

The Population 65 Years and Older in the United States: 2016

American Community Survey Reports

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INTRODUCTION

Lower fertility and increased longevity have led to the rapid growth of the older population across the world and in the United States. In 2015, among the 7.3 billion people estimated worldwide, 617.1 million (9 percent) were aged 65 and older. By 2030, the older population will be about 1 billion (12 percent of the projected total world population) and by 2050, 1.6 billion (17 percent) of the total population of 9.4 billion will be 65 and older. This rapid growth of the older population contrasts with an almost flat youth population (under age 20) and moderate increase in the working-age (aged 20 to 64) population projected over the same period.¹

The older population is also growing across world regions, including Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania, although at varying levels. Europe is currently the oldest region, with 17.4 percent of the total population aged 65 and older in 2015; by 2050, the older population will make up more than a quarter of Europe's total population. The older population in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean will grow the fastest of all regions, with Asia's older population almost tripling in size from 341.4 million in 2015 to 975.3 million in 2050. Because of high fertility rates leading to a

young age structure, population projections indicate that Africa will remain relatively younger than the other regions—even while the older African population nearly quadruples from 40.6 million in 2015 to 150.5 million in 2050. The population of Northern America, which includes the United States, is also continuing to age and, according to projections, will retain its position as the second oldest region in the world in 2050 with 21.4 percent of the total population 65 and older.²

The U.S. older population grew rapidly for most of the 20th century, from 3.1 million in 1900 to 35.0 million in 2000. Except during the 1990s, when the relatively smaller Depression Era cohort of the 1930s reached the age of 65, the growth of the population 65 and older surpassed that of the total population and the population under the age of 65.³ The United States will experience further expansion of the older population for many decades to come, fueled by the baby boom cohort that began turning 65 years old in 2011.⁴

² See footnote 1.

³ Jennifer M. Ortman, Victoria A. Velkoff, and Howard Hogan, *An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States*, Current Population Reports, P25-1140, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2014.

⁴ The baby boom includes people born from mid-1946 to 1964. The baby boom is distinguished by a dramatic increase in birth rates following World War II and comprises one of the largest generations in U.S. history. For more information, see Howard Hogan, Deborah Perez, and William Bell, *Who (Really) Are the First Baby Boomers?* Joint Statistical Meetings Proceedings, Social Statistics Section, Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association, 2008, pp. 1009–16.

¹ Wan He, Daniel Goodkind, and Paul Kowal, U.S. Census Bureau, International Population Reports, P95/16-1, *An Aging World: 2015*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC, 2016.

Growth of the U.S. older population has generated numerous studies, programs, and policy initiatives needed to advance knowledge of and plan investments for this population. This report will present a statistical portrait of selected demographic, social, housing, and economic characteristics of the 65-and-older population in the United States based on 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year data. The information includes population size and age and sex composition, race and Hispanic origin, marital status, living arrangements and caregiving for coresident grandchildren, nativity and citizenship status, English ability and language spoken, educational attainment, computer ownership and Internet access, homeownership, disability, labor force participation, occupation, median earnings, income type, and poverty status.

In addition to the older population being a larger segment of the U.S. population, many of the social norms associated with old age have changed in recent years. Individuals are remaining in the labor force past the typical retirement age of 65. Modern health

care improvements have allowed many to stay more active and healthy. Many remain in their own households instead of retirement or assisted care communities, even living as caregivers to grandchildren. The older population is an important segment of the U.S. population, and increasingly within it exist distinct groups with different lifestyles and needs.⁵ To this end, the report will focus on selected older age groups including people aged 65 to 74, 75 to 84, and 85 and older and drawing comparisons among them.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population Size, Age, and Sex Composition

More than half of the older population was between the ages of 65 and 74.

The 2016 ACS estimated the number of people in the United States aged 65 and over as 49.2 million. Of them, more than half (28.7

million or 58 percent) were aged 65 to 74. The 75 to 84 age group share of the older population was around 14.3 million or 29 percent—more than double the number and proportion (6.3 million or 13 percent) for those 85 and older (Table 1).

There were more females than males among the older population.

There were more older females (27.5 million) than older males (21.8 million), with the disparity in numbers between the sexes increasing with age. Of the 28.7 million aged 65 to 74, 15.3 million were female while 13.4 million were male. There were about 2 million more females (8.1 million) than males (6.2 million) among the 75 to 84 age group. Nearly twice as many females (4.1 million) as males (2.2 million) were 85 and older.

⁵ Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, *Older Americans 2016: Key Indicators of Well-Being*, Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, August 2016.

Table 1.

Population 65 Years and Older by Age and Sex: 2016

(Numbers in thousands. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

Age	Total population		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
65 years and older.	49,220	100.0	21,760	100.0	27,450	100.0
65 to 74 years.	28,680	58.3	13,410	61.6	15,270	55.6
75 to 84 years.	14,260	29.0	6,178	28.4	8,079	29.4
85 years and older.	6,277	12.8	2,173	10.0	4,103	14.9

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

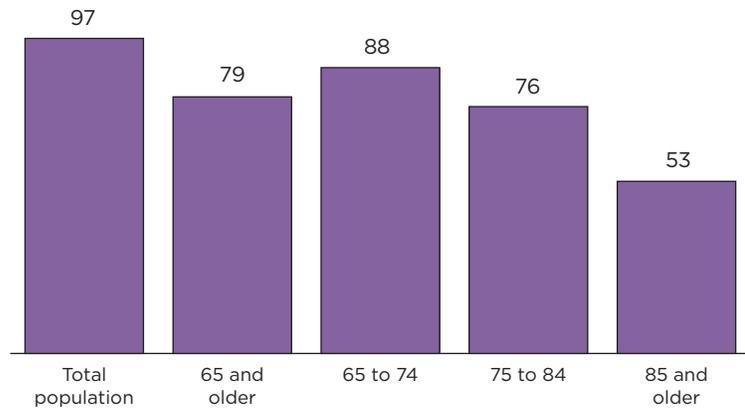
For the institutionalized population, the 65 to 74 age group had the highest sex ratio (116) while the 85 and over age group had the lowest (32), reflecting large shares of prison populations (mostly male) and those in nursing facilities (mostly female), respectively.

Note: The “institutionalized population” is persons residing in institutional group quarters such as adult correctional facilities, juvenile facilities, skilled-nursing facilities, and other institutional facilities such as mental (psychiatric) hospitals and inpatient hospice facilities. For more information on institutional group quarters, please see Appendix B at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>, accessed March 6, 2018, <https://factfinder.census.gov/help/en/institutionalized_population.htm>.

Figure 1.

Sex Ratio by Age: 2016

(Males per 100 females. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

The sex ratio declined with age.

The sex ratio, a measure of sex composition, also portrayed the disparity in the number of males and females among the U.S. older population. The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.⁶ A sex ratio of exactly 100 would indicate an equal number of males and females, with a sex ratio over 100 indicating a greater number of males. A sex ratio below

⁶ Frank Hobbs, “Age and Sex Composition,” *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, ed. Jacob S. Siegel and David A. Swanson, Elsevier, New York, 2004, p. 130.

100 implies more females. The sex ratio among the older population is a result of higher life expectancy of females relative to males.⁷ Nationwide, the sex ratio was 97 compared with 79 for

⁷ The sex ratio at birth in the United States has been around 105 males for every 100 females. However, since mortality at every age is generally higher for males, the sex ratio naturally declines with age. This tendency progresses through age 85 and above where there are considerably more surviving women. These trends result in more males at younger ages and more females at older ages. See Lindsay M. Howden and Julie A. Meyer, “Age and Sex Composition: 2010,” *2010 Census Briefs*, C2010BR-03, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2011.

the older population. Among the older population, those aged 65 to 74 had the highest sex ratio (88), while the population 85 and older had the lowest sex ratio (53), representing nearly two females for every male (Figure 1).

Race and Hispanic Origin

U.S. older population was largely White.

Almost two-thirds of the total U.S. population identified as being White in the 2016 ACS, and about 18 percent reported being of Hispanic origin (Table 2). The share of the total population that was Black was estimated to be around 12 percent; while the Asian and Two or More Races groups were about 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively.⁸ Additionally, American Indian and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations, as well as those classified as Some Other Race composed less than 1 percent each of the total U.S. population.

Over three-quarters of the 49.2 million older population was White. The proportions of the other groups' older populations were less than their respective representations in the total population. Of those aged 65 and older, about 9

⁸ See "Race and Hispanic Origin Terminology" text box.

Race and Hispanic Origin Terminology

Individuals who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the *race alone population* or the group that reported only one race category. "Some Other Race alone" refers to individuals who did not identify with any of the five race categories, and "Two or More Races" denotes the population that identified with more than one race. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. This report will refer to the White alone, non-Hispanic population as White; Black or African American alone, non-Hispanic population as Black; Asian alone, non-Hispanic population as Asian; American Indian and Alaska Native alone, non-Hispanic population as American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic population as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race alone, non-Hispanic population as Some Other Race; and Two or More Races, non-Hispanic population as Two or More Races unless otherwise noted. The use of these categories does not imply that this is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

percent were Black and 8 percent were Hispanic. Less than 5 percent and about 1 percent of the older population were Asian and Two or More Races, respectively. The proportions of older individuals who identified as American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some

Other Race were each under 1 percent of those 65 and older. Among people 85 and older, Whites made up the highest percentage of the population at 81 percent. All the other groups each comprised less than 8 percent of those 85 and older.

Table 2.

Population by Age and Race and Hispanic Origin: 2016

(Numbers in thousands. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

Race or Hispanic Origin	Total population		Age									
			Under 65		65 and older		65 to 74		75 to 84		85 and older	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Total	323,100	100.0	273,900	100.0	49,220	100.0	28,680	100.0	14,260	100.0	6,277	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	57,400	17.8	53,460	19.5	3,938	8.0	2,395	8.4	1,119	7.8	423	6.7
Not Hispanic or Latino	265,700	82.2	220,500	80.5	45,280	92.0	26,290	91.7	13,140	92.1	5,853	93.2
White alone	197,500	61.1	159,400	58.2	38,060	77.3	21,810	76.0	11,140	78.1	5,109	81.4
Black or African American alone	39,720	12.3	35,330	12.9	4,389	8.9	2,731	9.5	1,206	8.5	453	7.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,126	0.7	1,901	0.7	224	0.5	147	0.5	58	0.4	20	0.3
Asian alone	17,350	5.4	15,260	5.6	2,084	4.2	1,267	4.4	595	4.2	221	3.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	534	0.2	488	0.2	46	0.1	29	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.1
Some Other Race alone	758	0.2	711	0.3	48	0.1	31	0.1	12	0.1	5	0.1
Two or More Races	7,769	2.4	7,347	2.7	423	0.9	270	0.9	113	0.8	40	0.6

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

SOCIAL AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Marital Status

Most males and females aged 65 and older had been married at some point in their lives.

Figure 2 compares the marital status of males and females 65 and older relative to the total population. Only 6 percent of older men were never married compared with 37 percent of men 15 and older. Older males were more likely to be married or widowed (70 percent and 12 percent, respectively) compared with

males in the total population (49 percent and 3 percent).

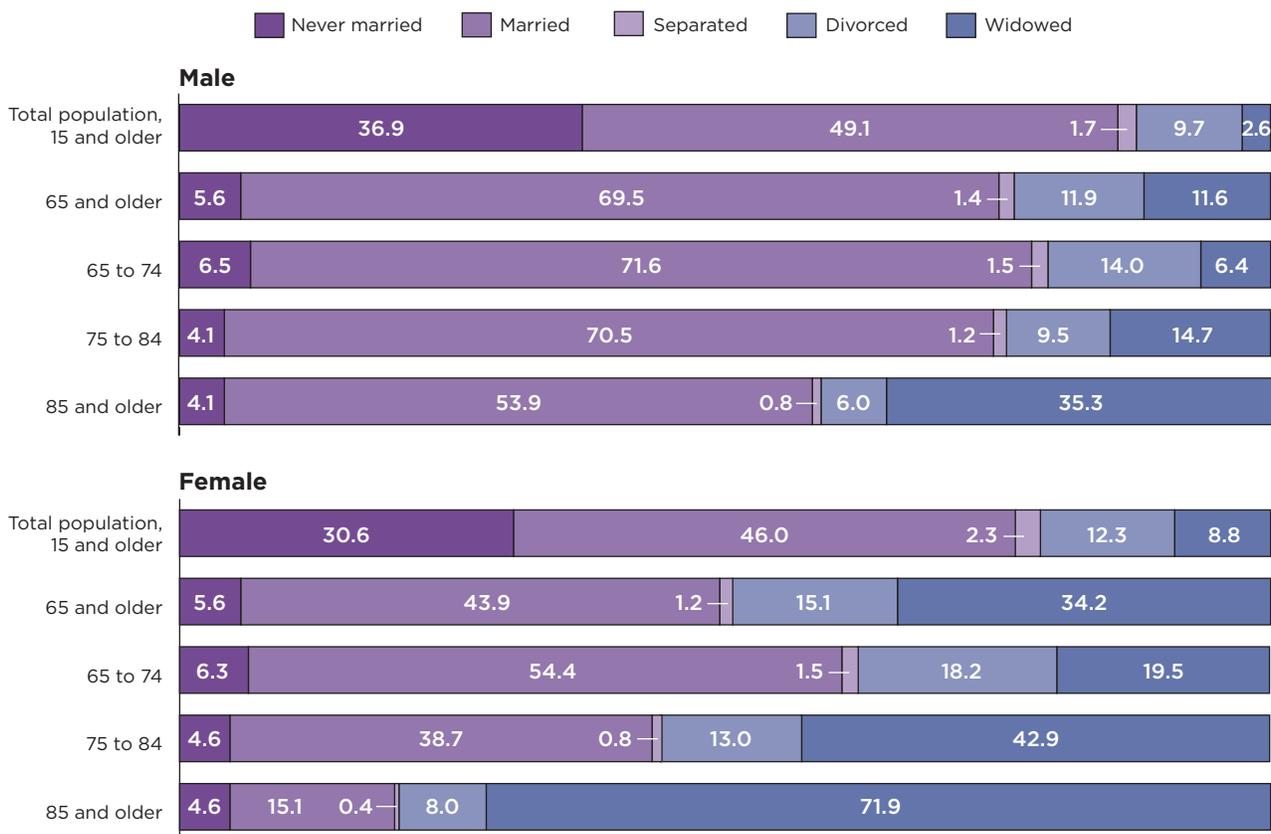
Females 65 and older, as with older males, were significantly less likely to have never married (6 percent) compared with all females 15 and older (31 percent). Among older women, 44 percent were married—less than the 46 percent of women 15 and older who were married. Also, older women (34 percent) were more likely to be widowed than women 15 and older (9 percent).

More than twice as many women aged 85 and older were widowed compared to men of the same age.

With increasing age, women were less likely to be married or divorced but more likely to be widowed, reflecting a longer life expectancy relative to men. About 2 out of 10 women aged 65 to 74 were widowed compared with 4 out of 10 women aged 75 to 84 and 7 out of 10 women 85 and older. More than twice as many women 85 and older were widowed (72 percent) compared to men of the same age (35 percent).

Figure 2.
Marital Status by Age and Sex: 2016

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Note: The percentages for each group may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Even the oldest men were more often married, while very few women in this age category were married.

Similar proportions of males and females aged 15 and older were married according to the 2016 ACS (49 percent and 46 percent, respectively). However, among the population 65 and older, males were significantly more likely to be married (70 percent) compared with females (44 percent) in the same age group. Among men aged 65 to 74, almost three-quarters were married, compared with about half of men 85 and older. Even at the oldest age group, 85 and older, 54 percent of males were still married compared with 15 percent of females.

Living Arrangements

The likelihood of living in a family household diminished with age.

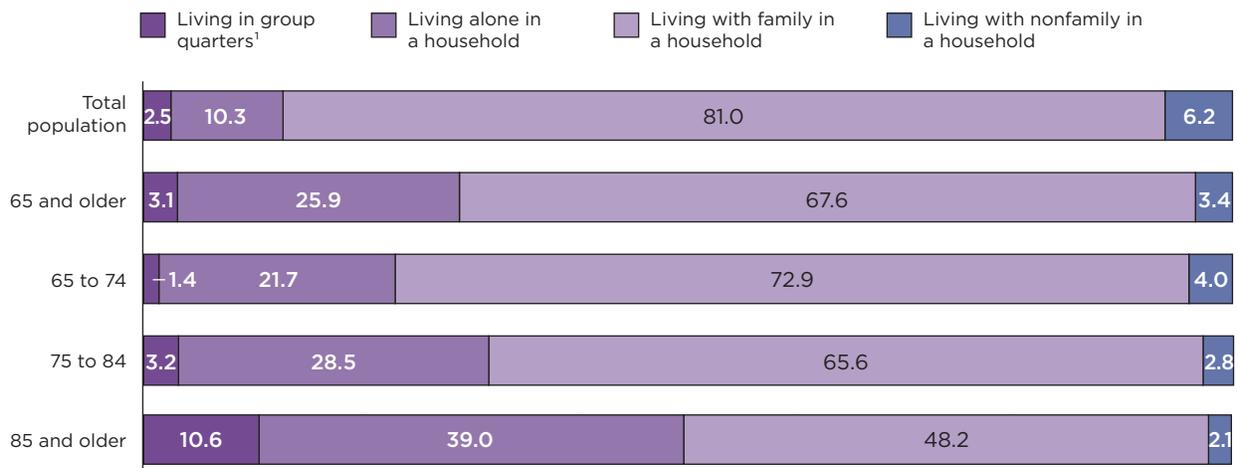
Figure 3 illustrates the effects of life transitions on living arrangements of the older population. The proportion of older adults in each type of living arrangement changed with increasing age. In the 2016 ACS, the majority of the total population (81 percent) and people 65 and older (68 percent) lived in family households. The proportion living in family households shrunk from almost three-quarters among those aged 65 to 74 to less than half for those 85 and older, perhaps due to widowhood and a lower rate of remarriage.

Older people were far more likely to live alone and in group quarters with age.

The steady decrease in the proportion living in family households among the older population was accompanied by an increase in the proportion living alone. About 1 out of 5 adults 65 to 74 years old lived alone, but that figure doubled to around 4 out of 10 among those 85 and older. People 85 and older were also more likely to live in group quarters (11 percent), such as nursing facilities, and less likely to live in nonfamily households (2.1 percent) than other older adults.

Figure 3.
Living Arrangements by Age: 2016

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



¹ Major types of group quarters are adult correctional facilities, juvenile facilities, nursing facilities/skilled nursing facilities, other health care facilities/residential schools for people with disabilities, college/university student housing, military quarters/military ships, and other noninstitutional facilities.

Note: The percentages for each group may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

With increasing age, grandparents were less likely to care for coresident grandchildren.

Over one-third each of all male and female grandparents aged 30 and older were caregivers for their coresident grandchildren (Figure 4).⁹ Both male and

⁹ Data on grandparents as caregivers were derived from Questions 25a through 25c in the 2016 ACS. Data were collected on whether a grandchild lives with a grandparent in the household, whether the grandparent is financially responsible for food, shelter, clothing, day care, etc., for any or all grandchildren living in the household, and the duration of that responsibility. See *American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2016 Subject Definition*, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016, accessed March 6, 2018, <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2016_ACSsubjectDefinitions.pdf>.

female grandparents 65 and older were less likely than their younger counterparts, aged 30 to 64, to live with and provide care for grandchildren. The share of coresident caregivers declined even further with age. There were 30 percent male and 25 percent female grandparents aged 65 to 74 that provided care for their coresident grandchildren, compared with grandparents (13 percent male and 10 percent female) 85 and older.

Across all older ages, men were more likely to be caregivers for their coresident grandchildren.

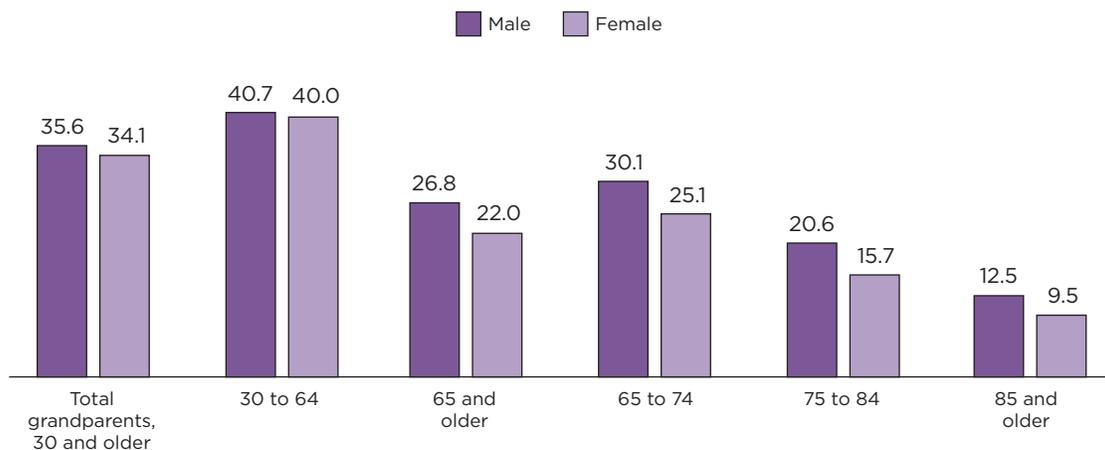
In each age category, a higher proportion of male than female

grandparents reported providing care for their coresident grandchildren. For the population aged 30 to 64, men (41 percent) and women (40 percent) were almost equally likely to be caregivers for their grandchildren. The difference was greater for each age group of older grandparents, with men aged 65 to 74 and 75 to 84 being more likely to provide care for their grandchildren by 5 percentage points.

Figure 4.

Grandparents Who Were Caregivers for Their Coresident Grandchildren by Age: 2016

(Percent of grandparents living in households with one or more own grandchildren under age 18 and responsible for their coresident grandchildren. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Nativity and Citizenship Status

About one in ten older Asians was native born.

Most people, including the older population, in the United States were native born (87 percent). Among older Asians, about one out of ten was native born. The majority of older Hispanics were either native born, 45 percent, or naturalized citizens, 35 percent, (Figure 5).¹⁰ At least 80 percent of older Whites, Blacks, and All Other Races were born in the United States. The older White and Black populations were far more likely to be native born than the Hispanic and Asian older populations, most likely due to the

¹⁰ The Census Bureau uses the term foreign born to refer to anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth. This includes naturalized citizens, lawful permanent residents, temporary migrants (such as foreign students), humanitarian migrants (such as refugees), and undocumented migrants. The term native born refers to anyone born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. Island Area, or those born abroad of at least one U.S. citizen.

latter two groups including more recent immigrants than the White and Black groups.¹¹

Among the foreign-born population, older persons of all races and ethnicities were more likely than younger persons to be naturalized citizens.

For all races and ethnicities, foreign-born people aged 65 and older were more likely to be

¹¹ The 2010 ACS estimated the number of foreign born in the United States to be nearly 40 million or 13 percent of the total population. The foreign-born population from Latin America was the largest (53 percent of all foreign born) followed by the foreign born from Asia (28 percent). The foreign born from Latin America and Asia accounted for over 70 percent of the newly arrived in 2005 or later. See Elizabeth M. Grieco, Yesenia D. Acosta, G. Patricia del la Cruz, Christine Gambino, Thomas Gryn, Luke J. Larsen, Edward N. Trevelyan, and Nathan P. Walters, "The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2010," *American Community Survey Reports*, ACS-19, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2012; Nathan P. Walters and Edward N. Trevelyan, "The Newly Arrived Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2010," *American Community Survey Briefs*, ACSBR/10-16, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2011.

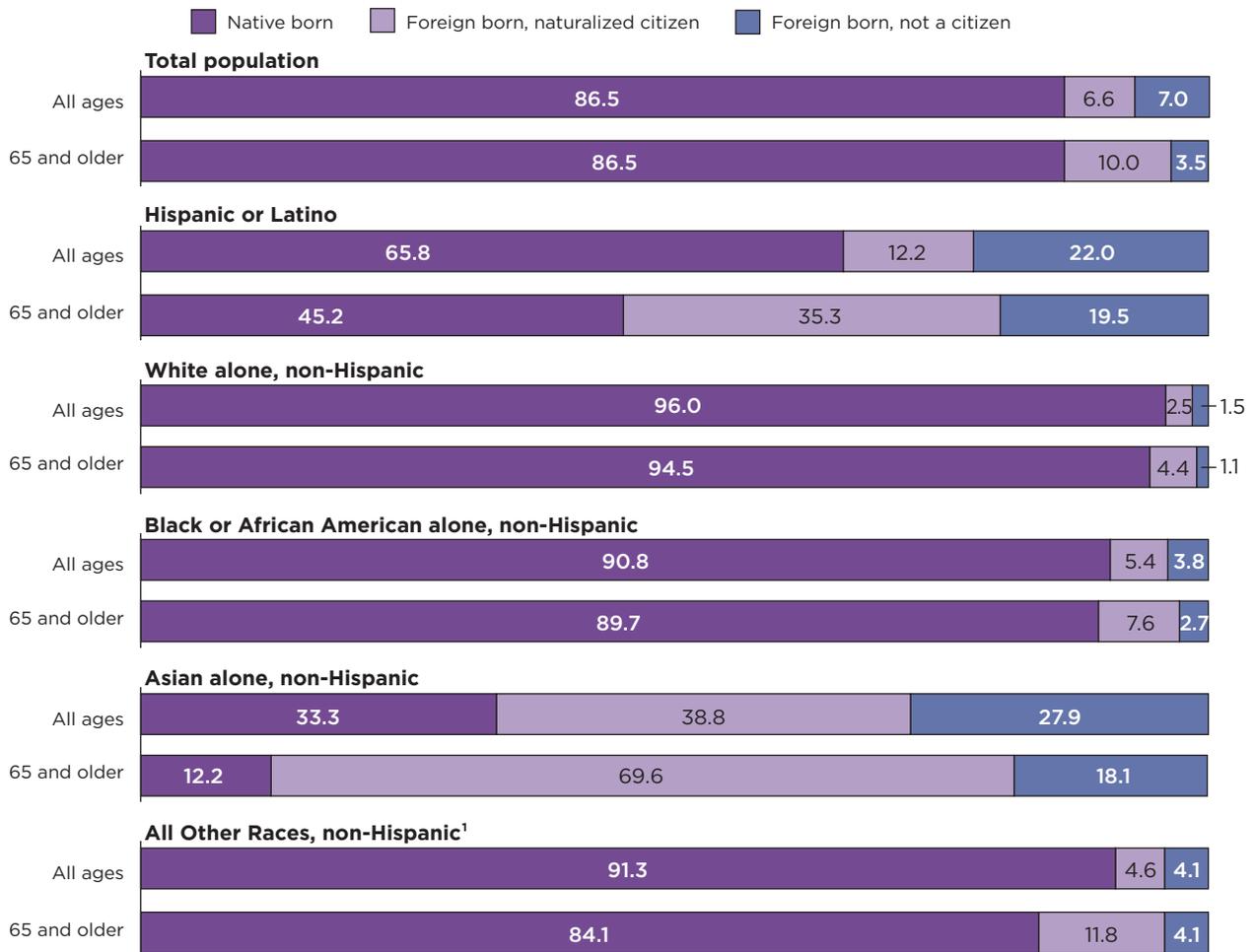
naturalized citizens than foreign born in the total population; in particular, older foreign-born Hispanics were nearly three times as likely to be naturalized citizens as foreign-born Hispanics in the total population (35 percent versus 12 percent).

However, citizenship status among the older population did vary by race and ethnicity. For the older foreign-born Asian population, 70 percent were naturalized citizens whereas 18 percent were noncitizens. Among the older foreign-born Hispanic population, the shares were 35 percent and 20 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.

Nativity and Citizenship Status by Age and Race and Hispanic Origin: 2016

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



¹ Due to small sample size, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, non-Hispanic; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic; Some Other Race alone, non-Hispanic; and Two or More Races, non-Hispanic were combined into "All other races, non-Hispanic" for this figure.

Note: The percentages for each group may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Type of Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The majority of the older native-born population but a smaller proportion of the older foreign-born population spoke only English at home.

Among the native born, 95 percent of the older population and 89 percent of the total population spoke only English at home (Figure 6). However, less than one-quarter of the foreign-born population spoke only English at home—22 percent among those aged 65 and older and 16 percent for the total foreign-born population.

The older foreign-born population that spoke a language other than English at home were less likely to speak English “very well.”

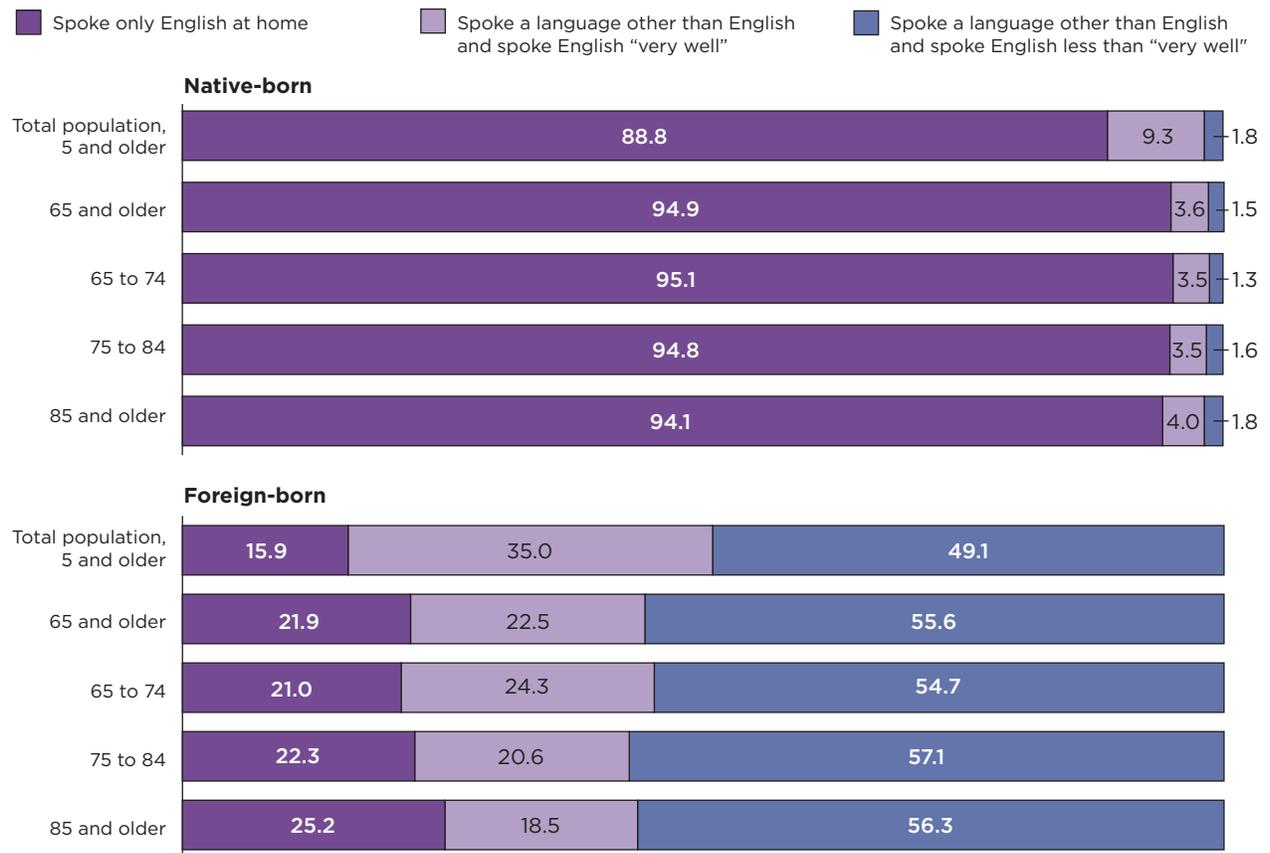
Fifty-six percent of the older foreign-born population that spoke a language other than English at home spoke English “less than very well” compared with their native-born counterparts at 2 percent. Also, more of the total foreign-born population (49 percent) that spoke a language other than English at home spoke English “less than very well” compared with the total native-born population (2 percent).

For those who came to the United States after 2010, more of the older population spoke only English at home (15 percent) compared to those younger than the age of 65 (12 percent). However, for those who spoke a language other than English at home, fewer people 65 and older spoke English “very well” (10 percent) relative to those under the age of 65 (33 percent).

Figure 6.

Language Spoken at Home and English-Speaking Ability by Age and Nativity: 2016

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Note: The percentages for each group may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Spanish was the language spoken most often other than English.

According to the 2016 ACS, the language spoken at home most often other than English by both native- and foreign-born individuals, aged 5 and older, was Spanish (Figure 7). Three-quarters of the native-born population and more than half of the foreign-born population who did not speak English at home spoke Spanish. Among the native-born population 65 and older who did not speak English at home, over half spoke

Spanish while about one-quarter spoke other Indo-European languages; less than 10 percent spoke Asian or Pacific Island and Other languages.

The older foreign-born population was over five times more likely than the older native-born population to speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.

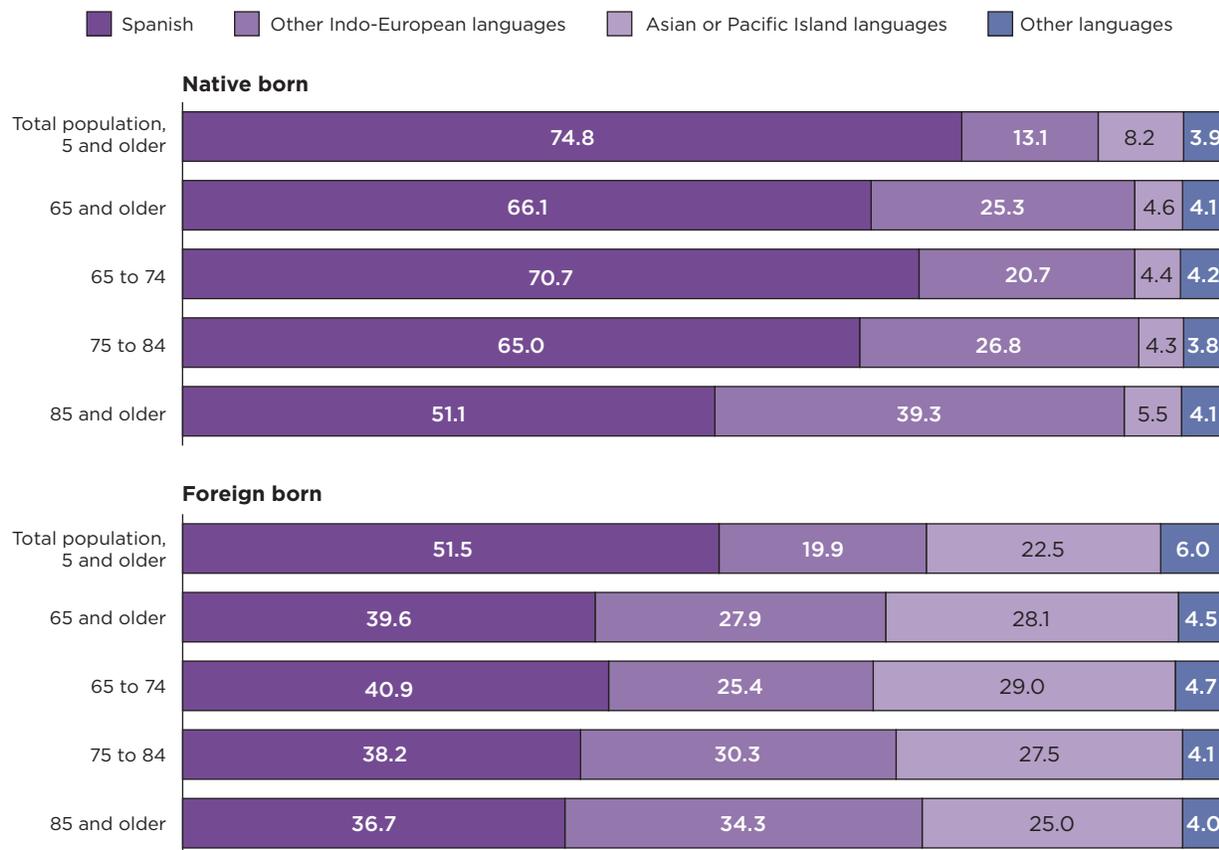
A significant proportion of older foreign-born people spoke Spanish (40 percent), but more than one-quarter (28 percent)

spoke other Indo-European languages; another 28 percent spoke an Asian or Pacific Island language. Among the older native-born population, while the proportion who spoke Spanish was higher (66 percent) than among the older foreign-born population, a similar share (25 percent) spoke other Indo-European languages, and far fewer (5 percent) spoke Asian or Pacific Island languages.

Figure 7.

Type of Language Other Than English Spoken at Home by Age and Nativity: 2016

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Note: The percentages for each group may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Educational Attainment

The older population was less likely to have a high school diploma than the total population.

The proportions of older men (16 percent) and women (17 percent) that did not complete high school were significantly higher than men (13 percent) and women (12 percent) aged 25 and older (Figure 8). It was highest for the 85 and older group, in which 24 percent of men and 25 percent of women were not high school graduates.

Among the older population, a higher percentage of men than women had a bachelor's degree.

Around 32 percent of men and 22 percent of women aged 65 and older had at least a bachelor's degree. The difference was most pronounced for those 85 and older. Nearly twice the percentage of men 85 and older had a bachelor's degree or higher (28 percent) relative to women in the same age group (15 percent). Educational attainment between men and women for the total population, however, was close to equal: almost 32 percent of

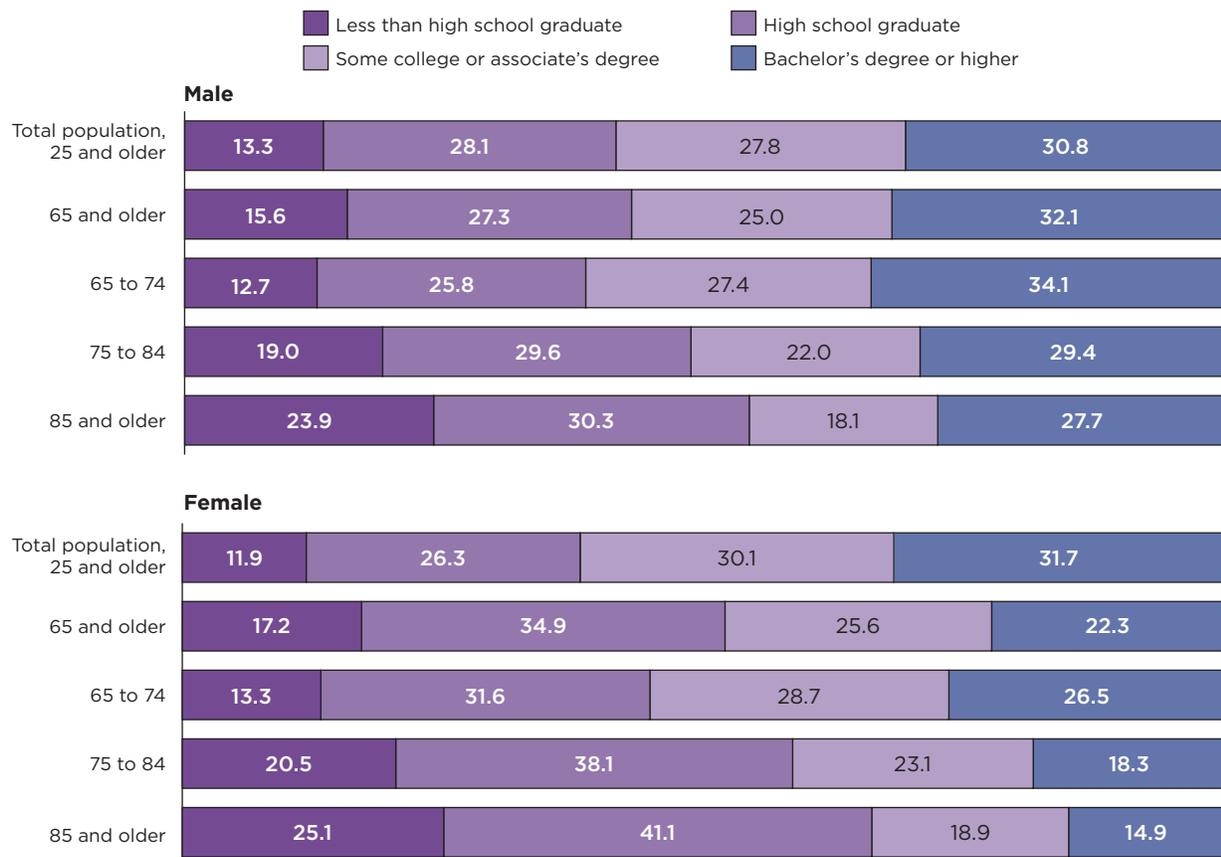
women and 31 percent of men 25 and older earned at least a bachelor's degree.

Younger persons of Hispanic origin are graduating high school at a much higher rate than their older counterparts—69 percent of Hispanics aged 25 to 64 have at least a high school diploma, compared to 39 percent for Hispanics 85 and older.

Figure 8.

Educational Attainment by Age and Sex: 2016

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Note: The percentages for each group may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Computer Ownership and Internet Access

Around 80 percent of people aged 65 and older lived in a household that had a computer.

One of the social norms changing for the older population is that of computer ownership and Internet access.¹² While people 65 and older were less likely than the total population to live in a household with a computer, 4 out of 5 still did so (Figure 9). Around 93 percent of all people lived in

households with a computer, as compared with 80 percent of people 65 and older. Among the older population, the proportion was greatest for people aged 65 to 74 (87 percent).

Over three-fourths of the population aged 65 and over had access to the Internet.

Internet access shared the same trend as computer ownership. The total population in households had higher instances of Internet access (89 percent) as compared with people 65 and older (76 percent). People aged 65 to 74 had the highest proportion of Internet

access among the older population (83 percent) and people 85 and older had the lowest (55 percent).

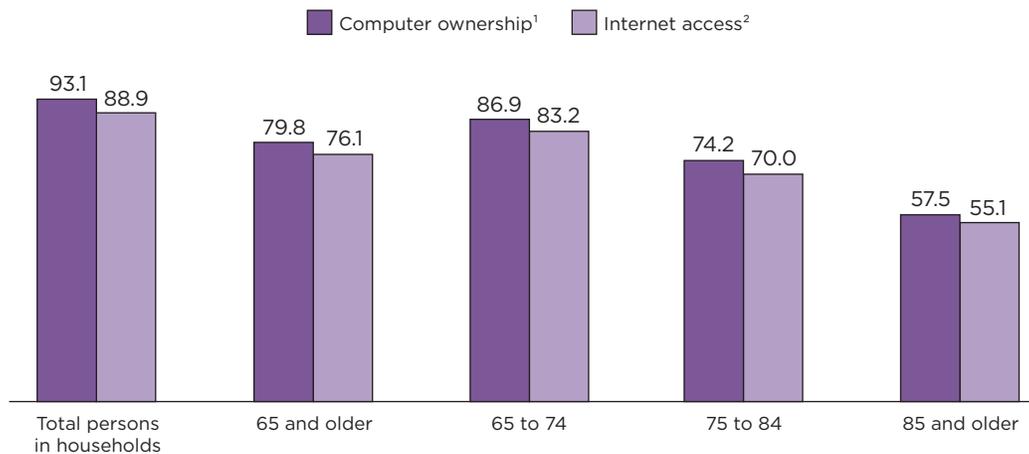
Around 55 percent of the older population living alone had access to the Internet, compared with 84 percent of those living in a family household and 77 percent of those living in a nonfamily household.

¹² U.S. Census Bureau, P152-153, *65+ in the United States: 2010*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2014.

Figure 9.

Computer Ownership and Internet Access by Age: 2016

(Percent distribution among persons in households, excluding group quarters. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



¹ Types of computer ownership include desktop or laptop, smartphone, tablet or other portable wireless computer, and some other type of computer.

² Types of Internet access include any combination of a cellular data plan, broadband or high-speed Internet service, satellite Internet service, dial-up Internet service, and any other service that provides access to the Internet.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Homeownership Rate

A higher percentage of older householders than householders in the total population owned their homes.

Figure 10 shows that in all occupied housing units, around 78 percent of householders aged 65 and older owned a home according to the 2016 ACS. This is significantly different from the percentage of householders 15 and older (63 percent).

Among the older population, the homeownership rate was lowest for those aged 85 and older.

Around 79 percent of householders aged 65 to 74 and 75 to 84 owned their home, as compared to 69 percent of householders 85 and older. Even though they had the lowest rate of homeownership among the older population, people 85 and older owned their homes at a higher rate than the total population. The high homeownership rate for this

The homeownership rate among race and Hispanic groups 65 and older ranged from 81 percent for Whites to 62 percent for Blacks.

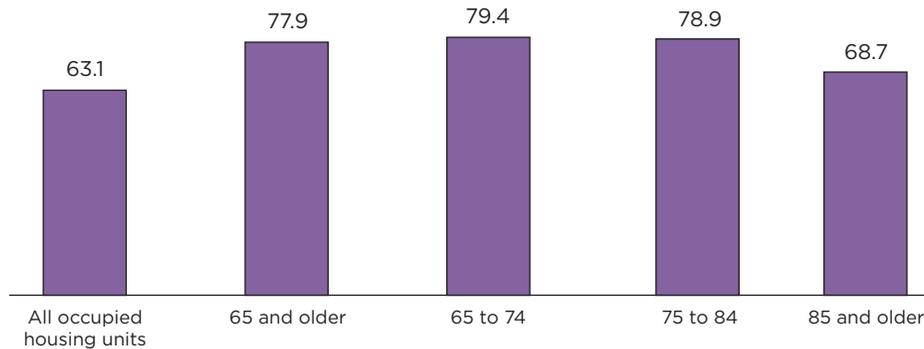
population is consistent with the trend of more people remaining in their homes longer, instead of moving to retirement or assisted-care communities.¹³

¹³ U.S. Census Bureau. P130-140, *65+ in the United States: 2010*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2014.

Figure 10.

Homeownership Rate by Age: 2016

(Percent of occupied housing units classified by age of householder. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Disability

Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs was the most prevalent disability for all older population age groups.

Over 15 percent of those aged 65 to 74 had ambulatory difficulty, along with over a quarter of those aged 75 to 84 and almost half of those 85 and older (Figure 11).¹⁴ For the population aged 65 to 74, difficulty hearing was the second most prevalent disability (9 percent), followed by difficulties with independent living (8 percent). It was the opposite for those 85 and older: difficulty doing errands, visiting a doctor's office, or shopping was the second most common (43 percent) and having difficulty hearing was the third (35 percent). Having a hearing disability or an independent living disability was around 17 percent each for those aged 75 to 84.

About 69 percent of the population 85 and over had at least one type of disability, compared with just 9 percent of the population under the age of 65.

¹⁴ In an attempt to capture a variety of characteristics that encompass the definition of disability, the ACS identifies serious difficulty with four basic areas of functioning—hearing, vision, cognition, and ambulation. These functional limitations are supplemented by questions about difficulties with selected activities from the Katz Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) scales, namely difficulty bathing and dressing, and difficulty performing errands such as shopping. Overall, the ACS attempts to capture six aspects of disability, which can be used together to create an overall disability measure, or independently to identify populations with specific disability types. See *American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2016 Subject Definition*, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016, accessed March 6, 2018, <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2016_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf>.

The percentage of the population having each type of disability rose with age.

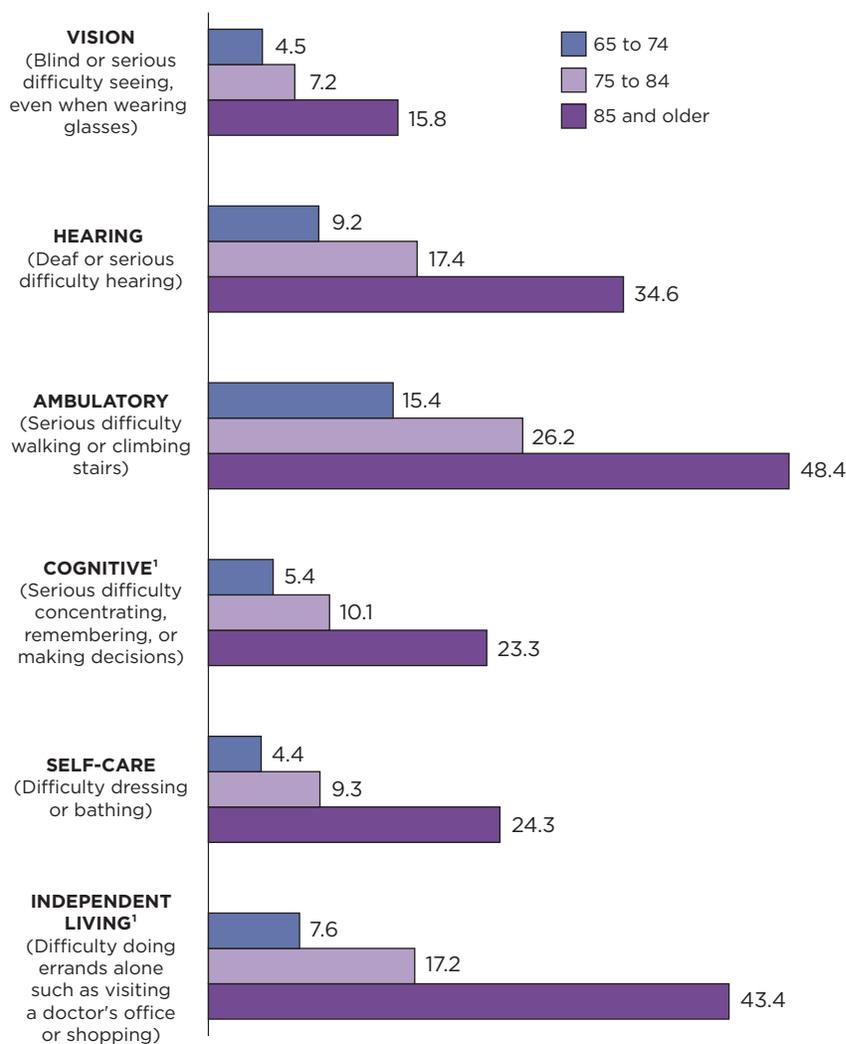
The percentage of people with an independent living disability had one of the most noticeable increases: the disability rate for those aged 85 and older was almost six times the rate of those

aged 65 to 74. The prevalence of a vision disability showed one of the smallest increases (5 percent for those aged 65 to 74 and 16 percent for those 85 and older) and was one of the least prevalent disabilities for each age group.

Figure 11.

Disabilities by Age and Type: 2016

(Percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



¹ Due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Labor Force Participation and Occupation

Labor force participation was lower for the older population.

For the total population aged 16 and over, 68 percent of males and 58 percent of females participated in the labor force (Figure 12). Comparatively, for the population 65 and older, 22 percent of men and 14 percent of women were in the labor force. While less than the total population, these proportions are consistent with trends showing the number of people 65 and older in the workforce increasing.¹⁵ This is particularly visible for the 65 to 74 age group, in which around 30 percent of males and 22 percent of females were in the labor force.

In every age group, a larger proportion of men than women were in the labor force.

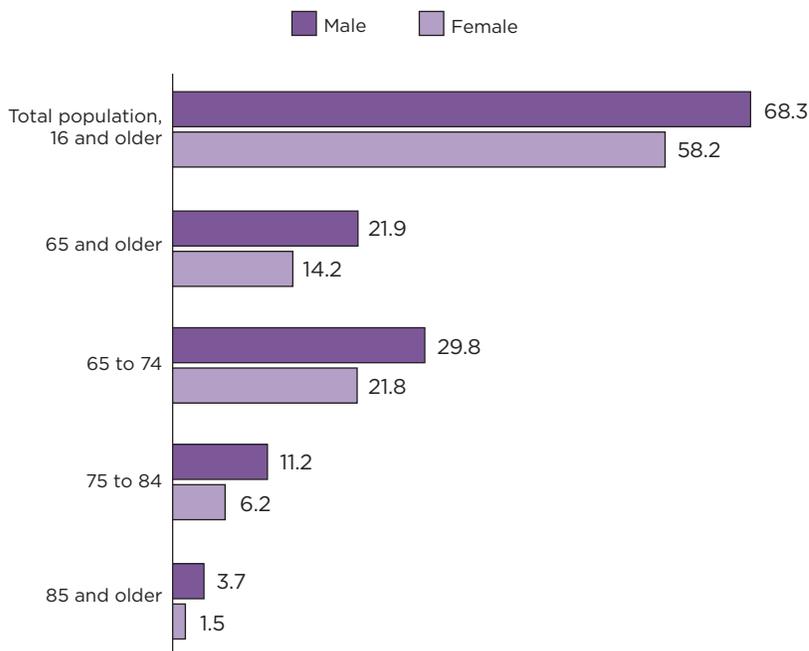
While a higher proportion of men were in the labor force for all age groups, the difference was more pronounced for the oldest two age groups. Men were only about a fifth more likely to be in the labor force compared to women for the total population aged 16 and older. That rose to over a third for the 65 to 74 age group. However, for those aged 75 to 84, the percentage of men in the workforce (11 percent) was almost twice the percentage of women (6 percent), and for those 85 and older, the percentage of men was around double (4 percent of men compared to 2 percent of women).

¹⁵ Braedyn Kromer and David Howard, "Labor Force Participation and Work Status of People 65 Years and Older," *American Community Survey Briefs*, ACSBR/11-09, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2013.

Figure 12.

Labor Force Participation Rate by Age and Sex: 2016

(Percent of specified population that is in the labor force. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

In all age groups, a higher proportion of women than men worked in the service sector and sales and office sector, whereas a higher proportion of men participated in the production, transportation, and material moving sector and natural resources, construction, and maintenance sector.

A consistently higher percentage of women than men worked in the service sector, and women were about twice as likely to be employed in the sales and office sector compared to men (Figure 13). Men, alternatively, were around three times as likely to be in the production, transportation, and material moving sector relative to women for most age groups. The difference is even more noticeable for the natural

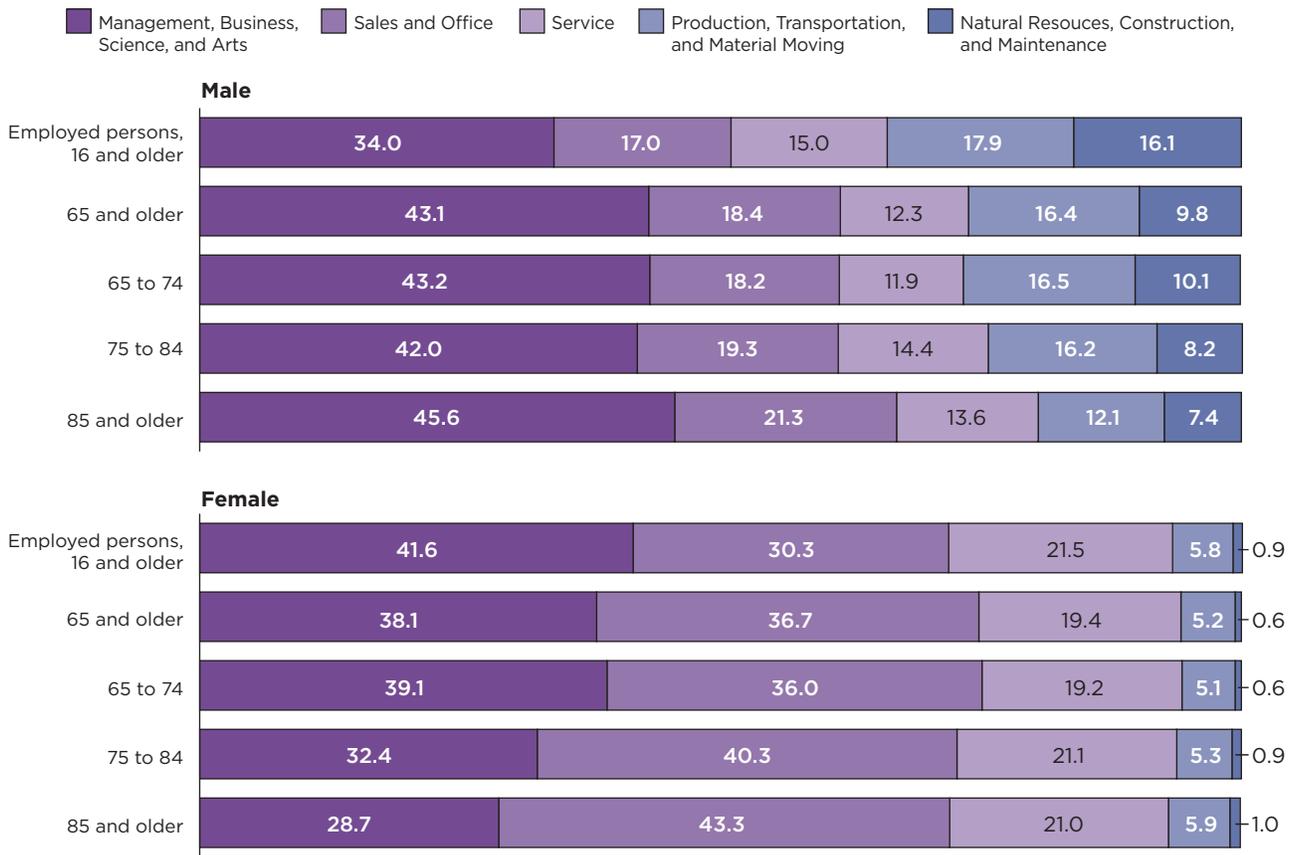
Among all race and ethnic groups 16 and older, Hispanics had the highest rate of labor force participation (67 percent). However, for the population 65 and older, Hispanics had the lowest rate of labor force participation (16.6 percent) along with Blacks (16.5 percent). Whites and Asians had the highest participation rates (18 percent each) for this age group.

resources, construction, and maintenance sector: for the total population aged 16 and older, men were almost 18 times more likely than women to work in this sector. This dropped to seven times more likely at the 85 and older age group.

Figure 13.

Occupation by Age and Sex: 2016

(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Note: The percentages for each group may not add to 100 due to rounding.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

The percentage of those in the management, business, science, and arts sector was highest for men and lowest for women in the 85 and older age group.

The proportion of men working in the management, business, science, and arts occupations was higher for the older populations: around 34 percent for males age 16 and older compared to 43 percent for males 65 and older. It reached 46 percent for men 85 and older.

The trend was opposite for women, for whom the general

population 16 and older had the highest participation rate in management, business, science, and arts occupations (42 percent). Employment in this sector was lower for women aged 65 to 74 at 39 percent but dropped even more to 29 percent for women 85 and older.

Women 85 and older were most likely to have a sales and office occupation.

In contrast to the management, business, science, and arts sector, the percentage of women in sales and office occupations was higher

Noncitizens 65 and older were most likely to be in service occupations (36 percent), whereas native-born citizens of the same age were most likely to be in management, business, science, and arts occupations (42 percent).

in the older age groups. This sector employed more women than the management, business, science, and the arts occupations for those aged 75 to 84 (40 percent) and those 85 and older (43 percent).

Median Earnings and Household Income

Men and women aged 65 and older had higher median earnings than men and women 16 and older.

Figure 14 depicts median earnings by age and sex for full-time, year-round workers. The median earnings of workers 65 and older was \$56,850 for men and \$41,200 for women. Among these older workers, men aged 65 to 74 had the highest median earnings (\$58,930), and women 85 and older had the lowest median earnings (\$31,890).

In each age group, men had higher median earnings than women.

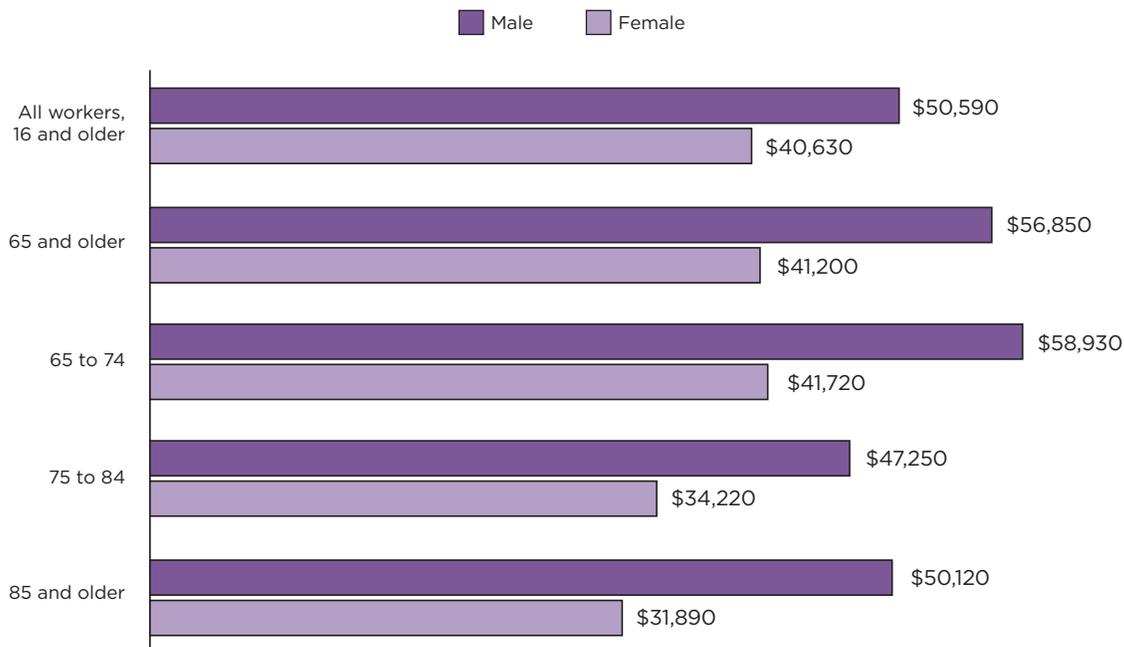
According to the 2016 ACS, men who worked full-time, year-round had higher median earnings than women who worked full-time, year-round in each age group. Men aged 16 and older earned a median of \$50,590 whereas median earnings for women of the same age were \$40,630. The difference was greater among the oldest population. For the 85 and older age group, men had median earnings of \$50,120, and women had median earnings of \$31,890.

The median earnings for those 65 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher was over two and half times the amount earned by those with less than a high school degree in the same age group (\$76,060 compared with \$28,520).

Figure 14.

Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months by Age and Sex

(For employed, full-time, year-round workers. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

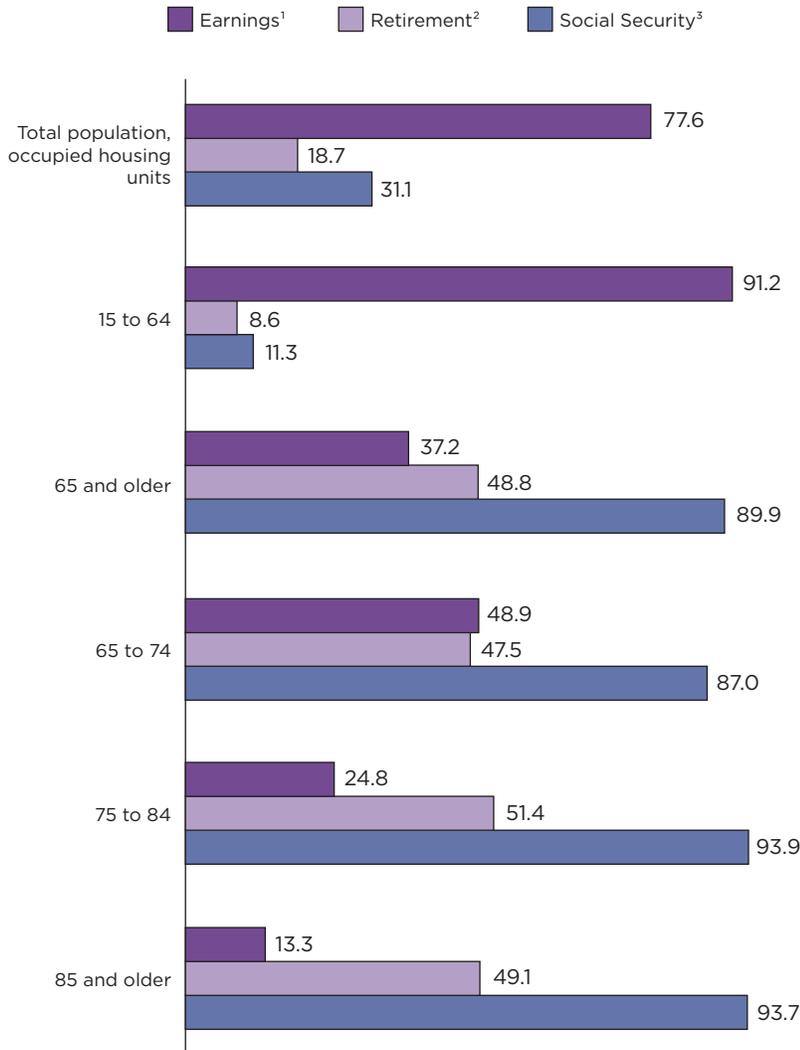


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Figure 15.

Household Income Received in the Past 12 Months by Age and Selected Source

(Percent of occupied housing units classified by age of householder. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



¹ Earnings are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. Earnings represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

² Retirement income includes (a) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (b) income from workers' compensation; disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (c) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (d) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This category does not include social security income.

³ Social security income includes social security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Older men living in family households were more likely to have higher earnings (\$59,360) than men 65 and older living alone (\$50,920), but older women living alone had higher earnings (\$42,200) compared with their counterparts living in family households (\$40,810).

Earnings went from the most common form of income for the population under the age of 65 to the least common for the population 65 and older.

While 91 percent of households with a householder 15 to 64 years old received earnings, only 37 percent of households with a householder 65 or older did so (Figure 15). Of the older age groups, householders aged 65 to 74 were most likely to have earnings (49 percent). The percentage with earnings was lower for householders aged 75 to 84 (25 percent) and householders 85 and older (13 percent).

Social Security was the most common form of income for those aged 65 and older.

While about half of households with a householder 65 or older received retirement income, around 90 percent of these households received social security income. The percentage receiving social security was high for all age groups in the older population—87 percent for the 65 to 74 age group and 94 percent for both the 75 to 84 and 85 and older age groups.

Poverty Rate

The percentage of people in poverty was lower for the population aged 65 and older than for the total population.

The percentage of the total population in poverty was almost 13 percent for males and 15 percent for females (Figure 16). The poverty rate was significantly lower for males (7 percent) and females (11 percent) in the older population.

A higher percentage of women than men were in poverty.

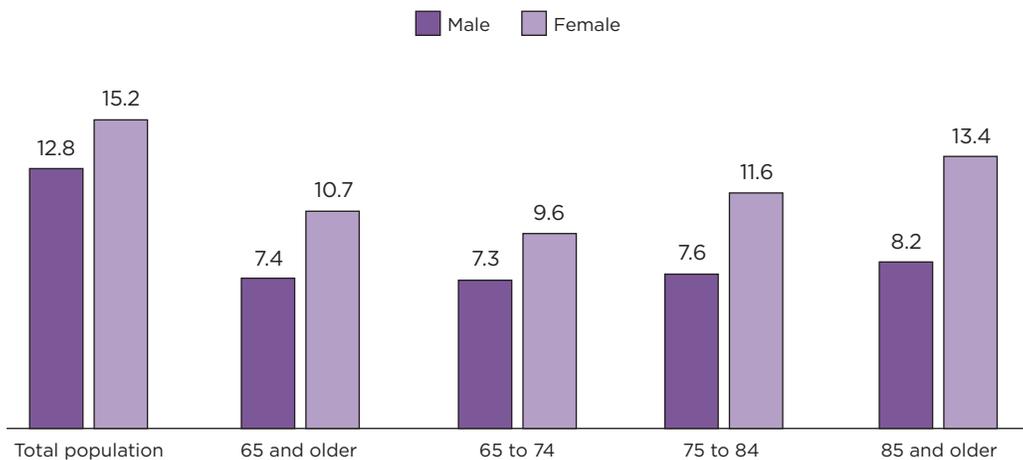
Among the older population, the poverty rate for women rose with age, reaching 13 percent for those aged 85 and older—the highest poverty rate for the older population. The poverty rate also increased for men, from around 7 percent for those aged 65 to 74 to over 8 percent for those 85 and older.

Unlike other race and ethnic groups, older Asians were more likely to be in poverty (13 percent) than Asians in the total population (12 percent). The poverty rate for Asians 85 and older was even higher at 18 percent.

Figure 16.

Poverty Rate in the Past 12 Months by Age and Sex

(Percent of specified age group in poverty. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)



Note: Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and in some noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under the age of 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters (e.g., nursing homes or correctional facilities), and people living in college dormitories or military barracks. For more information on types of group quarters please see Appendix B at www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf, accessed March 6, 2018.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This report presented a statistical portrait of the population aged 65 and older in the United States by comparing selected demographic, social, housing, and economic characteristics among those aged 65 to 74, 75 to 84, and 85 and older based on the 2016 ACS 1-year data. The following were the significant highlights:

- Those aged 65 to 74 were the largest among the three age groups, numbering 28.7 million or 58 percent of the older population.
- There were more females than males, with sex ratios ranging from 89 for those aged 65 to 74 to 53 for the population 85 and older.
- The older population was largely White, especially so at older ages, with 81 percent of the population 85 and older White, compared with 61 percent White for the overall U.S. population.
- Although most of the older population had been married at some point in their lives, a majority of older females (72 percent) were widowed by the age of 85 and older, while more than half of their male counterparts were still married.
- The likelihood of living in a family household diminished with age from 73 percent among people aged 65 to 74 to 48 percent for those 85 and older; conversely, people living alone almost doubled from 22 percent for the former age group to 39 percent for the latter.
- A minority of older grandparents (27 percent for people aged 65 to 74 and 11 percent for people 85 and older) provided care for their coresident grandchildren, with a higher proportion reported among males compared with females.
- About 9 out of 10 older Whites and Blacks were born in the United States compared with about 4 out of 10 and 1 out of 10 older Hispanics and Asians, respectively, a reflection of the groups' migration experiences.
- Most of the native-born older population (95 percent) spoke only English at home compared with a minority of foreign-born older adults (22 percent).
- For those who spoke a language other than English at home, Spanish was popular among older foreign-born individuals (40 percent); however, more than 25 percent each also spoke Asian or Pacific Island languages and other Indo-European languages—another indicator of recent migration flows, especially from Asia.
- Almost twice as many males (24 percent) and females (25 percent) 85 and older did not complete high school compared with males (13 percent) and females (12 percent) 25 and older.
- Nearly twice as many males (28 percent) 85 and older had a bachelor's degree or higher than females (15 percent) in the same age group; more females (32 percent) than males (31 percent) 25 and older had a bachelor's degree or higher.
- The proportion of the older population who had a computer at home ranged from 58 percent among individuals 85 and older to 87 percent among those 65 to 74 years old, with a similar pattern for Internet access: 55 percent for the former and 83 percent for the latter.
- The homeownership rate (the percentage of all occupied housing units that are owner-occupied) was highest among people aged 65 to 74 (79 percent); it was also higher for the other older age groups compared with the rate for all ages (63 percent).
- The proportion of the older population with some disability increased with age, with the highest percentage having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs among people 85 and older (48 percent).
- Labor force participation decreased with age, but more males than females remained in the labor force.
- Older men (43 percent) had a greater share of employment in management, business, science, and arts occupations, consistent with their educational attainment, than older women (38 percent).
- Older men (\$58,930) and women (\$41,720) aged 65 to 74 had higher median earnings in the past 12 months compared with male (\$50,590) and female (\$40,630) workers 16 and older and their counterparts among the other age groups.

- The most common type of household income received in the past 12 months among the population 65 and older was social security (90 percent), received most by those 85 and older (94 percent).
- Women 85 and older had the highest poverty rate (13 percent) among the older population, higher than their male counterparts (8 percent), and rivaling men (13 percent) and women (15 percent) in the general population.

The ACS is the only source of small-area estimates on social and demographic characteristics for the nation. Information from this report will provide communities, including retailers, homebuilders, and town and city planners, the current information they need for planning investments and services for the older population.

Source and Accuracy

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed from January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016. The estimates based on this sample describe the actual 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 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

confidence level. 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 2016 ACS 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. It 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 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 have been released annually 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.

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Appendix Table 1.

Margin of Error for the Population 65 Years and Older by Age and Sex: 2016¹(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

Age	Total population		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
65 years and older	22,000	Z	12,500	Z	14,000	Z
65 to 74 years	19,500	Z	12,500	Z	12,000	Z
75 to 84 years	39,000	0.1	20,000	0.1	31,000	0.1
85 years and older	36,000	0.1	16,500	0.1	29,000	0.1

Z Rounds to zero.

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 in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Appendix Table 2.

Margin of Error for the Population 65 Years and Older by Age and Race and Hispanic Origin: 2016¹(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

Race or Hispanic Origin	Total population		Age									
			Under 65		65 and older		65 to 74		75 to 84		85 and older	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Total	F	Z	22,000	Z	22,000	Z	19,500	Z	39,000	Z	36,000	Z
Hispanic or Latino	9,800	Z	14,500	Z	11,000	Z	11,000	Z	12,000	0.1	10,000	0.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,800	Z	20,000	Z	16,500	Z	16,000	Z	37,000	Z	34,500	Z
White alone	21,000	Z	20,000	Z	4,700	Z	4,800	0.1	32,000	0.1	31,500	0.2
Black or African American alone	59,500	Z	12,000	Z	12,000	Z	12,000	Z	11,500	0.1	8,800	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	18,500	Z	17,500	0.3	6,000	Z	5,300	Z	2,900	Z	1,700	Z
Asian alone	41,500	Z	41,000	0.1	9,900	Z	8,000	Z	7,900	0.1	6,700	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	10,000	Z	9,600	0.6	3,100	Z	2,300	Z	1,700	Z	1,200	Z
Some Other Race alone	24,000	Z	24,000	0.6	4,000	Z	3,200	Z	2,000	Z	1,200	Z
Two or More Races	68,500	Z	66,500	0.2	12,500	Z	10,000	Z	5,700	Z	3,300	0.1

F Fewer than 15.

Z Rounds to zero.

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 in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Appendix Table 3.

Demographic Characteristics by Age: 2016(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

Characteristic	Total population	Age				
		Under 65	65 and older	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and older
Sex Ratio						
Institutionalized	223.6	622.9	54.2	116.2	58.8	32.0
Noninstitutionalized	96.0	99.1	80.1	87.5	77.0	55.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Appendix Table 4.

Social Characteristics by Age: 2016(In percent. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

Characteristic	Total population	Age				
		Under 65	65 and older	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and older
Language Spoken at Home and English Speaking Ability						
Year of entry before 1990						
Spoke only English at home	22.7	21.1	25.6	24.4	26.3	29.0
Spoke a language other than English and—						
Spoke English very well	34.7	38.9	26.8	29.1	24.9	21.3
Spoke English less than very well	42.6	40.0	47.6	46.5	48.7	49.7
Year of entry between 1990 and 1999						
Spoke only English at home	13.7	13.9	12.2	13.1	11.2	9.2
Spoke a language other than English and—						
Spoke English very well	36.3	38.5	13.0	15.9	8.9	7.6
Spoke English less than very well	50.0	47.6	74.8	71.0	79.9	83.1
Year of entry between 2000 and 2009						
Spoke only English at home	12.2	12.2	11.4	12.0	9.8	13.9
Spoke a language other than English and—						
Spoke English very well	36.3	37.6	11.4	12.5	9.4	10.0
Spoke English less than very well	51.5	50.2	77.2	75.6	80.8	76.0
Year of entry 2010 or later						
Spoke only English at home	12.3	12.1	14.6	14.9	14.5	12.6
Spoke a language other than English and—						
Spoke English very well	31.9	33.2	10.1	10.8	8.9	7.7
Spoke English less than very well	55.8	54.7	75.3	74.3	76.6	79.7
High School Graduate or More						
Total	87.5	88.6	83.5	87.0	80.2	75.3
Hispanic or Latino	67.1	69.3	51.5	56.5	45.4	39.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	91.0	92.5	86.3	89.8	83.1	77.9
White alone	92.5	93.8	88.7	92.0	85.9	80.7
Black or African American alone	85.4	87.9	73.6	79.7	65.9	57.0
Asian alone	86.6	89.4	72.9	76.5	69.7	60.8
All other races	88.0	89.5	78.9	83.7	72.3	64.5
Internet Access						
Living alone	70.2	79.6	55.0	66.1	50.5	34.1
Living in a family household	91.2	92.2	84.1	88.3	78.4	71.8
Living in a nonfamily household	89.7	90.8	77.3	80.9	71.2	64.8
Homeownership Rate						
Total	63.1	58.2	77.9	79.4	78.9	68.7
Hispanic or Latino	45.5	42.8	63.6	63.3	64.4	63.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	65.7	60.9	78.9	80.6	79.9	69.0
White alone	71.2	67.0	81.4	83.7	82.3	69.8
Black or African American alone	41.0	35.8	62.4	60.9	65.1	64.9
Asian alone	58.2	56.2	69.0	74.3	63.8	52.6
All other races	49.5	45.6	70.1	69.4	72.1	68.7
Disability						
At least one disability	12.8	8.8	35.2	25.3	41.5	68.9
No disability	87.2	91.2	64.8	74.7	58.5	31.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

Appendix Table 5.

Economic Characteristics by Age: 2016(In percent. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs)

Characteristic	Total population	Age				
		Under 65	65 and older	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and older
Labor Force Participation Rate						
Total	63.1	73.9	17.6	25.5	8.3	2.2
Hispanic or Latino	67.3	72.7	16.6	24.0	6.3	2.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	62.4	74.2	17.7	25.7	8.5	2.3
White alone	62.2	75.5	17.8	26.0	8.7	2.3
Black or African American alone	62.2	69.8	16.5	22.9	7.3	1.9
Asian alone	64.5	72.5	18.1	26.1	6.9	1.9
All other races	63.5	68.7	18.1	24.4	7.9	3.3
Percent Employed in Occupation						
Native-born citizen						
Management, business, science, and arts.	38.8	38.6	41.9	42.6	37.9	38.9
Sales and office	24.7	24.6	27.9	27.6	29.1	31.6
Service	16.8	17.0	13.9	13.4	16.5	15.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.	11.6	11.6	10.9	10.8	11.5	9.7
Natural resource, construction, and maintenance	8.0	8.2	5.5	5.6	5.1	4.3
Naturalized citizen						
Management, business, science, and arts.	39.4	39.5	38.9	38.5	42.0	39.5
Sales and office	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.5	22.0	21.9
Service	20.2	20.0	22.8	23.1	20.6	23.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.8	11.3	6.9
Natural resource, construction, and maintenance	7.1	7.2	5.1	5.2	4.2	8.2
Noncitizen						
Management, business, science, and arts.	24.0	24.1	18.8	18.2	24.2	19.1
Sales and office	13.3	13.3	15.3	14.7	18.3	30.6
Service	27.8	27.7	36.0	36.5	32.1	34.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.	16.5	16.4	18.0	18.5	14.7	9.5
Natural resource, construction, and maintenance	18.5	18.6	11.9	12.2	10.7	6.3
Median Earnings (full-time, year-round workers)						
Male						
Living with others in a household	\$50,660	\$50,510	\$59,360	\$60,470	\$49,660	\$44,130
Living alone in a household	\$51,280	\$51,300	\$50,920	\$51,460	\$42,070	\$52,310
Living in group quarters	\$21,600	\$21,560	\$29,020	\$29,880	\$27,020	\$35,420
Female						
Living with others in a household	\$40,130	\$40,120	\$40,810	\$41,180	\$35,370	\$31,390
Living alone in a household	\$46,620	\$46,910	\$42,200	\$44,220	\$32,610	\$32,360
Living in group quarters	\$19,380	\$19,250	\$21,650	\$21,830	\$21,020	\$7,000
Less than high school graduate	\$27,280	\$27,260	\$28,520	\$29,020	\$27,020	\$26,650
High school graduate	\$34,940	\$34,810	\$36,470	\$36,910	\$31,750	\$32,040
Some college or associate's degree	\$41,140	\$41,050	\$46,420	\$46,960	\$39,570	\$40,970
Bachelor's degree or higher	\$67,560	\$67,300	\$76,060	\$76,580	\$67,020	\$66,340
Poverty Rate						
Total	14.0	14.9	9.2	8.5	9.9	11.5
Hispanic or Latino	21.0	21.2	18.1	17.2	19.3	20.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.5	13.4	8.5	7.7	9.0	10.9
White alone	10.0	10.7	7.2	6.4	7.8	9.7
Black or African American alone	23.8	24.8	16.3	15.6	16.9	18.7
Asian alone	11.7	11.6	12.9	11.0	15.0	18.1
All other races	19.2	19.6	14.7	13.7	15.6	18.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.