#### **Bowling Green State University**

# ScholarWorks@BGSU

National Center for Family and Marriage Research Family Profiles

Sociology

2022

# FP-22-27 Marriage to Divorce Ratio in the U.S.: Geographic Variation, 2021

Francesca A. Marino Bowling Green State University, fmarino@bgsu.edu

Gabrielle Juteau Bowling Green State University, gjuteau@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**

Marino, Francesca A. and Juteau, Gabrielle, "FP-22-27 Marriage to Divorce Ratio in the U.S.: Geographic Variation, 2021" (2022). National Center for Family and Marriage Research Family Profiles. 296. https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/ncfmr\_family\_profiles/296

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.

#### **BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY**



Family Profile No. 27, 2022

## Marriage to Divorce Ratio in the U.S.: Geographic Variation, 2021

Author: Francesca A. Marino & Gabrielle Juteau

2,052,806:948,862
NUMBER of MARRIAGES

NUMBER of DIVORCES

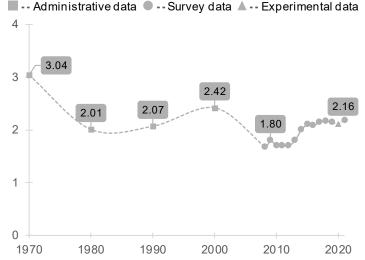
2 Marriages per every 1 Divorce

This family profile updates previous profiles on the marriage-to-divorce ratio (Reynolds, 2020; Schweizer, 2019; Schweizer, 2019b; Wu, 2017; Eickmeyer, 2015) 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.

#### U.S. Marriage-to-Divorce Ratio

- In 2021, there were approximately two marriages per every one divorce in the United States (ratio = 2.16). Specifically, there 2,052,806 marriages and 948,862 divorces.
- The ratio has remained stable since 2014, when there were approximately two marriages for every one divorce (FP-15-19). This indicates that the changes in marriage are occurring at the same pace as changes in divorce.

Figure 1. Women's Marriage-to-Divorce Ratios, 1970 to 2021



Source: NCFMR analyses of 1970-2000, National Center for Health Statistics; 2008-2019 and 2021, U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-yr est., and 2020 American Community Survey, 1-year Experimental PUMS

# Five Highest and Lowest Marriage-to-Divorce Ratios, 2021

- All states had a greater number of marriages than divorces. District of Columbia (3.89), Alaska (3.51), and Utah (3.04) had the highest marriage-todivorce ratio in 2021. There were at least 3 marriages per every one divorce in these states.
- The states with the lowest marriage-to-divorce ratios were Idaho (1.53), Vermont (1.54), and West Virginia (1.55). In these states there were 1.5 marriages for every one divorce.

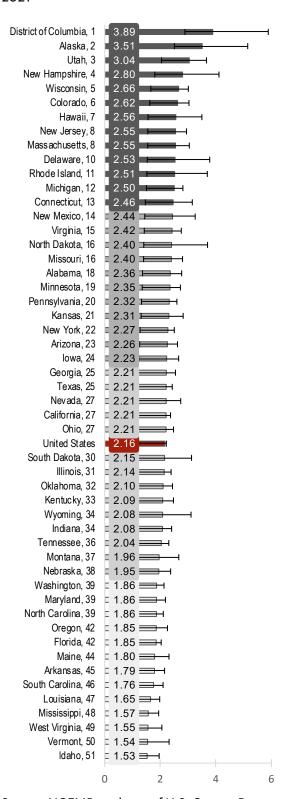
Figure 2. Women's Highest and Lowest Marriage-to-Divorce Ratios, 2021

Rank	State	Ratio
1.	District of Columbia	3.89
2.	Alaska	3.51
3.	Utah	3.04
4.	New Hampshire	2.80
5.	Wisconsin	2.66
	USA	2.16
47.	Louisiana	1.65
48.	Mississippi	1.57
49.	West Virginia	1.55
50.	Vermont	1.54
51.	Idaho	1.53

Source: NCFMR analyses of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-yr est.

#### State Rankings and Geographical Variation in Marriage-to-Divorce Ratio, 2021

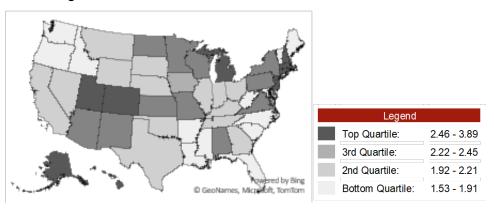
Figure 3. State-level Marriage-to-Divorce Ratios Among Women Aged 15+ by Quartile, 2021



Source: NCFMR analyses of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-yr est.

- Among states in the Northeast, most of the ratios were in the highest quartile, meaning they had some of the largest ratios of marriages-to-divorces in 2021.
- For those in the Western region of the U.S., their ratios most often fell in the lowest quartiles (31% each).
- Among states in the South, most were in the bottom quartile), meaning they had some of the smallest ratios of marriages-todivorces in 2021.
- Midwestern states tended to cluster in the two middle quartiles, with two-fifth of their states in each.

Figure 4. Geographic Variation in Marriage-to-Divorce Ratios Among Women Aged 15+, 2021



Source: NCFMR analyses of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-yr est.

#### **References:**

Clarke, S. C. (1995). Advance Report of Final Marriage Statistics, 1989 and 1990. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, (43)*12. National Center for Health Statistics. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/mvsr/supp/mv43\_12s.pdf

National Center for Health Statistics (1974). Summary Report Final Marriage Statistics, 1970. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 23, No. 2, Supp. 1. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/mvsr/supp/mv23">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/mvsr/supp/mv23</a> 02s1acc.pdf

National Center for Health Statistics (1983). Advance Report of Final Marriage Statistics, 1980. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 32, No. 5, Supp. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/mvsr/supp/mv32 05s.pdf

National Center for Health Statistics (2001). Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths: Provisional Data for January-December 2000. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 49, No. 6. Associated Table 3. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nsvr/nsvr49/49">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nsvr/nsvr49/49</a> 06 12 03.pdf

Reynolds, L. R. (2020). Marriage to Divorce Ratio in the U.S.: Geographic Variation, 2019. Family Profile, (FP-20-26). National Center for Family & Marriage Research. <a href="https://doi.org/10.25035/ncfmr/fp-20-26">https://doi.org/10.25035/ncfmr/fp-20-26</a>

Schweizer, V. (2019). Marriage to Divorce Ratio in the U.S.: Geographic Variation, 2018. Family Profile, (FP-19-24). National Center for Family & Marriage Research. https://doi.org/10.25035/ncfmr/fp-18-24

Schweizer, V. (2019). Marriage to Divorce Ratio in the U.S.: Geographic Variation, 2017. Family Profile, (FP-19-03). National Center for Family & Marriage Research. https://doi.org/10.25035/ncfmr/fp-19-03

Wu, H. (2017). Marriage to Divorce Ratio in the U.S.: Geographic Variation, 2015. Family Profile, (FP-17-01).
National Center for Family & Marriage Research. <a href="https://www.bqsu.edu/content/dam/BGSU/college-of-arts-and-sciences/NCFMR/documents/FP/wu-mar-to-div-ratio-2015-fp-17-01.pdf">https://www.bqsu.edu/content/dam/BGSU/college-of-arts-and-sciences/NCFMR/documents/FP/wu-mar-to-div-ratio-2015-fp-17-01.pdf</a>

Eickmeyer, K.J. (2015). Marriage to Divorce Ratio in the U.S.: Geographic Variation, 2014. Family Profile, (FP-15-19). National Center for Family & Marriage Research.

 $\frac{https://www.bqsu.edu/ncfmr/resources/data/family-profiles/spangler-brown-lin-hammersmith-wright-divorce-fp-15-09.html}{}$ 

### **Suggested Citation:**

Marino, F. A. & Juteau, G. (2022). Marriage-to-divorce ratio in the U.S.: Geographic variation, 2021. Family Profile, FP-22-27. National Center for Family & Marriage Research. <a href="https://doi.org/10.25035/ncfmr/fp-22-27">https://doi.org/10.25035/ncfmr/fp-22-27</a>

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.