Employment/Population Ratio for the Population 16 to 64 Years Old
Universe: Population 16 to 64 years
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	Ratio	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Nebraska	79	0.5
2	Iowa	78.9	0.4
3	North Dakota	78.6	0.8
4	Minnesota	78.5	0.3
5	South Dakota	78	0.8
6	New Hampshire	77.3	0.7
7	Wisconsin	76.6	0.3
8	Wyoming	76.3	1.2
9	Kansas	76.2	0.4
9	Vermont	76.2	1
11	Maryland	74.7	0.4
12	Colorado	74.6	0.3
13	Massachusetts	74	0.3
14	Utah	73.9	0.5
15	Connecticut	73.6	0.6
16	New Jersey	73.1	0.3
17	Maine	72.5	0.9
17	Montana	72.5	0.9
19	Missouri	71.8	0.3
20	Idaho	71.7	0.7
21	Illinois	71.5	0.3
21	Nevada	71.5	0.5
23	Indiana	71.2	0.3
24	Virginia	71.1	0.3
25	Ohio	71	0.3
26	Pennsylvania	70.9	0.2
27	Delaware	70.8	1.1
28	Rhode Island	70.7	1
28	Washington	70.7	0.4
30	Oregon	70.6	0.5
31	Hawaii	70.4	0.9
	United States	70.2	0.1
32	Texas	69.7	0.2
33	New York	69.4	0.3
33	Oklahoma	69.4	0.6
35	District of Columbia	69.1	1.3
36	Arizona	69	0.4
36	North Carolina	69	0.3
38	Alaska	68.8	1.1

38	Florida	68.8	0.2
40	Tennessee	68.5	0.3
41	Georgia	68.3	0.4
42	California	67.8	0.2
43	New Mexico	67.7	0.8
44	Michigan	66.8	0.3
45	Arkansas	66.7	0.6
46	Louisiana	66.1	0.5
47	Alabama	65.9	0.5
48	South Carolina	65.7	0.5
49	Kentucky	65.1	0.5
50	Mississippi	63.8	0.6
51	West Virginia	63.2	0.7
	Puerto Rico	47.4	0.5

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.