



R1101 | PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES - United States -- States; and Puerto Rico
 Universe: Households
 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

To view this table with statistical significance, select With Statistical Significance in the Action menu.
 An # next to a geography indicates when an estimate is not statistically significant from the estimate for the selected geography.
 The ## indicates the selected geography.

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
	United States	48.1	+/-0.1
1	Utah	60.6	+/-0.7
2	Idaho	55.3	+/-0.9
3	New Hampshire	51.8	+/-1.0
4	Wyoming	51.6	+/-1.7
5	Hawaii	51.2	+/-1.2
6	Minnesota	51.1	+/-0.4
7	Iowa	51.0	+/-0.5
8	New Jersey	50.8	+/-0.4
9	Virginia	50.7	+/-0.4
10	Kansas	50.6	+/-0.6
11	Montana	50.3	+/-1.0
11	Nebraska	50.3	+/-0.7
13	Texas	50.1	+/-0.3
14	Indiana	49.6	+/-0.4
15	Washington	49.4	+/-0.5
16	South Dakota	49.3	+/-1.1
17	Wisconsin	49.2	+/-0.4
18	Alaska	49.0	+/-1.4
19	Kentucky	48.9	+/-0.5
19	Vermont	48.9	+/-1.1
21	Arkansas	48.8	+/-0.6
21	Colorado	48.8	+/-0.5
21	Maine	48.8	+/-0.8
24	Connecticut	48.7	+/-0.6
25	California	48.6	+/-0.2
26	Oklahoma	48.5	+/-0.5
27	Tennessee	48.4	+/-0.5
27	West Virginia	48.4	+/-0.9
29	North Carolina	48.1	+/-0.3
29	North Dakota	48.1	+/-1.3
29	Oregon	48.1	+/-0.6
29	Pennsylvania	48.1	+/-0.3

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
33	Delaware	48.0	+/-1.3
33	Illinois	48.0	+/-0.3
35	Alabama	47.9	+/-0.5
35	Georgia	47.9	+/-0.5
37	Michigan	47.7	+/-0.3
37	Missouri	47.7	+/-0.4
39	Maryland	47.2	+/-0.5
40	South Carolina	47.0	+/-0.6
41	Arizona	46.9	+/-0.5
42	Ohio	46.8	+/-0.3
43	Massachusetts	46.5	+/-0.4
44	Florida	46.1	+/-0.3
45	New Mexico	45.4	+/-0.9
46	Nevada	44.2	+/-0.8
47	Mississippi	44.1	+/-0.8
48	Rhode Island	43.7	+/-1.3
49	New York	43.5	+/-0.3
50	Louisiana	43.3	+/-0.5
51	District of Columbia	23.3	+/-1.2
	Puerto Rico	40.6	+/-0.6

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 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey

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.



R1101 | PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES - United States -- States; and Puerto Rico
 Universe: Households
 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

To view this table with statistical significance, select With Statistical Significance in the Action menu.
 An # next to a geography indicates when an estimate is not statistically significant from the estimate for the selected geography.
 The ## indicates the selected geography.

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
	United States	48.3	+/-0.1
1	Utah	60.4	+/-0.8
2	Idaho	55.0	+/-1.2
3	New Hampshire	53.6	+/-1.1
4	Iowa	51.4	+/-0.5
4	Wyoming	51.4	+/-1.5
6	Hawaii	51.2	+/-1.2
7	Nebraska	51.1	+/-0.7
8	Minnesota	50.9	+/-0.5
9	Virginia	50.8	+/-0.5
10	New Jersey	50.7	+/-0.5
11	Kansas	50.6	+/-0.6
12	South Dakota	50.5	+/-1.2
13	North Dakota	50.2	+/-1.3
14	Texas	50.1	+/-0.3
15	Vermont	49.8	+/-1.2
15	Wisconsin	49.8	+/-0.5
17	Oklahoma	49.6	+/-0.6
18	Alaska	49.5	+/-1.5
18	Kentucky	49.5	+/-0.7
18	Washington	49.5	+/-0.4
21	Montana	49.4	+/-1.1
22	Arkansas	49.3	+/-0.7
22	Indiana	49.3	+/-0.5
24	Colorado	49.1	+/-0.6
24	Maine	49.1	+/-1.1
26	Connecticut	48.9	+/-0.6
26	Missouri	48.9	+/-0.5
28	California	48.6	+/-0.3
29	Delaware	48.5	+/-1.1
29	North Carolina	48.5	+/-0.4
29	West Virginia	48.5	+/-0.8
32	Oregon	48.4	+/-0.6

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
33	South Carolina	48.3	+/-0.6
34	Alabama	48.2	+/-0.7
34	Michigan	48.2	+/-0.4
34	Tennessee	48.2	+/-0.5
37	Pennsylvania	48.1	+/-0.3
38	Illinois	47.9	+/-0.3
39	Georgia	47.7	+/-0.5
40	Arizona	47.1	+/-0.6
40	Ohio	47.1	+/-0.4
42	Maryland	46.6	+/-0.5
43	Massachusetts	46.4	+/-0.5
44	Florida	46.3	+/-0.3
45	Nevada	45.8	+/-0.9
46	New Mexico	45.6	+/-1.0
47	Mississippi	45.1	+/-0.8
48	New York	44.1	+/-0.3
49	Rhode Island	44.0	+/-1.3
50	Louisiana	43.7	+/-0.5
51	District of Columbia	21.3	+/-1.1
	Puerto Rico	41.5	+/-0.7

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 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

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.



R1101 | PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT ARE MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES - United States -- States; and Puerto Rico
 Universe: Households
 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, for 2010, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population and housing units for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns.

To view this table with statistical significance, select With Statistical Significance in the Action menu.
 An # next to a geography indicates when an estimate is not statistically significant from the estimate for the selected geography.
 The ## indicates the selected geography.

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
	United States	48.6	+/-0.1
1	Utah	61.7	+/-0.7
2	Idaho	55.9	+/-1.0
3	Wyoming	53.7	+/-1.6
4	New Hampshire	53.2	+/-1.1
5	Iowa	51.8	+/-0.6
6	Nebraska	51.2	+/-0.7
7	Minnesota	51.1	+/-0.5
8	New Jersey	50.9	+/-0.3
9	Kansas	50.8	+/-0.7
10	Virginia	50.7	+/-0.5
11	South Dakota	50.6	+/-1.2
12	Montana	50.5	+/-1.1
13	Alaska	50.3	+/-1.7
13	Hawaii	50.3	+/-1.2
15	Texas	50.2	+/-0.3
15	West Virginia	50.2	+/-0.9
17	Indiana	50.0	+/-0.5
17	North Dakota	50.0	+/-1.1
19	Arkansas	49.8	+/-0.7
19	Washington	49.8	+/-0.5
21	Kentucky	49.5	+/-0.5
21	Oklahoma	49.5	+/-0.6
23	Wisconsin	49.4	+/-0.5
24	Delaware	49.1	+/-1.6
25	California	49.0	+/-0.2
25	Tennessee	49.0	+/-0.4
27	Colorado	48.9	+/-0.6
27	Maine	48.9	+/-0.8
27	Vermont	48.9	+/-1.3
30	Missouri	48.8	+/-0.5
31	Arizona	48.6	+/-0.5
31	Oregon	48.6	+/-0.6

Rank	Geographical Area	Percent	Margin of Error
33	Georgia	48.5	+/-0.4
33	Michigan	48.5	+/-0.4
35	Illinois	48.4	+/-0.3
36	Connecticut	48.3	+/-0.6
37	North Carolina	48.2	+/-0.4
37	Pennsylvania	48.2	+/-0.3
39	Maryland	48.1	+/-0.6
40	Alabama	47.9	+/-0.7
40	Ohio	47.9	+/-0.3
42	Florida	47.0	+/-0.3
42	South Carolina	47.0	+/-0.6
44	Mississippi	46.4	+/-0.7
45	Massachusetts	46.3	+/-0.5
46	Nevada	45.7	+/-0.8
46	New Mexico	45.7	+/-0.9
48	Louisiana	44.6	+/-0.6
48	New York	44.6	+/-0.3
50	Rhode Island	43.2	+/-1.2
51	District of Columbia	22.7	+/-1.1
	Puerto Rico	42.3	+/-0.6

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 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2009 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.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

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 '-l' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+u' 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.