



United States and States

R1810. Percent of People With a Disability

Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized 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	West Virginia	18.8	+/-0.4
2	Arkansas	17.3	+/-0.4
3	Kentucky	16.9	+/-0.3
4	Alabama	16.5	+/-0.3
5	Maine	16.1	+/-0.5
6	Mississippi	15.9	+/-0.4
7	Oklahoma	15.8	+/-0.3
8	Tennessee	14.9	+/-0.2
9	Louisiana	14.5	+/-0.3
10	Missouri	14.1	+/-0.2
11	New Mexico	13.7	+/-0.4
12	South Carolina	13.6	+/-0.3
12	Vermont	13.6	+/-0.6
14	Michigan	13.4	+/-0.2
14	Ohio	13.4	+/-0.2
16	Montana	13.2	+/-0.5
16	Pennsylvania	13.2	+/-0.1
18	North Carolina	13.0	+/-0.2
18	Oregon	13.0	+/-0.3
20	Wyoming	12.9	+/-0.8
21	Delaware	12.8	+/-0.6
21	Florida	12.8	+/-0.1
23	Indiana	12.6	+/-0.2
24	District of Columbia	12.3	+/-0.8
24	Rhode Island	12.3	+/-0.6
26	Kansas	12.2	+/-0.3
27	Washington	12.1	+/-0.2
	United States	12.0	+/-0.1
28	Idaho	12.0	+/-0.4
29	Alaska	11.6	+/-0.8
29	Arizona	11.6	+/-0.2
31	Georgia	11.5	+/-0.2
31	North Dakota	11.5	+/-0.6
31	Texas	11.5	+/-0.1
34	Iowa	11.4	+/-0.2
34	New Hampshire	11.4	+/-0.4
36	Massachusetts	11.2	+/-0.2
36	South Dakota	11.2	+/-0.6
38	New York	11.0	+/-0.1
39	Virginia	10.9	+/-0.2
40	Nebraska	10.8	+/-0.4
40	Wisconsin	10.8	+/-0.2
42	Hawaii	10.6	+/-0.4
43	Connecticut	10.4	+/-0.3
44	Illinois	10.1	+/-0.1
44	Maryland	10.1	+/-0.2
44	Nevada	10.1	+/-0.3
44	New Jersey	10.1	+/-0.2
48	California	10.0	+/-0.1
49	Minnesota	9.9	+/-0.2
50	Colorado	9.7	+/-0.2
51	Utah	8.9	+/-0.3

Rank 	State 	Percent	Margin of Error
	Puerto Rico	20.6	+/-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:

·The Census Bureau introduced a new set of disability questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, comparisons of disability data from 2008 or later with data from prior years are not recommended. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the [Evaluation Report Covering Disability](#).

·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.

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