



United States and States

R2303. Employment/Population Ratio for the Population 16 to 64 Years Old: 2007

Universe: Population 16 to 64 years

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	Ratio	Margin of Error
1	Nebraska	76.9	+/-0.5
1	North Dakota	76.9	+/-0.8
3	Minnesota	76.7	+/-0.3
3	South Dakota	76.7	+/-0.9
5	Iowa	76.6	+/-0.5
6	Wyoming	76.3	+/-1.3
7	Vermont	75.6	+/-0.9
8	New Hampshire	75.4	+/-0.7
9	Wisconsin	74.7	+/-0.3
10	Kansas	74.0	+/-0.5
11	Utah	73.7	+/-0.5
12	Connecticut	73.1	+/-0.4
13	Colorado	72.8	+/-0.4
14	Maryland	72.5	+/-0.3
14	Massachusetts	72.5	+/-0.4
16	Idaho	71.8	+/-0.6
17	Maine	71.7	+/-0.7
18	Montana	71.3	+/-0.8
19	Nevada	71.0	+/-0.6
19	New Jersey	71.0	+/-0.3
21	Rhode Island	70.9	+/-0.9
22	Delaware	70.6	+/-1.1
23	Missouri	70.4	+/-0.4
24	Illinois	70.2	+/-0.2
25	Indiana	70.1	+/-0.3
26	Oregon	70.0	+/-0.5
26	Virginia	70.0	+/-0.3
28	Pennsylvania	69.8	+/-0.3
28	Washington	69.8	+/-0.3
30	Ohio	69.7	+/-0.2
	United States	69.1	+/-0.1
31	Florida	68.8	+/-0.2
32	Hawaii	68.4	+/-0.8
33	North Carolina	68.0	+/-0.3
33	Oklahoma	68.0	+/-0.5
35	Arizona	67.9	+/-0.4
36	New York	67.8	+/-0.2
36	Texas	67.8	+/-0.2
38	Georgia	67.4	+/-0.3
38	Tennessee	67.4	+/-0.3
40	California	67.1	+/-0.2
41	District of Columbia	67.0	+/-1.1
42	Alaska	66.9	+/-0.9
43	New Mexico	66.4	+/-0.7
44	South Carolina	66.0	+/-0.5
45	Michigan	65.9	+/-0.3

Rank	State	Ratio	Margin of Error
46	Arkansas	65.5	+/-0.6
47	Kentucky	65.4	+/-0.5
48	Alabama	64.7	+/-0.5
49	Louisiana	64.4	+/-0.5
50	Mississippi	61.6	+/-0.7
51	West Virginia	61.4	+/-0.8
	Puerto Rico	45.3	+/-0.6

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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