



## United States and States

**R0201. Percent of the Total Population Who Are White Alone**

**Universe: Total population**

**Data Set: 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates**

**Survey: American Community Survey, Puerto Rico Community Survey**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [Survey Methodology](#).

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
1	Vermont	95.8	+/-0.2
2	Maine	94.9	+/-0.3
3	New Hampshire	94.5	+/-0.2
4	West Virginia	94.3	+/-0.1
5	Idaho	92.3	+/-0.4
5	Iowa	92.3	+/-0.2
7	Wyoming	91.3	+/-0.4
8	North Dakota	90.2	+/-0.2
9	Montana	89.4	+/-0.2
10	Utah	89.3	+/-0.3
11	Kentucky	88.8	+/-0.1
12	Wisconsin	88.4	+/-0.1
13	Nebraska	88.1	+/-0.3
14	Minnesota	87.4	+/-0.2
15	Kansas	86.3	+/-0.3
15	South Dakota	86.3	+/-0.4
17	Indiana	85.7	+/-0.1
18	Oregon	85.6	+/-0.4
19	Colorado	84.6	+/-0.3
20	Ohio	84.0	+/-0.1
21	Missouri	83.9	+/-0.1
22	Pennsylvania	83.5	+/-0.1
23	Rhode Island	82.6	+/-0.6
24	Massachusetts	82.4	+/-0.2
25	Washington	80.2	+/-0.2
26	Arizona	80.0	+/-0.3
27	Michigan	79.9	+/-0.1
28	Connecticut	79.1	+/-0.3
28	Tennessee	79.1	+/-0.1
30	Arkansas	78.4	+/-0.2
31	Florida	76.9	+/-0.2
32	Nevada	76.2	+/-0.5
33	Oklahoma	75.4	+/-0.3
	<b>United States</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>+/-0.1</b>
34	Texas	73.8	+/-0.2
35	Illinois	72.5	+/-0.2
35	New Mexico	72.5	+/-0.7
37	Delaware	71.9	+/-0.5
38	New Jersey	70.7	+/-0.2
39	North Carolina	70.5	+/-0.1
40	Virginia	70.4	+/-0.2
41	Alabama	70.0	+/-0.1
42	Alaska	68.3	+/-0.4
43	South Carolina	67.6	+/-0.2
44	New York	67.4	+/-0.1
45	Louisiana	63.7	+/-0.1
46	California	62.7	+/-0.2
47	Georgia	61.9	+/-0.2
48	Maryland	60.2	+/-0.2
49	Mississippi	59.6	+/-0.2
50	District of Columbia	38.7	+/-0.7
51	Hawaii	26.9	+/-0.3

Rank 	State 	Percent	Margin of Error
	Puerto Rico	72.7	+/-0.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2008 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.

•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.