Marriage Rate Per 1,000 Men 15 Years and Over (Marriages in the last year per 1,000 men)
Universe: Men 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 Surv Methodology.

Rank	State	Rate	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	Alaska	27.8	4.9
2	Utah	27.6	2.8
3	Wyoming	27.5	5.9
4	Idaho	26.6	3.2
5	North Dakota	26.3	4.9
6	Arkansas	25.6	2.5
7	Nebraska	25.3	3
8	Kansas	24.7	2.6
9	Oklahoma	24.4	2.2
10	New Mexico	23	2.8
11	Alabama	22.5	1.9
11	Washington	22.5	1.5
13	Kentucky	22.4	2.1
14	Texas	22.2	1
15	Colorado	21.9	2
15	Louisiana	21.9	1.9
15	South Dakota	21.9	4.8
18	Mississippi	21.6	2.8
18	Nevada	21.6	2.4
20	Missouri	21.2	1.6
21	North Carolina	21.1	1.5
22	Virginia	21	1.3
23	Georgia	20.5	1.4
23	Oregon	20.5	2.2
25	Indiana	20.4	1.4
25	Maryland	20.4	1.7
27	Tennessee	20.3	1.7
	United States	19.6	0.2
28	West Virginia	19.6	2.9
29	California	19.5	0.7
29	District of Columbia	19.5	4.3
31	Iowa	19.4	2
32	Hawaii	19.2	3.3
33	Wisconsin	18.8	1.6
34	Minnesota	18.7	1.5
34	Montana	18.7	2.9
36	Arizona	18.6	1.4
37	Florida	18.1	0.7
38	Ohio	18	1.1

39	Illinois	17.5	1.1
39	New Hampshire	17.5	2.9
39	New Jersey	17.5	1.1
42	Connecticut	17.4	2
43	New York	17.1	0.8
44	Maine	16.9	2.5
45	Michigan	16.7	1
46	Rhode Island	16.5	3.3
47	Pennsylvania	16	0.9
48	Delaware	15.8	3.9
48	Vermont	15.8	4.1
50	South Carolina	15.7	1.5
51	Massachusetts	15.1	1.2
	Puerto Rico	12.1	1.6

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.