2020

FP-20-26 Marriage-to-Divorce Ratio in the U.S.: Geographic Variation, 2019

Leslie Reynolds
Bowling Green State University, reynoll@bgsu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/ncfmr_family_profiles

Part of the Family, Life Course, and Society Commons

How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!

Repository Citation
https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/ncfmr_family_profiles/243

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Sociology at ScholarWorks@BGSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in National Center for Family and Marriage Research Family Profiles by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@BGSU.
This family profile updates previous profiles on the marriage-to-divorce ratio (FP-19-24; FP-19-03; FP-17-01; FP-15-19) and examines state variation in the ratio of marriages to divorces. Using recent American Community Survey (ACS) data, we calculate national and state level marriage-to-divorce ratios by dividing the number of women’s marriages by the number of women’s divorces for a given population in a given year.

The Marriage-to-Divorce Ratio, 2019

• In 2019, there were approximately two marriages per every one divorce in the United States (ratio = 2.14). Specifically, there were 2,231,263 marriages and 1,042,174 divorces.

• The ratio has remained stable since 2014 when it was also approximately two marriages for every one divorce (FP-15-19).

Five Highest and Lowest Marriage-to-Divorce Ratios, 2019

• All states had a greater number of marriages than divorces. The District of Columbia (4.5), Maine (4.20), and South Dakota (2.87) were the top three states in the marriage-to-divorce ratio in 2019. There were at least 2.8 marriages per every one divorce in these states.

• The states with the lowest marriage-to-divorce ratios were Delaware (1.24), New Mexico (1.40), and Arkansas (1.53).

Figure 1. Women’s Marriage-to-Divorce Ratios, 1970 to 2019


Figure 2. Women's Highest and Lowest Marriage-to-Divorce Ratios, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank &amp; State</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>MOE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. District of Columbia</td>
<td>4.51</td>
<td>+/- 2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Maine</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>+/- 1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. South Dakota</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>+/- 1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nebraska</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>+/- 0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Washington</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>+/- 0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2.14</td>
<td>+/- 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Kentucky</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>+/- 0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Alabama</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>+/- 0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Arkansas</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>+/- 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. New Mexico</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>+/- 0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Delaware</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>+/- 0.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NCFMR analyses of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-yr est.
State Rankings, 2019

Figure 3. State Variation in Women’s Marriage-to-Divorce Ratios by Quartile, 2019

- Approximately 36% of states experienced an increase in the marriage to divorce ratio from 2018 to 2019. Maine had the largest increase from 1.6 in 2018 (FP-19-24) to 4.2 in 2019. The number of marriages in Maine practically doubled (6,765 in 2018 to 11,795 in 2019), while there were almost half as many divorces in 2019 (2,806) as 2018 (4,818). South Dakota also had a notable increase from 1.5 to 2.9.

- Almost half of the states (48%) saw a decrease in their marriage-to-divorce ratio. North Dakota experienced the largest decrease, dropping from 4.6 in 2018 (FP-19-24) to 2.3 in 2019. While the number of marriages in North Dakota remained relatively stable from 2018 to 2019 (6,397 and 5,862), the number of divorces nearly doubled from 1,407 to 2,599.

- Almost one-fifth (16%) of states had almost the same marriage to divorce ratio in 2019 as they did in 2018. These states were Illinois, Iowa, California, Virginia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Georgia.

Figure 4. Geographic Variation in Marriage-to-Divorce Ratios Among Women Aged 15+, 2019

Source: NCFMR analyses of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-yr est.

References:

Suggested Citation:

This project is supported with assistance from Bowling Green State University. From 2007 to 2013, support was also provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. The opinions and conclusions expressed herein are solely those of the author(s) and should not be construed as representing the opinions or policy of any agency of the state or federal government.