S2409: Class of Worker by Sex and Median Earnings for the Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population Data Set: 2006 American Community Survey Survey: 2006 American Community Survey Geographic Area: Hawai

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

							Median		Median earnings		Median earnings	
		Margin of		Margin of		Margin of	earnings	Margin of	•	Margin of	(dollars) for	Margin of
Subject	Total	Error	Male	Error	Female	Error	(dollars)	Error	male	Error	female	Error
Full-time, year-round civilian employed population 16 years and over with earning:	409,994	+/-8,369	55.3%	+/-0.7	44.7%	+/-0.7	38,613	+/-1,137	42,221	+/-476	33,835	+/-1,193
Private for-profit wage and salary workers	264,207	+/-7,760	56.2%	+/-1.1	43.8%	+/-1.1	36,053	+/-692	41,313	+/-580	30,874	+/-975
Employee of private company workers	248,027	+/-7,274	55.3%	+/-1.3	44.7%	+/-1.3	35,458	+/-706	40,737	+/-615	30,620	+/-998
Self-employed in own incorporated business workers	16,180	+/-2,054	70.6%	+/-5.1	29.4%	+/-5.1	58,996	+/-14,023	61,948	+/-9,866	38,036	+/-2,252
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	30,740	+/-2,598	38.9%	+/-3.8	61.1%	+/-3.8	39,694	+/-2,170	45,534	+/-6,209	37,306	+/-2,231
Local government workers	17,987	+/-1,993	64.5%	+/-6.2	35.5%	+/-6.2	42,144	+/-2,655	42,357	+/-4,097	41,393	+/-4,725
State government workers	37,490	+/-3,102	39.5%	+/-3.2	60.5%	+/-3.2	42,414	+/-1,901	46,504	+/-3,064	40,892	+/-1,678
Federal government workers	35,325	+/-3,317	65.2%	+/-3.5	34.8%	+/-3.5	45,923	+/-2,739	47,380	+/-4,918	42,166	+/-6,096
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers and unpaid family workers	24,245	+/-2,186	69.7%	+/-4.2	30.3%	+/-4.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
PERCENT IMPUTED												
Class of worker	3.5%	(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.