

Definitions

COC Census Occupational Code: This is the original code that is used by the Census Bureau when they collect and aggregate the data.

Census Title: Title of occupation

SOC Standard Occupational Code: This is the standard coding system used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and most labor market data products.

Labor Force: The labor force includes all people who are working or who want to work and are actively seeking employment. It excludes anyone under 16 and retirees or other people who are not looking for work.

White/Minority: The Census Bureau tracks race and ethnicity as separate classification systems. Moreover, people can self-identify on the form as one or more than one race. In the table White percentage is for people who self-reported as White only and non-Hispanic. The Minority percentage includes anyone who reported as white plus another race, non-White (single or multiple races), or Hispanic (and any race including white).

Individuals with Disabilities: The Census Bureau uses the definition found in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which defines disability as an individual's physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. The Census Bureau collects data on disability in six categories:

- Vision difficulty: Blindness or serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses.
- Hearing difficulty: Deafness or serious difficulty hearing.
- Cognitive (intellectual) difficulty: A physical, mental or emotional problem leading to difficulty remembering, concentrating or making decisions. This is the most disadvantaged type of disability in the labor market.
- Ambulatory difficulty: Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.
- Self-care difficulty: Difficulty bathing or dressing.

Independent living difficulty: Difficulty doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping.