GCT0201: Percent of the Total Population Who Are White Alon
Universe: Total population
Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
Survey: American Community Survey
Geographic Area: United States -- States; and Puerto Ric

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

Geographic area	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
United States	75	0.1
Alabama	70.3	0.1
Alaska	69.1	0.4
Arizona	80.1	0.4
Arkansas	78.7	0.2
California	62.5	0.2
Colorado	84.7	0.3
Connecticut	80.1	0.3
Delaware	72.7	0.4
District of Columbia	37.5	0.6
Florida	77.6	0.1
Georgia	61.9	0.2
Hawaii	27.1	0.3
Idaho	92.7	0.3
Illinois	72.7	0.2
Indiana	85.7	0.1
Iowa	92.7	0.2
Kansas	86.2	0.3
Kentucky	89.1	0.1
Louisiana	64	0.1
Maine	95.8	0.1
Maryland	61.2	0.2
Massachusetts	82.5	0.2
Michigan	79.6	0.1
Minnesota	88.1	0.1
Mississippi	59.7	0.2
Missouri	84.2	0.1
Montana	89.6	0.2
Nebraska	88.9	0.3
Nevada	77.3	0.5
New Hampshire	94.8	0.2
New Jersey	70.8	0.2
New Mexico	73.4	0.6
New York	67.2	0.1
North Carolina	70.4	0.2

North Dakota	91	0.2
Ohio	84.1	0.1
Oklahoma	75.8	0.2
Oregon	86.7	0.3
Pennsylvania	83.8	0.1
Rhode Island	83.2	0.6
South Carolina	67.5	0.1
South Dakota	87.1	0.3
Tennessee	79.4	0.1
Texas	73.9	0.2
Utah	91	0.2
Vermont	95.9	0.1
Virginia	70.8	0.2
Washington	80.4	0.2
West Virginia	94.4	0.1
Wisconsin	88.4	0.1
Wyoming	91.9	0.4
Puerto Rico	75.7	0.5

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.