

Percent of Married-Couple Families With Both Husband and Wife in the Labor Force: 2006

Universe: Married-couple families

Data Set: 2006 American Community Survey

Survey: 2006 American Community Survey, 2006 Puerto Rico Community Survey

Geographic Area: United States and States

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

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
1	South Dakota	63.9	+/-1.3
2	Nebraska	63.1	+/-0.9
3	Minnesota	62.8	+/-0.5
3	North Dakota	62.8	+/-1.6
5	Iowa	61.5	+/-0.7
6	New Hampshire	60.7	+/-1.0
6	Wisconsin	60.7	+/-0.5
8	Vermont	60.2	+/-1.7
9	District of Columbia	60.1	+/-3.1
10	Kansas	59.6	+/-0.8
11	Maryland	59.5	+/-0.7
12	Massachusetts	59.2	+/-0.6
13	Alaska	59	+/-1.9
14	Connecticut	58.2	+/-0.8
15	Wyoming	57.9	+/-2.2
16	Rhode Island	57.3	+/-1.7
17	Colorado	57.1	+/-0.7
18	Indiana	56.3	+/-0.6
18	Virginia	56.3	+/-0.7
20	Maine	56.1	+/-0.9
21	New Jersey	55.7	+/-0.5
22	Illinois	55.6	+/-0.5
22	Montana	55.6	+/-1.1
24	Ohio	55.1	+/-0.5
25	Missouri	54.5	+/-0.5
26	North Carolina	54.1	+/-0.5
27	Georgia	54	+/-0.6
28	Hawaii	53.9	+/-1.7
28	Washington	53.9	+/-0.6
	United States	53.5	+/-0.1
30	Pennsylvania	53.5	+/-0.4

31	Michigan	52.8	+/-0.5
32	Delaware	52.5	+/-1.5
33	Idaho	52.4	+/-1.3
34	Oregon	52.3	+/-0.9
35	Utah	52.2	+/-1.2
36	New York	52.1	+/-0.4
37	Texas	52	+/-0.3
38	Nevada	51.8	+/-1.3
39	South Carolina	51.7	+/-0.8
40	Tennessee	51.6	+/-0.7
41	Arkansas	51	+/-0.9
42	California	50.9	+/-0.3
43	Mississippi	50.5	+/-1.0
44	Oklahoma	50.4	+/-0.7
45	Kentucky	49.9	+/-0.8
46	Louisiana	49.5	+/-0.7
47	Alabama	48.9	+/-0.7
48	New Mexico	48.5	+/-1.2
49	Florida	47.6	+/-0.4
50	Arizona	46.5	+/-0.7
51	West Virginia	43.4	+/-0.9
	Puerto Rico	33	+/-0.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 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.

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 a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
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.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for this estimate is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be determined.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.