Percent of Married-Couple Families With Both Husband and Wife in the Labor Force
Universe: Married-couple families
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	North Dakota	65.3	1.4
2	Minnesota	65	0.5
3	South Dakota	64.9	1.6
4	Nebraska	64.6	0.8
5	Iowa	63.6	0.8
6	New Hampshire	63.3	1.2
7	Vermont	63.1	1.9
8	Maryland	62.2	0.6
9	Wisconsin	61.9	0.5
10	Massachusetts	61.7	0.6
11	Kansas	61.2	0.8
12	District of Columbia	59.8	2.9
13	Alaska	59.2	1.9
13	Connecticut	59.2	0.8
15	Rhode Island	59	1.4
15	Wyoming	59	2.3
17	New Jersey	58.7	0.6
18	Maine	58.5	1.1
19	Colorado	58.4	0.7
20	Illinois	57.6	0.4
21	Indiana	57.5	0.6
21	Virginia	57.5	0.5
23	Missouri	56.6	0.6
24	Georgia	56.4	0.5
24	Ohio	56.4	0.5
26	Hawaii	55.9	1.5
27	North Carolina	55.7	0.5
28	Pennsylvania	55.3	0.4
	United States	55.2	0.1
29	Montana	55.1	1.4
30	Washington	54.6	0.6
31	Nevada	54.5	1.1
32	New York	54.4	0.4
33	Delaware	54.2	1.8
34	Idaho	53.8	1.2
35	Michigan	53.6	0.4
35	Oregon	53.6	0.8
37	Texas	53.4	0.4
38	Utah	53.3	1

39	California	53.1	0.3
40	Oklahoma	53	0.8
41	Tennessee	52.5	0.6
42	Mississippi	52.3	1
43	South Carolina	51.9	0.8
44	Alabama	51.2	0.7
45	Arkansas	51	0.8
46	Louisiana	50.6	0.8
47	Kentucky	50.4	0.8
48	New Mexico	49.5	1.3
49	Florida	49.4	0.3
50	Arizona	48.5	0.7
51	West Virginia	44.7	1.2
	Puerto Rico	33.2	0.9

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.