GCT1903: Percent of Households With Retirement Incom
Universe: Households
Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
Survey: American Community Survey
Geographic Area: United States -- States; and Puerto Ric

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

Geographic area	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
United States	17.2	0.1
Alabama	19.3	0.4
Alaska	16.9	1
Arizona	19	0.4
Arkansas	16.9	0.4
California	15.1	0.1
Colorado	15	0.3
Connecticut	17	0.4
Delaware	22.9	0.9
District of Columbia	16.4	0.9
Florida	18.9	0.2
Georgia	15.1	0.2
Hawaii	22.3	0.7
Idaho	16.2	0.6
Illinois	16	0.2
Indiana	18.1	0.3
Iowa	15.6	0.4
Kansas	15.5	0.4
Kentucky	19.2	0.4
Louisiana	15.9	0.3
Maine	18.2	0.6
Maryland	19.2	0.3
Massachusetts	15.9	0.3
Michigan	21.7	0.2
Minnesota	14.7	0.3
Mississippi	15.9	0.4
Missouri	18	0.3
Montana	17.4	0.6
Nebraska	12.9	0.4
Nevada	16.2	0.5
New Hampshire	16.4	0.7
New Jersey	16.7	0.3
New Mexico	18.8	0.5
New York	17.7	0.2
North Carolina	17.3	0.2

North Dakota	11	0.8
Ohio	20	0.2
Oklahoma	17.2	0.3
Oregon	17.6	0.4
Pennsylvania	19.7	0.2
Rhode Island	17.2	0.9
South Carolina	19.9	0.4
South Dakota	13.4	0.7
Tennessee	17.7	0.3
Texas	13.5	0.2
Utah	15.5	0.5
Vermont	15.8	0.8
Virginia	20.5	0.3
Washington	18	0.3
West Virginia	23.8	0.5
Wisconsin	17	0.3
Wyoming	15.4	1
Puerto Rico	13.1	0.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

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

Notes:

·While the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2007 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities. The 2008 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the November 20 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in PRCS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

·Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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