U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

United States and States

R2402. Percent of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over in Professional and Related Occupations
Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over
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	Percent	Margin of Error
1	District of Columbia	35.4	+/-1.3
2	Massachusetts	26.6	+/-0.5
3	Maryland	26.1	+/-0.4
4	Vermont	25.1	+/-1.1
5	Connecticut	24.5	+/-0.6
6	Virginia	24.4	+/-0.3
7	New York	24.2	+/-0.3
8	Rhode Island	23.5	+/-1.0
9	Delaware	23.3	+/-1.2
9	New Hampshire	23.3	+/-0.6
9	New Jersey	23.3	+/-0.4
12	Washington	23.1	+/-0.4
13	Colorado	22.7	+/-0.4
14	Pennsylvania	22.2	+/-0.2
15	Minnesota	21.9	+/-0.3
15	Oregon	21.9	+/-0.6
17	California	21.6	+/-0.2
17	Maine	21.6	+/-0.8
17	North Carolina	21.6	+/-0.4
	United States	21.4	+/-0.1
20	Illinois	21.2	+/-0.2
20	New Mexico	21.2	+/-0.8
22	Alaska	21.0	+/-1.2
23	Kansas	20.8	+/-0.5
24	Utah	20.7	+/-0.5
25	Georgia	20.6	+/-0.3
25	Michigan	20.6	+/-0.3
25	Missouri	20.6	+/-0.4
28	Ohio	20.5	+/-0.3
29	Tennessee	20.3	+/-0.4
30	Hawaii	20.2	+/-0.9
30	Idaho	20.2	+/-0.7
30	Nebraska	20.2	+/-0.6
33	Arizona	20.1	+/-0.4
33	Kentucky	20.1	+/-0.5
33	West Virginia	20.1	+/-0.8
36	Alabama	20.0	+/-0.5
36	Louisiana	20.0	+/-0.5
36	Texas	20.0	+/-0.2
39	South Carolina	19.9	+/-0.5
39	Wisconsin	19.9	+/-0.3
41	Iowa	19.7	+/-0.5
41	Montana	19.7	+/-0.9
43	Indiana	19.5	+/-0.3
43	Mississippi	19.5	+/-0.7
43	Oklahoma	19.5	+/-0.5
46	Florida	19.3	+/-0.2
47	North Dakota	18.6	+/-1.0
48	Arkansas	18.5	+/-0.6
49	South Dakota	18.2	+/-0.9
50	Wyoming	17.9	+/-1.1

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
51	Nevada	15.5	+/-0.6
	Puerto Rico	18.3	+/-0.7

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:
·Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2000.
·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.