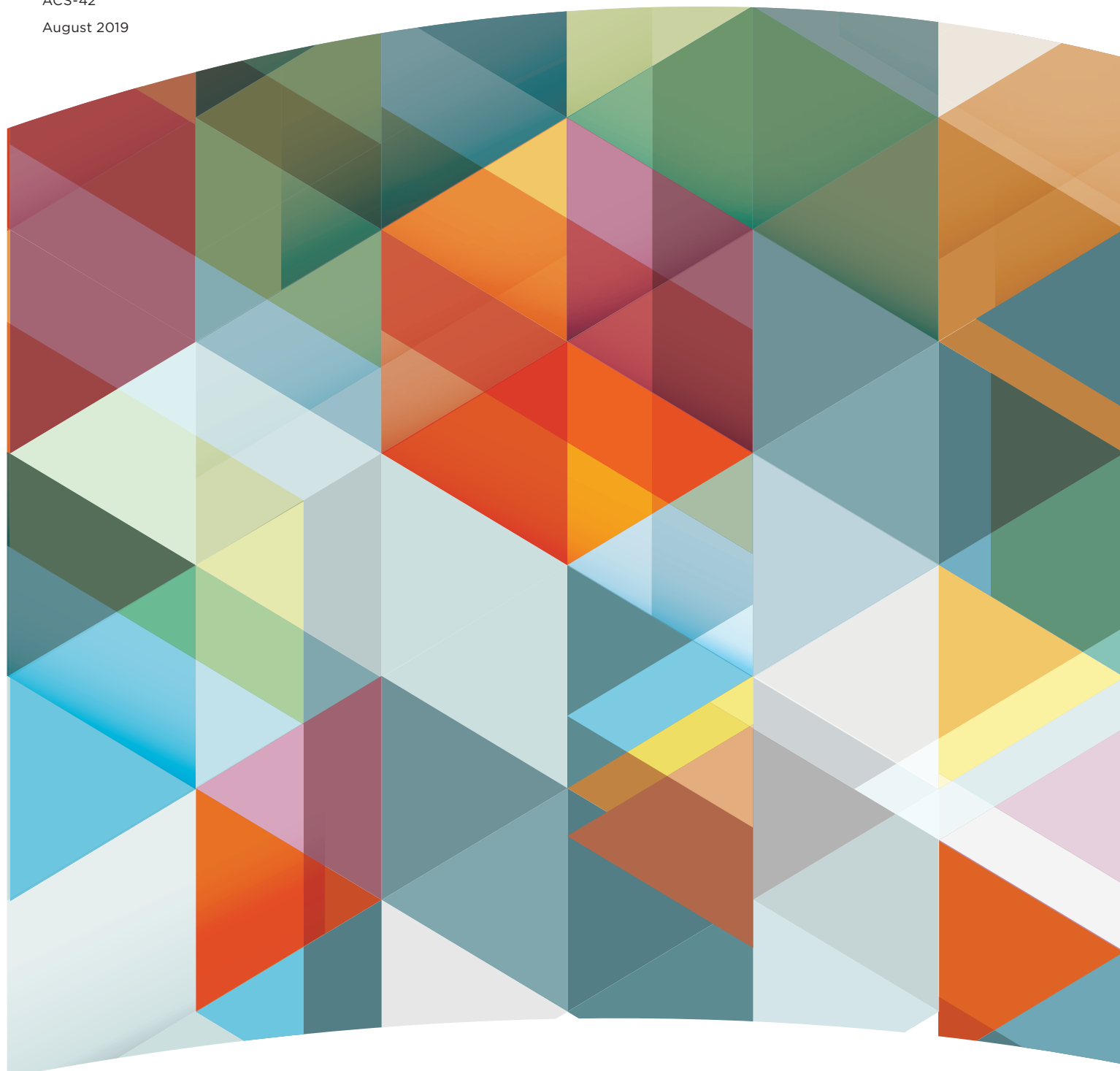
The Older Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2012–2016

American Community Survey Reports

By Nobuko Mizoguchi, Laquitta Walker, Edward Trevelyan, and Bashiruddin Ahmed

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The Older Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2012–2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- The foreign-born population 65 years and older numbered 7.3 million in 2018, representing 13.9 percent of the total older population in the United States. In the next four decades, the older foreign-born population is expected to increase rapidly, reaching 22.0 million or 23.3 percent of the total older population by 2060.¹
- Over half of the older foreign-born population in the United States resided in three states: California, Florida, and New York.
- 4 out of 10 older foreign-born were from Latin America; 3 out of 10 from Asia. About a quarter of the older foreign-born were from Europe.
- Most older foreign-born were not recent immigrants; 2 out of 3 had been living in the United States for more than 30 years, and 3 out of 4 had obtained U.S. citizenship.
- Non-Hispanic Whites represented about a third of the older foreign-born population. Another third were Hispanics or Latinos and about a quarter were non-Hispanic Asian.
- Less than half of the older foreign-born spoke only English at home or spoke English “very well.”
- The older foreign-born tended to have lower educational

attainment than their native-born counterparts and the working-age foreign-born.

- Among the older foreign-born, 16.4 percent were employed, similar to the share of older native-born.
- The older foreign-born were more likely to be living in poverty than the older native-born.

INTRODUCTION

In 2018, approximately 52.5 million people in the United States were 65 years and older (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018a). Of these, 7.3 million (13.9 percent) were foreign-born. Between 2018 and 2060, the older foreign-born population is expected to increase by about 200 percent to 22.0 million. By 2060, the foreign-born population is expected to constitute almost a quarter (23.3 percent) of the older population (Figure 1; Table 1) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018a, 2018b).

Immigration has played an important role in shaping the United States, socially, economically, and politically, beginning with the arrival of the Europeans in the 1600s. Prior to 1880, 90 percent of immigrants were from Europe, namely Britain, Ireland, and Germany (National Academies of Sciences, 2017). During the peak period of immigration between 1880 and 1929, over 22 million people arrived in the United States. Europeans still constituted 83 percent of the immigrants;

however, during this period, over half were from Eastern and Southern Europe, mainly Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia (National Academies of Sciences, 2017). Chinese immigrants began arriving on U.S. shores in the 1850s, followed by Japanese in the 1880s. However, starting with the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, a series of laws were passed to restrict entry of Chinese and other Asians (Chan, 1991; Hipsman and Meissner, 2013). Europeans and Latin Americans were able to enter the United States freely until the 1920s, when the national-

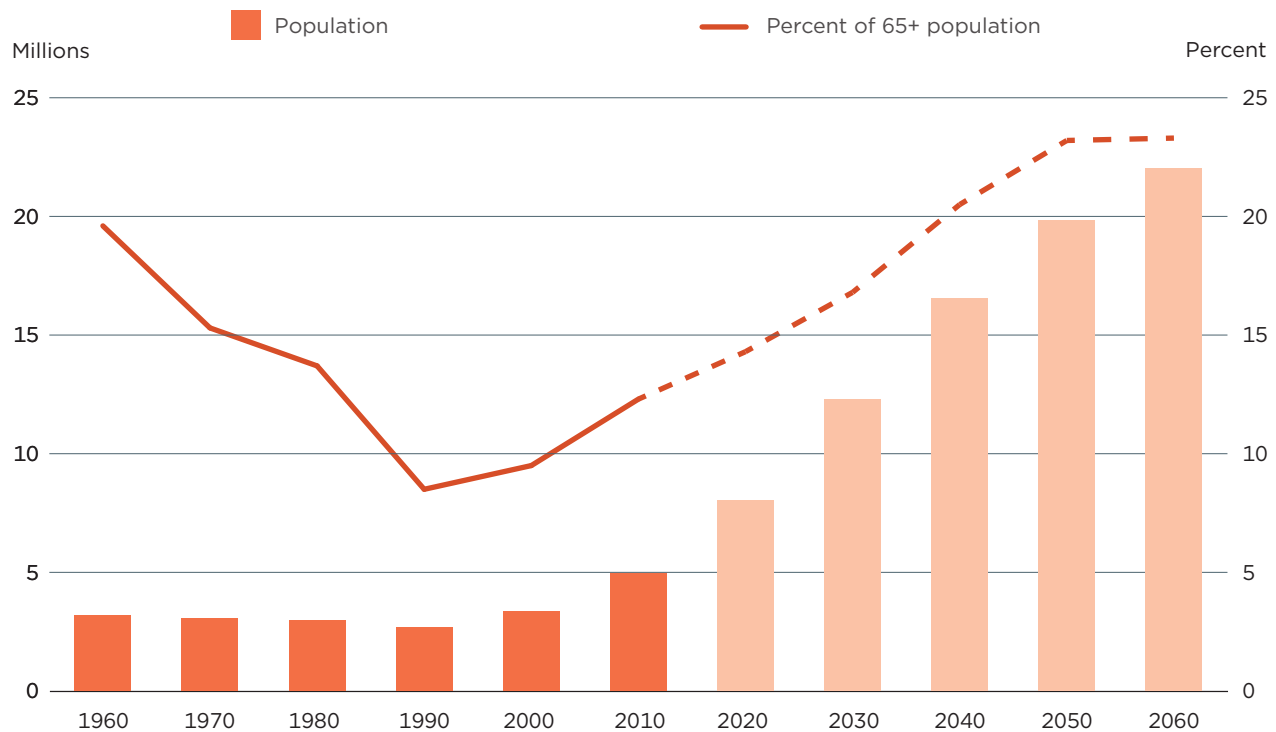
DEFINITION OF NATIVITY

Native-born: Individuals who are U.S. citizens at birth. They include those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in U.S. Island Areas (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) or abroad to a U.S. citizen parent or parents.

Foreign-born: Individuals living in the United States who are not U.S. citizens at birth. They include naturalized citizens, lawful permanent residents, temporary migrants, humanitarian migrants (such as refugees and asylees), and undocumented migrants.

¹ In this report, the older population is defined as those 65 years and over.

Figure 1.
Foreign-Born Population 65 Years and Over: 1960 to 2010 and 2020 to 2060 (Projected)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1960 to 2000, Decennial Census 1960 to 2000; 2010, 2010 American Community Survey; 2020 to 2060, 2017 National Population Projections.

Table 1.
Population 65 Years and Over by Nativity: 1960 to 2060

	Total population 65 years and over (number in thousands)	Native-born population 65 years and over (number in thousands)	Foreign-born popula- tion 65 years and over (number in thousands)	Percent foreign-born of total population 65 years and over
1960	16,207	13,029	3,178	19.6
1970	20,101	17,026	3,075	15.3
1980	21,701	18,720	2,980	13.7
1990	31,810	29,115	2,696	8.5
2000	34,992	31,660	3,331	9.5
2010	40,434	35,471	4,963	12.3
2020	56,052	48,034	8,017	14.3
2030	73,138	60,849	12,289	16.8
2040	80,827	64,268	16,559	20.5
2050	85,675	65,838	19,837	23.2
2060	94,676	72,652	22,024	23.3

Note: For more information on the ACS, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1960 to 2000 Decennial Censuses; 2010 American Community Survey; 2020 to 2060, 2017 National Population Projections.

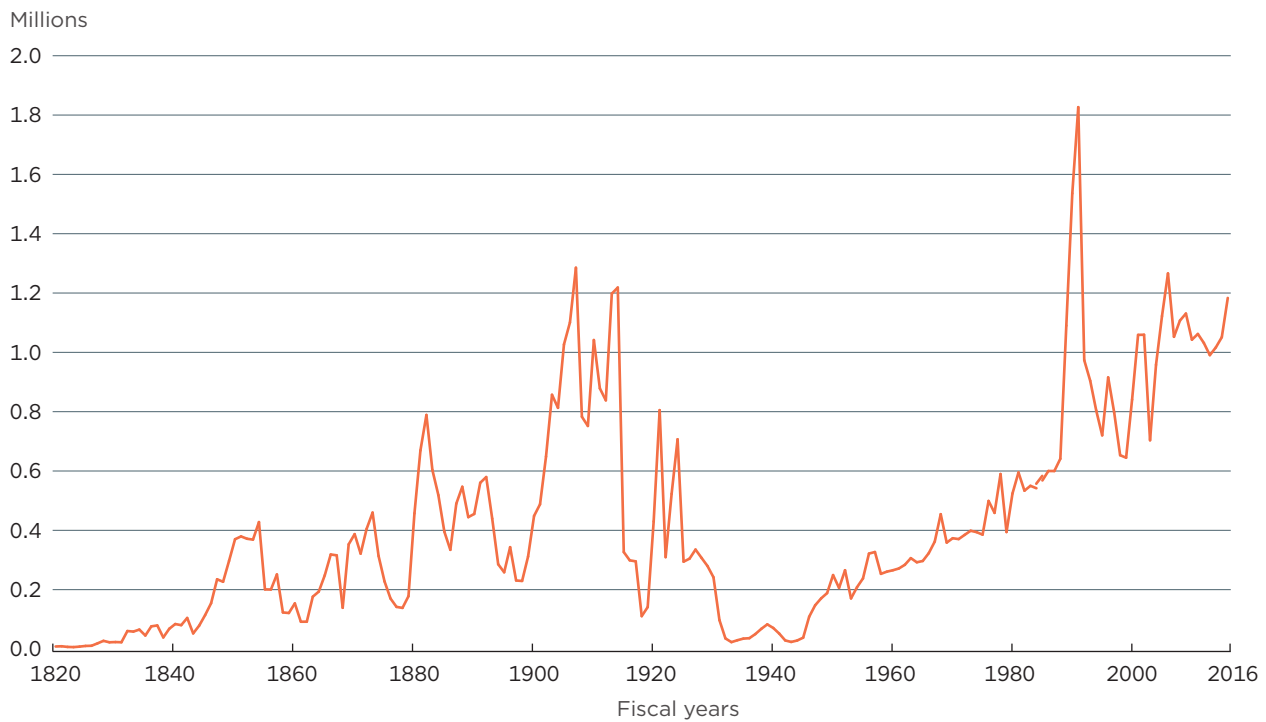
origins quota system was established limiting the number of immigrants from each country (Hipsman and Meissner, 2013).

Between 1942 and 1964, the United States sponsored a

temporary worker program that brought nearly 5 million workers from Mexico to meet the demand for agricultural labor (Massey, 2002; Meissner, 2004). While almost all workers from the

program returned to Mexico, the program established networks and labor market relationships that resulted in a long-term flow of migrants from Mexico to the United States (Massey and Zai,

Figure 2.
Persons Obtaining Permanent Resident Status: 1820–2016



Note: The figures represent the number of people obtaining legal permanent resident status by the fiscal year in which they obtained the status. They do not include temporary migrants or undocumented individuals.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2017.

1989; Meissner, 2004). Large-scale immigration began again in the 1970s after the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1965 (Hipsman and Meissner, 2013). The act repealed the national-origins quota system and replaced it with a preference system based on family reunification. The new policy resulted in a change in the composition of immigrants, increasing the share of new arrivals from Latin America and Asia (Castles and Miller, 2003).

Figure 2 shows that the number of people obtaining permanent resident status has been increasing steadily over the past few

decades.² The sharp increase in the number of people obtaining permanent resident status from 1989 to 1991 does not represent an increase in the number of immigrants, but rather is a result of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) that allowed some undocumented immigrants who had been present since 1982 to adjust their legal status (Chishti, Meissner, and Bergeron, 2011). While the absolute number of people obtaining permanent resident status has been increasing in the past few decades (Figure 2), the levels of immigration in the period after 1965 have been moderate compared to the levels

² While the number of people obtaining permanent resident status do not represent the total flow of migrants into the United States, the data can give an indication of the general trend in immigration.

between 1880 and 1929 (National Academies of Sciences, 2017).

For the older foreign-born, their increase in number can be attributed to two factors. First, those who began arriving in the 1970s into the 1990s in their working ages have reached or are now reaching older ages. While some immigrants return to their home countries after retirement (Vega and Brazil, 2015; Van Hook and Zhang, 2011), many stay. Second, younger immigrants are sponsoring their parents to come to the United States after they become naturalized citizens as part of the family unification provisions introduced in the 1965 act (Terrazas, 2009). Carr and Tienda estimate that the share of new permanent residents 65 and older increased

from 11 percent in 1981–1985 to 17 percent in 2006–2009 (Carr and Tienda, 2013 in National Academy of Sciences, 2017).

Most research on foreign-born populations focuses on the younger working-age adults and their children; relatively little is known about the growing older foreign-born population in the United States. This report profiles the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the foreign-born population 65 and older using data from the 2012–2016 American Community Survey (ACS). A set of online tables accompanying this report are available at www.census.gov/topics/population/older-aging/data/tables.html.

POPULATION SIZE AND TRENDS

In 1960, the older foreign-born population in the United States was approximately 3.2 million (Figure 1; Table 1). The number of older foreign-born stayed about 3 million until 1980 but slipped to 2.7 million in the 1990 Census. It has been steadily increasing since. By 2010, there were an estimated 5.0 million older foreign-born living in the United States. The number of older foreign-born is projected to reach 22.0 million by 2060.

Relative to the total older population, the proportion foreign-born decreased between 1960 and 1990 (Figure 1; Table 1). In 1960, the foreign-born population constituted about 19.6 percent of the total population 65 years and over, reflecting the aging of the European immigrants who arrived during the peak immigration period between 1880 and 1929. This proportion fell in the 1970s

and 1980s, until 1990 when only 8.5 percent of the older population were foreign-born. Since the 1990s, however, the share of the foreign-born among the older population has been rising gradually. In 2010, an estimated 12.3 percent of the older population were foreign-born. By 2040, the proportion is expected to increase to 20.5 percent, a level similar to that observed in 1960. By 2060, the foreign-born are projected to comprise 23.3 percent of the older population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018a).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The older foreign-born population tended to live more in the West and the South and less in the Midwest compared to their native-born counterparts. Over a third of the older foreign-born lived in the West (36.1 percent), less than a third in the South (29.9 percent), about a quarter in the Northeast (24.0 percent), and a tenth in the Midwest (9.9 percent) (Table A-1). This differed from the older native-born population who were more likely to live in the South (38.7 percent) and the Midwest (23.5 percent) and less likely to live in the West (19.8 percent) and the Northeast (17.9 percent).

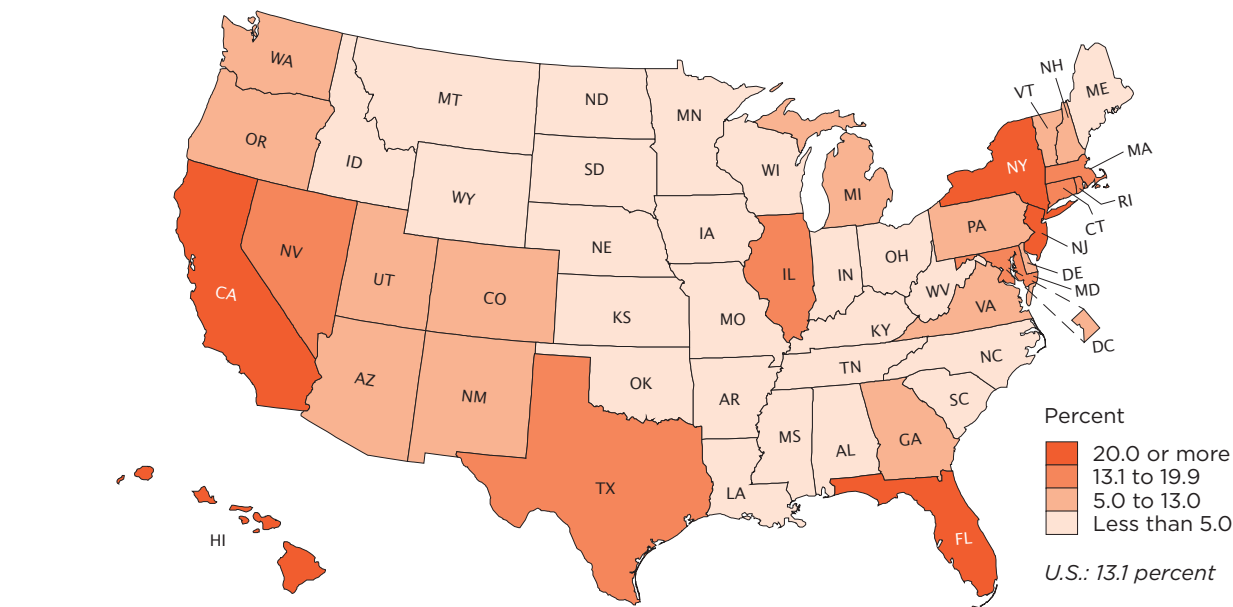
Over half of the older foreign-born population in the United States resided in three states: California, Florida, and New York. California hosted the largest number of the older foreign-born population at 1.6 million or about 26.8 percent of the total older foreign-born population in the United States. Florida and New York each had about 800,000 and 760,000 foreign-born 65 years and over, respectively (Table A-2). Other states with 100,000 or more older

foreign-born included Arizona, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. About 83.4 percent of the older foreign-born population in the United States lived in these 13 states. In comparison, about half of the older native-born population lived in ten states. The top three states with a large older native-born population were California (3.3 million), Florida (3.0 million), and Texas (2.6 million) (Table A-2).

Figure 3 shows the older foreign-born population as a percentage of the state total population 65 years and over. California had the highest share of foreign-born, where the older foreign-born population made up almost a third of the total population over 65 years (32.7 percent), as compared to 13.1 percent nationally. About 26.2 percent of the population 65 years and over in New York were foreign-born, 24.0 percent in Hawaii, 22.1 percent in New Jersey, and 21.2 percent in Florida (Table A-2).

Most older foreign-born lived in large metro areas. Table 2 shows the top 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas with the highest number of older foreign-born. Half of all older foreign-born lived in eight metro areas in the country. About 938,000 older foreign-born lived in the New York-Newark-Jersey City metro area, making up 16.3 percent of the total older population in the metro area. Approximately 731,000 resided in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim metro area, constituting 16.5 percent of the total older population in the metro area. In addition, the older foreign-born had settled in metro areas in the

Map of Alaska (AK) showing the state's outline in orange. The label 'AK' is centered within the state.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3 shows the sex and age composition of the native- and foreign-born population 65 years and older. By sex, about 58.2 percent of the foreign-born population 65 and over were female and 41.8 percent were male. Among the native-born population, 55.7

The native- and foreign-born populations had very different age structures in 1960, 1980, 2000, and 2012–2016 (Figure 4). In 1960, the population pyramid of the native-born had a large base at the youngest age groups because

The 1980 population age structures of the native- and foreign-born populations were more similar to each other, reflecting the large-scale entry of the working-age foreign-born

U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) With the Largest Number of Foreign-Born Population 65 Years and Over: 2012–2016

MSA	Number	Margin of error (±)	Percent of total older population	Margin of error (±)
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	938,308	4,914	16.3	0.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	730,713	3,876	16.5	0.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	474,716	2,823	20.3	0.1
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	243,372	2,861	14.5	0.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	234,815	2,018	17.0	0.1
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	150,723	1,986	11.2	0.2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	138,890	1,927	14.5	0.2
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	135,419	1,759	9.1	0.1
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	121,423	1,538	15.9	0.2
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	118,359	1,735	14.2	0.2
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	99,596	1,201	13.7	0.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	94,076	1,478	7.6	0.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	91,730	1,681	14.7	0.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	81,942	1,849	12.8	0.3
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	79,517	1,431	12.4	0.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	76,487	1,663	20.2	0.4
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	70,970	1,288	17.7	0.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	66,051	1,364	8.8	0.2
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	62,655	1,118	13.7	0.2
Sacramento—Roseville—Arden-Arcade, CA	61,942	1,379	15.3	0.3
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	60,732	1,601	15.4	0.4
El Paso, TX	45,905	894	21.6	0.4
Urban Honolulu, HI	42,021	1,087	22.1	0.5
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	39,618	1,331	14.4	0.5
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	37,492	1,214	17.8	0.5

Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Table 3.

Population 65 Years and Over by Age, Sex, and Nativity: 2012–2016

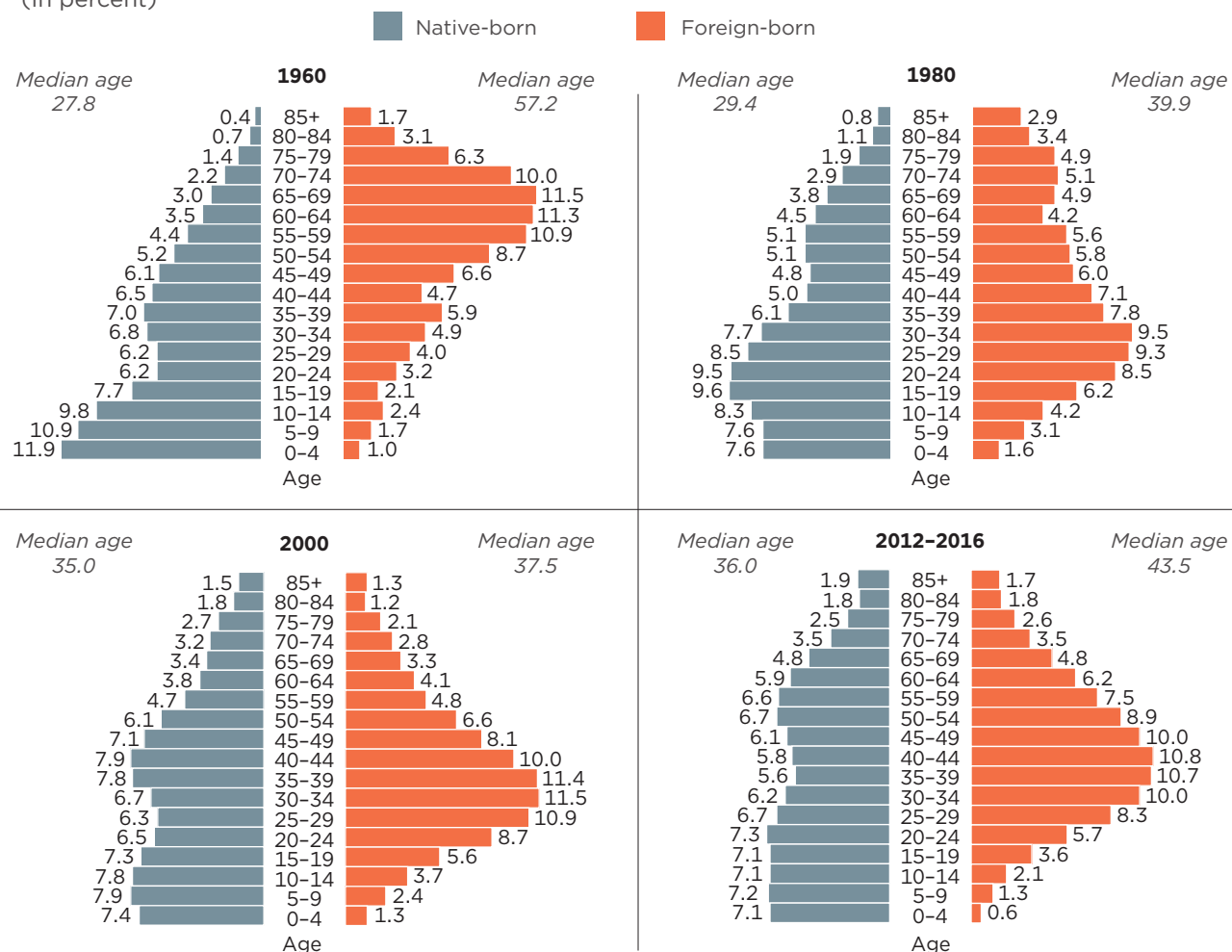
Characteristic	Native-born		Foreign-born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 65 years and over	40,115,380	100.0	6,065,252	100.0
65 to 74 years	22,854,437	57.0	3,500,871	57.7
75 to 84 years	11,918,100	29.7	1,850,333	30.5
85 years and older	5,342,843	13.3	714,048	11.8
Male	17,769,746	44.3	2,534,382	41.8
65 to 74 years	10,775,107	26.9	1,544,936	25.5
75 to 84 years	5,173,241	12.9	751,432	12.4
85 years and older	1,821,398	4.5	238,014	3.9
Female	22,345,634	55.7	3,530,870	58.2
65 to 74 years	12,079,330	30.1	1,955,935	32.2
75 to 84 years	6,744,859	16.8	1,098,901	18.1
85 years and older	3,521,445	8.8	476,034	7.8
Sex ratio for population 65 years and over	79.5	X	71.8	X
65 to 74 years	89.2	X	79.0	X
75 to 84 years	76.7	X	68.4	X
85 years and older	51.7	X	50.0	X

X Not applicable.

Note: Sex ratio refers to the number of men per 100 women. The margin of error for these estimates can be found in Table A-3. For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Figure 4.
Population Pyramids by Nativity: 1960, 1980, 2000, and 2012-2016
(In percent)



Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1960, 1980, and 2000 Decennial Censuses; 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

population after the 1965 Immigration Act. The gap in median ages had narrowed to 29.4 for the native-born and 39.9 for the foreign-born. In 1980, 21.2 percent of the foreign-born were 65 years and older compared to 10.5 percent of the native-born. By 2000, the native-born population had continued to grow older and the foreign-born population had grown younger. The continued influx of foreign-born workers further lowered the median age of the foreign-born, and the median age gap between the two

populations had been reduced to 2.5 years by 2000. The proportion of people aged 65 and over was 12.6 percent for the native-born and 10.6 percent for the foreign-born.

In the decade since 2000, this trend reversed, and the foreign-born population experienced more rapid aging than the native-born. By 2012-2016, the median age of the foreign-born population was 43.5 years compared to 36.0 years for the native-born population. The respective

age structure showed a bulge from ages 25-29 to 50-54 for the foreign-born, compared to a compression at the same age groups for the native-born.

Region of Birth

The older foreign-born population were born in diverse regions of the world. About 38.1 percent were born in Latin America, 31.1 percent in Asia, 24.0 percent in Europe, and 2.4 percent in Africa (Table A-3). Compared to the younger foreign-born population, the older

foreign-born were more likely to have been born in Europe (24.0 percent among the older foreign-born vs. 9.2 percent among the younger foreign-born population) and in Asia (31.1 percent vs. 29.9 percent; Table A-3). On the other hand, the older foreign-born were less likely than the younger foreign-born to have been born in Latin America (38.1 percent vs. 53.7 percent) and Africa (2.4 percent vs. 4.9 percent).

The regions of birth represented by the older foreign-born population have been changing over time.

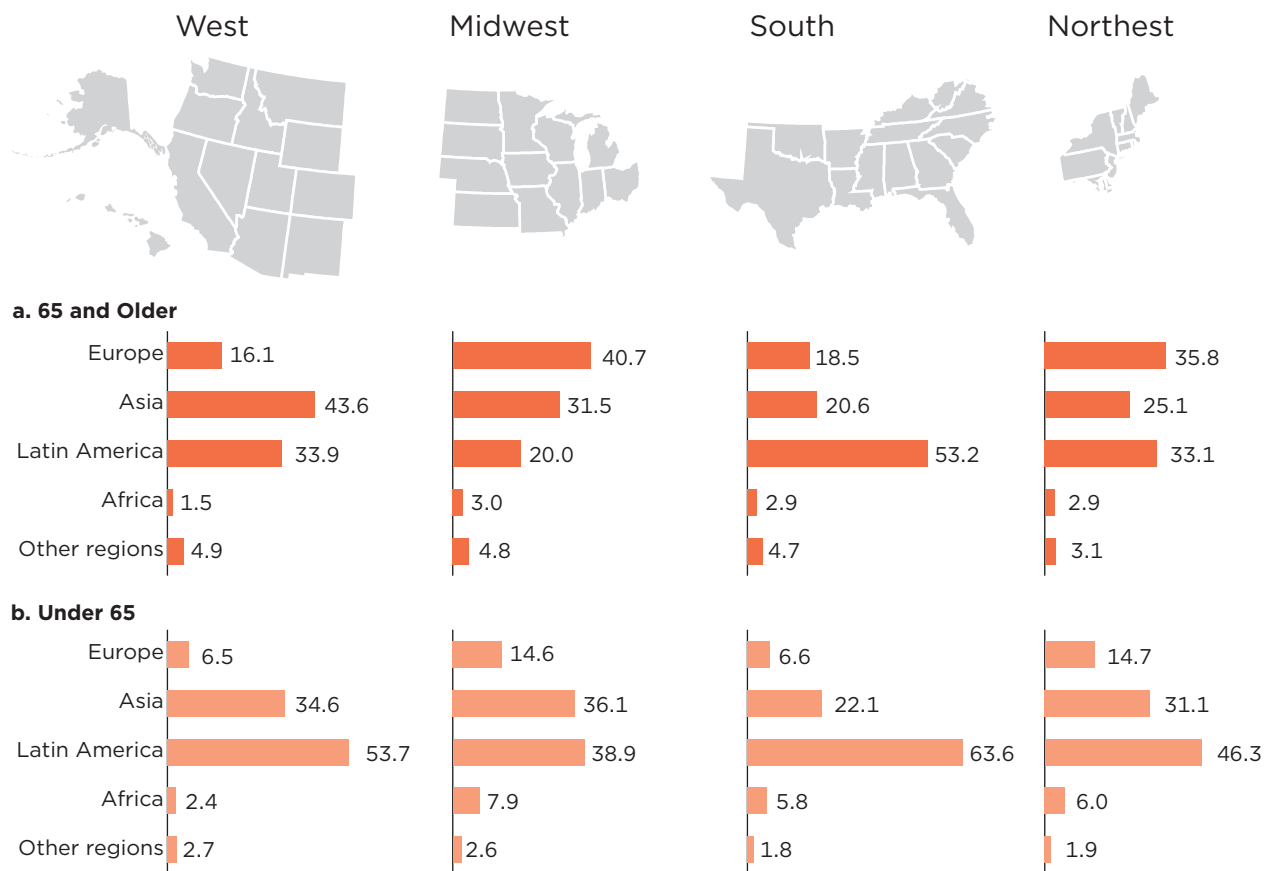
In 2000, over a third of the older foreign-born were born in Europe (38.6 percent), less than a third in Latin America (31.3 percent), and less than a quarter (22.2 percent) in Asia (He, 2002). The shift in region of birth may impact socio-demographic characteristics of the foreign-born population.

World region of birth differs by geographic area of residence and age group (Figure 5). Among the older foreign-born population, the European-born represented the largest group in the Northeast and Midwest regions (35.8 percent and

40.7 percent, respectively). In the South, those born in Latin America were the largest group, representing 53.2 percent of the total older foreign-born in the South. Those from Asia (43.6 percent) were the biggest group among the older foreign-born residing in the West.

The foreign-born population under 65 years old showed a different geographic distribution. Those from Latin America were the largest group in all regions of the United States. In the South, in particular, those born in Latin America constituted 63.6 percent of the

Figure 5.
World Region of Birth and U.S. Region of Residence for the Foreign-Born Populations 65 Years and Over and Less Than 65 Years: 2012–2016
(In percent)



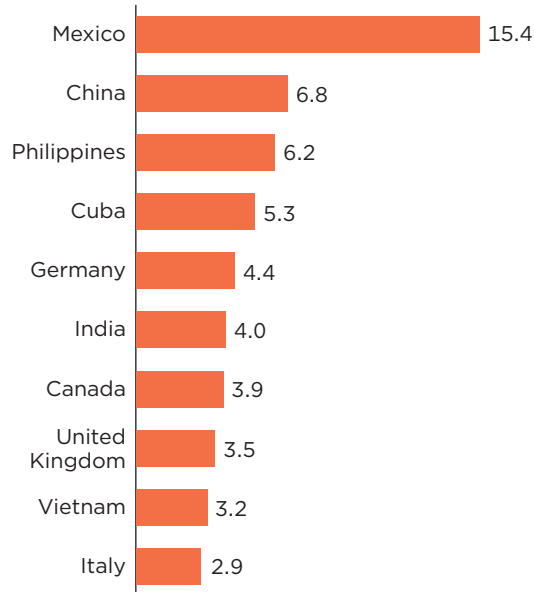
Note: Other regions include Northern America, Oceania, and born at sea. For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Figure 6.

Top Ten Countries of Birth for the Foreign-Born Populations 65 Years and Over and Less Than 65 Years: 2012-2016

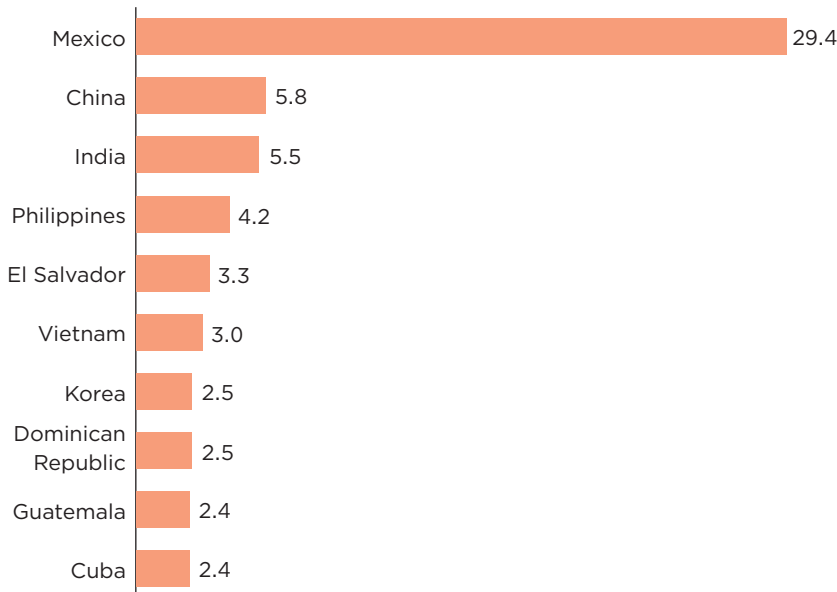
a. Foreign-Born Population 65 Years and Over

(Percent of total foreign-born population 65 years and over)



b. Foreign-Born Population Less Than 65 Years

(Percent of total foreign-born population less than 65 years)



Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

foreign-born population under 65 years, nearly three times as many as the next largest group, those from Asia (22.1 percent).

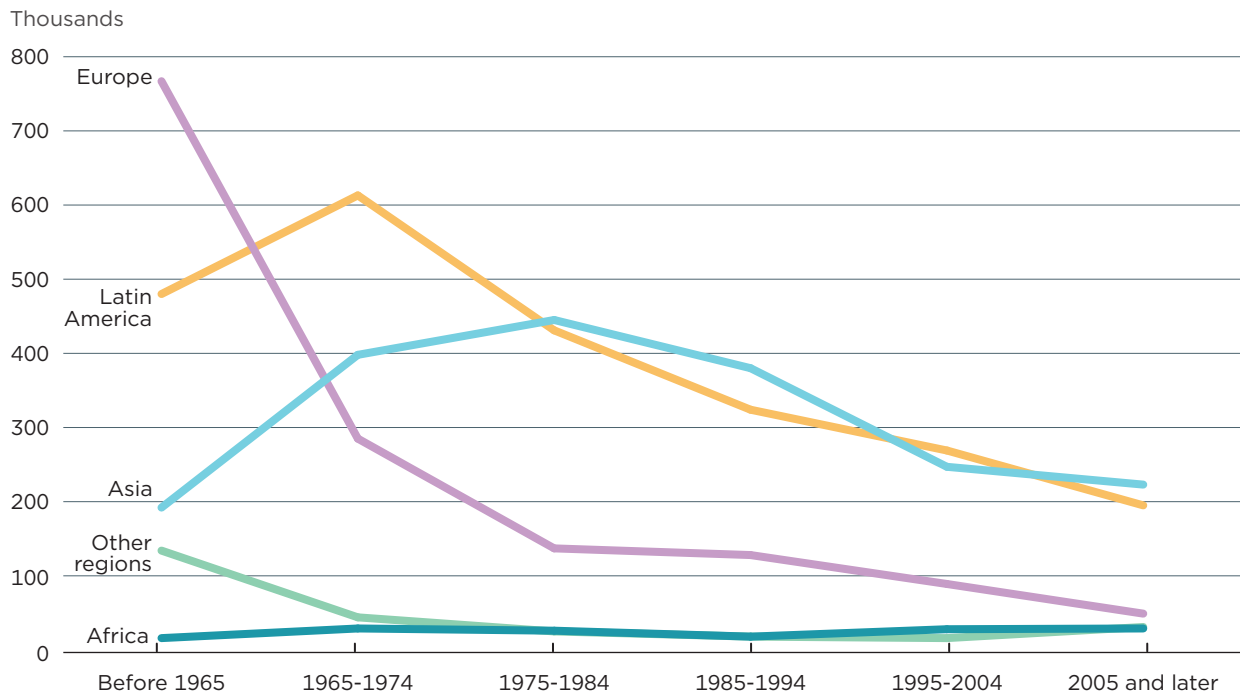
Figure 6 shows the top ten countries of origin of the foreign-born population. Mexico and China were the top two countries of origin for both the older and younger foreign-born. For the foreign-born population 65 years and over, 15.4 percent were from Mexico, 6.8 percent from China, 6.2 percent from the Philippines, 5.3 percent from Cuba, and 4.4 percent were from Germany (Figure 6a). For the foreign-born population under 65 years old, 29.4 percent were from Mexico, 5.8 percent from China, 5.5 percent from India, 4.2 percent from the Philippines, and 3.3 percent were from El Salvador (Figure 6b).

Year of Entry

The majority of the older foreign-born population have been living in the United States for more than three decades. About 26.2 percent of the older foreign-born arrived in the United States before 1965, 22.6 percent came from 1965 to 1974, and 17.5 percent from 1975 to 1984. Only 8.7 percent arrived in 2005 or later (Table A-3).

Figure 7 shows the year of entry by world region of birth for the older foreign-born. About 1.6 million of the older foreign-born had entered the United States before 1965 with the largest group coming from Europe (767,000 or 48.3 percent of total older foreign-born who entered before 1965), followed by Latin America (480,000 or 30.2 percent). Over half (52.7 percent) of the older Europeans and about a fifth (20.8 percent) of the older Latin Americans entered the United States before 1965.

Figure 7.
Year of Entry and World Region of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population 65 Years and Over: 2012–2016



Note: Other regions include Northern America, Oceania, and born at sea. For more information, visit www.census.gov/acs.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Among the older foreign-born who entered between 1965 and 1974 (1.4 million), the largest group was born in Latin America (613,000 or 44.8 percent) (Figure 7). The number of older Asian foreign-born who arrived between 1965 and 1974 was more than double the number that arrived before 1965 (192,000 pre-1965 vs. 398,000 in 1965–1974). Those born in Latin America and Asia made up the largest number of older foreign-born who arrived in the United States after 1975. Of the 1.1 million older foreign-born who arrived in the United States between 1975 and 1984, 41.8 percent (445,000) were born in

Asia and 40.5 percent (431,000) in Latin America.

Latin Americans and Asians continued to represent the majority of older foreign-born who entered in the past 20 years. Among those who entered the United States between 1995 and 2004, 41.4 percent (269,000) were from Latin America and 38.1 percent (247,000) were from Asia. Forty-two percent (223,000) of the older foreign-born who arrived in 2005 or later were from Asia and 37.0 percent (195,000) were from Latin America.

Citizenship Status

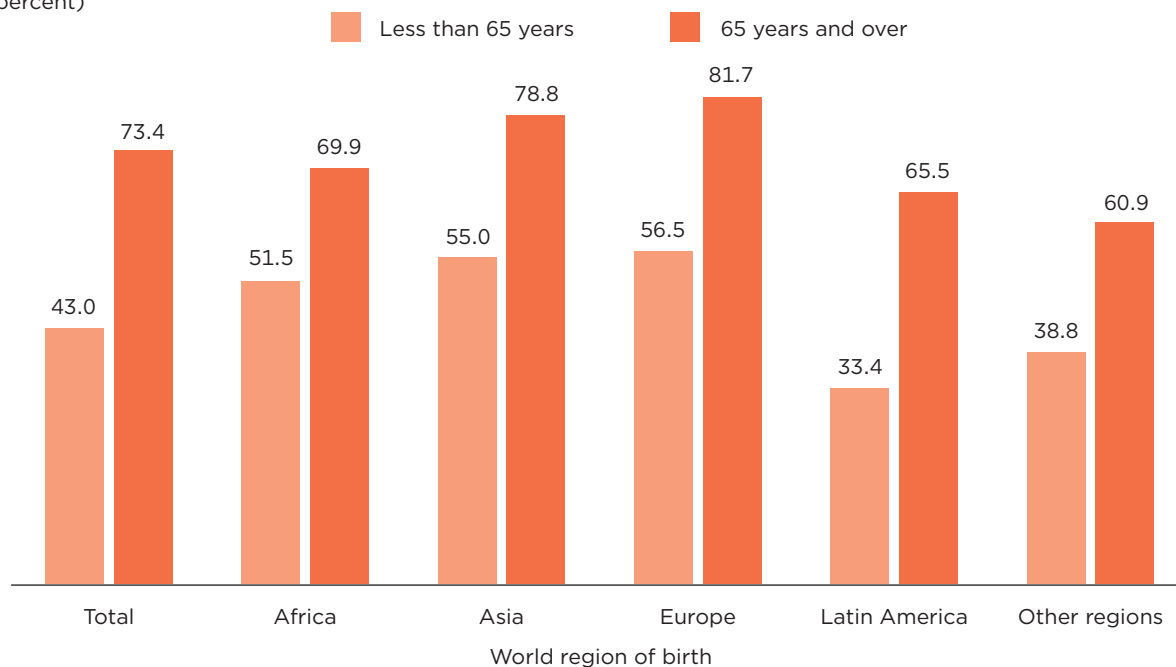
Citizenship not only offers legal status, rights, and political

participation, but can also indicate a sense of belonging to the United States (Bloemraad, Korteweg, and Yurdakul, 2008). The older foreign-born population were more likely to have obtained U.S. citizenship than their younger counterparts. Almost three-quarters (73.4 percent) of the foreign-born population 65 years and over had become naturalized U.S. citizens, as compared to less than half (43.0 percent) of the foreign-born under 65 years old (Figure 8). This was true for foreign-born from all world regions. The older foreign-born from Europe (81.7 percent) were most likely to have obtained U.S. citizenship. Those born in Asia were second most likely to have

Figure 8.

Foreign-Born Population Who Are Naturalized U.S. Citizens by World Region of Birth and Age: 2012–2016

(In percent)



Note: Other regions include Northern America, Oceania, and born at sea. For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

naturalized at 78.8 percent. Of the older foreign-born population from Africa, 69.9 percent were U.S. citizens, as were 65.5 percent from Latin America. In comparison, among the foreign-born under 65 years, only about half from Europe (56.5 percent), Asia (55.0 percent), and Africa (51.5 percent), and about a third (33.4 percent) from Latin America had obtained U.S. citizenship.

Race and Hispanic Origin

The older foreign-born population were racially and ethnically diverse. The older native-born population consisted of 4.0 percent Hispanic or Latino and 96.0 percent not Hispanic or Latino. This compares to 31.8 percent who were Hispanic

or Latino among the older foreign-born population and 68.2 percent not Hispanic or Latino (Figure 9a).⁴

Figure 9b shows the racial distribution of the not Hispanic or Latino population 65 years and over as a percentage of the total native- or foreign-born population. White alone was the largest group among the non-Hispanic older native-born population (representing 85.0 percent of the total older

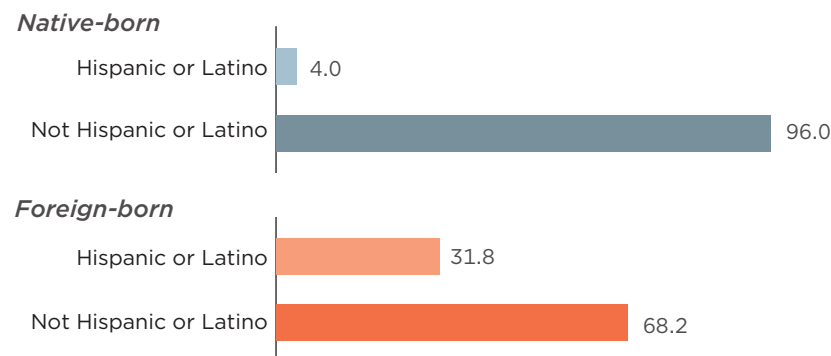
⁴ “Hispanic or Latino” refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race, following the guidance of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity* (OMB, 1997). For more information on how the U.S. Census Bureau collects information on race and Hispanic origin, see Humes, Jones, and Ramirez (2011).

foreign-born population), followed by Black or African American alone (9.0 percent). American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone who were not Hispanic each constituted less than 1 percent of the total native-born population (Table A-3).

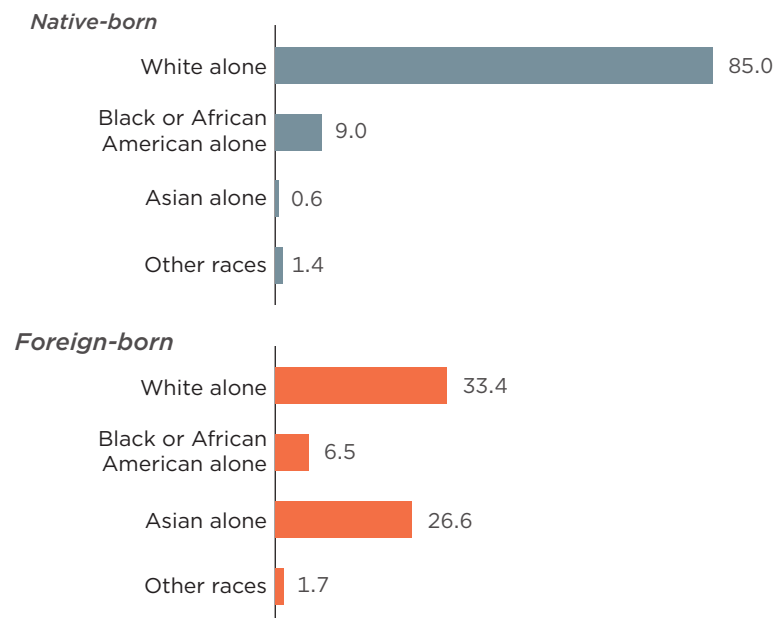
Among the older foreign-born, non-Hispanic White alone was also the largest group (representing 33.4 percent of the total older foreign-born population); followed by Asian alone (26.6 percent), and Black or African American alone (6.5 percent). One percent reported Two or More Races. Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native alone,

Figure 9.
Hispanic or Latino Origin and Race by Nativity for the Population 65 Years and Over: 2012–2016
 (In percent)

a. Hispanic or Latino Origin by Nativity for the Population 65 Years and Over: 2012–2016



b. Race by Nativity for the Not Hispanic or Latino Population 65 Years and Over: 2012–2016



Note: "Other races" includes any respondent who did not identify as White, Black or African American, or Asian. They also include American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, Some Other Race alone, and Two or More Races. For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and Some Other Race alone, each constituted less than 1 percent of the total older foreign-born population (Table A-3).

Ability to Speak English

While the United States does not have an official language, English is the predominant language used in government, business, and in health care and social

service settings. Thus, the ability to speak English facilitates access to resources and is seen as a key measure of integration in the United States (Akresh, et al., 2014; Espenshade and Fu, 1997). Among the older foreign-born, 22.5 percent spoke only English at home, 22.1 percent spoke a language other than English at home but also spoke English "very well," and 55.4 percent spoke a language other than English at home and spoke English less than "very well" (Table A-3).⁵ In comparison, among the older native-born, 94.8 percent spoke only English at home, 3.6 percent spoke a language other than English at home and spoke English "very well," and 1.6 percent did not speak English "very well."

Ability to speak English is associated with the world region of birth. The older foreign-born from Latin America and Asia were most likely to speak English less than "very well" (68.5 percent and 64.5 percent, respectively; Figure 10). In contrast, the majority of the older foreign-born from the rest of the world, including Europe and Africa, were more likely to speak only English at home or to speak English "very well."

Marital Status

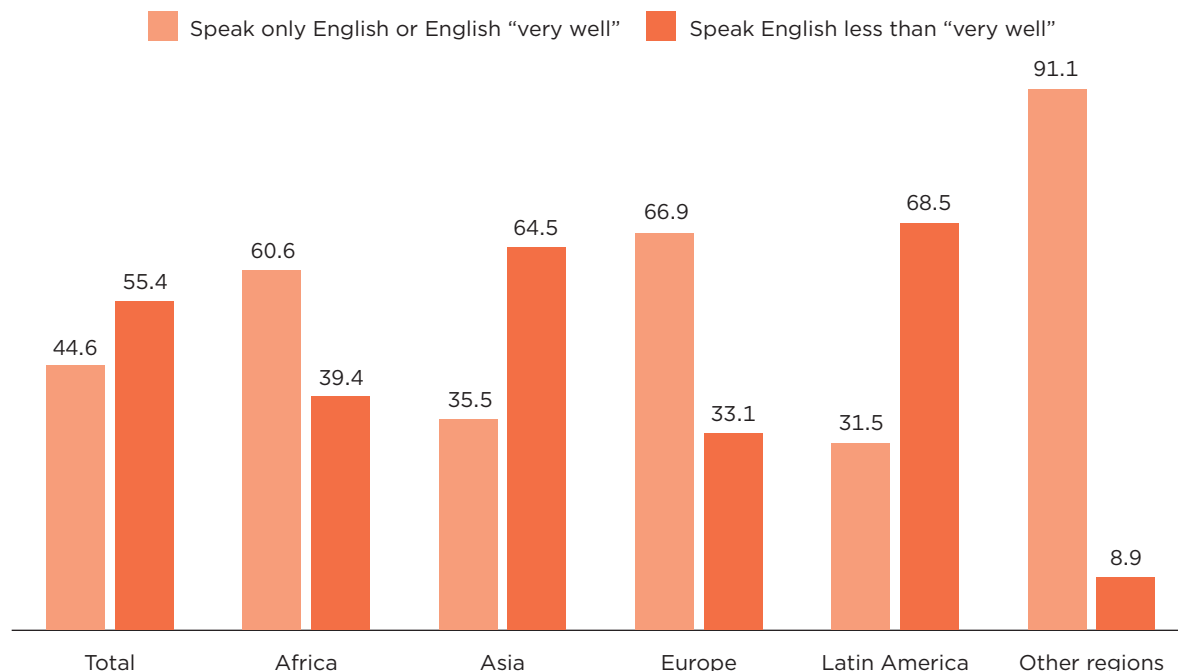
The positive association between marital status and survival has been well-documented (Rendell, et al., 2011; Manzoli, et al., 2007; Goldman, et al., 1995). In both older native- and foreign-born populations, men were more likely than women to be currently married, and women were more likely

⁵ Respondents who reported speaking a language other than English were asked to indicate their English-speaking ability as: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all." Those who answered "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all" are referred to as "Less than 'very well.'"

Figure 10.

Language Spoken at Home of the Foreign-Born Population 65 Years and Over by World Region of Birth: 2012–2016

(In percent)



Note: Other regions include Northern America, Oceania, and born at sea. For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 OAmerican Community Survey 5-year estimates.

than men to be widowed (Figure 11). About three-quarters (74.4 percent) of older foreign-born men were married as compared to 41.7 percent of older foreign-born women. About 69.5 percent of older native-born men were married, while only 43.3 percent of native-born women were married. Among the older foreign-born, 37.7 percent of the women were widowed compared to only 10.5 percent of the men. For the older native-born population, 36.0 percent of women and 12.2 percent of men were widowed. More older women were divorced than men in both native- and foreign-born populations. About 11.7 percent of older foreign-born women were divorced compared to 8.3 percent of men, and 14.8 percent of native-born women were divorced

compared to 11.8 percent of men. The share of people who never married was slightly higher for older foreign-born women (6.3 percent) than for men (4.2 percent). For older native-born, the percentage of people who never married was about the same (5 percent) for both women and men.⁶

Living Arrangements

Living arrangements are important for health and well-being of older populations (Hays, 2002; Wilmoth and Chen, 2003). Most older foreign-born lived in housing units, such as a house or an apartment (98.1 percent), as opposed to

⁶ While the percentages rounded to 5 percent for both men and women, the proportion of never-married men was higher than women by about four-tenths of a percentage point and the difference was statistically significant.

group quarters, which includes nursing facilities, hospitals, and other health care facilities (1.9 percent). This was similar to the older native-born population, 96.5 percent of whom lived in housing units and 3.5 percent in group quarters (Table 4).⁷ However, the foreign-born were more likely (77.2 percent) than the native-born (65.6 percent) to live in family households.⁸ The older native-born were more

⁷ The difference in the proportions living in housing units between native- and foreign-born populations is small but statistically significant.

⁸ A family consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. A householder is the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. A family household is a household maintained by a householder who is in a family, and includes any unrelated people who may be residing there.

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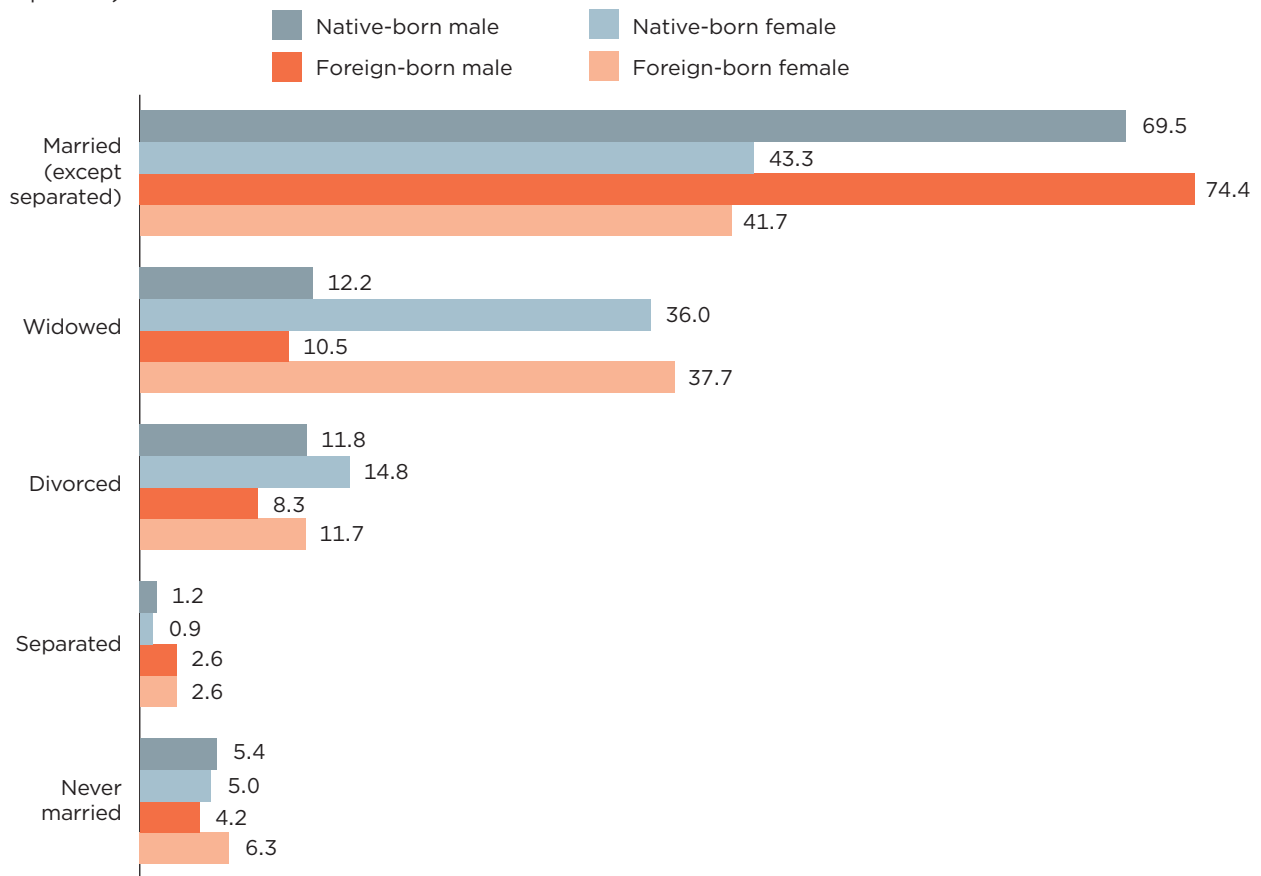
Living Arrangements of Population 65 Years and Over by Nativity and Sex: 2012-2016

Characteristic	Native-born						Foreign-born											
	Total			Male			Female			Total			Male			Female		
	Estimate	Percent		Estimate	Percent		Estimate	Percent		Estimate	Percent		Estimate	Percent		Estimate	Percent	
Total population in housing units.....	38,722,436	96.5		17,292,107	97.3		21,430,329	95.9		5,949,514	98.1		2,493,002	98.4		3,456,512	97.9	
Family household	26,313,633	65.6		13,180,143	74.2		13,133,490	58.8		4,683,762	77.2		2,112,201	83.3		2,571,561	72.8	
Alone in household	11,098,043	27.7		3,433,696	19.3		7,664,347	34.3		1,097,734	18.1		298,215	11.8		799,519	22.6	
Other nonfamily household.....	1,310,760	3.3		678,268	3.8		632,492	2.8		168,018	2.8		82,586	3.3		85,432	2.4	
Total group quarters population	1,392,944	3.5		477,639	2.7		915,305	4.1		115,738	1.9		41,380	1.6		74,358	2.1	
Nursing facility, hospitals, and other health care facilities.....	1,173,986	2.9		366,773	2.1		807,213	3.6		90,395	1.5		29,612	1.2		60,783	1.7	
Other group quarters	218,958	0.5		110,866	0.6		108,092	0.5		25,343	0.4		11,768	0.5		13,575	0.4	

Note: The margin of error for these estimates can be found in Table A-3. For more information, visit www.census.gov/acs.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Figure 11.
Marital Status by Nativity and Sex for the Population 65 Years and Over: 2012–2016
(In percent)



Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

likely (27.7 percent) than the older foreign-born (18.1 percent) to live alone in a household. In both native- and foreign-born populations, older women were more likely to live alone than older men, perhaps because of higher widowhood among women. About 22.6 percent of older foreign-born women lived alone compared to 11.8 percent of older foreign-born men, and 34.3 percent of older native-born women lived alone as opposed to 19.3 percent of older native-born men. Furthermore, women were more likely to live in group quarters than men in both native- and foreign-born

populations—4.1 percent of native-born women and 2.7 percent of native-born men, and 2.1 percent of foreign-born women and 1.6 percent of foreign-born men lived in group quarters.

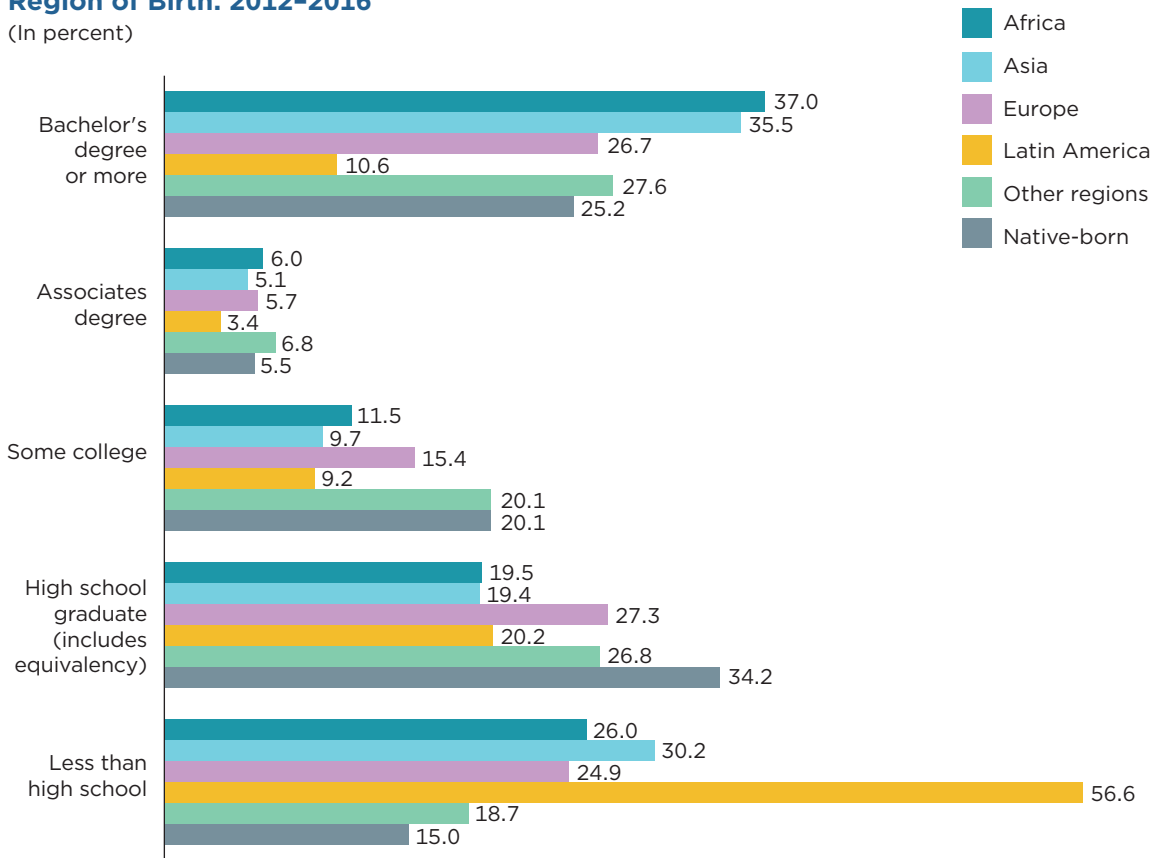
Educational Attainment

Most people obtain their education in their youth. Therefore, examining the educational attainment of the older foreign-born population is akin to investigating their skill level when they were working-age adults, particularly since most older foreign-born entered the United States 30 or more years ago and some may have arrived

with their education completed in their native countries.

Educational attainment of the native- and foreign-born populations by age group is shown in Table A-3. The older foreign-born tended to have lower educational attainment than the working-age foreign-born population (ages 25–64). While 38.4 percent of the older foreign-born had less than a high school education, only 28.0 percent of the working-age foreign-born population had less than a high school education. For higher education, 30.2 percent of the working-age foreign-born had a bachelor's degree or more,

Figure 12.
Educational Attainment of the Foreign-Born Population 65 Years and Over by World Region of Birth: 2012-2016
(In percent)



Note: Other regions include Northern America, Oceania, and born at sea. For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

but only 23.6 percent of the older foreign-born had completed college or more. The pattern was similar to that of the native-born population with 32.1 percent of the working-age native-born having a bachelor's degree or more as compared to 25.2 percent of the older native-born, reflecting the general trend in improved educational attainment over generations of Americans (Fischer and Hout, 2006).

Comparing the foreign-born population to the native-born population, the native-born consistently showed higher levels of educational attainment at all levels above

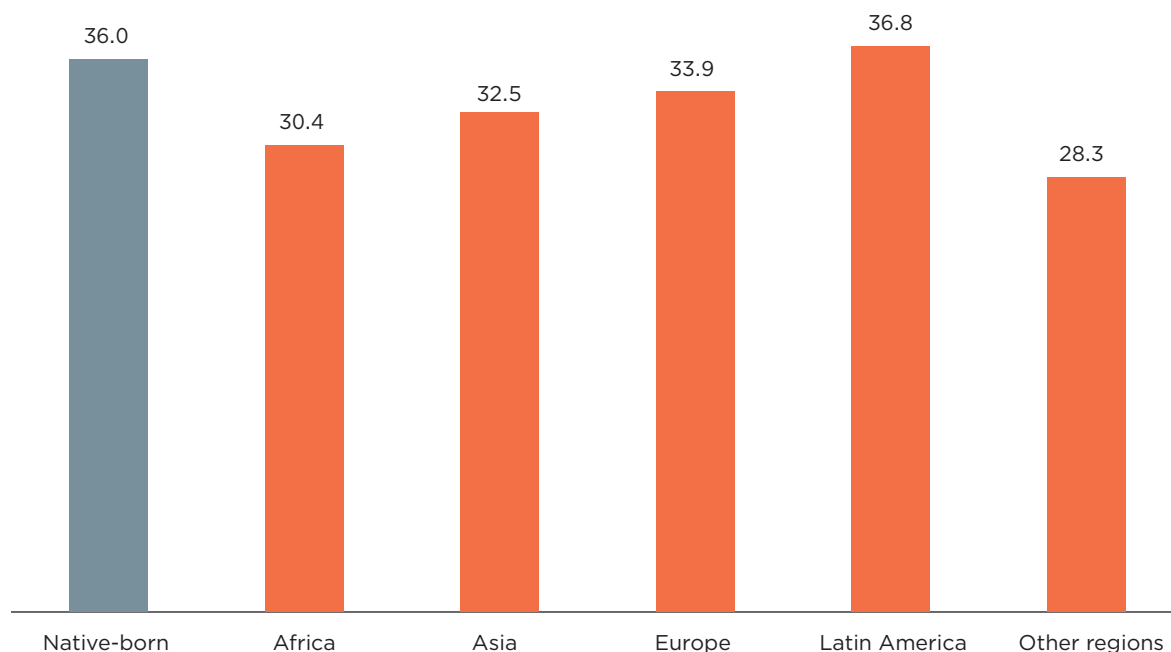
high school graduate (Table A-3). This was true for both the older and the working-age populations.

Further, the educational attainment of the population 65 and over has increased over the years. In 2000, 18.6 percent of the older foreign-born had a bachelor's degree or higher (He, 2002) as compared to 23.6 percent of the older foreign-born population in 2012-2016. The older native-born population showed a similar improvement in educational attainment with 15.3 percent of the older native-born population having a bachelor's degree or higher in

2000 (He, 2002) and 25.2 percent in 2012-2016.

By region of birth, the older foreign-born population from Africa (37.0 percent), Asia (35.5 percent), and Europe (26.7 percent) had greater shares with bachelor's degree or more compared to the native-born population (25.2 percent; Figure 12). Bachelor's degree holders represented a smaller proportion of those born in Latin America (10.6 percent). Those with less than a high school education represented over half of the older population born in Latin America (56.6 percent), less than a third from

Figure 13.
Population 65 Years and Over With a Disability by World Region of Birth: 2012–2016
(In percent)



Note: Other regions include Northern America, Oceania, and born at sea. For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Asia (30.2 percent), and about a quarter from Africa (26.0 percent) and Europe (24.9 percent).

Disability

Disability refers to the outcome of interactions between individuals' bodies (their physical, emotional, and mental health) and the physical and social environment in which they live, work, or play. Disability occurs when dysfunctions in one or more of these levels lead to impairments, activity limitations, and/or participation restrictions (World Health Organization, 2002). The American Community Survey asks about six disability types: difficulties in (1) hearing, (2) seeing, (3) remembering, concentrating or making decisions, (4) walking or climbing stairs, (5) dressing or bathing, and

(6) doing other errands alone (U.S. Census Bureau, 2017).

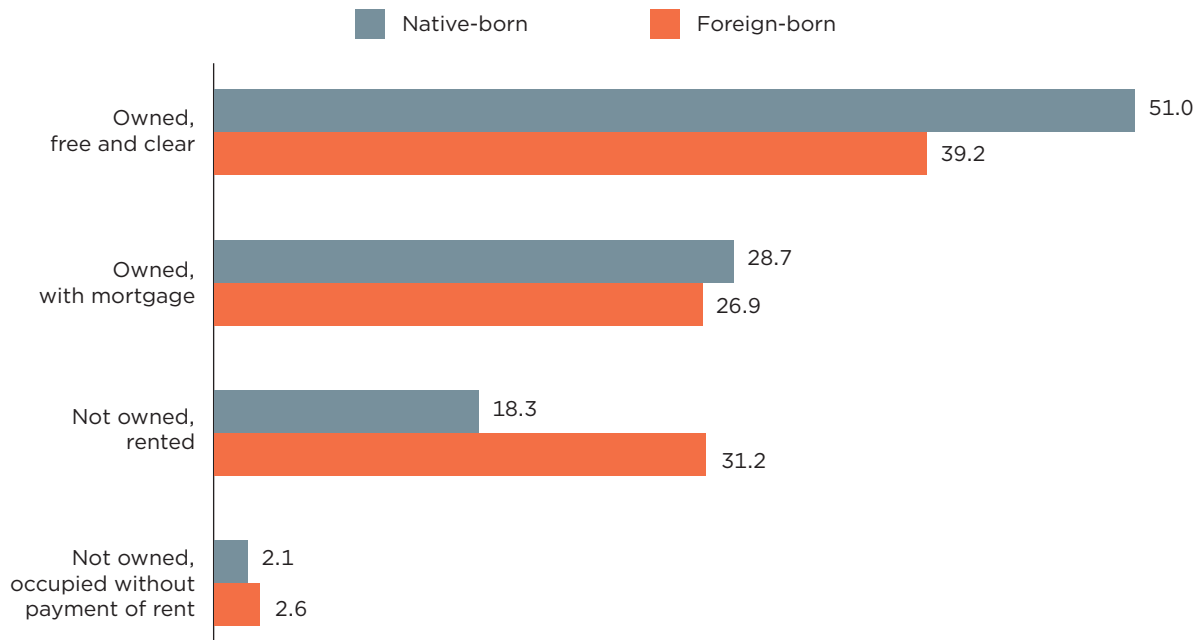
The older foreign-born population was less likely to report having a disability (34.2 percent) than their native-born counterparts (36.0 percent; Table A-3).⁹ Disability varied by sex, with a higher proportion of women than men reporting at least one disability in both native- and foreign-born populations (36.2 percent of women and 35.7 percent of men among the native-born, and 37.0 percent of women and 30.4 percent of men among the foreign-born population; Table A-3). However, while the prevalence of disability among older native-born men is higher than that of their foreign-born counterparts, the native-born

women reported lower rates of disability than their foreign-born peers.

Older foreign-born from all regions, except Latin America, had lower prevalence of disability compared to their native-born counterparts (Figure 13). The proportion of older foreign-born from Latin America with a disability was slightly higher than the share of the older native-born population. One hypothesis of the higher prevalence of disability among older foreign-born from Latin America is that they may have worked in physically demanding occupations (such as construction, agriculture, and meat processing) that placed them at greater risk of disability at older ages (Hummer and Hayward, 2015).

⁹ The disability estimates in this report are of the civilian noninstitutionalized populations.

Figure 14.
Homeownership for Householders 65 Years and Over by Nativity: 2012–2016
(In percent)



Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Selective migration may be one reason behind the lower disability among the older foreign-born. The theory of “healthy-migrant effect” suggests that those who migrate are more likely to be healthier than those who do not. As a result, immigrants may be healthier than the average native-born population and their better health may persist into older ages (Abraido-Lanza, et al., 1999; Palloni and Arias, 2004; Elo, Mehta and Huang, 2011). Another possibility is the “salmon bias effect.” This hypothesis proposes that immigrants who were unhealthy may be more likely to return to their home countries to “die in one’s birthplace” or to be cared for by their relatives back home (Abraido-Lanza, et al, 1999; Palloni and Arias, 2004). Cultural factors may also play a role in explaining

the lower disability prevalence among the older foreign-born. Immigrants have different cultural health practices as well as social networks that may influence their health status (Abraido-Lanza, et al, 1999; Palloni and Arias, 2004).

SELECT ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Homeownership

Homeownership among older householders varied by nativity status (Figure 14). A householder is the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. While a household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit and may include a mix of foreign- and native-born members, only the nativity status of the householder is considered. Older foreign-born householders were less likely to

reside in owner-occupied housing (66.2 percent) than their native-born counterparts (79.6 percent; Table A-4). About 39.2 percent of older foreign-born householders resided in homes that were owned “free and clear” with no mortgage versus 51.0 percent for the older native-born householders.¹⁰ Older foreign-born householders were also more likely to rent their current residence (31.2 percent) compared to the older native-born householders (18.3 percent).

Labor Force Participation

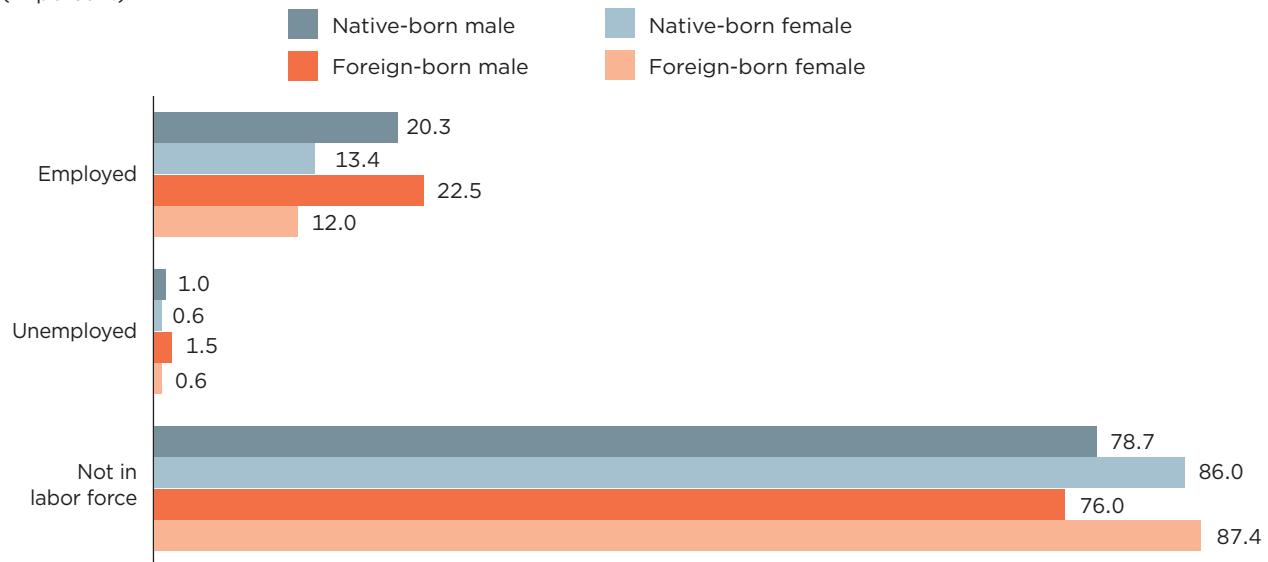
Labor force participation for the older population can provide insights on transitions to retirement. The patterns of labor force

¹⁰ A housing unit is owned “free and clear” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home, including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage.

Figure 15.

Labor Force Participation for the Population 65 Years and Over by Nativity and Sex: 2012–2016

(In percent)



Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Table 5.

Income and Benefits of Older Households by Nativity: 2012–2016

Income (in 2016 inflation-adjusted dollars)	Total		Older native-born households		Older foreign-born households	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Households with income data.	28,245,820	100.0	25,363,362	89.8	2,882,458	10.2
Mean income (dollars)	61,136	X	61,289	X	59,786	X
With Social Security earning income	25,486,477	90.2	23,126,624	91.2	2,359,853	81.9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	19,826	X	20,048	X	17,650	X
With Supplemental Security income	1,809,050	6.4	1,441,858	5.7	367,192	12.7
Mean Supplemental Security income (dollars)	9,192	X	9,350	X	8,572	X
With earnings	10,277,418	36.4	9,048,622	35.7	1,228,796	42.6
Mean earnings (dollars)	53,799	X	52,364	X	64,370	X
With food stamp benefits	2,518,095	8.9	2,041,761	8.1	476,334	16.5
With public assistance income	514,957	1.8	422,166	1.7	92,791	3.2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,094	X	3,074	X	3,186	X
With retirement income	13,724,921	48.6	12,796,575	50.5	928,346	32.2
Mean retirement income (dollars)	25,237	X	25,358	X	23,564	X

X Not applicable.

Note: Older native-born households are households where the householder is native-born and 65 years and older. Older foreign-born households are households where the householder is foreign-born and 65 years and older. The margin of error for these estimates can be found in Table A-4. For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

participation at older ages looked similar by nativity. The percentage currently employed was similar for both the older native- and foreign-born populations at 16.5 percent and 16.4

percent, respectively¹¹ (Table A-4). Comparing labor force participation by age group, 66.8 percent of the foreign-born aged 65 to 69 were not in the labor force

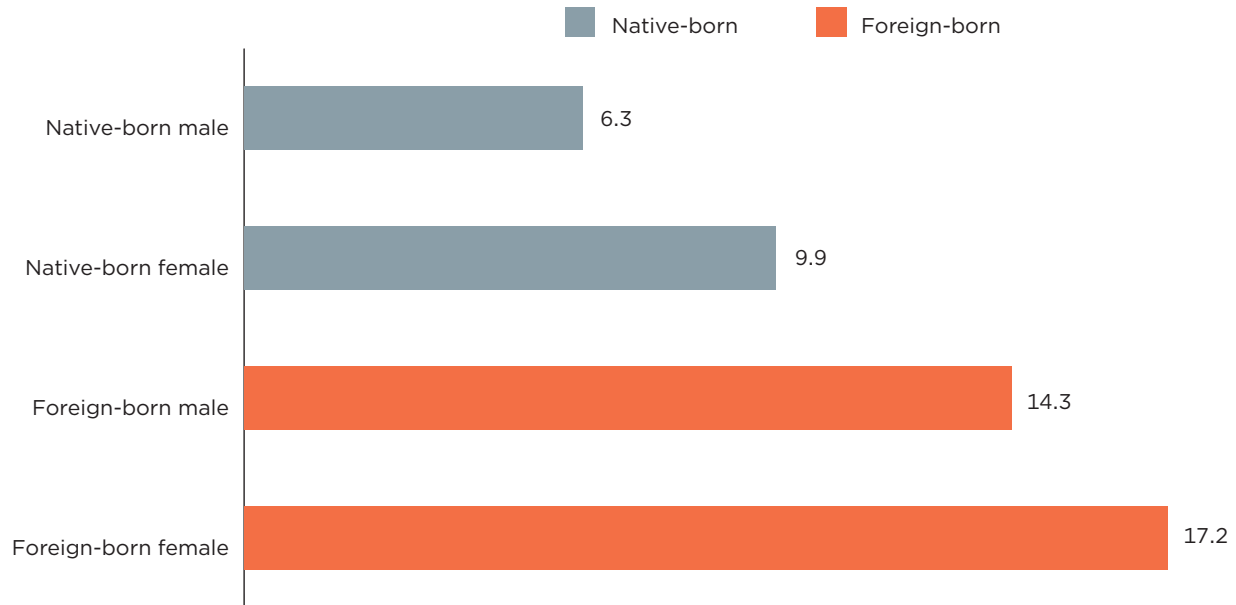
¹¹ The difference in the percentages employed of older native- and foreign-born populations is not statistically significant.

as compared to 69.0 percent of the native-born. For those 70–74 years old, 83.3 percent of the foreign-born and 82.4 percent of the native-born were out of the labor force. For the population 75 and older, 94.7 percent of the

Figure 16.

Population 65 Years and Over Living in Poverty by Nativity and Sex: 2012–2016

(In percent)



Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

foreign-born and 93.6 percent of the native-born were not in the labor force. By sex, older foreign-born men were more likely (22.5 percent) than older native-born men (20.3 percent) to be working, but older foreign-born women were slightly less likely (12.0 percent) than older native-born women (13.4 percent) to be employed (Figure 15, Table A-4).

Income

Income is an important measure of general economic circumstances. Table 5 shows the household income and benefits of older households by nativity.¹² The mean income of older

foreign-born households was slightly less than that of older native-born households (\$59,786 and \$61,289, respectively). Older native-born households were more likely to have received Social Security income (91.2 percent) and to have retirement income (50.5 percent) as compared to older foreign-born households (81.9 percent and 32.2 percent, respectively).¹³ On the other hand, older foreign-born households were more likely to have earnings (42.6 percent) than older native-born households (35.7 percent).¹⁴

¹³ Retirement income refers to retirement, survivor, and disability income and includes (1) regular income from any type of pension, retirement account or annuity; (2) survivor income paid to spouses or children of a deceased person; (3) regular income from a disability pension paid to those who are unable to work due to a disability.

¹⁴ Earnings refer to wage or salary income received for work performed as an employee.

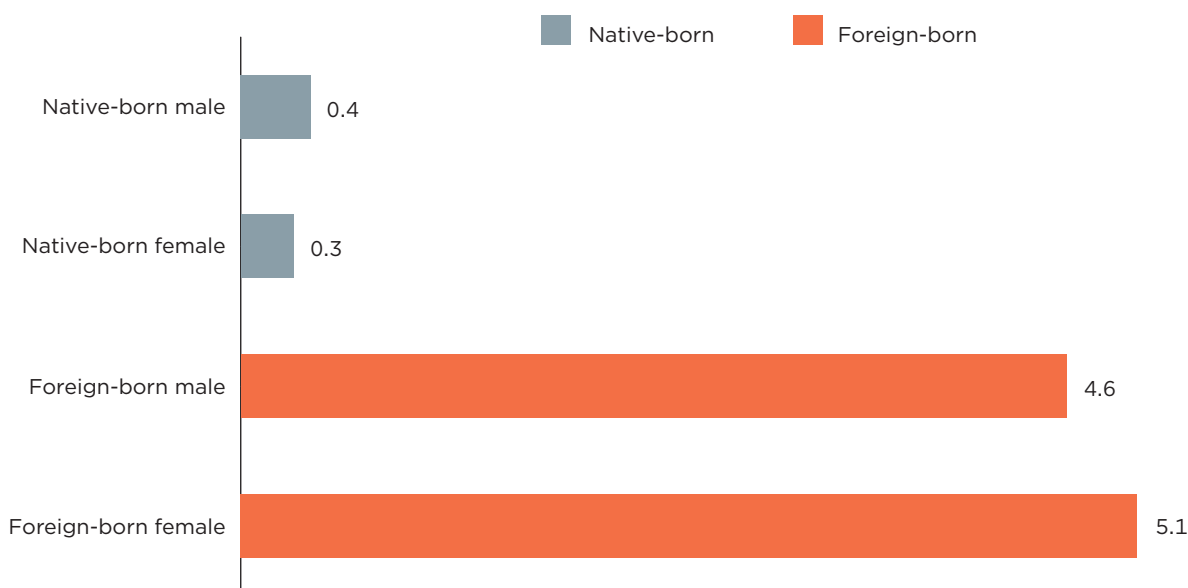
Older foreign-born households were also more likely than older native-born households to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (12.7 percent vs. 5.7 percent), food stamp benefits (16.5 percent vs. 8.1 percent), and public assistance income (3.2 percent vs. 1.7 percent).

Poverty Rates

The older foreign-born population was more likely to live in poverty than the older native-born population (16.0 and 8.3 percent, respectively) (Table A-4). For both foreign- and native-born populations, older women were more likely than older men to have income below the poverty threshold. Older foreign-born women had a poverty rate of 17.2 percent compared to older foreign-born men (14.3 percent), and the poverty rate of

Figure 17.

Percentage Without Health Insurance Coverage by Nativity and Sex for Population 65 Years and Over: 2012–2016



Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

older native-born women was 9.9 percent compared to 6.3 percent among native-born men (Figure 16, Table A-4).

The percentage of older foreign-born in poverty varied by state (Table A-5). New Mexico, Texas, Florida, Minnesota, New York, and Arizona had poverty rates of 18.0 percent or higher. Alaska, New Hampshire, West Virginia, and Vermont had poverty rates at 8.0 percent or less.

Health Insurance Coverage

Older immigrants without health insurance coverage may be less likely to seek health care, including physician visits and hospitalizations (Choi, 2006), which may lead to undiagnosed illnesses and increased cost of treatment. Almost 100 percent of the

native-born population 65 years and over had some form of health insurance coverage, compared to 95.1 percent of the older foreign-born population (Table A-4). Nearly 1 percent of the total older foreign-born population were U.S. citizens without coverage, while 4.2 percent were uninsured noncitizens (Table A-4). Older foreign-born females were more likely to be without health insurance than males, while older native-born males were more likely to be without health insurance than females, though the differences were small (Figure 17).¹⁵

CONCLUSION

This report examined key socio-demographic and economic

¹⁵ The difference between the sexes was statistically significant for both the native- and foreign-born populations.

characteristics of this growing population based on the 2012–2016 ACS 5-year estimates. The older foreign-born population represented diverse regions of the world and most older foreign-born had been in the country for more than three decades. The older foreign-born population also differed from the older native-born population on key indicators such as education and poverty.

SOURCES AND ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Much of the data presented in this report were based on the ACS sample interviewed from January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2016. The estimates based on this sample describe the average values of person, household, and housing unit characteristics over this period of collection. Sampling

error is the uncertainty between an estimate based on 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 sampling error were 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 were 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 no sampling errors, please see the ACS Multiyear Accuracy of the Data document located at www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/code-lists.html.

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. The ACS has an annual sample size of about 3.5 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing homes 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. Single-year

and 5-year estimates from the ACS were all “period” estimates that represent data collected within particular intervals of time—12 months, 36 months, and 60 months, respectively. For additional information on the design and methodology of the ACS, including data collection and processing, visit www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/design-and-methodology.html.

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Table A-1.

Population 65 Years and Over by Nativity and Region: 2012-2016

Region	Native-born				Foreign-born			
	Number	Margin of error ($\pm$)	Percent	Margin of error ($\pm$)	Number	Margin of error ($\pm$)	Percent	Margin of error ($\pm$)
Total	40,115,380	22,224	100.0	X	6,065,252	19061	100.0	X
Northeast	7,180,375	6,572	17.9	0.1	1,456,012	6316	24.0	0.1
Midwest	9,441,975	4,988	23.5	0.1	602,799	4189	9.9	0.1
South	15,536,106	8,669	38.7	0.1	1,814,453	7483	29.9	0.1
West	7,956,924	9,581	19.8	0.1	2,191,988	9380	36.1	0.1

X Not applicable.

Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Table A-2.

Population 65 Years and Over by Nativity and State: 2012–2016

State	Foreign-born population 65 years and over	Margin of error (±)	Native-born population 65 years and over	Margin of error (±)	Foreign-born as a percentage of total population 65 years and over	Margin of error (±)	Foreign-born population 65 years and over as a percentage of total foreign-born	Margin of error (±)
United States	6,065,252	19,061	40,115,380	22,224	13.1	0.1	14.4	0.1
Alabama	16,082	742	726,312	807	2.2	0.1	9.7	0.4
Alaska	7,031	445	62,274	444	10.1	0.6	12.7	0.8
Arizona	133,118	2,561	937,033	2,604	12.4	0.2	14.8	0.3
Arkansas	10,620	577	454,367	696	2.3	0.1	7.6	0.4
California	1,627,682	7,421	3,349,300	7,354	32.7	0.1	15.6	0.1
Colorado	55,809	1,385	622,231	1,369	8.2	0.2	10.6	0.2
Connecticut	78,412	1,693	476,611	1,712	14.1	0.3	15.6	0.3
Delaware	11,278	689	142,555	690	7.3	0.4	13.7	0.8
District of Columbia	9,796	498	65,370	491	13.0	0.7	10.6	0.5
Florida	804,831	4,614	2,992,794	4,634	21.2	0.1	20.3	0.1
Georgia	88,047	1,850	1,158,248	1,929	7.1	0.1	8.9	0.2
Hawaii	54,688	1,368	172,926	1,386	24.0	0.6	21.6	0.5
Idaho	10,955	524	222,391	534	4.7	0.2	11.2	0.5
Illinois	251,769	2,822	1,532,328	2,806	14.1	0.2	14.1	0.1
Indiana	32,826	1,088	907,497	1,236	3.5	0.1	10.1	0.3
Iowa	10,921	561	479,860	636	2.2	0.1	7.2	0.4
Kansas	16,298	599	399,229	753	3.9	0.1	8.1	0.3
Kentucky	12,504	667	640,496	785	1.9	0.1	8.1	0.4
Louisiana	22,184	800	611,541	749	3.5	0.1	11.8	0.4
Maine	10,688	682	231,563	725	4.4	0.3	22.4	1.3
Maryland	108,847	1,587	711,203	1,603	13.3	0.2	12.4	0.2
Massachusetts	157,548	2,304	859,131	2,329	15.5	0.2	14.8	0.2
Michigan	104,797	1,722	1,422,901	1,725	6.9	0.1	16.6	0.2
Minnesota	37,162	891	742,243	883	4.8	0.1	8.7	0.2
Mississippi	6,244	575	420,388	724	1.5	0.1	9.3	0.8
Missouri	26,110	848	903,824	1,004	2.8	0.1	11.1	0.3
Montana	4,458	461	166,410	481	2.6	0.3	21.3	2.0
Nebraska	8,797	490	262,701	451	3.2	0.2	7.0	0.4
Nevada	75,169	1,388	325,686	1,434	18.8	0.3	13.7	0.2
New Hampshire	13,040	654	197,345	675	6.2	0.3	16.9	0.8
New Jersey	289,536	2,595	1,022,755	2,648	22.1	0.2	14.9	0.1
New Mexico	27,946	1,127	290,340	1,148	8.8	0.4	13.9	0.5
New York	757,075	4,270	2,136,726	4,206	26.2	0.1	17.0	0.1
North Carolina	63,916	1,414	1,395,414	1,694	4.4	0.1	8.3	0.2
North Dakota	1,834	264	102,911	283	1.8	0.3	7.5	1.1
Ohio	76,617	1,463	1,719,720	1,647	4.3	0.1	15.8	0.3
Oklahoma	18,890	642	542,995	672	3.4	0.1	8.4	0.3
Oregon	47,473	1,237	587,101	1,272	7.5	0.2	12.2	0.3
Pennsylvania	121,286	1,970	2,011,961	2,018	5.7	0.1	14.8	0.2
Rhode Island	22,473	867	144,044	848	13.5	0.5	15.8	0.6
South Carolina	28,364	1,072	733,316	1,011	3.7	0.1	12.3	0.4
South Dakota	2,121	324	127,088	375	1.6	0.2	7.8	1.2
Tennessee	27,573	1,112	956,876	1,266	2.8	0.1	8.7	0.3
Texas	469,906	3,857	2,626,661	4,001	15.2	0.1	10.5	0.1
Utah	22,208	889	273,134	936	7.5	0.3	9.1	0.3
Vermont	5,954	421	100,239	423	5.6	0.4	21.6	1.3
Virginia	110,393	1,779	1,034,424	1,882	9.6	0.2	11.2	0.2
Washington	123,209	1,874	869,633	1,948	12.4	0.2	12.9	0.2
West Virginia	4,978	390	323,146	539	1.5	0.1	17.2	1.4
Wisconsin	33,547	831	841,673	1,009	3.8	0.1	12.1	0.3
Wyoming	2,242	400	78,465	418	2.8	0.5	10.8	1.8

Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Table A-3.

Select Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Older Population by Nativity: 2012–2016

Characteristic	Total			Native-born			Foreign-born		
	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent
SEX AND AGE									
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	X	40,115,380	100.0	6,065,252	19,061	100.0
65 to 74 years	26,355,308	4,931	57.1	0.1	22,854,437	57.0	3,500,871	12,809	57.7
75 to 84 years	13,768,433	12,361	29.8	0.1	11,918,100	29.7	1,850,333	8,095	30.5
85 years and older	6,056,891	12,988	13.1	0.1	5,342,843	13.3	714,048	5,700	11.8
Male	20,304,128	2,854	44.0	0.1	17,769,746	44.3	2,534,382	9,489	41.8
65 to 74 years	12,320,043	2,956	26.7	0.1	10,775,107	26.9	1,544,936	6,872	25.5
75 to 84 years	5,924,673	7,554	12.8	0.1	5,173,241	12.9	751,432	4,427	12.4
85 years and older	2,059,412	7,865	4.5	0.1	1,821,398	4.5	238,014	3,342	3.9
Female	25,876,504	3,277	56.0	0.1	22,345,634	55.7	3,530,870	11,572	58.2
65 to 74 years	14,035,265	3,368	30.4	0.1	12,079,330	30.1	1,955,935	8,107	32.2
75 to 84 years	7,843,760	10,366	17.0	0.1	6,744,859	16.8	1,098,901	5,858	18.1
85 years and older	3,997,479	10,533	8.7	0.1	3,521,445	8.8	476,034	4,044	7.8
Sex ratio for population 65 years and over									
65 to 74 years	78.5	0.1	X	X	79.5	0.1	71.8	0.1	X
75 to 84 years	87.8	0.1	X	X	89.2	0.1	79.0	0.1	X
85 years and older	75.5	0.1	X	X	76.7	0.1	68.4	0.1	X
	51.5	0.1	X	X	51.7	0.1	50.0	0.1	X
PLACE OF BIRTH									
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	X	40,115,380	100.0	6,065,252	19,061	100.0
Region of birth									
Europe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Asia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Latin America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Africa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other regions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Population less than 65 years	272,377,530	5,206	100.0	X	236,248,428	100.0	36,129,102	94,289	100.0
Region of birth									
Europe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Asia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Latin America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Africa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other regions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
YEAR OF ENTRY									
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	X	40,115,380	100.0	6,065,252	19,061	100.0
Entered 2005 or later	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Entered 1995 to 2004	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Entered 1985 to 1994	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Entered 1975 to 1984	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Entered 1965 to 1974	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Entered before 1965	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Select Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Older Population by Nativity: 2012–2016—Con.

Characteristic	Total			Native-born			Foreign-born		
	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent
CITIZENSHIP STATUS									
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	40,115,380	X	100.0	6,065,252	19,061	100.0
Naturalized U.S. citizen	X	X	X	X	X	X	4,453,934	11,299	73.4
Not a U.S. citizen	X	X	X	X	X	X	1,611,318	16,606	26.6
Population less than 65 years	272,377,530	5,206	100.0	236,248,428	X	100.0	36,129,102	94,289	100.0
Naturalized U.S. citizen	X	X	X	X	X	X	15,525,473	34,561	43.0
Not a U.S. citizen	X	X	X	X	X	X	20,603,629	106,320	57.0
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	40,115,380	X	100.0	6,065,252	19,061	100.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	42,642,850	3,642	92.3	38,507,045	0.1	96.0	4,135,805	14,121	68.2
White alone	36,134,859	1,700	78.2	34,111,570	0.1	85.0	2,023,289	10,593	33.4
Black or African American alone	4,005,202	2,972	8.7	3,609,011	0.1	9.0	396,191	4,735	6.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	205,810	1,891	0.4	202,272	0.1	0.5	3,538	316	0.1
Asian alone	1,840,713	2,713	4.0	229,575	0.1	0.6	1,611,138	4,020	26.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	39,324	1,073	0.1	28,549	0.1	0.1	10,775	865	0.2
Some Other Race alone	40,880	2,124	0.1	20,353	0.1	0.1	20,527	1,335	0.3
Two or More Races	376,062	4,265	0.8	305,715	0.1	0.8	70,347	1,869	1.2
Hispanic or Latino	3,537,782	2,787	7.7	1,608,335	0.1	4.0	1,929,447	8,732	31.8
White alone	2,614,322	7,627	5.7	1,224,153	0.1	3.1	1,390,169	6,897	22.9
Black or African American alone	68,262	2,077	0.1	27,985	0.1	0.1	40,277	1,563	0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	29,314	1,269	0.1	18,614	0.1	0.0	10,700	759	0.2
Asian alone	14,474	898	0.0	4,935	0.1	0.0	9,539	721	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2,084	278	0.0	1,602	0.1	0.0	482	143	0.0
Some Other Race alone	710,416	7,487	1.5	277,503	0.1	0.7	432,913	6,597	7.1
Two or More Races	98,910	2,424	0.2	53,543	0.1	0.1	45,367	1,633	0.7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	40,115,380	X	100.0	6,065,252	19,061	100.0
Spoke only English at home	39,406,909	21,515	85.3	38,044,486	0.1	94.8	1,362,423	7,366	22.5
Spoke a language other than English at home	6,773,723	18,628	14.7	2,070,894	0.1	5.2	4,702,829	20,862	77.5
English-speaking ability									
Very well	2,790,226	11,514	6.0	1,448,806	0.1	3.6	1,341,420	9,014	22.1
Well, not well, or not at all	3,983,497	21,000	8.6	622,088	0.1	1.6	3,361,409	20,757	55.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Select Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Older Population by Nativity: 2012–2016—Con.

Characteristic	Total			Native-born			Foreign-born		
	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Percent
MARITAL STATUS									
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	X	40,115,380	22,224	100.0	X	6,065,252
Never married	2,402,728	9,620	5.2	0.1	2,074,314	9,669	5.2	0.1	328,414
Married (except separated)	25,374,017	50,505	54.9	0.1	22,015,292	41,479	54.9	0.1	3,358,725
Separated	575,200	4,809	1.2	0.1	417,212	4,105	1.0	0.1	157,988
Widowed	11,812,811	35,162	25.6	0.1	10,215,992	36,767	25.5	0.1	1,596,819
Divorced	6,015,876	25,493	13.0	0.1	5,392,570	24,228	13.4	0.1	623,306
Male population 65 years and over	20,304,128	2,854	100.0	X	17,769,746	10,975	100.0	X	2,534,382
Never married	1,061,321	6,990	5.2	0.1	955,043	6,609	5.4	0.1	106,278
Married (except separated)	14,236,413	18,054	70.1	0.1	12,350,402	14,459	69.5	0.1	1,886,011
Separated	275,518	3,905	1.4	0.1	209,627	3,123	1.2	0.1	65,891
Widowed	2,431,718	12,330	12.0	0.1	2,165,993	12,233	12.2	0.1	265,725
Divorced	2,299,158	11,193	11.3	0.1	2,088,681	10,431	11.8	0.1	210,477
Female population 65 years and over	25,876,504	3,277	100.0	X	22,345,634	13,149	100.0	X	3,530,870
Never married	1,341,407	7,871	5.2	0.1	1,119,271	7,221	5.0	0.1	222,136
Married (except separated)	11,137,604	36,062	43.0	0.1	9,664,890	31,403	43.3	0.2	1,472,714
Separated	299,682	3,359	1.2	0.1	207,585	2,789	0.9	0.1	92,097
Widowed	9,381,093	27,162	36.3	0.1	8,049,999	27,797	36.0	0.1	1,331,094
Divorced	3,716,718	18,607	14.4	0.1	3,303,889	17,825	14.8	0.1	412,829
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS									
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	X	40,115,380	22,224	100.0	X	6,065,252
Total housing unit population	44,671,950	7,322	96.7	0.1	38,722,436	22,866	96.5	0.1	5,949,514
Family household	30,997,395	87,121	67.1	0.2	26,313,633	67,250	65.6	0.2	4,683,762
Alone in household	12,195,777	95,886	26.4	0.2	11,098,043	89,839	27.7	0.2	1,097,734
Other nonfamily household	1,478,778	11,355	3.2	0.1	1,310,760	9,690	3.3	0.1	168,018
Total group quarters population	1,508,682	5,331	3.3	0.1	1,392,944	5,362	3.5	0.1	115,738
Nursing facility, hospitals, and other health care facilities	1,264,381	3,167	2.7	0.1	1,173,986	3,599	2.9	0.1	90,395
Other group quarters	244,301	3,670	0.5	0.1	218,958	3,511	0.5	0.1	25,343
Male population 65 years and over	20,304,128	2,854	100.0	X	17,769,746	10,975	100.0	X	2,534,382
Total housing unit population	19,785,109	4,492	97.4	0.1	17,292,107	11,350	97.3	0.1	2,493,002
Family household	15,292,344	25,776	75.3	0.1	13,180,143	19,599	74.2	0.1	2,112,201
Alone in household	3,731,911	29,816	18.4	0.1	3,433,696	28,568	19.3	0.2	298,215
Other nonfamily household	760,854	6,224	3.7	0.1	678,268	5,325	3.8	0.1	82,586
Total group quarters population	519,019	3,632	2.6	0.1	477,639	3,422	2.7	0.1	41,380
Nursing facility, hospitals, and other health care facilities	396,385	2,945	2.0	0.1	366,773	2,901	2.1	0.1	29,612
Other group quarters	122,634	2,191	0.6	0.1	110,866	2,038	0.6	0.1	11,768

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Select Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Older Population by Nativity: 2012–2016—Con.

Characteristic	Total			Native-born			Foreign-born		
	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS—Con.									
Female population 65 years and over	25,876,504	3,277	100.0	X	22,345,634	13,149	3,530,870	11,572	100.0
Total housing unit population	24,886,841	6,290	96.2	0.1	21,430,329	13,780	3,456,512	11,962	97.9
Family household	15,705,051	63,860	60.7	0.3	13,133,490	50,959	2,571,561	16,431	72.8
Alone in household	8,463,866	68,297	32.7	0.3	7,664,347	63,435	799,519	7,841	22.6
Other nonfamily household	717,924	6,973	2.8	0.1	632,492	6,079	85,432	2,106	2.4
Total group quarters population	989,663	5,158	3.8	0.1	915,305	4,994	74,358	1,565	2.1
Nursing facility, hospitals, and other health care facilities	867,996	3,269	3.4	0.1	807,213	3,432	60,783	1,427	1.7
Other group quarters	121,667	2,964	0.5	0.1	108,092	2,845	13,575	773	0.4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Total population aged 25 and older	213,649,147	15,761	100.0	X	177,081,853	105,004	36,567,294	91,619	100.0
Less than high school graduate	27,818,380	122,561	13.0	0.1	16,962,499	69,516	10,855,881	58,451	29.7
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	58,820,411	182,369	27.5	0.1	50,658,713	131,809	8,161,698	55,543	22.3
Some college	44,772,845	41,794	21.0	0.1	39,982,861	40,858	4,789,984	18,279	13.1
Associate's degree	17,469,724	41,879	8.2	0.1	15,337,394	38,054	2,132,330	9,699	5.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	64,767,787	288,295	30.3	0.1	54,140,386	262,797	10,627,401	35,963	29.1
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	X	40,115,380	22,224	6,065,252	19,061	100.0
Less than high school graduate	8,340,330	26,084	18.1	0.1	6,011,627	15,952	2,328,703	15,183	38.4
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	15,031,870	20,899	32.6	0.1	13,700,997	18,509	1,330,873	9,515	21.9
Some college	8,747,652	19,357	18.9	0.1	8,057,880	18,559	689,772	5,577	11.4
Associate's degree	2,507,236	9,601	5.4	0.1	2,222,294	8,998	284,942	4,060	4.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	11,553,544	25,352	25.0	0.1	10,122,582	25,183	1,430,962	8,001	23.6
Population 25 to 64 years	167,468,515	13,943	100.0	X	136,966,473	86,803	30,502,042	76,464	100.0
Less than high school graduate	19,478,050	102,525	11.6	0.1	10,950,872	60,695	8,527,178	46,770	28.0
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	43,788,541	171,266	26.1	0.1	36,957,716	126,396	6,830,825	49,407	22.4
Some college	36,025,193	41,075	21.5	0.1	31,924,981	38,700	4,100,212	17,479	13.4
Associate's degree	14,962,488	38,892	8.9	0.1	13,115,100	35,205	1,847,388	8,820	6.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	53,214,243	268,171	31.8	0.2	44,017,804	243,134	9,196,439	33,465	30.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.

Select Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Older Population by Nativity: 2012–2016—Con.

Characteristic	Total			Native-born			Foreign-born		
	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent
DISABILITY STATUS									
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 65 and over.	44,874,735	6,103	100.0	X			5,971,452	19,488	100.0
With any disability.	16,042,261	25,709	35.7	0.1			2,044,224	11,258	34.2
No disability.	28,832,474	26,706	64.3	0.1			3,927,228	14,437	65.8
Males.	19,867,933	4,100	100.0	X			2,501,559	9,628	100.0
With any disability.	6,968,542	13,088	35.1	0.1			761,133	6,338	30.4
No disability.	12,899,391	13,659	64.9	0.1			1,740,426	7,898	69.6
Females.	25,006,802	4,943	100.0	X			3,469,893	11,839	100.0
With any disability.	9,073,719	18,449	36.3	0.1			1,283,091	6,958	37.0
No disability.	15,933,083	18,816	63.7	0.1			2,186,802	9,312	63.0

X Not applicable.

Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acsc>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Table A-4.

Select Economic Characteristics of the Older Population by Nativity: 2012-2016

Characteristic	Total			Native-born			Foreign-born		
	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Margin of error (±)	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent
HOMEOWNERSHIP									
Occupied housing units with householder 65 years and over	28,245,820	95,700	100.0	X			25,363,362	90,238	100.0
Not owned	6,137,871	16,153	21.7	0.1	0.1	X	5,162,357	16,108	20.4
Rented	5,535,897	14,196	19.6	0.1	0.1		4,635,682	13,994	18.3
Occupied without payment of rent	601,974	4,970	2.1	0.1	0.1		526,675	4,987	2.1
Owned	22,107,949	87,523	78.3	0.1	0.1		20,201,005	80,253	79.6
Owned free and clear	14,065,049	60,781	49.8	0.1	0.1		12,934,151	54,891	51.0
Owner with mortgage	8,042,900	30,755	28.5	0.1	0.1		7,266,854	29,206	28.7
LABOR FORCE									
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	X			40,115,380	22,224	100.0
Employed	7,602,895	17,359	16.5	0.1	0.1	X	6,609,252	17,091	16.5
Unemployed	360,280	4,112	0.8	0.1	0.1		299,764	3,521	0.7
Not in labor force	38,217,457	16,909	82.8	0.1	0.1		33,206,364	19,224	82.8
Population 65-69 years	15,315,533	17,289	100.0	X			13,297,921	17,257	100.0
Employed	4,572,084	11,703	29.9	0.1	0.1	X	3,939,664	11,738	29.6
Unemployed	219,819	3,014	1.4	0.1	0.1		181,520	2,751	1.4
Not in labor force	10,523,630	17,014	68.7	0.1	0.1		9,176,737	14,623	69.0
Population 70-74 years	11,039,775	16,764	100.0	X			9,556,516	17,627	100.0
Employed	1,840,985	9,169	16.7	0.1	0.1	X	1,608,368	8,708	16.8
Unemployed	86,760	1,848	0.8	0.1	0.1		72,380	1,663	0.8
Not in labor force	9,112,030	15,024	82.5	0.1	0.1		7,875,768	15,018	82.4
Population 75 years and over	19,825,324	3,840	100.0	X			17,260,943	10,995	100.0
Employed	1,189,826	6,892	6.0	0.1	0.1	X	1,061,220	6,785	6.1
Unemployed	53,701	1,624	0.3	0.1	0.1		45,864	1,421	0.3
Not in labor force	18,581,797	8,334	93.7	0.1	0.1		16,153,859	11,943	93.6
Male population 65 years and over	20,304,128	2,854	100.0	X			17,769,746	10,975	100.0
Employed	4,179,988	10,455	20.6	0.1	0.1	X	3,609,923	10,178	20.3
Unemployed	207,815	2,890	1.0	0.1	0.1		169,569	2,360	1.0
Not in labor force	15,916,325	10,545	78.4	0.1	0.1		13,990,254	11,192	78.7
Female population 65 years and over	25,876,504	3,277	100.0	X			22,345,634	13,149	100.0
Employed	3,422,907	11,156	13.2	0.1	0.1	X	2,999,329	9,939	13.4
Unemployed	152,465	2,764	0.6	0.1	0.1		130,195	2,349	0.6
Not in labor force	22,301,132	10,775	86.2	0.1	0.1		19,216,110	12,376	86.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.

Select Economic Characteristics of the Older Population by Nativity: 2012-2016—Con.

Characteristic	Total			Native-born			Foreign-born		
	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent	Estimate	Margin of error (±)	Percent
INCOME (in 2016 inflation-adjusted dollars)									
Population with household income data	28,245,820	95,700	100.0	25,363,362	90,238	89.8	2,882,458	10,269	10.2
Mean income (dollars)	61,136	92	X	61,289	99	X	59,786	309	X
With Social Security earnings income	25,486,477	85,232	90.2	23,126,624	78,664	91.2	2,359,853	10,909	81.9
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	19,826	23	X	20,048	25	X	17,650	41	X
With Supplemental Security Income	1,809,050	10,139	6.4	1,441,858	9,333	5.7	367,192	3,610	12.7
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,192	25	X	9,350	33	X	8,572	52	X
With earnings	10,277,418	31,463	36.4	9,048,622	29,335	35.7	1,228,796	6,817	42.6
Mean earnings (dollars)	53,799	133	X	52,364	137	X	64,370	454	X
With food stamp benefits	2,518,095	12,707	8.9	2,041,761	12,122	8.1	476,334	4,156	16.5
With public assistance income	514,957	5,552	1.8	422,166	4,723	1.7	92,791	2,031	3.2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,094	33	X	3,074	38	X	3,186	82	X
With retirement income	13,724,921	63,468	48.6	12,796,575	57,688	50.5	928,346	8,366	32.2
Mean retirement income (dollars)	25,237	56	X	25,358	58	X	23,564	249	X
POVERTY									
Population 65 years and over for whom poverty status is determined	44,874,586	6,114	100.0	38,903,152	22,284	100.0	5,971,434	19,489	100.0
Poverty	4,195,427	13,723	9.3	3,240,425	11,588	8.3	955,002	7,576	16.0
Not in poverty	40,679,159	15,150	90.7	35,662,727	21,507	91.7	5,016,432	16,538	84.0
Male population 65 years and over	19,867,850	4,101	100.0	17,366,297	10,971	100.0	2,501,553	9,628	100.0
Poverty	1,455,293	8,617	7.3	1,098,730	6,547	6.3	356,563	4,674	14.3
Not in poverty	18,412,557	9,800	92.7	16,267,567	13,193	93.7	2,144,990	8,271	85.7
Female population 65 years and over	25,006,736	4,941	100.0	21,536,855	13,449	100.0	3,469,881	11,838	100.0
Poverty	2,740,134	10,171	11.0	2,141,695	9,770	9.9	598,439	4,701	17.2
Not in poverty	22,266,602	11,214	89.0	19,395,160	12,140	90.1	2,871,442	11,018	82.8
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE									
Population 65 years and over	46,180,632	5,171	100.0	40,115,380	22,224	100.0	6,065,252	19,061	100.0
Uninsured	433,281	8,184	0.9	135,963	3,005	0.3	297,318	7,026	4.9
With any coverage	45,747,351	11,264	99.1	39,979,417	22,935	99.7	5,767,934	16,317	95.1
Male population 65 years and over	20,304,128	2,854	100.0	17,769,746	10,975	100.0	2,534,382	9,489	100.0
Uninsured	192,201	4,379	0.9	74,622	2,153	0.4	117,579	3,436	4.6
With any coverage	20,111,927	5,635	99.1	17,695,124	11,051	99.6	2,416,803	8,538	95.4
Female population 65 years and over	25,876,504	3,277	100.0	22,345,634	13,149	100.0	3,530,870	11,572	100.0
Uninsured	241,080	4,934	0.9	61,341	1,750	0.3	179,739	4,369	5.1
With any coverage	25,635,424	6,791	99.1	22,284,293	13,651	99.7	3,351,131	10,054	94.9

X Not applicable.

Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acsc>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Table A-5.

Foreign-Born Population 65 Years and Over in Poverty by State: 2012–2016

State	Number of older foreign-born in poverty	Margin of error (±)	Percent older foreign-born population in poverty	Margin of error (±)
United States	955,002	7,576	16.0	0.1
Alabama	2,031	334	12.7	1.9
Alaska	391	144	5.6	2.1
Arizona	23,782	1,156	18.0	0.8
Arkansas	1,880	303	18.0	2.7
California	247,786	3,234	15.5	0.2
Colorado	7,260	611	13.2	1.0
Connecticut	8,097	680	10.6	0.9
Delaware	947	219	8.5	1.9
District of Columbia	1,545	309	16.0	3.1
Florida	150,969	3,198	19.0	0.4
Georgia	12,045	1,010	13.8	1.1
Hawaii	6,528	496	12.1	0.9
Idaho	1,682	272	15.5	2.4
Illinois	32,118	1,468	13.0	0.6
Indiana	3,649	485	11.3	1.5
Iowa	1,485	271	13.9	2.4
Kansas	1,884	267	11.9	1.7
Kentucky	1,647	306	13.5	2.4
Louisiana	3,233	422	14.8	1.9
Maine	1,430	230	13.6	1.9
Maryland	12,053	882	11.2	0.8
Massachusetts	25,322	1,251	16.4	0.8
Michigan	14,041	742	13.6	0.7
Minnesota	6,775	561	18.6	1.4
Mississippi	645	208	10.6	3.3
Missouri	3,336	443	13.1	1.6
Montana	602	152	13.9	3.4
Nebraska	1,395	244	16.2	2.6
Nevada	9,660	808	12.9	1.0
New Hampshire	857	211	6.7	1.7
New Jersey	35,198	1,297	12.4	0.4
New Mexico	6,776	659	24.5	2.3
New York	135,963	2,713	18.3	0.4
North Carolina	7,533	650	11.9	1.0
North Dakota	255	81	14.4	4.3
Ohio	9,253	736	12.4	1.0
Oklahoma	2,962	363	15.9	1.8
Oregon	6,798	645	14.5	1.3
Pennsylvania	17,285	850	14.6	0.7
Rhode Island	3,697	431	16.9	1.9
South Carolina	2,636	393	9.4	1.4
South Dakota	458	189	22.2	7.7
Tennessee	2,984	458	10.9	1.5
Texas	99,634	2,721	21.5	0.6
Utah	3,214	376	14.6	1.6
Vermont	461	112	7.9	1.9
Virginia	10,503	999	9.6	0.9
Washington	19,577	1,025	16.1	0.8
West Virginia	333	143	6.8	2.8
Wisconsin	4,196	387	12.8	1.1
Wyoming	211	97	9.7	4.2

Note: For more information, visit <www.census.gov/acs>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.