

Percent of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over in Professional and Related 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	District of Columbia	33.2	1.4
2	Massachusetts	25.8	0.4
3	Maryland	25.4	0.4
4	Connecticut	23.9	0.5
5	New York	23.5	0.3
6	New Jersey	23.4	0.4
7	Virginia	23.3	0.3
8	New Hampshire	23.2	0.8
9	Rhode Island	22.7	0.9
10	Vermont	22.6	1.1
11	Washington	22	0.4
12	Colorado	21.8	0.5
12	Minnesota	21.8	0.3
14	New Mexico	21.7	0.7
15	Pennsylvania	21.6	0.2
16	Alaska	21.5	1.1
17	California	21.3	0.2
18	Delaware	21.2	0.9
18	Kansas	21.2	0.5
	<b>United States</b>	20.9	0.1
20	Oregon	20.8	0.5
21	North Carolina	20.7	0.3
22	Utah	20.5	0.6
23	Illinois	20.4	0.2
23	Ohio	20.4	0.3
25	Maine	20.2	0.8
25	Michigan	20.2	0.3
25	Missouri	20.2	0.4
28	Georgia	19.9	0.3
29	North Dakota	19.7	1
29	Tennessee	19.7	0.4
29	Wisconsin	19.7	0.4
32	South Carolina	19.6	0.5
33	South Dakota	19.5	0.9
34	Texas	19.4	0.2
35	Hawaii	19.3	0.8
35	Indiana	19.3	0.4
35	West Virginia	19.3	0.7
38	Idaho	19.2	0.8

38	Nebraska	19.2	0.6
40	Alabama	19.1	0.5
40	Iowa	19.1	0.5
40	Louisiana	19.1	0.5
43	Arizona	19	0.4
43	Kentucky	19	0.4
43	Oklahoma	19	0.5
46	Florida	18.8	0.2
47	Mississippi	18.7	0.6
48	Montana	18.6	0.9
49	Arkansas	17.5	0.6
50	Wyoming	17.3	1.1
51	Nevada	14.8	0.6
	Puerto Rico	18.9	0.5

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.