Percent of Households That are Married-Couple Familie
Universe: Households
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	Utah	60.5	0.8
2	Idaho	56.3	1.1
3	New Hampshire	54.6	1.1
4	Wyoming	52.4	1.7
5	Iowa	52.2	0.6
6	Kansas	52	0.6
7	Nebraska	51.8	0.8
8	New Jersey	51.5	0.4
9	Minnesota	51.4	0.5
9	South Dakota	51.4	1.1
11	Hawaii	51.3	1
11	Virginia	51.3	0.4
13	Montana	51.2	1.2
13	North Dakota	51.2	1.2
15	Wisconsin	51.1	0.4
16	Texas	51	0.3
17	Vermont	50.6	1.4
18	Indiana	50.4	0.5
18	West Virginia	50.4	0.8
20	Connecticut	50.3	0.6
20	Kentucky	50.3	0.7
20	Oklahoma	50.3	0.6
23	Maine	50	0.9
24	Colorado	49.9	0.5
24	Washington	49.9	0.5
26	Missouri	49.8	0.5
27	Tennessee	49.7	0.5
28	Arkansas	49.6	0.8
28	Michigan	49.6	0.3
28	Oregon	49.6	0.6
31	Delaware	49.5	1.2
32	North Carolina	49.4	0.4
	United States	49.2	0.1
33	California	49.1	0.2
34	Alaska	48.9	1.5
34	Pennsylvania	48.9	0.2
36	Alabama	48.8	0.5
36	Illinois	48.8	0.4
38	Arizona	48.7	0.5
39	Georgia	48.6	0.5

40	Ohio	48.3	0.3
40	South Carolina	48.3	0.6
42	Maryland	48.1	0.6
43	Florida	47.8	0.3
44	Massachusetts	47.3	0.5
45	Nevada	47.2	0.9
46	Louisiana	46.7	0.5
47	Mississippi	46.6	0.8
48	New Mexico	45.9	0.8
49	Rhode Island	45.3	1.2
50	New York	45	0.3
51	District of Columbia	21.8	1.4
	Puerto Rico	43.2	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.