Percent of Households With Retirement Income: 2006
Universe: Households
Data Set: 2006 American Community Survey
Survey: 2006 American Community Survey, 2006 Puerto Rico Community Survey
Geographic Area: United States and States

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
1	West Virginia	24.2	+/-0.5
2	Delaware	23.3	+/-0.9
3	Hawaii	22.2	+/-0.8
4	Michigan	21.1	+/-0.2
5	Pennsylvania	20.4	+/-0.2
6	Virginia	20.2	+/-0.3
7	Alabama	19.9	+/-0.4
7	Ohio	19.9	+/-0.2
9	Maryland	19.7	+/-0.4
9	New Mexico	19.7	+/-0.5
11	Florida	19.3	+/-0.2
11	South Carolina	19.3	+/-0.4
13	Kentucky	19	+/-0.3
14	Arizona	18.8	+/-0.3
15	Missouri	18.4	+/-0.3
16	Indiana	18	+/-0.3
16	Montana	18	+/-0.7
18	North Carolina	17.9	+/-0.2
19	Maine	17.8	+/-0.6
19	New York	17.8	+/-0.2
19	Oregon	17.8	+/-0.4
19	Washington	17.8	+/-0.3
23	Connecticut	17.7	+/-0.4
23	Oklahoma	17.7	+/-0.3
23	Rhode Island	17.7	+/-0.8
	United States	17.4	+/-0.1
26	Arkansas	17.4	+/-0.5
26	Tennessee	17.4	+/-0.3
28	New Hampshire	17.3	+/-0.7
28	New Jersey	17.3	+/-0.2
30	Vermont	17.1	+/-0.7

31	Louisiana	16.6	+/-0.4
31	Massachusetts	16.6	+/-0.3
31	Mississippi	16.6	+/-0.5
34	Wisconsin	16.5	+/-0.3
35	Nevada	16.4	+/-0.5
36	Alaska	16.3	+/-1.0
36	District of Columbia	16.3	+/-0.9
36	Wyoming	16.3	+/-1.2
39	Illinois	16.1	+/-0.2
40	Iowa	15.7	+/-0.4
40	Kansas	15.7	+/-0.4
40	Utah	15.7	+/-0.5
43	Idaho	15.6	+/-0.6
44	Colorado	15.4	+/-0.3
45	California	15.2	+/-0.1
46	Georgia	15.1	+/-0.3
47	Minnesota	15	+/-0.3
48	Texas	13.9	+/-0.1
49	Nebraska	13.4	+/-0.5
50	South Dakota	13.1	+/-0.7
51	North Dakota	11.2	+/-0.6
	Puerto Rico	12.7	+/-0.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.