Percent of People 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed a Bachelor's Degree
Universe: Population 25 years and over
Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
Survey: American Community Survey
Geographic Area: United States and State

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

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	District of Columbia	48.2	1.1
2	Massachusetts	38.1	0.4
3	Colorado	35.6	0.4
3	Connecticut	35.6	0.6
5	Maryland	35.2	0.4
6	New Jersey	34.4	0.4
7	Virginia	33.7	0.4
8	New Hampshire	33.3	0.8
9	Vermont	32.1	1.1
10	New York	31.9	0.3
11	Minnesota	31.5	0.3
12	Washington	30.7	0.4
13	Rhode Island	30	1
14	Illinois	29.9	0.2
15	California	29.6	0.2
15	Kansas	29.6	0.5
17	Hawaii	29.1	0.9
17	Utah	29.1	0.6
19	Oregon	28.1	0.5
	United States	27.7	0.1
20	Delaware	27.5	1.1
20	Georgia	27.5	0.3
22	Alaska	27.3	1.1
23	Montana	27.1	1
23	Nebraska	27.1	0.6
25	North Dakota	26.9	1
26	Pennsylvania	26.3	0.3
27	North Carolina	26.1	0.3
28	Florida	25.8	0.2
29	Wisconsin	25.7	0.4
30	Maine	25.4	0.9
31	Texas	25.3	0.2
32	Arizona	25.1	0.3
32	South Dakota	25.1	0.9
34	Missouri	25	0.3
35	Michigan	24.7	0.2
35	New Mexico	24.7	0.7
37	Iowa	24.3	0.5
38	Ohio	24.1	0.2

39	Idaho	24	0.7
40	South Carolina	23.7	0.4
41	Wyoming	23.6	1.1
42	Indiana	22.9	0.4
42	Tennessee	22.9	0.3
44	Oklahoma	22.2	0.4
45	Alabama	22	0.5
46	Nevada	21.9	0.6
47	Louisiana	20.3	0.4
48	Kentucky	19.7	0.3
49	Mississippi	19.4	0.5
50	Arkansas	18.8	0.4
51	West Virginia	17.1	0.6
	Puerto Rico	21.2	0.4

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.