U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

United States and States
R1252. 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: **2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates**
Survey: **American Community Survey, Puerto Rico Community Survey**

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.

Rank	State	Rate	Margin of Error
1	Wyoming	30.7	+/-6.4
2	Utah	29.6	+/-2.9
3	North Dakota	26.7	+/-4.8
4	Arkansas	26.4	+/-2.8
5	Alaska	26.0	+/-4.8
6	Idaho	25.8	+/-3.0
7	Hawaii	24.9	+/-4.2
8	Oklahoma	23.8	+/-2.1
9	Colorado	23.5	+/-2.0
10	Nevada	23.2	+/-2.7
11	Delaware	23.1	+/-4.8
12	Kentucky	22.2	+/-1.8
12	West Virginia	22.2	+/-2.8
14	Georgia	22.1	+/-1.3
14	Kansas	22.1	+/-2.4
16	Iowa	21.5	+/-2.4
16	Texas	21.5	+/-1.0
18	Washington	21.4	+/-1.6
19	Louisiana	20.6	+/-2.0
20	Virginia	20.5	+/-1.4
21	New Mexico	20.4	+/-3.1
21	North Carolina	20.4	+/-1.6
23	Arizona	20.3	+/-1.6
24	Alabama	20.2	+/-2.1
25	South Dakota	20.1	+/-4.4
26	Indiana	19.8	+/-1.3
27	Nebraska	19.6	+/-2.4
28	Tennessee	19.4	+/-1.4
29	Mississippi	19.3	+/-2.5
	United States	19.1	+/-0.2
30	California	19.1	+/-0.6
31	Oregon	18.9	+/-1.8
32	Missouri	18.6	+/-1.3
33	Montana	18.5	+/-3.8
34	Maryland	18.3	+/-1.7
35	South Carolina	18.1	+/-1.9
36	Illinois	17.9	+/-1.0
37	District of Columbia	17.7	+/-4.2
38	Wisconsin	17.2	+/-1.3
39	Connecticut	17.1	+/-1.7
40	Florida	17.0	+/-0.9
41	Ohio	16.9	+/-1.0
42	New York	16.8	+/-0.8
43	New Hampshire	16.7	+/-2.9
44	Michigan	16.5	+/-1.1
45	Vermont	16.4	+/-4.0
46	Massachusetts	15.8	+/-1.2
47	Pennsylvania	15.5	+/-0.8
48	Minnesota	15.3	+/-1.3
49	Rhode Island	15.0	+/-3.5
50	New Jersey	14.8	+/-1.0

Rank ↓	State ↓	Rate	Margin of Error
51	Maine	13.5	+/-2.3
	Puerto Rico	9.5	+/-1.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 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 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2008 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.
·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.