

R1903

PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH RETIREMENT INCOME - United States -- States; and Puerto Rico Universe: Households 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

To view this table with statistical significance, select With Statistical Significance in the Action menu. An # next to a geography indicates when an estimate is not statistically significant from the estimate for the selected geography. The ## indicates the selected geography.

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
	United States	18.0	+/-0.1
1	West Virginia	23.8	+/-0.6
2	Hawaii	23.1	+/-0.8
2	Michigan	23.1	+/-0.3
4	Delaware	22.8	+/-0.9
5	Ohio	21.4	+/-0.2
6	Virginia	20.9	+/-0.3
7	Alabama	20.5	+/-0.4
8	Pennsylvania	20.3	+/-0.2
9	Maryland	20.2	+/-0.4
10	South Carolina	20.1	+/-0.4
11	Arizona	19.7	+/-0.3
11	Kentucky	19.7	+/-0.3
13	Florida	19.5	+/-0.2
13	New Mexico	19.5	+/-0.5
15	Maine	19.1	+/-0.6
16	Missouri	19.0	+/-0.3
17	Alaska	18.8	+/-1.0
18	Oregon	18.7	+/-0.4
19	North Carolina	18.6	+/-0.3
19	Tennessee	18.6	+/-0.3
21	Indiana	18.5	+/-0.3
22	Montana	18.4	+/-0.7
23	Washington	18.3	+/-0.3
24	Mississippi	18.2	+/-0.5
24	Wisconsin	18.2	+/-0.2
26	Connecticut	17.9	+/-0.3
26	Nevada	17.9	+/-0.5
26	New Hampshire	17.9	+/-0.6
29	New York	17.8	+/-0.2
30	Idaho	17.7	+/-0.7
30	New Jersey	17.7	+/-0.2
32	Oklahoma	17.3	+/-0.3

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Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
33	Arkansas	17.2	+/-0.4
34	Illinois	16.8	+/-0.2
34	Vermont	16.8	+/-0.7
36	Georgia	16.7	+/-0.3
36	lowa	16.7	+/-0.4
38	Rhode Island	16.6	+/-0.7
39	Kansas	16.5	+/-0.5
40	Massachusetts	16.1	+/-0.3
40	Wyoming	16.1	+/-1.0
42	Colorado	16.0	+/-0.3
43	Minnesota	15.9	+/-0.3
44	Louisiana	15.8	+/-0.4
45	California	15.7	+/-0.1
46	Utah	15.5	+/-0.4
47	South Dakota	14.7	+/-0.7
48	District of Columbia	14.3	+/-0.7
49	Texas	13.9	+/-0.2
50	Nebraska	13.6	+/-0.5
51	North Dakota	11.8	+/-0.7
	Puerto Rico	14.9	+/-0.5

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.

While the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 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.

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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey

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.

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