



United States and States

R1502. Percent of People 25 Years and Over Who Have Completed a Bachelor's Degree

Universe: Population 25 years and over

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	District of Columbia	48.5	+/-1.2
2	Massachusetts	38.2	+/-0.4
3	Colorado	35.9	+/-0.5
4	Maryland	35.7	+/-0.4
5	Connecticut	35.6	+/-0.5
6	New Jersey	34.5	+/-0.4
7	Virginia	34.0	+/-0.4
8	Vermont	33.1	+/-1.0
9	New York	32.4	+/-0.2
10	New Hampshire	32.0	+/-0.8
11	Minnesota	31.5	+/-0.4
12	Washington	31.0	+/-0.4
13	Illinois	30.6	+/-0.2
14	Rhode Island	30.5	+/-1.0
15	California	29.9	+/-0.2
16	Hawaii	29.6	+/-0.8
17	Kansas	29.5	+/-0.5
18	Oregon	29.2	+/-0.5
19	Delaware	28.7	+/-1.0
20	Utah	28.5	+/-0.6
	United States	27.9	+/-0.1
21	Georgia	27.5	+/-0.3
22	Montana	27.4	+/-1.0
22	Nebraska	27.4	+/-0.6
24	Maine	26.9	+/-0.8
25	Alaska	26.6	+/-1.3
26	North Carolina	26.5	+/-0.3
27	Pennsylvania	26.4	+/-0.2
28	North Dakota	25.8	+/-0.9
29	Wisconsin	25.7	+/-0.3
30	Arizona	25.6	+/-0.3
31	Texas	25.5	+/-0.2
32	Florida	25.3	+/-0.2
32	New Mexico	25.3	+/-0.5
34	Missouri	25.2	+/-0.4
35	Iowa	25.1	+/-0.5
35	South Dakota	25.1	+/-1.0
37	Michigan	24.6	+/-0.3
38	South Carolina	24.3	+/-0.4
39	Ohio	24.1	+/-0.2
40	Idaho	23.9	+/-0.6
41	Wyoming	23.8	+/-1.1
42	Tennessee	23.0	+/-0.3
43	Oklahoma	22.7	+/-0.4
44	Indiana	22.5	+/-0.3
45	Alabama	22.0	+/-0.4
46	Nevada	21.8	+/-0.5
47	Louisiana	21.4	+/-0.4
48	Kentucky	21.0	+/-0.4
49	Mississippi	19.6	+/-0.5
50	Arkansas	18.9	+/-0.5

Rank ↓	State ↓	Percent	Margin of Error
51	West Virginia	17.3	+/-0.5
	Puerto Rico	21.4	+/-0.3

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.