

GCT0102: Sex Ratio of the Total Populatio
 Universe: Total population
 Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
 Survey: American Community Survey
 Geographic Area: United States -- States; and Puerto Ric

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

Geographic area	Ratio	Margin of Error (+/-)
United States	97.2	0.1
Alabama	94	0.3
Alaska	108.8	1.1
Arizona	100.5	0.2
Arkansas	96	0.5
California	100.1	0.1
Colorado	101.5	0.3
Connecticut	95.4	0.2
Delaware	93.8	0.4
District of Columbia	89.7	0.4
Florida	96.4	0.1
Georgia	96.9	0.3
Hawaii	101.7	0.7
Idaho	101.2	0.5
Illinois	97	0.1
Indiana	96.8	0.2
Iowa	97.3	0.4
Kansas	98.3	0.4
Kentucky	95.6	0.4
Louisiana	94.2	0.3
Maine	94.8	0.4
Maryland	93.9	0.2
Massachusetts	94.2	0.1
Michigan	96.7	0.2
Minnesota	98.9	0.2
Mississippi	94.5	0.5
Missouri	95.4	0.3
Montana	99	0.9
Nebraska	98.1	0.5
Nevada	103.8	0.4
New Hampshire	96.9	0.5
New Jersey	96	0.1
New Mexico	97.5	0.6
New York	94.4	0.1
North Carolina	95.7	0.3

North Dakota	101.4	0.9
Ohio	95.1	0.1
Oklahoma	97.2	0.5
Oregon	98.9	0.3
Pennsylvania	94.7	0.1
Rhode Island	93.2	0.5
South Carolina	94.7	0.3
South Dakota	99.7	1
Tennessee	94.9	0.2
Texas	99.7	0.1
Utah	101.7	0.4
Vermont	96.6	0.7
Virginia	96.8	0.3
Washington	99.6	0.2
West Virginia	95.9	0.6
Wisconsin	98.9	0.2
Wyoming	102.2	1.3
Puerto Rico	92.1	0.3

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:

·The sex ratio represents the number of males per 100 females in the population.

·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 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 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.