Percent of Workers 16 Years and Over Who Traveled to Work by Car, Truck, or Van--Carpooled
Universe: Workers 16 years and over
Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
Survey: American Community Survey
Geographic Area: United States and State

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

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Hawaii	16.2	0.9
2	Alaska	14.4	1.2
3	Arizona	13.1	0.5
3	Utah	13.1	0.6
5	Idaho	12.9	0.6
6	New Mexico	12.7	0.8
6	Wyoming	12.7	1.2
8	Arkansas	12.6	0.5
9	Texas	12.4	0.2
10	Mississippi	12.3	0.5
11	Washington	12.2	0.4
12	Nevada	12.1	0.6
13	California	11.9	0.2
13	Georgia	11.9	0.3
13	Oklahoma	11.9	0.4
16	Alabama	11.8	0.4
17	North Carolina	11.5	0.3
18	Montana	11.4	0.8
19	Colorado	11.3	0.4
19	Kentucky	11.3	0.5
21	Missouri	11.1	0.3
21	Vermont	11.1	0.8
23	Iowa	11	0.4
24	Louisiana	10.9	0.4
24	Maine	10.9	0.6
24	South Carolina	10.9	0.4
24	Virginia	10.9	0.3
24	West Virginia	10.9	0.7
29	Maryland	10.8	0.3
29	Oregon	10.8	0.4
	United States	10.7	0.1
31	Delaware	10.6	0.9
31	Tennessee	10.6	0.4
33	Florida	10.3	0.2
33	Kansas	10.3	0.4
35	Nebraska	10.2	0.5
36	Indiana	10.1	0.3
37	North Dakota	10	0.8
38	South Dakota	9.8	0.8

38	Wisconsin	9.8	0.3
40	Pennsylvania	9.7	0.2
41	Illinois	9.4	0.2
41	Michigan	9.4	0.2
41	Minnesota	9.4	0.3
44	New Jersey	9.1	0.2
45	Ohio	8.9	0.2
46	Connecticut	8.8	0.4
47	Massachusetts	8.6	0.4
48	New Hampshire	8.4	0.5
49	Rhode Island	8	0.7
50	New York	7.7	0.2
51	District of Columbia	6.6	0.8
	Puerto Rico	11.4	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:

·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 available.