

Percent of Men 15 Years and Over Who Were Never Married
 Universe: Men 15 years and over
 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 Survey Methodology.

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
1	District of Columbia	57.5	1.5
2	New York	39.7	0.3
3	California	38.9	0.2
4	Alaska	38.4	1.3
5	Massachusetts	38.3	0.4
6	Hawaii	37.7	1
7	Rhode Island	37.6	1.2
8	Illinois	36.8	0.3
9	New Mexico	36.3	0.8
10	Maryland	36	0.4
11	New Jersey	35.9	0.4
12	Louisiana	35.5	0.6
13	Arizona	35.4	0.5
14	Michigan	34.9	0.3
15	Connecticut	34.8	0.6
15	Georgia	34.8	0.4
	United States	34.6	0.1
17	Delaware	34.6	1.1
18	Pennsylvania	34.2	0.2
19	Nevada	34	0.7
19	South Carolina	34	0.5
21	Minnesota	33.9	0.5
22	North Dakota	33.8	1.2
23	Wisconsin	33.7	0.4
24	Mississippi	33.6	0.7
25	Colorado	33.4	0.6
25	Virginia	33.4	0.5
27	Texas	33.3	0.2
28	Ohio	33.1	0.3
28	Washington	33.1	0.4
30	Utah	33	0.7
31	Montana	32.9	1
32	Florida	32.7	0.3
33	Oregon	32.1	0.6
34	North Carolina	32	0.4
35	Vermont	31.7	1
36	South Dakota	31.5	1.1
37	Missouri	31.2	0.4
37	Nebraska	31.2	0.7
39	Indiana	31.1	0.5

39	Iowa	31.1	0.6
41	Alabama	30.8	0.5
42	Kansas	30.5	0.5
42	Maine	30.5	1
42	New Hampshire	30.5	0.8
45	Tennessee	30.1	0.4
46	Kentucky	29.8	0.5
47	Oklahoma	29.7	0.5
48	Wyoming	29.4	1.4
49	West Virginia	29.2	0.7
50	Arkansas	29	0.6
51	Idaho	28.2	0.8
	Puerto Rico	42.8	0.8

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.