

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 and State

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

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Nevada	25.6	0.7
2	Hawaii	22.5	1.2
3	New York	19.4	0.2
4	Florida	19.2	0.3
5	Arizona	19.1	0.5
6	West Virginia	18.5	0.8
7	Louisiana	18.3	0.5
8	New Mexico	18.2	0.8
9	Montana	18.1	1.1
10	Maine	18	0.8
10	Michigan	18	0.3
10	Rhode Island	18	0.9
13	California	17.7	0.2
14	Delaware	17.4	1.1
	<b>United States</b>	17.1	0.1
15	Mississippi	17.1	0.6
15	North Dakota	17.1	0.9
15	South Carolina	17.1	0.5
18	Ohio	17	0.3
18	Oregon	17	0.5
20	Missouri	16.9	0.3
20	South Dakota	16.9	0.9
22	Oklahoma	16.8	0.5
22	Vermont	16.8	0.9
24	Connecticut	16.7	0.5
24	Texas	16.7	0.2
24	Washington	16.7	0.3
27	Massachusetts	16.6	0.4
28	Illinois	16.5	0.2
28	Tennessee	16.5	0.4
30	Colorado	16.4	0.4
30	Idaho	16.4	0.8
30	Iowa	16.4	0.5
33	Alaska	16.3	1.1
33	Arkansas	16.3	0.5
33	Kentucky	16.3	0.5
33	Nebraska	16.3	0.6
37	Indiana	16.2	0.4
37	North Carolina	16.2	0.3

37	Pennsylvania	16.2	0.2
40	Georgia	16.1	0.4
41	District of Columbia	16	1.1
41	Wyoming	16	1.2
43	Kansas	15.9	0.5
43	Maryland	15.9	0.4
45	New Jersey	15.8	0.3
45	Virginia	15.8	0.3
47	Wisconsin	15.7	0.4
48	Alabama	15.5	0.5
49	Minnesota	15.4	0.3
49	New Hampshire	15.4	0.8
51	Utah	15.3	0.6
	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 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 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.