

Employment/Population Ratio for the Population 16 to 64 Years Old: 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	Ratio	Margin of Error
1	Nebraska	77.3	+/-0.6
2	Minnesota	76.9	+/-0.3
3	Iowa	76.7	+/-0.5
3	North Dakota	76.7	+/-0.9
3	South Dakota	76.7	+/-0.9
6	New Hampshire	76	+/-0.6
7	Wisconsin	75.6	+/-0.3
8	Wyoming	75.5	+/-1.2
9	Vermont	74.9	+/-1.0
10	Kansas	74.2	+/-0.5
11	Maryland	73.4	+/-0.4
12	Utah	73.2	+/-0.6
13	Massachusetts	73.1	+/-0.4
14	Colorado	72.8	+/-0.4
14	Connecticut	72.8	+/-0.4
16	Maine	72	+/-0.7
17	Rhode Island	71.9	+/-0.9
18	Montana	71.8	+/-0.7
19	Nevada	71.1	+/-0.6
19	New Jersey	71.1	+/-0.3
21	Virginia	70.8	+/-0.3
22	Idaho	70.7	+/-0.6
23	Indiana	70.6	+/-0.4
23	Missouri	70.6	+/-0.4
25	Delaware	70.3	+/-1.0
26	Illinois	70.2	+/-0.2
26	Ohio	70.2	+/-0.3
28	Oregon	70.1	+/-0.5
29	Pennsylvania	69.5	+/-0.2
30	Washington	69.4	+/-0.4
	<b>United States</b>	69.2	+/-0.1

31	Florida	69.2	+/-0.2
31	Hawaii	69.2	+/-0.8
33	Arizona	68.7	+/-0.4
34	North Carolina	68.2	+/-0.3
35	New York	67.6	+/-0.2
36	Texas	67.5	+/-0.2
37	Georgia	67.4	+/-0.3
37	Oklahoma	67.4	+/-0.4
39	California	67.3	+/-0.2
40	Alaska	67.2	+/-1.2
41	District of Columbia	67.1	+/-1.0
42	Tennessee	66.7	+/-0.4
43	New Mexico	66.6	+/-0.8
44	Michigan	66.5	+/-0.3
45	Arkansas	66.2	+/-0.6
45	South Carolina	66.2	+/-0.4
47	Kentucky	65	+/-0.4
48	Alabama	64.5	+/-0.5
49	Louisiana	63.7	+/-0.4
50	Mississippi	61.8	+/-0.6
51	West Virginia	61.5	+/-0.8
	Puerto Rico	46.9	+/-0.6

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 control 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.