Percent of Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over Who Were Private Wage and Salary Workers
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 Surv Methodology.

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Indiana	83.2	0.4
2	Michigan	82.9	0.2
3	Pennsylvania	82.8	0.2
4	Illinois	82.6	0.2
5	Nevada	82.5	0.5
6	Ohio	82.4	0.3
7	Rhode Island	82.1	0.8
8	Delaware	82	1.2
8	Wisconsin	82	0.4
10	Minnesota	81.6	0.4
11	New Jersey	81.1	0.3
12	Missouri	81	0.3
13	Florida	80.7	0.3
14	Massachusetts	80.4	0.4
15	Connecticut	80	0.6
15	New Hampshire	80	0.7
17	Utah	79.7	0.5
18	Iowa	79.3	0.4
	United States	79	0.1
19	Arizona	79	0.5
19	Colorado	79	0.4
19	Kentucky	79	0.5
19	Nebraska	79	0.6
19	North Carolina	79	0.3
24	Georgia	78.6	0.4
24	Texas	78.6	0.2
26	Oregon	78.4	0.5
27	South Carolina	78.3	0.5
27	Tennessee	78.3	0.4
29	Louisiana	77.9	0.5
30	Washington	77.6	0.4
31	Alabama	77.5	0.5
32	Arkansas	77.4	0.6
33	New York	77.3	0.2
34	Idaho	77.1	0.8
35	California	76.8	0.2
36	Kansas	76.6	0.5
36	Maine	76.6	0.8
38	West Virginia	76.4	0.8

39	Oklahoma	76.3	0.5
40	Mississippi	75.6	0.7
41	Vermont	75.5	1.1
42	Virginia	75.2	0.4
43	South Dakota	74.8	1
44	North Dakota	73.2	1
45	Maryland	73.1	0.4
46	Hawaii	72.1	1.1
47	Wyoming	71.7	1.5
48	Montana	71.6	1.2
49	New Mexico	70.8	0.9
50	District of Columbia	69.2	1.5
51	Alaska	67.8	1.5
	Puerto Rico	67.5	0.7

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:

·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 20 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.