U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

United States and States
R2403. Percent of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over in Service 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	Nevada	26.9	+/-0.7
2	Hawaii	23.0	+/-0.9
3	New Mexico	21.0	+/-0.8
4	Florida	20.1	+/-0.3
5	Arizona	19.8	+/-0.5
6	Montana	19.5	+/-1.0
6	Rhode Island	19.5	+/-1.1
8	New York	19.3	+/-0.3
9	Michigan	19.0	+/-0.3
10	Maine	18.7	+/-0.7
10	West Virginia	18.7	+/-0.7
12	California	18.3	+/-0.2
13	Idaho	18.2	+/-0.8
13	Louisiana	18.2	+/-0.5
15	Alaska	18.1	+/-1.2
15	Delaware	18.1	+/-1.1
17	South Carolina	18.0	+/-0.5
18	Oregon	17.9	+/-0.6
	United States	17.8	+/-0.1
19	Ohio	17.8	+/-0.3
20	Texas	17.7	+/-0.2
20	Wyoming	17.7	+/-1.3
22	Connecticut	17.3	+/-0.6
22	Mississippi	17.3	+/-0.6
22	Washington	17.3	+/-0.4
25	Colorado	17.2	+/-0.4
25	District of Columbia	17.2	+/-1.4
25	Massachusetts	17.2	+/-0.4
25	Missouri	17.2	+/-0.3
25	Oklahoma	17.2	+/-0.5
25	Pennsylvania	17.2	+/-0.2
25	South Dakota	17.2	+/-1.0
32	Indiana	17.1	+/-0.3
32	Vermont	17.1	+/-1.1
34	Illinois	17.0	+/-0.3
34	Tennessee	17.0	+/-0.3
36	Kentucky	16.9	+/-0.5
36	North Carolina	16.9	+/-0.3
36	North Dakota	16.9	+/-0.9
39	Arkansas	16.8	+/-0.6
39	Iowa	16.8	+/-0.4
39	Maryland	16.8	+/-0.5
39	Wisconsin	16.8	+/-0.3
43	Kansas	16.5	+/-0.6
43	New Jersey	16.5	+/-0.3
45	Georgia	16.4	+/-0.3
45	Minnesota	16.4	+/-0.3
45	Nebraska	16.4	+/-0.6
48	Alabama	16.3	+/-0.4
49	Utah	16.0	+/-0.6
50	New Hampshire	15.9	+/-0.8

Rank ↓	State ↓	Percent	Margin of Error
51	Virginia	15.8	+/-0.3
	Puerto Rico	20.7	+/-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.