GCT2403: Percent of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over in Service Occupations
Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over
Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
Survey: American Community Survey
Geographic Area: United States -- States; and Puerto Ric

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

Geographic area	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
United States	17.1	0.1
Alabama	15.5	0.5
Alaska	16.3	1.1
Arizona	19.1	0.5
Arkansas	16.3	0.5
California	17.7	0.2
Colorado	16.4	0.4
Connecticut	16.7	0.5
Delaware	17.4	1.1
District of Columbia	16	1.1
Florida	19.2	0.3
Georgia	16.1	0.4
Hawaii	22.5	1.2
Idaho	16.4	0.8
Illinois	16.5	0.2
Indiana	16.2	0.4
Iowa	16.4	0.5
Kansas	15.9	0.5
Kentucky	16.3	0.5
Louisiana	18.3	0.5
Maine	18	0.8
Maryland	15.9	0.4
Massachusetts	16.6	0.4
Michigan	18	0.3
Minnesota	15.4	0.3
Mississippi	17.1	0.6
Missouri	16.9	0.3
Montana	18.1	1.1
Nebraska	16.3	0.6
Nevada	25.6	0.7
New Hampshire	15.4	0.8
New Jersey	15.8	0.3
New Mexico	18.2	0.8
New York	19.4	0.2

North Carolina	16.2	0.3
North Dakota	17.1	0.9
Ohio	17	0.3
Oklahoma	16.8	0.5
Oregon	17	0.5
Pennsylvania	16.2	0.2
Rhode Island	18	0.9
South Carolina	17.1	0.5
South Dakota	16.9	0.9
Tennessee	16.5	0.4
Texas	16.7	0.2
Utah	15.3	0.6
Vermont	16.8	0.9
Virginia	15.8	0.3
Washington	16.7	0.3
West Virginia	18.5	0.8
Wisconsin	15.7	0.4
Wyoming	16	1.2
Puerto Rico	19.8	0.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 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:

·Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2000.

·While the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2007 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 2008 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the November 20 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 availabl