



United States and States

R1101. Percent of Households That are Married-Couple Families: 2007

Universe: Households

Data Set: 2007 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	Utah	62.3	+/-0.8
2	Idaho	57.7	+/-1.0
3	New Hampshire	55.0	+/-1.0
4	Kansas	52.8	+/-0.7
5	Iowa	52.7	+/-0.6
6	Montana	52.4	+/-1.0
7	Maine	52.1	+/-0.9
7	Minnesota	52.1	+/-0.5
7	Nebraska	52.1	+/-0.8
10	South Dakota	52.0	+/-1.1
10	West Virginia	52.0	+/-0.9
12	New Jersey	51.9	+/-0.5
13	Alaska	51.7	+/-1.6
13	Arkansas	51.7	+/-0.7
13	Hawaii	51.7	+/-1.1
13	Texas	51.7	+/-0.3
17	Wyoming	51.6	+/-1.5
18	Indiana	51.4	+/-0.5
19	Wisconsin	51.3	+/-0.5
20	Connecticut	51.0	+/-0.6
21	Virginia	50.6	+/-0.4
22	North Dakota	50.5	+/-1.4
22	Oklahoma	50.5	+/-0.6
24	Kentucky	50.3	+/-0.7
25	Colorado	50.2	+/-0.5
26	Missouri	50.1	+/-0.5
26	Washington	50.1	+/-0.5
28	Oregon	49.9	+/-0.6
28	Vermont	49.9	+/-1.4
30	North Carolina	49.8	+/-0.4
	United States	49.7	+/-0.1
31	California	49.7	+/-0.3
31	Michigan	49.7	+/-0.3
31	Pennsylvania	49.7	+/-0.3
34	Delaware	49.6	+/-1.5
35	Arizona	49.5	+/-0.5
35	Illinois	49.5	+/-0.3
37	Tennessee	49.2	+/-0.5
38	Alabama	49.1	+/-0.6
39	Ohio	49.0	+/-0.4
40	Georgia	48.9	+/-0.4
41	South Carolina	48.7	+/-0.6
42	Maryland	48.4	+/-0.5
43	Florida	48.2	+/-0.3
43	Nevada	48.2	+/-0.7
45	Massachusetts	47.6	+/-0.4

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
46	Mississippi	47.4	+/-0.8
47	Rhode Island	47.1	+/-1.1
48	Louisiana	46.7	+/-0.6
49	New Mexico	46.1	+/-1.0
50	New York	45.4	+/-0.3
51	District of Columbia	22.2	+/-1.2
	Puerto Rico	45.6	+/-0.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 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.

While the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2006 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 2007 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the December 2005 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. Selected migration, earnings, and income data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with group quarters data collection and imputation. See [Errata Note #44](#) for details.

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