Percent of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over in Management, Business, and Financial 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 and State

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

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	District of Columbia	22.4	1.2
2	Maryland	17.2	0.3
3	Virginia	17.1	0.3
4	Colorado	16.3	0.3
4	Connecticut	16.3	0.4
6	Massachusetts	16.2	0.3
7	New Jersey	15.8	0.3
8	Minnesota	15.7	0.3
8	New Hampshire	15.7	0.8
10	Delaware	15.5	1
11	Montana	15.2	0.8
11	Washington	15.2	0.4
13	Vermont	15	0.9
14	North Dakota	14.8	0.8
15	Georgia	14.7	0.3
15	Illinois	14.7	0.2
15	Nebraska	14.7	0.5
15	South Dakota	14.7	0.9
19	California	14.5	0.1
20	Kansas	14.3	0.4
21	Utah	14.1	0.5
	United States	14	0.1
22	Florida	14	0.2
23	Arizona	13.8	0.4
23	New York	13.8	0.2
25	Iowa	13.7	0.4
25	Oregon	13.7	0.4
25	Texas	13.7	0.2
28	Hawaii	13.6	0.8
29	Missouri	13.4	0.3
29	Pennsylvania	13.4	0.2
31	North Carolina	13.3	0.3
31	Rhode Island	13.3	0.9
33	Wisconsin	13.1	0.3
34	Idaho	13	0.6
34	Oklahoma	13	0.4
36	Michigan	12.9	0.2
37	Ohio	12.8	0.3
38	Alaska	12.6	1

38	Indiana	12.6	0.3
38	Maine	12.6	0.6
41	Tennessee	12.5	0.3
41	Wyoming	12.5	0.9
43	Nevada	12.4	0.5
44	South Carolina	12.3	0.4
45	New Mexico	12.1	0.5
46	Arkansas	11.9	0.4
47	Alabama	11.7	0.4
48	Kentucky	11.6	0.3
48	Louisiana	11.6	0.4
50	Mississippi	11.4	0.5
51	West Virginia	10.5	0.5
	Puerto Rico	10.9	0.4

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