U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

United States and States
R2303. Employment/Population Ratio for the Population 16 to 64 Years Old
Universe: Population 16 to 64 years
Data Set: **2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates**
Survey: **American Community Survey, Puerto Rico Community Survey**

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

Rank	State	Ratio	Margin of Error
1	North Dakota	77.1	+/-0.8
2	Nebraska	76.5	+/-0.6
3	Iowa	76.4	+/-0.4
4	South Dakota	75.9	+/-0.9
5	Minnesota	74.8	+/-0.3
6	New Hampshire	74.0	+/-0.8
7	Wyoming	73.8	+/-1.2
8	Wisconsin	73.5	+/-0.4
9	Vermont	73.0	+/-0.9
10	Kansas	72.3	+/-0.5
11	Maryland	71.6	+/-0.4
12	Connecticut	71.2	+/-0.4
13	Massachusetts	71.0	+/-0.3
14	Maine	70.7	+/-0.8
15	Utah	70.6	+/-0.5
16	Colorado	70.5	+/-0.4
17	Rhode Island	69.8	+/-1.0
18	New Jersey	69.6	+/-0.3
19	Delaware	69.0	+/-0.9
19	Montana	69.0	+/-0.9
21	Virginia	68.4	+/-0.3
22	Missouri	68.3	+/-0.4
23	Illinois	68.0	+/-0.2
23	Pennsylvania	68.0	+/-0.3
25	Hawaii	67.6	+/-0.9
26	Nevada	67.4	+/-0.7
27	Texas	67.2	+/-0.2
28	Indiana	67.1	+/-0.4
28	Washington	67.1	+/-0.4
	United States	66.9	+/-0.1
30	Idaho	66.9	+/-0.7
30	New York	66.9	+/-0.2
32	Ohio	66.7	+/-0.2
33	Oklahoma	66.6	+/-0.5
34	Alaska	66.4	+/-1.2
35	Oregon	66.3	+/-0.5
36	District of Columbia	65.1	+/-1.1
37	Louisiana	65.0	+/-0.5
38	California	64.8	+/-0.2
39	Florida	64.7	+/-0.3
39	New Mexico	64.7	+/-0.8
41	North Carolina	64.6	+/-0.3
42	Arkansas	64.5	+/-0.8
43	Arizona	64.3	+/-0.5
44	Tennessee	64.1	+/-0.4
45	Georgia	63.9	+/-0.4
46	South Carolina	62.9	+/-0.5
47	Kentucky	62.3	+/-0.5
48	Michigan	62.2	+/-0.3
49	Alabama	62.1	+/-0.5
50	West Virginia	61.3	+/-0.7
51	Mississippi	60.6	+/-0.6

Rank ⬇	State ⬇	Ratio	Margin of Error
	Puerto Rico	45.5	+/-0.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2008 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.
·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.