

Percent of People 16 to 64 Years Who Are in the Labor Force (Including Armed Forces): 2006

Universe: Population 16 to 64 years

Data Set: 2006 American Community Survey

Survey: 2006 American Community Survey, 2006 Puerto Rico Community Survey

Geographic Area: United States and States

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
1	Nebraska	81.8	+/-0.5
2	Minnesota	81.3	+/-0.3
3	Iowa	80.8	+/-0.4
3	South Dakota	80.8	+/-0.8
5	North Dakota	80.7	+/-0.9
6	Wisconsin	80.2	+/-0.3
7	New Hampshire	79.7	+/-0.6
8	Kansas	79.4	+/-0.4
8	Wyoming	79.4	+/-1.0
10	Vermont	79	+/-0.9
11	Maryland	78.2	+/-0.3
12	Connecticut	77.9	+/-0.4
13	Colorado	77.8	+/-0.4
14	Massachusetts	77.7	+/-0.3
15	Hawaii	76.9	+/-0.7
15	Utah	76.9	+/-0.6
17	Alaska	76.8	+/-0.9
18	Rhode Island	76.7	+/-0.9
19	Maine	76.6	+/-0.6
20	Virginia	76.4	+/-0.3
21	Indiana	76.1	+/-0.3
21	New Jersey	76.1	+/-0.2
23	Illinois	76	+/-0.2
23	Montana	76	+/-0.7
25	Missouri	75.9	+/-0.3
26	Ohio	75.8	+/-0.2
27	Nevada	75.5	+/-0.5
28	Idaho	75.2	+/-0.6
28	Washington	75.2	+/-0.4
30	Delaware	75.1	+/-0.9
31	Oregon	75	+/-0.5

32	District of Columbia	74.9	+/-1.2
	United States	74.5	+/-0.1
33	North Carolina	74.4	+/-0.3
34	Pennsylvania	74.3	+/-0.2
35	Florida	73.7	+/-0.2
35	Michigan	73.7	+/-0.2
37	Georgia	73.5	+/-0.3
38	Texas	73.2	+/-0.2
39	Arizona	72.8	+/-0.4
40	California	72.6	+/-0.2
40	New York	72.6	+/-0.2
40	South Carolina	72.6	+/-0.4
43	Oklahoma	72.4	+/-0.4
43	Tennessee	72.4	+/-0.4
45	New Mexico	71.8	+/-0.6
46	Arkansas	71.7	+/-0.5
47	Kentucky	70.4	+/-0.4
48	Louisiana	69.8	+/-0.5
49	Alabama	69.7	+/-0.4
50	Mississippi	68.6	+/-0.5
51	West Virginia	66.3	+/-0.7
	Puerto Rico	55.8	+/-0.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 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.

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 a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
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.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for this estimate is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be determined.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.