

Marriage Rate Per 1,000 Women 15 Years and Over (Marriages in the last year per 1,000 women)

Universe: Women 15 years and over

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	Rate	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Utah	28.4	3
2	Wyoming	28.1	5.5
3	Idaho	25.5	3
4	Alaska	24.8	4.8
5	Arkansas	24.5	2.2
6	North Dakota	23.9	4.4
7	Nebraska	23.8	2.7
8	Oklahoma	23	1.9
9	Kansas	22	2.3
10	Nevada	21.9	2.6
11	New Mexico	21.7	2.8
12	Washington	21	1.4
13	Colorado	20.9	1.9
14	Alabama	20.7	1.6
15	Texas	20.6	0.9
16	Kentucky	19.9	2
17	Iowa	19.6	2
18	Louisiana	19.4	1.7
19	Oregon	19.3	2
20	Mississippi	19.1	2
21	Georgia	18.9	1.2
22	Missouri	18.8	1.4
23	North Carolina	18.5	1.3
23	Virginia	18.5	1.1
25	Indiana	18.4	1.3
25	Montana	18.4	2.9
25	Wisconsin	18.4	1.4
28	Maryland	18.2	1.7
28	Tennessee	18.2	1.6
30	Minnesota	18	1.4
	United States	17.9	0.2
31	California	17.8	0.6
32	Hawaii	17.6	3
33	West Virginia	17.4	2.5
34	District of Columbia	17.3	3.8
35	Florida	17.2	0.7
35	South Dakota	17.2	4
37	Arizona	16.8	1.3
38	Ohio	16.5	1

39	Maine	16.4	2.5
40	Michigan	15.7	0.9
40	New Hampshire	15.7	2.5
42	Connecticut	15.6	1.8
43	New Jersey	15.4	1.1
43	South Carolina	15.4	1.6
45	Illinois	15.1	0.9
46	New York	14.7	0.8
46	Vermont	14.7	3.5
48	Pennsylvania	14.3	0.8
49	Delaware	14	3.2
50	Rhode Island	13.9	2.7
51	Massachusetts	13.4	1.2
	Puerto Rico	10.9	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.