Percent of Women 15 Years and Over Who Were Never Marrie
Universe: Women 15 years and over
Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
Survey: American Community Surve
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	District of Columbia	54.2	1.4
2	New York	33.9	0.2
3	Massachusetts	32.6	0.4
4	Rhode Island	31.5	0.9
5	California	31.4	0.2
6	Maryland	31.3	0.4
7	Illinois	30.8	0.3
8	Alaska	30.1	1.2
9	New Jersey	29.5	0.3
10	Delaware	29.4	1
11	New Mexico	29.3	0.7
12	Georgia	29.1	0.4
13	Connecticut	29	0.5
13	Louisiana	29	0.5
15	Mississippi	28.9	0.6
16	Michigan	28.8	0.3
17	Pennsylvania	28.6	0.2
	United States	28.1	0.1
18	South Carolina	28.1	0.5
19	Arizona	27.6	0.4
19	Hawaii	27.6	0.9
21	Ohio	27.2	0.3
21	Vermont	27.2	0.9
21	Wisconsin	27.2	0.4
24	Minnesota	27.1	0.4
24	Virginia	27.1	0.3
26	Texas	26.6	0.2
27	Utah	26.3	0.7
28	Colorado	26	0.5
29	North Carolina	25.7	0.3
30	Nevada	25.6	0.6
31	Missouri	25.5	0.3
31	Washington	25.5	0.3
33	Indiana	25.4	0.3
33	New Hampshire	25.4	0.8
33	Oregon	25.4	0.4
33	South Dakota	25.4	1.1
37	Nebraska	25.1	0.5
38	Florida	24.8	0.2
38	North Dakota	24.8	0.8

40	Alabama	24.6	0.4
41	Montana	24.5	0.9
42	Iowa	24.3	0.4
42	Tennessee	24.3	0.4
44	Kansas	23.6	0.6
45	Maine	23.5	0.7
46	Arkansas	23	0.5
47	Kentucky	22.9	0.5
48	Oklahoma	22.3	0.5
48	Wyoming	22.3	1.2
50	Idaho	21.7	0.8
51	West Virginia	21.1	0.6
	Puerto Rico	34.6	0.6

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.