Percent of Households That are Married-Couple Families With Own Children Under 18 Years
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	31.5	0.7
2	Idaho	25.5	0.8
3	Texas	24.4	0.2
4	New Jersey	24	0.3
5	California	23.8	0.2
6	New Hampshire	23	0.9
7	Alaska	22.8	1.3
8	Minnesota	22.4	0.3
9	Colorado	22.2	0.4
9	Connecticut	22.2	0.5
11	Virginia	22.1	0.3
12	Illinois	22	0.3
13	Georgia	21.9	0.3
13	Kansas	21.9	0.5
13	Nebraska	21.9	0.5
16	Washington	21.5	0.4
17	Maryland	21.3	0.4
	United States	21.1	0.1
18	Indiana	21	0.4
18	Nevada	21	0.7
20	Iowa	20.9	0.5
20	Wisconsin	20.9	0.3
22	Hawaii	20.7	0.9
22	North Dakota	20.7	0.9
24	Massachusetts	20.6	0.4
24	Michigan	20.6	0.2
26	Missouri	20.5	0.4
26	South Dakota	20.5	0.9
26	Wyoming	20.5	1.2
29	Oklahoma	20.4	0.5
30	North Carolina	20.3	0.3
31	Arizona	20.2	0.4
32	Kentucky	20	0.4
33	Oregon	19.8	0.5
34	Tennessee	19.7	0.4
35	New York	19.5	0.2
36	Alabama	19.4	0.5
37	Ohio	19.3	0.3
37	Pennsylvania	19.3	0.2

39	Arkansas	18.9	0.6
39	Delaware	18.9	1
39	Vermont	18.9	1
42	Louisiana	18.8	0.4
42	Rhode Island	18.8	0.9
44	Mississippi	18.7	0.6
44	Montana	18.7	0.8
46	South Carolina	18.5	0.5
47	Maine	18.1	0.8
47	New Mexico	18.1	0.7
49	West Virginia	17.5	0.6
50	Florida	17.3	0.2
51	District of Columbia	7.8	0.8
	Puerto Rico	16.1	0.4

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.