



United States and States



R1903. Percent of Households With Retirement Income: 2007

Universe: Households

Data Set: 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey, Puerto Rico Community Survey

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [Survey Methodology](#).

Rank 	State 	Percent	Margin of Error
1	West Virginia	23.5	+/-0.6
2	Delaware	23.0	+/-0.9
3	Hawaii	22.4	+/-0.7
4	Michigan	21.6	+/-0.2
5	Ohio	20.2	+/-0.2
6	Pennsylvania	20.1	+/-0.2
6	Virginia	20.1	+/-0.3
8	Maryland	19.9	+/-0.3
9	Alabama	19.7	+/-0.3
9	South Carolina	19.7	+/-0.4
11	New Mexico	19.3	+/-0.7
12	Florida	19.2	+/-0.2
12	Kentucky	19.2	+/-0.4
14	Maine	19.0	+/-0.6
15	Arizona	18.8	+/-0.3
16	Missouri	18.4	+/-0.3
17	Indiana	18.2	+/-0.3
18	New York	18.1	+/-0.2
19	Connecticut	18.0	+/-0.4
19	Washington	18.0	+/-0.3
21	Rhode Island	17.9	+/-0.7
22	North Carolina	17.8	+/-0.3
23	Oregon	17.7	+/-0.4
24	Montana	17.6	+/-0.7
	United States	17.5	+/-0.1
25	Oklahoma	17.5	+/-0.4
26	Arkansas	17.4	+/-0.5
27	New Hampshire	17.3	+/-0.6
27	New Jersey	17.3	+/-0.3
27	Tennessee	17.3	+/-0.3
30	Mississippi	17.1	+/-0.5
30	Wisconsin	17.1	+/-0.3
32	Alaska	17.0	+/-0.9
33	Nevada	16.8	+/-0.6
34	Massachusetts	16.7	+/-0.3
35	Vermont	16.5	+/-0.9
36	Idaho	16.4	+/-0.6
37	Illinois	16.3	+/-0.2
38	Louisiana	16.2	+/-0.3
38	Wyoming	16.2	+/-1.0
40	Utah	16.0	+/-0.5
41	Iowa	15.8	+/-0.4
41	Kansas	15.8	+/-0.4
43	Georgia	15.6	+/-0.3
44	District of Columbia	15.5	+/-1.0
45	California	15.4	+/-0.1
45	Colorado	15.4	+/-0.4
47	Minnesota	15.3	+/-0.3
48	South Dakota	14.3	+/-0.8

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Rank ↓	State ↓	Percent	Margin of Error
49	Texas	13.7	+/-0.1
50	Nebraska	13.5	+/-0.5
51	North Dakota	11.8	+/-0.7
	Puerto Rico	13.4	+/-0.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 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.

While the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2006 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 2007 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the December 2005 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. Selected migration, earnings, and income data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with group quarters data collection and imputation. See [Errata Note #44](#) for details.

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