

ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO

OKLAHOMA

ARKANSAS

TENNESSEE

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

R2406

PERCENT OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS - United States -- States; and Puerto Rico
Universe: Civilian employed population 16 years and over
2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Geography: United States

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
	United States	78.6	+/-0.1
1	Indiana	83.2	+/-0.4
2	Pennsylvania	83.0	+/-0.3
3	Michigan	82.6	+/-0.3
4	Nevada	82.3	+/-0.8
5	Illinois	81.9	+/-0.3
6	Wisconsin	81.6	+/-0.3
7	Ohio	81.5	+/-0.3
8	Delaware	81.3	+/-0.9
8	Minnesota	81.3	+/-0.3
10	Rhode Island	81.0	+/-0.9
11	New Jersey	80.8	+/-0.3
12	Florida	80.7	+/-0.3
12	Massachusetts	80.7	+/-0.3
14	Missouri	80.0	+/-0.4
15	Connecticut	79.6	+/-0.6
16	Iowa	79.1	+/-0.5
17	Utah	79.0	+/-0.5
18	Georgia	78.8	+/-0.4
19	Kentucky	78.4	+/-0.5
20	Arizona	78.3	+/-0.6
20	Colorado	78.3	+/-0.5
20	North Carolina	78.3	+/-0.4
20	Tennessee	78.3	+/-0.5
20	Texas	78.3	+/-0.3
25	South Carolina	78.1	+/-0.6
26	Louisiana	77.8	+/-0.5
26	New Hampshire	77.8	+/-0.8
26	New York	77.8	+/-0.3
29	Nebraska	77.6	+/-0.6
30	Alabama	77.4	+/-0.6
31	Oregon	77.1	+/-0.6
32	Washington	77.0	+/-0.4
33	Kansas	76.8	+/-0.6
34	California	76.7	+/-0.2
35	Arkansas	76.3	+/-0.6

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
35	Maine	76.3	+/-0.8
37	West Virginia	75.9	+/-0.7
38	Oklahoma	75.4	+/-0.5
39	North Dakota	74.5	+/-0.9
40	Mississippi	74.4	+/-0.8
41	Vermont	74.3	+/-1.1
42	Virginia	73.9	+/-0.4
43	South Dakota	73.6	+/-1.0
44	Idaho	73.3	+/-1.0
45	Montana	72.2	+/-0.9
46	Wyoming	72.0	+/-1.6
47	Maryland	71.7	+/-0.5
48	Hawaii	71.6	+/-0.9
49	New Mexico	70.3	+/-0.9
50	District of Columbia	67.4	+/-1.1
51	Alaska	66.2	+/-1.4
	Puerto Rico	66.2	+/-0.7

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.

While the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

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.