U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

United States and States
R2304. Percent of Married-Couple Families With Both Husband and Wife in the Labor Force
Universe: Married-couple families
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	Percent	Margin of Error
1	North Dakota	63.9	+/-1.4
2	South Dakota	63.2	+/-1.3
3	Nebraska	63.0	+/-1.0
4	Minnesota	62.9	+/-0.5
5	Iowa	62.5	+/-0.8
6	New Hampshire	62.2	+/-1.2
6	Vermont	62.2	+/-1.4
8	Maryland	61.6	+/-0.6
8	Massachusetts	61.6	+/-0.6
10	Wisconsin	61.0	+/-0.4
11	District of Columbia	60.9	+/-3.3
12	Connecticut	60.7	+/-0.8
13	Wyoming	60.4	+/-1.7
14	Kansas	59.7	+/-0.8
15	Alaska	59.4	+/-2.1
16	Rhode Island	59.1	+/-1.7
17	Colorado	57.5	+/-0.7
17	New Jersey	57.5	+/-0.6
19	Illinois	57.3	+/-0.4
20	Virginia	56.6	+/-0.6
21	Hawaii	56.3	+/-1.5
22	Indiana	56.1	+/-0.6
23	Maine	55.7	+/-1.1
24	Missouri	55.5	+/-0.6
24	Ohio	55.5	+/-0.4
26	Pennsylvania	55.4	+/-0.5
27	Georgia	55.1	+/-0.6
	United States	**54.7**	+/-0.1
28	Delaware	54.4	+/-1.6
28	Montana	54.4	+/-1.4
28	Nevada	54.4	+/-1.2
31	New York	54.3	+/-0.4
32	North Carolina	53.8	+/-0.5
32	Washington	53.8	+/-0.6
34	Utah	53.6	+/-0.9
35	California	53.5	+/-0.3
36	Texas	53.4	+/-0.4
37	Idaho	53.1	+/-1.0
38	Oregon	52.8	+/-0.9
39	Michigan	52.7	+/-0.5
40	South Carolina	52.0	+/-0.7
41	Tennessee	51.9	+/-0.7
42	Louisiana	51.8	+/-0.8
42	Oklahoma	51.8	+/-0.8
44	Kentucky	50.8	+/-0.6
45	Mississippi	50.5	+/-1.1
46	Arkansas	50.4	+/-1.0
47	Alabama	49.6	+/-0.7
48	Florida	49.2	+/-0.4
49	New Mexico	49.1	+/-1.4
50	Arizona	47.8	+/-0.7

Rank ↓	State ↓	Percent	Margin of Error
51	West Virginia	44.7	+/-1.0
	Puerto Rico	32.7	+/-0.9

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.