

Ratio of Unmarried Men 15 to 44 Years per 100 Unmarried Women 15 to 44 Years

Universe: Population 15 to 44 years

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 Survey Methodology.

Rank	State	Ratio	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Alaska	131.8	5.3
2	Hawaii	129.2	4.3
3	North Dakota	128.4	5.8
4	Nevada	124	2.8
5	Colorado	123.3	2
6	Wyoming	121.7	5.8
7	Montana	121.4	4.6
7	Utah	121.4	2.9
9	Arizona	118.6	1.7
10	Washington	118.1	1.6
11	California	117.9	0.5
12	Oklahoma	117.3	2.6
13	Florida	117.2	0.8
14	Nebraska	117	2.8
15	Idaho	116.7	3.9
16	Iowa	116.6	2.4
17	Minnesota	116.4	1.5
18	West Virginia	116.3	3.8
19	Kansas	116	2.4
20	Wisconsin	115.8	1.2
21	Texas	115.7	0.7
22	Oregon	114.6	2
23	Virginia	113.1	1.7
	<b>United States</b>	112.8	0.2
24	New Hampshire	112.7	2.6
25	Kentucky	112.1	2.3
26	South Dakota	112	4.7
27	New Mexico	111.9	2.7
28	New Jersey	111.6	1.1
29	Indiana	111.4	1.5
30	Illinois	111	1
31	North Carolina	110.7	1.5
32	Michigan	110	1
33	Arkansas	109.4	2.6
34	Pennsylvania	109.3	0.8
35	South Carolina	109.1	2.1
36	Missouri	109	1.6
37	Georgia	108.8	1.3
37	Maine	108.8	3.2

39	Ohio	108.5	1
40	Connecticut	108.2	1.6
40	Vermont	108.2	3.3
42	Tennessee	108	1.8
43	Alabama	107.9	2
44	New York	107.1	0.8
45	Louisiana	106.5	2
46	Massachusetts	106	1.3
47	Rhode Island	105	2.9
48	Maryland	104.9	1.4
49	Mississippi	104.2	3.1
50	Delaware	103.7	3.1
51	District of Columbia	94	2.2
	Puerto Rico	103.5	1.5

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.