S2408: Class of Worker by Sex and Median Earnings for the Civilian Employed Populati
Data Set: 2006 American Community Surve
Survey: 2006 American Community Surve
Geographic Area: Hawai

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

Subject	Total	Margin of Error	Male	Margin of Error	Female	Margin of Error	Median earnings (dollars)	Margin of Error	Median earnings (dollars) for male	Margin of Error	Median earnings (dollars) for female	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over with earnings	**610,394**	**+/-7,146**	**52.0%**	**+/-0.5**	**48.0%**	**+/-0.5**	**31,756**	**+/-467**	**37,044**	**+/-823**	**27,400**	**+/-711**
Private for-profit wage and salary workers:	394,540	+/-7,321	53.1%	+/-0.9	46.9%	+/-0.9	29,885	+/-776	35,096	+/-1,180	25,217	+/-769
Employee of private company workers	371,848	+/-6,984	52.3%	+/-1.0	47.7%	+/-1.0	29,061	+/-823	33,724	+/-1,441	24,928	+/-883
Self-employed in own incorporated business workers	22,692	+/-2,587	66.3%	+/-4.1	33.7%	+/-4.1	50,481	+/-7,619	61,262	+/-6,121	35,121	+/-6,728
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	45,149	+/-3,145	37.7%	+/-3.0	62.3%	+/-3.0	33,622	+/-2,929	37,601	+/-4,684	31,777	+/-2,319
Local government workers	22,774	+/-2,168	59.5%	+/-5.1	40.5%	+/-5.1	40,864	+/-1,078	41,532	+/-1,009	38,107	+/-4,186
State government workers	58,903	+/-3,367	37.4%	+/-2.4	62.6%	+/-2.4	36,655	+/-2,468	41,614	+/-2,176	33,735	+/-3,003
Federal government workers	41,049	+/-3,696	63.7%	+/-3.3	36.3%	+/-3.3	43,705	+/-2,749	46,717	+/-4,087	40,375	+/-3,029
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers and unpaid family workers	47,979	+/-3,201	60.6%	+/-3.3	39.4%	+/-3.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
PERCENT IMPUTED												
Class of worker	3.9%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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.

Notes:
·While the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) 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 ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

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.