

Remarriage in the United States

American Community Survey Reports

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Issued March 2015

ACS-30

INTRODUCTION

The context of marriage in the United States involves not only whether and when Americans choose to marry, but also how many times they marry. The majority of recent marriages are first marriages for both spouses. However, divorce rates are higher in the United States compared with European nations,¹ and remarried adults have a higher likelihood of divorce than those in their first marriage.²

In 2008, a series of marital history questions were added to the American Community Survey (ACS). These items, shown in Figure 1, construct a history of marriage, divorce, and widowhood among respondents by recording: (1) whether adults had married, been widowed, or divorced in the past year; (2) how many times adults had married; and (3) the year adults most recently married. One of the strengths of ACS data is that estimates are available for sub-state geographic areas. Further, the ACS provides marital history data on adults of all ages whether they reside in households or group quarters. This report provides information on the following topics: (1) basic marital history measures by sex and age, (2) characteristics of adults by how many times they had married, (3) marital history information by sex and birth cohort, (4) the proportion of couples that include spouses who had married more than once, and (5) geographic variation in the percentage of adults who had married two or more times. In particular, it provides a look at both states and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) with relatively high or low proportions of men or women who had married at

¹ See Gunnar Andersson, "Dissolution of Unions in Europe: A Comparative Overview," *MPIDR Working Paper*, WP 2003-004, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany, 2003.

² See Diana B. Elliott and Tavia Simmons, "Marital Events of Americans: 2009," *American Community Survey Reports*, ACS-13, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2011.

Figure 1.

American Community Survey Questions on Marital History

In the PAST 12 MONTHS did this person get -

	Yes	No
a. Married?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Widowed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Divorced?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How many times has this person been married?

Once
 Two times
 Three or more times

In what year did this person last get married?

Year

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, Form ACS-1(2012) KFI.

least twice. This report, which uses 5-year data from the 2008–2012 ACS,³ presents the first detailed profile of this group provided with this level of geographic detail. Previously, marital history data were collected only in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and smaller ACS samples, which are too small to provide estimates at the MSA level.

³ See section on Source of the Data for background information on the 5-year ACS data and its interpretation.

Some highlights of the report are:

- About half of all men (50 percent) and women (54 percent) aged 15 and over had married only once.
- The proportion of adults that had married only once has decreased since 1996, from 54 percent to 50 percent of men and 60 percent to 54 percent of women.
- Between 1996 and 2008–2012, the share of those that had married twice or three or more times increased only for women aged 50 and older and men aged 60 and older.
- Non-Hispanic White men and women are most likely to have married three or more times, while Asian men and women are least likely.⁴
- Those with at least a bachelor's degree are more likely to have married only once (64 percent) than all adults (52 percent).
- The majority of recent marriages (58 percent) are first marriages for both spouses, although 21 percent involve both spouses marrying for at least the second time.
- States with a lower share of ever-married adults who had remarried are concentrated in the Northeast and Midwest, while Southern and Western states generally have a higher share.
- Lake Havasu City-Kingman, Arizona and Prescott, Arizona are among the MSAs with the highest percentage of ever-married adults who had remarried, with about 40 percent or more.

⁴ Individuals who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the *race-alone* population or the group that reported only one race category. This report will refer to the White-alone population as White, the Black-alone population as Black, the Asian-alone population as Asian, and the White-alone, non-Hispanic population as non-Hispanic White unless otherwise noted.

HOW MANY MEN AND WOMEN HAD MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE?

Table 1 provides a look at some basic measures of marital history by age and sex. A majority of adults aged 15 and over had ever married: two-thirds of men and 72 percent of women. Marital history does differ somewhat by sex, as women tend to marry earlier than men. For example, about 18 percent of women aged 20 to 24 had ever married, compared with 11 percent of men. Marital history is also shown for various age groups since it varies throughout the life course. For example, we would not expect many teens to be married. Indeed, when looking at older age groups, who have had more time to marry, we see that more had done so. For all age groups of women aged 30 and over, the majority had married, as had the majority of men aged 30 and over. Thus, despite concerns of a “retreat from marriage,”⁵ this life event continues to be pursued and achieved by most in America.

Although most Americans marry, they do not necessarily remain in a particular marriage for life. In addition to reviewing whether men and women ever marry, information on the number of times they marry and whether they are still in a particular marriage is important. About half of all adults aged 15 and over had married once: 50 percent of men and 54 percent of women (Table 1). There were 40 percent of men and 37 percent of women still in their first marriage, 13 percent of men and 14 percent of women had married twice, and 4 percent

⁵ See, for example, Daniel T. Lichter et al., “Race and the Retreat from Marriage: A Shortage of Marriageable Men?” *American Sociological Review*, 57(6):781–799, 1992; and Robert Schoen and Yen-Hsin Alice Cheng, “Partner Choice and the Differential Retreat from Marriage,” *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 68(1):1–10, 2006.

had married three or more times.⁶ Age is an important factor relating to remarriage, as older individuals have had more time to see a previous marriage conclude and to remarry. The proportion of men and women married twice is about 20 percent or higher for men and women aged 50 to 69.

Comparing the data in Table 1 to previous reports sheds light on patterns of marital history over time. Previous census reports describe data from the 1996, 2001, and 2009 SIPP.⁷ Here, we compare 2008–2012 ACS data against 1996 SIPP data to look at changes in marital history over a substantial length of time.⁸ Between 1996 and 2008–2012, the proportion of adults who had never married increased, from 31 percent to 34 percent for men and from 24 percent to 28 percent for

⁶ The estimates for men and women differ statistically.

⁷ See Rose M. Kreider and Jason M. Fields, “Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces: 1996,” *Current Population Reports*, P70-80, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002; Rose M. Kreider, “Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces: 2001,” *Current Population Reports*, P70-97, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2005; and Rose M. Kreider and Renee Ellis, “Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces: 2009,” *Current Population Reports*, P70-125, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2011. Marital history data were collected somewhat differently in the SIPP. Respondents answered questions about the number of times they had married. They were also asked when they had married, divorced, and widowed, if they had experienced these events. Dates for the beginning and end of up to three marriages were collected: first marriage, second marriage, and most recent marriage, regardless of whether this was the third or later marriage. For a detailed comparison of marital history data in the ACS versus the SIPP, see Diana B. Elliott, Tavia Simmons, and Jamie M. Lewis, “Evaluation of the Marital Events Items on the ACS,” U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2010, available online at <www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/marriage/data/acs/index.html>.

⁸ For information on the source of the 1996 SIPP data and the accuracy of the estimates, see <www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements/1996/SIPP_1996_Panel_Wave_02_Topical_Module_Source_and_Accuracy_Statements.pdf>.

Table 1.

Marital History for People 15 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex: 2008–2012

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Characteristic	Total, 15 years and over	15 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 to 69 years	70 years and over
MALE											
Total	115,969,884	6,511,043	3,796,578	10,150,214	10,181,620	9,667,056	9,669,427	20,955,362	19,970,679	13,830,810	11,237,095
Percent											
Never married	33.6	99.5	98.5	89.4	63.4	37.9	24.5	17.4	11.6	6.2	3.7
Ever married	66.4	0.5	1.5	10.6	36.6	62.1	75.5	82.6	88.4	93.8	96.3
Married once	49.9	0.5	1.5	10.4	34.9	56.5	64.2	63.5	60.5	60.3	69.4
Currently married ¹	40.1	0.3	1.4	9.3	30.5	48.4	53.5	50.7	47.3	48.6	51.2
Married twice	13.0	X	X	0.3	1.7	5.2	10.1	16.0	21.6	24.4	20.4
Currently married ¹	10.0	X	X	0.2	1.5	4.5	8.4	12.7	16.5	18.8	15.0
Married three or more times	3.5	X	X	X	0.1	0.4	1.2	3.1	6.3	9.1	6.5
Currently married ¹	2.6	X	X	X	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.3	4.7	6.6	4.6
FEMALE											
Total	124,129,728	6,216,078	3,519,612	10,073,564	10,371,401	9,943,647	10,028,068	21,837,736	21,342,984	15,324,558	15,472,080
Percent											
Never married	27.9	99.4	96.1	81.5	51.7	29.9	19.6	13.7	9.6	5.9	3.9
Ever married	72.1	0.6	3.9	18.5	48.3	70.1	80.4	86.3	90.4	94.1	96.1
Married once	54.5	0.6	3.9	17.8	45.0	61.5	65.7	64.0	61.0	64.0	74.1
Currently married ¹	37.3	0.5	3.6	15.4	37.7	50.3	51.9	47.7	43.1	41.4	28.8
Married twice	14.0	X	X	0.7	3.1	7.8	12.8	18.2	22.3	22.4	17.3
Currently married ¹	9.0	X	X	0.6	2.6	6.3	9.9	13.2	15.3	13.7	6.4
Married three or more times	3.7	X	X	X	0.2	0.7	1.9	4.1	7.0	7.6	4.7
Currently married ¹	2.2	X	X	X	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.8	4.5	4.4	1.7

X Not applicable.

¹ Does not include those currently separated.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

women.⁹ Although this increase is observed across all age groups except adults aged 70 and over, it is largest among those aged 25 to 29. For men of this age, the proportion never married grew about 14 percentage points, from 49 percent in 1996 to 63 percent. For women aged 25 to 29, those never married increased from 35 percent to 52 percent.¹⁰ This shift reflects increases in the median age at marriage. In 2012, the median age at first marriage was about 29 years for men and 27 years for women, up from about 27 years

⁹ See Table 3, Rose M. Kreider and Jason M. Fields, "Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces: 1996," *Current Population Reports*, P70-80, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.

¹⁰ The increase for women aged 25 to 29 does not differ statistically from that for women aged 20 to 24.

for men and 25 years for women in 1996.¹¹

Another noteworthy change in marital history between 1996 and 2008–2012 is the decrease in the proportion of adults that had married once, from 54 percent to 50 percent of men and from 60 percent to 54 percent of women. Two factors contribute to this decrease, and the driving factor differs by age. The first factor is the growth among those who had never married, noted previously,

¹¹ See historical Table MS-2, Estimated Median Age at First Marriage, by Sex: 1890 to the Present, accessible on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at <www.census.gov/hhes/families/files/ms2.xls>. For more information about the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, see the technical documentation accessible at <www.census.gov/cps/methodology/techdocs.html>.

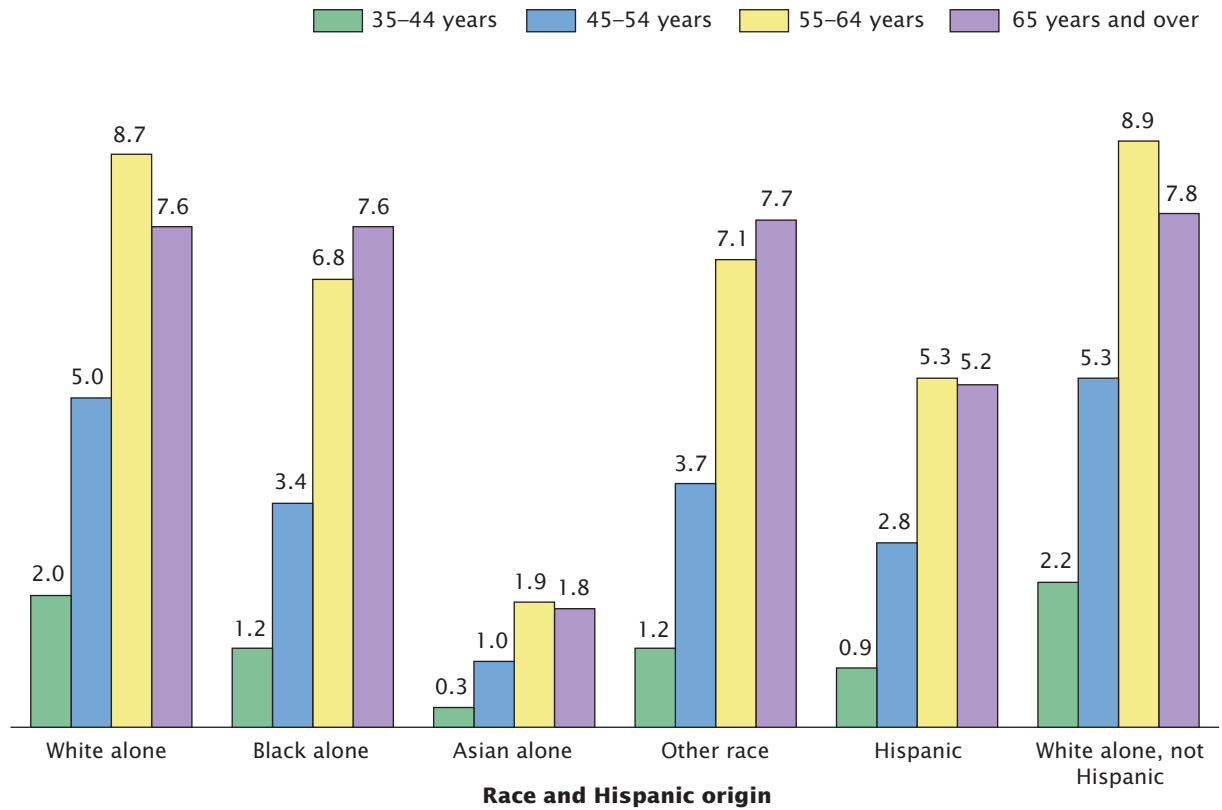
which disproportionately impacts younger adults. The second factor is an increase in the proportion who had married two or more times. Although this increase is true for all adults, it is driven by the marital history of older adults. For example, the proportion of all women aged 15 and over who had married twice grew from 13 percent to 14 percent between 1996 and 2008–2012. When looking at specific age groups, however, this proportion increased only among women aged 50 and older. For the younger age groups, the share of women who had married twice actually decreased. A similar pattern appears for women who had married three or more times.¹²

¹² Change in the proportion married three or more times is not statistically significant for women aged 50 to 59 or 25 to 29.

Figure 2.

Percentage of Men Married Three Times or More by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2008–2012

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)



Universe: Men 35 years old and over.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

Among men, only those aged 60 and older saw an increase in those who had married twice or those who had married at least three times.¹³ Today’s older adults came of age in the 1960s and 1970s when the divorce rate was increasing. In contrast, younger generations entered young adulthood at

a time when divorce rates had stabilized or declined.¹⁴

WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE WHO HAD MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE?

Figures 2 and 3 show the percentage of men and women aged 35 and over who had married three or more times by age, race, and

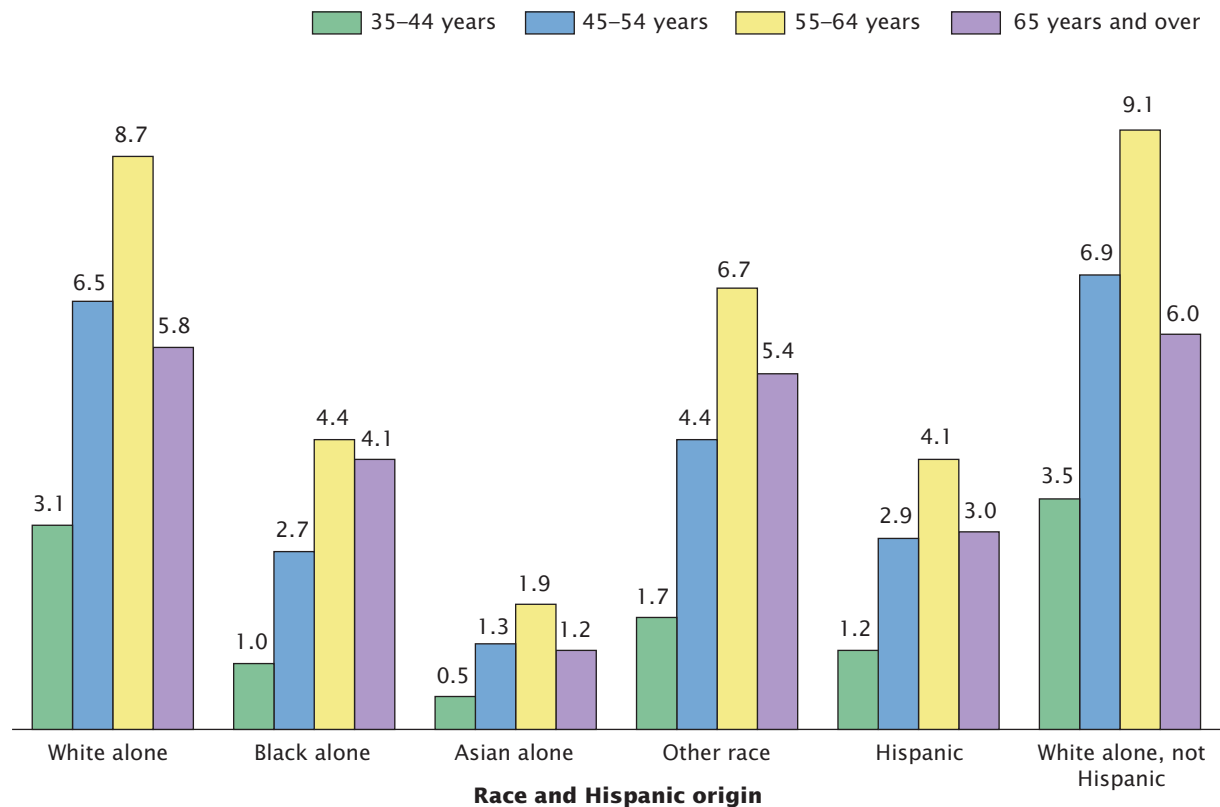
Hispanic origin. Here, we look at those aged 35 and over to exclude many younger adults who have not had time to remarry, or may not have married at all. As was noted earlier, in general, the proportion who had married three or more times is higher for older age groups. An exception is the 65 and over age group who are less likely than those aged 55 to 64 to

¹³ Change in the proportion married twice is not statistically significant for men aged 20 to 24 or 50 to 59. Change in the proportion married at least three times is not statistically significant for men aged 25 to 29, 30 to 34, or 50 to 59.

¹⁴ See Joshua R. Goldstein, “The Leveling of Divorce in the United States,” *Demography*, 36(3):409–414, 1999.

Figure 3.
Percentage of Women Married Three Times or More by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2008–2012

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)



Universe: Women 35 years old and over.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

have married at least three times.¹⁵ This pattern likely reflects a cohort effect. People born and coming of age at different times encounter varying expectations regarding marriage and divorce. Those who are aged 65 or older today reached

marriageable age in the 1950s and early 1960s when divorce rates were stable. As noted previously, divorce rates increased sharply in the 1960s and 1970s during the time when today’s 55- to 64-year-olds were young adults.

Hispanics, who may be of any race. The pattern for women aged 55 to 64 is similar, with 9 percent of non-Hispanic White women married at least three times, compared with 4 percent of Black women, 2 percent of Asian women, and 4 percent of Hispanic women.¹⁶ This pattern, in which non-Hispanic Whites are most likely to have married three or more times and Asians least likely, is observed not only for both women and men but also for each age group.

¹⁵ This pattern does not hold for men who identify as Black alone or Some Other Race for whom the oldest age group is most likely to have married at least three times. For Asian and Hispanic men, the difference between the 55 to 64 and 65 and older age groups is not statistically significant. Among White, Asian, and non-Hispanic White women, the percentage for the 65 and over age group was also smaller than that for the 45 to 54 age group, and these age groups do not differ for Hispanic women.

While overall in 2008–2012, just 4 percent of adults had married three or more times, this varied by race and Hispanic origin. Among men aged 55 to 64, 9 percent of non-Hispanic Whites had married three or more times, compared with 7 percent of Blacks, 2 percent of Asians, and 5 percent of

¹⁶ The estimates for Black and Hispanic women differ statistically.

Table 2 shows whether adults 15 years old and over had ever married and the number of times they had married, by a variety of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. The race and Hispanic-origin profiles show that a lower proportion of Whites had never married, compared with the overall adult population. That is, while about 31 percent of all adults had never married, this was true for only 27 percent of Whites. On the other hand, the percentage of those who are Black who had never married is higher than for all adults, at 47 percent. The same is true for Hispanics: 40 percent of Hispanics had never married. Asians are likely to have married only once: 63 percent, compared with 52 percent of adults overall.

Data on nativity makes it clear that those who are foreign born are more likely than all adults to have married only once, and are less likely to have married twice or three or more times. While about 52 percent of all adults had married once, this is true of 64 percent of the foreign born. Also for the foreign born, only 10 percent had married twice and only 1 percent had married three or more times, compared with 13 percent and 4 percent, respectively, of the general population.

Turning to education, we see that those with less than a high school diploma or equivalency are more likely to be never married. This makes sense since we include people aged 15 and over, the youngest of whom have not had time to complete high school. High school graduates and those with some college or an associate's degree are more likely to have married twice or three or more times. While 13 percent of all adults had married twice, this is true of 15 percent of

those with a high school education or some college or an associate's degree.¹⁷ Similarly, percentages of those married three or more times are somewhat higher among those with a high school diploma or equivalency (4.4 percent) or some college or an associate's degree (4.3 percent) than among all adults (3.6 percent).¹⁸ In contrast, adults with at least a bachelor's degree had married only once more often than the general population. While overall, 52 percent of adults had married once, 64 percent of those with at least a bachelor's degree had. This finding reflects the lower risk of divorce for those who have earned a bachelor's degree or more.¹⁹ Those with more education are less likely to divorce, in part, because they tend to delay marriage,²⁰ and later ages at marriage are associated with lower rates of marital instability.²¹ In addition, research suggests that because the highly educated are likely to have more resources, and their spouse is likely to be highly educated,²² they run a lower risk of conflict.²³

¹⁷ The estimates for high school graduates and those with some college or an associate's degree differ statistically.

¹⁸ The estimates for high school graduates and those with some college or an associate's degree differ statistically.

¹⁹ See Megan M. Sweeney and Julie A. Phillips, "Understanding Racial Differences in Marital Disruption: Recent Trends and Explanations," *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66(3):639–650, 2004; and Jay D. Teachman, "Stability Across Cohorts in Divorce Risk Factors," *Demography*, 39(2):331–351, 2002.

²⁰ See Lucie Schmidt, "Risk Preferences and the Timing of Marriage and Childbearing," *Demography*, 45(2):439–460, 2008.

²¹ See R. Kelly Raley and Larry L. Bumpass, "The Topography of the Divorce Plateau: Levels and Trends in Union Stability in the United States after 1980," *Demographic Research*, 8:245–260, 2003.

²² See Kevin Shafer and Zhenchao Qian, "Marriage Timing and Educational Assortative Mating," *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 41(5):661–691, 2010.

²³ See June Carbone and Naomi Cahn, *Marriage Markets: How Inequality is Remaking the American Family*, Oxford University Press, New York, NY, 2014.

Employment status crossed with times married shows that the employed are most likely to have married once (54 percent). Those who are unemployed have the highest percentage never married (50 percent), and those who are not in the labor force have a slightly higher percentage married three or more times (4 percent). Those who are employed make more attractive partners and are more likely to marry than the unemployed.²⁴ Further, unemployment and related financial hardship can be a great source of strain on marriages and are associated with a higher risk of divorce.²⁵ However, it is important to remember that age is relevant for employment status. One reason the unemployed are more likely to have never married is that they are younger. Similarly, age may help explain the finding that a somewhat greater proportion of those not in the labor force had married three or more times, as retirement is one reason for being out of the labor force.

Employment and income are connected, and a high percentage (41 percent) of those in the lowest income group, earning less than \$25,000, had never married. Adults with personal incomes of at least \$100,000 are more likely to have married only once. While 52 percent of all adults had married once, this is true of 70 percent of those with incomes of at least \$100,000. Similar to steady employment, higher income is related to a

²⁴ See Megan M. Sweeney, "Two Decades of Family Change: The Shifting Economic Foundations of Marriage," *American Sociological Review*, 67(1):132–147, 2002.

²⁵ See Jeremy Arkes and Yu-Chu Shen, "For Better or for Worse, but how about a Recession?" *Contemporary Economic Policy*, 32(2):275–287, 2014; and Nancy R. Burnstein, "Economic Influences on Marriage and Divorce," *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 26(2):387–429, 2007.

Table 2.

Characteristics of People 15 Years Old and Over by Times Married: 2008–2012(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Characteristic	Total	Never married	Ever married		
			Married once	Married twice	Married three or more times
Total	240,099,612	73,648,554	125,502,358	32,347,199	8,601,501
Percent	100.0	30.7	52.3	13.5	3.6
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					
White alone	182,506,899	27.1	54.0	14.8	4.1
White alone, non-Hispanic	159,791,948	25.5	54.4	15.6	4.5
Black alone	28,326,972	46.6	40.5	10.8	2.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,843,308	40.4	42.6	12.6	4.4
Asian alone	11,870,498	29.8	63.0	6.5	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	378,521	37.0	51.4	9.8	1.8
Some other race alone	10,532,222	42.2	49.3	7.4	1.1
Two or more races	4,641,192	47.0	39.4	10.4	3.2
Hispanic (of any race)	35,205,139	39.8	50.0	8.7	1.4
NATIVITY					
Native	202,873,086	31.8	50.0	14.2	4.0
Foreign born	37,226,526	24.7	64.5	9.5	1.3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Less than high school	44,674,288	48.9	39.0	9.2	2.8
High school graduate	64,690,924	27.0	53.2	15.4	4.4
Some college or associate's degree	70,109,281	30.2	50.1	15.3	4.3
Bachelor's degree or more	60,625,119	21.7	63.5	12.4	2.4
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Employed	141,721,827	29.0	54.4	13.4	3.1
Unemployed	14,286,225	49.7	37.2	10.2	2.9
Not in labor force ¹	84,091,560	30.3	51.2	14.1	4.5
INCOME²					
Less than \$25,000	128,034,730	41.4	44.2	11.1	3.3
\$25,000 to \$49,999	57,177,276	22.4	57.7	15.7	4.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	27,829,688	16.6	62.6	16.8	4.0
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12,100,162	13.5	65.9	16.9	3.7
\$100,000 and over	14,957,756	10.0	70.0	16.6	3.4
POVERTY STATUS					
Below poverty level	29,437,844	48.6	38.7	9.6	3.0
100–199 percent of poverty level	42,507,005	35.4	48.8	12.2	3.6
200–299 percent of poverty level	40,214,714	31.4	51.6	13.3	3.7
300+ percent of poverty level	127,940,049	24.8	56.7	14.8	3.7
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
Household receives public assistance ³	38,251,401	42.3	42.1	11.7	3.9
TENURE					
Owns home	165,220,307	24.0	57.0	15.0	3.9
Rents home ⁴	74,879,305	45.3	41.7	10.1	2.8
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
With own children ⁵	62,437,130	11.0	72.6	14.0	2.3

¹ Includes those aged 15 who do not have information on employment status.² Person's total income adjusted using the Consumer Price Index.³ Includes households that receive cash public assistance income, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, previously known as Food Stamps) benefits.⁴ Those who occupy without cash payment are included with renters.⁵ Includes never-married children under 18 years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

Table 3.

Marital History by Sex for Selected Birth Cohorts, 1940 to 1944 Through 1975 to 1979: 2008–2012¹

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Characteristic	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975 to 1979
NUMBER								
Men	5,641,116	7,814,413	9,221,383	10,519,965	10,943,872	10,042,771	9,799,409	9,540,635
Never married	276,975	523,516	882,525	1,335,083	1,730,004	1,867,149	2,320,185	3,475,528
Married once	3,501,778	4,636,795	5,495,080	6,431,107	6,844,849	6,453,472	6,312,590	5,485,517
Married twice	1,350,306	1,935,897	2,145,666	2,167,656	1,946,368	1,477,495	1,039,963	539,324
Married three or more times	512,057	718,205	698,112	586,119	422,651	244,655	126,671	40,266
Women	6,400,289	8,554,177	9,954,575	11,197,442	11,464,300	10,416,204	10,156,449	9,837,139
Never married	309,929	548,268	819,729	1,167,001	1,408,998	1,543,488	1,936,444	2,824,700
Married once	4,259,435	5,364,877	6,044,201	6,858,543	7,213,895	6,747,747	6,674,650	6,116,092
Married twice	1,371,770	1,960,986	2,318,452	2,440,620	2,271,932	1,773,209	1,343,169	817,667
Married three or more times	459,155	680,046	772,193	731,278	569,475	351,760	202,186	78,680
PERCENT								
Men	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	4.9	6.7	9.6	12.7	15.8	18.6	23.7	36.4
Married once	62.1	59.3	59.6	61.1	62.5	64.3	64.4	57.5
Married twice	23.9	24.8	23.3	20.6	17.8	14.7	10.6	5.7
Married three or more times	9.1	9.2	7.6	5.6	3.9	2.4	1.3	0.4
Women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	4.8	6.4	8.2	10.4	12.3	14.8	19.1	28.7
Married once	66.6	62.7	60.7	61.3	62.9	64.8	65.7	62.2
Married twice	21.4	22.9	23.3	21.8	19.8	17.0	13.2	8.3
Married three or more times	7.2	7.9	7.8	6.5	5.0	3.4	2.0	0.8

¹ This table includes people 15 years old and over.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

greater chance of marrying and staying married.²⁶

The distribution of times married by poverty status shows that, although 52 percent of all adults had married once, this is true for 57 percent of those at 300 percent of poverty or higher. Compared with the overall population, a status of never married is more common not only for those below poverty but also for those receiving public assistance.

Renters have a higher proportion never married (45 percent) than those owning their home (24 percent), which partly reflects the

²⁶ See Avner Ahituv and Robert I. Lerman, "How Do Marital Status, Work Effort, and Wage Rates Interact?" *Demography*, 44(3):623–647, 2007; Valerie Kincade Oppenheimer, "Cohabiting and Marriage during Young Men's Career-Development Process," *Demography*, 40(1):127–149, 2003; and Megan M. Sweeney, "Two Decades of Family Change: The Shifting Economic Foundations of Marriage," *American Sociological Review*, 67(1):132–147, 2002.

younger age of renters.²⁷ Adults with their own child under 18 years in the household are more likely to have married once (73 percent), compared with 52 percent for adults overall. Those living with their underage child are unlikely to have never married, at 11 percent. Again, this likely relates to this group's older age.

HAS THE PROPORTION OF ADULTS WHO REMARRY INCREASED OVER TIME?

Marital patterns vary across the life course and have varied over time in the United States. Table 3 looks at the number of times men and women had married, for selected 5-year birth cohorts from 1940 to 1944 through 1975 to 1979.

²⁷ See Table B25007, accessible on American FactFinder at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_B25007&prodType=table>.

The rising percentage of men and women who had never married is connected to the increasing median age at first marriage since the mid-twentieth century. Men and women born in 1940 to 1944 reached adulthood in 1960 to 1964, when the age at first marriage was about 23 years for men and 20–21 years for women.²⁸ In contrast, those born in 1975 to 1979 reached adulthood in 1995 to 1999, when the median age at first marriage was about 27 years for men and 25 years for women. This helps explain why 5 percent of men and women born in 1940 to 1944 had

²⁸ See historical Table MS-2, Estimated Median Age at First Marriage, by Sex: 1890 to the Present, available on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at <www.census.gov/hhes/families/files/ms2.xls>. For more information about the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement, see the technical documentation accessible at <www.census.gov/cps/methodology/techdocs.html>.

Table 4.

Number of Times Married for Currently Married Wives and Their Husbands: 2008–2012¹

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Number of times wife has been married	Number of times husband has been married							
	All current marriages				Married within the last year			
	Total	Married once	Married twice	Married three or more times	Total	Married once	Married twice	Married three or more times
NUMBER OF MARRIAGES								
Total	57,430,530	43,520,381	11,065,052	2,845,097	1,827,733	1,240,287	435,290	152,156
Married once	44,100,306	38,721,201	4,684,966	694,139	1,267,179	1,057,114	176,665	33,400
Married twice	10,749,077	4,246,709	5,144,783	1,357,585	416,485	155,462	193,738	67,285
Married three or more times . . .	2,581,147	552,471	1,235,303	793,373	144,069	27,711	64,887	51,471
PERCENT OF MARRIAGES								
Total	100.0	75.8	19.3	5.0	100.0	67.9	23.8	8.3
Married once	76.8	67.4	8.2	1.2	69.3	57.8	9.7	1.8
Married twice	18.7	7.4	9.0	2.4	22.8	8.5	10.6	3.7
Married three or more times . . .	4.5	1.0	2.2	1.4	7.9	1.5	3.6	2.8

¹ This table includes people 15 years old and over who are married, spouse present.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

never married,²⁹ compared with 36 percent of men and 29 percent of women born in 1975 to 1979. In 2008–2012, when these data were collected, those born in 1975 to 1979 were aged 29 to 37. Thus, many of them were within 5 years of the median age at marriage, the age at which only half of those who we would expect to marry had already married.

Compared with the shift in those who had never married, change over time in the percentage of men and women who had married once is smaller. There were 62 percent of men born in 1940 to 1944 that married once, compared with 57 percent of men born in 1975 to 1979. The corresponding percentages for women are 67 percent for the earlier cohort, and 62 percent for those born in the late 1970s. The percentage of adults who had married three or more times decreased for later birth cohorts. Although 9 percent of men born in the 1940s married three or more times, this is true of only 1 percent of those born in the early 1970s.

²⁹ The estimates for men and women differ statistically.

While 8 percent of women born in the late 1940s married three or more times, 2 percent of those born in the early 1970s had. Of course, the percentage who marry three or more times may increase for the early 1970s birth cohort since they are still fairly young.

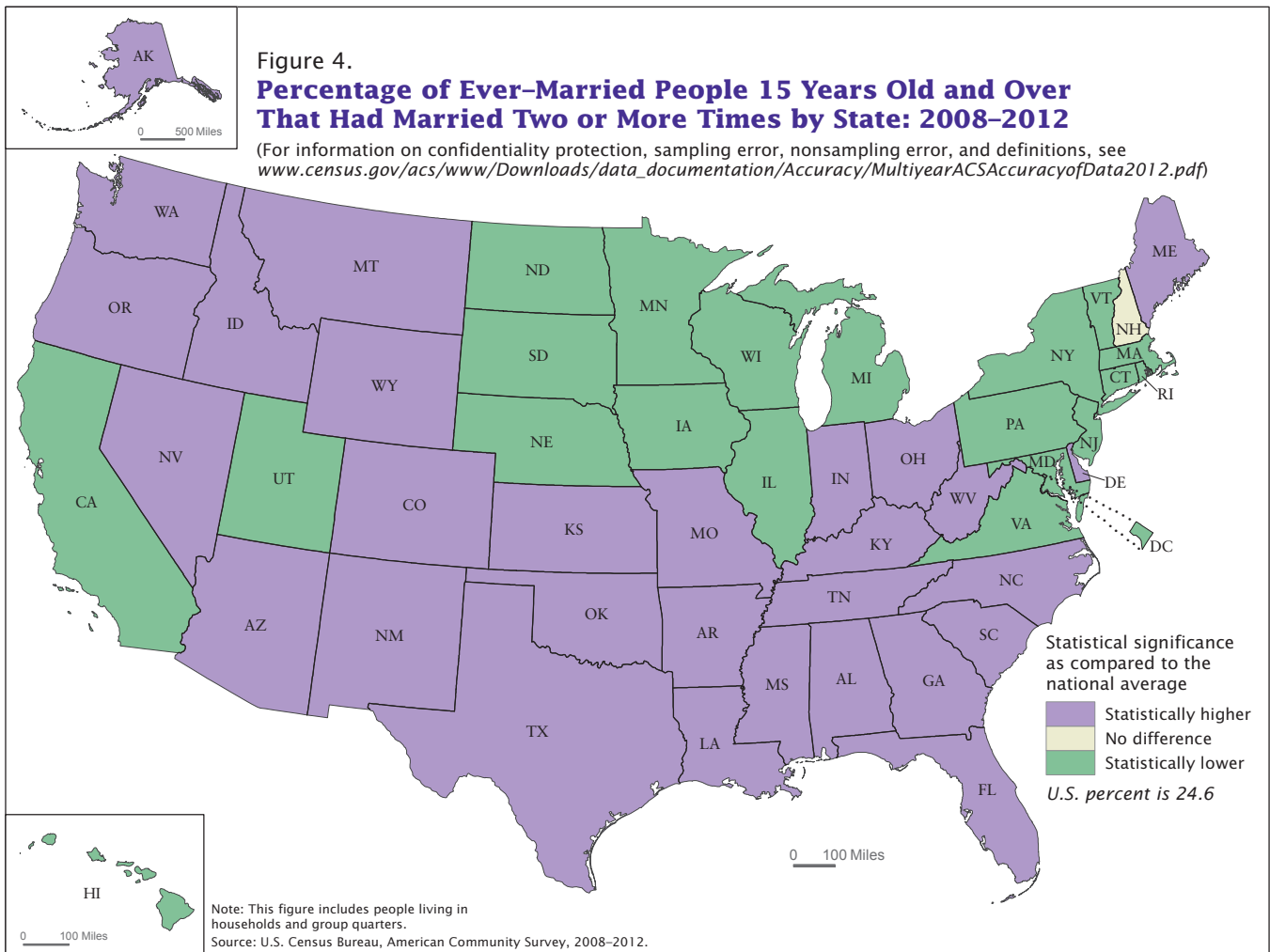
HOW MANY MARRIAGES INCLUDE ONE OR BOTH SPOUSES WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY MARRIED?

Not all newlyweds begin married life with the same marital history. The marriage may be a first for both, or one or both spouses may have married previously. These latter couples may enter the marriage with children and commitments from previous marital unions, which may contribute to differences in marital dynamics. Table 4 takes a more detailed look at the number of times wives and husbands had married when surveyed in 2008–2012. While both spouses were in their first marriage in 67 percent of all currently married couples in 2008–2012, this situation occurred for just 58 percent of the couples who had married

within the previous year. Thus, recent marriages were less likely than all marriages to entail the first marriage for both the husband and wife. However, the majority of both current and recent marriages were first marriages for both spouses.

Data published by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provide information from an earlier time period on couples in which both were marrying for the first time. NCHS recorded that 54 percent of couples who married in 1990 involved both spouses entering their first marriage.³⁰ Thus, recent marriages in 2008–2012 were more likely to be a first marriage for both spouses than in

³⁰ See Table 7, Sally C. Clarke, "Advance Report of Final Marriage Statistics, 1989 and 1990," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 12(S), National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD, 1995, available online at <www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/mvsvr/supp/mv43_12s.pdf>. The NCHS compiled state-level administrative data from marriage certificates and divorce decrees, including information from a subset of states on previous marital status. For a detailed comparison of marital events data from the ACS versus the NCHS, see Diana B. Elliott, Tavia Simmons, and Jamie M. Lewis, "Evaluation of the Marital Events Items on the ACS," U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2010, available online at <www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/marriage/data/acs/index.html>.



1990. This may reflect the stabilization or slight decrease in divorce since the late 1980s.³¹

About 7 percent of all currently married couples involve a wife in her second marriage and a husband in his first marriage, while another 8 percent of all currently married

couples involve a husband in his second marriage and a wife in her first marriage. About 9 percent of currently married couples and 11 percent of couples married within the year prior to the survey involve spouses who are both in their second marriage. ACS data show that 21 percent of couples married in the previous year involve both spouses marrying for at least the second time, compared with the NCHS estimate of 24 percent in

1990. Again, that recent marriages in 2008–2012 were less likely than those in 1990 to be at least a second marriage for both spouses is consistent with a relatively stable divorce rate in recent decades. A very small percentage of all currently married couples (1 percent), and 3 percent of those married in the last year, consist of a husband and wife who had both married three or more times.

³¹ See Yi Zeng et al., "A Multistate Life Table Analysis of Union Regimes in the United States: Trends and Racial Differentials, 1970–2002," *Population Research and Policy Review*, 31(2):207–234, 2012.

There is a substantively small but statistically significant gender dynamic for couples where one person had married once and the other twice. Among these couples, more often the wife is the spouse who had married only once. For example, among couples that married within the last year, about 10 percent involve a wife marrying for the first time and a husband marrying for the second time. In contrast, about 9 percent of recent marriages involve a husband marrying for the first time and a wife marrying for the second time. This pattern likely relates to the tendency of men to marry women who are younger than they are, though this trend has weakened over time.³²

HOW DOES THE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WHO HAD MARRIED TWO OR MORE TIMES VARY GEOGRAPHICALLY?

The 5-year ACS represents all geographic levels for all U.S. states and the District of Columbia. Figure 4 shows state-level geographic differences in the prevalence of ever-married adults that had married two or more times. In particular, Figure 4 displays the percentage of ever-married people 15 years old and over that had married two or more times (25 percent nationwide) and whether the estimate for each

state is above or below the national average.³³

Only one state (New Hampshire) has a percentage of ever-married adults that had remarried that is not significantly different from the national average. Instead, the national average reflects the average of some regions that have more remarried people and others that have fewer. States with a percentage of remarried adults below the national estimate are concentrated in the Northeast and Midwest, while Southern and Western states generally exceed the national average. However, there are exceptions in each region, including Maine in the Northeast and Utah, California, and Hawaii in the West. Levels of remarriage in the Mid-Atlantic states of Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, DC, look more like those in the neighboring Northeast. The Midwestern states of Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio resemble the Southern states they border. Among all states, the percentage of ever-married adults that had married two or more times is greatest in Arkansas (35 percent). Remarried people are least common in New Jersey (16 percent).

In addition to states, the 5-year ACS represents all MSAs in the United States. Table 5 lists MSAs that have among the highest or

lowest percentages of ever-married people 15 years old and over who had married two or more times. Among ever-married adults in the United States, 25 percent had married two or more times. Among the MSAs with the highest percentages are Lake Havasu City-Kingman, Arizona and Prescott, Arizona, both of which have about 40 percent or more ever-married adults who had married two or more times.³⁴ MSAs with among the lowest percentages of people who had married two or more times, each at 15 percent or less, include New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania and Laredo, Texas.³⁵

Figure 5 displays additional information on geographic variation in times married at the MSA level. For each MSA, it shows whether the percentage of ever-married adults that had married two or more times is above or below the national average.³⁶ As was seen for states, Southern and Western MSAs generally have a high percentage of ever-married adults that had married two or more times, while MSAs with lower percentages are mostly located in the Northeast and Midwest. In addition, most MSAs fall on the same side of the national

³² See Rose M. Kreider and Jason M. Fields, "Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces: 1996," *Current Population Reports*, P70-80, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002; and Vincent Kang Fu, "Remarriage, Delayed Marriage, and Black/White Inter-marriage, 1968-1995," *Population Research Policy Review*, 29(5):687-713, 2010.

³³ Because geographic patterns in remarriage are similar for both sexes, we look at all adults 15 years old and over. For information on each state's percentage of ever-married men and women that had married two or more times, see Appendix Table E. A sortable version is accessible on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at <www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/marriage/data/acs/Appendix_Tables_EF.xls>.

³⁴ The estimates for Lake Havasu City-Kingman and Prescott do not differ statistically.

³⁵ The estimates for New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island and Laredo do not differ statistically.

³⁶ Because geographic patterns in remarriage are similar for both sexes, we look at all adults 15 years old and over. For information on each MSA's percentage of ever-married men and women that had married two or more times, see Appendix Table F. A sortable version is accessible on the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at <www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/marriage/data/acs/Appendix_Tables_EF.xls>.

average as the state in which they are located. There are several exceptions, however. For example, although the state of California (21 percent) has a lower proportion of remarried people than the United States, the opposite is true for several MSAs in the northern part of the state. Chico, Redding, Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, Santa Rosa-Petaluma, Vallejo-Fairfield, and Yuba City all have rates higher than the United States. While Colorado as a whole has a higher percentage of remarried adults (26 percent), Boulder stands out with only 23 percent.

An interesting case in the Southern United States is North Carolina's triangle region. Only about 22 percent to 23 percent of ever-married adults in Durham-Chapel Hill and Raleigh-Cary had married two or more times, compared with 27 percent statewide. This may be explained by migration patterns. The triangle region draws residents from other parts of the country, including from the Northeast and Midwest, where remarriage is less common. In the Northeast, Williamsport is noteworthy, as it is the only MSA in Pennsylvania whose percentage of remarried adults (27 percent) exceeds the national average. There is diversity in the marital history patterns of MSAs in Illinois. Indeed, the state-level value appears to be driven by residents of the Chicago area. Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, which includes parts of Indiana and Wisconsin, is the only Illinois MSA whose proportion of remarried adults (18 percent) is lower than the national estimate. Several Illinois MSAs have percentages above the national average, including Danville, Davenport-Moline-Rock Island (includes part of Iowa), Decatur, Peoria, Rockford, and Springfield.

Table 5.

Selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas With Among the Highest and Lowest Percentages of Ever-Married People 15 Years Old and Over That Had Married Two or More Times: 2008–2012¹

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

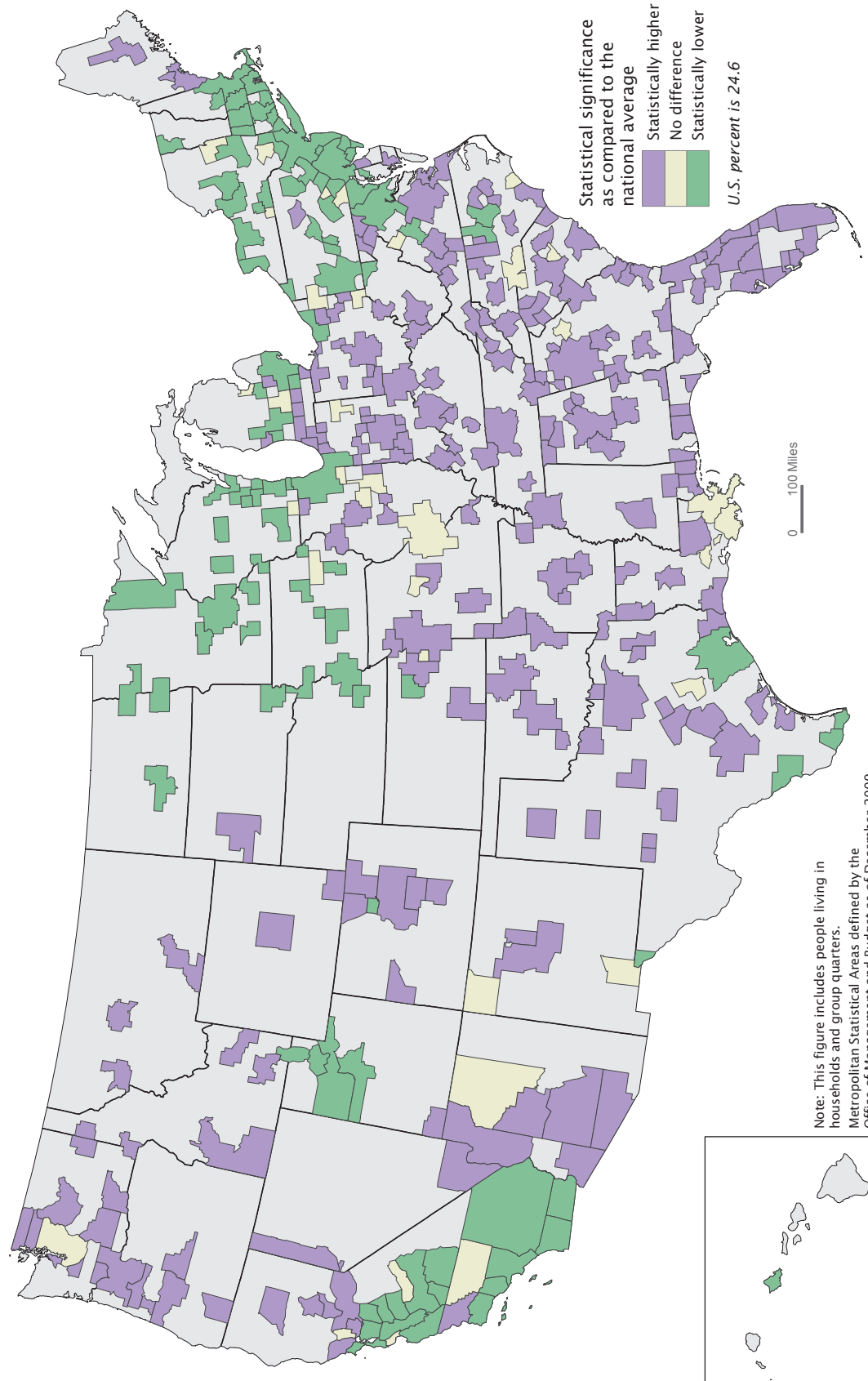
Metropolitan statistical area	Percent married two or more times	
	Percent	Margin of error
U.S. total	24.6	0.04
AMONG THE HIGHEST²		
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ.....	41.7	1.41
Prescott, AZ.....	40.2	1.22
Hot Springs, AR.....	38.8	1.61
Sherman-Denison, TX.....	38.6	1.16
Fort Smith, AR-OK.....	37.8	0.86
Punta Gorda, FL.....	37.3	1.34
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL.....	36.8	1.36
Longview, WA.....	36.6	1.40
Coeur d'Alene, ID.....	36.2	1.26
Carson City, NV.....	36.2	2.21
Pine Bluff, AR.....	36.2	1.44
Ocala, FL.....	36.1	0.93
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR.....	35.8	1.37
Medford, OR.....	35.8	1.18
Redding, CA.....	35.6	1.06
Lewiston, ID-WA.....	35.4	1.70
Morristown, TN.....	35.4	1.38
Joplin, MO.....	35.0	0.84
Brunswick, GA.....	35.0	1.51
Anderson, IN.....	34.7	1.10
AMONG THE LOWEST²		
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA.....	14.9	0.08
Laredo, TX.....	15.3	1.06
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA.....	15.5	0.27
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX.....	15.5	0.60
Trenton-Ewing, NJ.....	15.5	0.72
St. Cloud, MN.....	15.7	0.71
Rochester, MN.....	15.9	0.64
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH.....	16.0	0.18
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT.....	16.1	0.37
Provo-Orem, UT.....	16.8	0.59
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX.....	17.0	0.66
Dubuque, IA.....	17.0	1.10
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.....	17.2	0.13
Mankato-North Mankato, MN.....	17.3	0.93
Appleton, WI.....	17.3	0.71
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA.....	17.6	0.45
Johnstown, PA.....	17.8	0.84
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI.....	18.0	0.14
Logan, UT-ID.....	18.0	0.99
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA.....	18.1	0.19

¹ This table includes people living in households and group quarters.

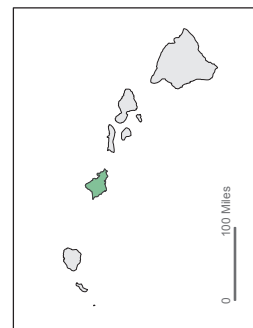
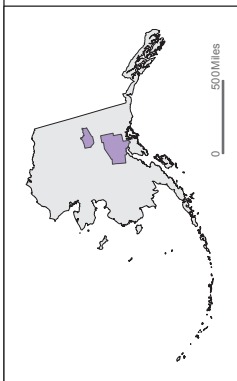
² Estimates shown in this table may not differ statistically from one another or from estimates for other metropolitan statistical areas.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

Figure 5.
**Percentage of Ever-Married People 15 Years Old and Over
 That Had Married Two or More Times by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2008–2012**
 (For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)



Note: This figure includes people living in households and group quarters.
 Metropolitan Statistical Areas defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of December 2009.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This report uses data from the 2008–2012 American Community Survey to describe remarriage in the United States, making comparisons with data from the 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation and the National Center for Health Statistics. It discusses the characteristics of those who had married more than once, including patterns by sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin. It further outlines shifts in remarriage over time, couple-level patterns in marriage and remarriage, and geographic variation in the prevalence of those who had married more than once.

Although marriage patterns in the United States have changed considerably over the past half-century, when placed within a larger global context there is still evidence that Americans value marriage. Compared with other industrialized countries, Americans have higher marriage rates and marry somewhat earlier.³⁷ Marital disruption is higher in the United States compared with European nations.³⁸ We see a pattern of marriage, divorce, and remarriage, or “marriage-go-round.”³⁹ This pattern in the United States, along with the various opportunities and challenges remarriages present, has important implications for those involved.

³⁷ See Gary R. Lee and Krista K. Payne, “Changing Marriage Patterns Since 1970: What’s Going On, and Why?” *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 41(4):537–555, 2010.

³⁸ See Gunnar Andersson, “Dissolution of Unions in Europe: A Comparative Overview,” *MPIDR Working Paper*, WP 2003–004, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany, 2003.

³⁹ See Andrew J. Cherlin, *The Marriage-Go-Round: The State of Marriage and the Family in America Today*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY, 2009.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The data in this report are from the 2008–2012 American Community Survey (ACS). The population represented (the population universe) in the ACS is the population living in both households and group quarters—that is, the resident population. The group quarters population consists of the institutionalized population (such as people in correctional institutions or nursing homes) and the noninstitutionalized population (most of whom are in college dormitories). For tabulation purposes in this report, for most tables and figures, ACS data are shown only for the population living in households due to the inclusion of household characteristics. However, the population in both households and group quarters is included in geographic analysis, including Table 5 and Figures 4 and 5. The U.S. Census Bureau is both the sponsor and the collector of the ACS.

In general, ACS estimates are period estimates that describe the average characteristics of the population and housing over a period of data collection. For example, the 2012 ACS 1-year estimates are averages over the period from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012, because this is the period of time for which sample data were collected. Similarly, multi-year estimates are averages of the characteristics over several years. For example, the 2008–2012 ACS 5-year estimates are averages over the period from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2012. Multiyear estimates cannot be used to say what was going on in any particular year in the period, only what the average value is over the full-time period.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Statistics from surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. Sampling error occurs when the characteristics of a sample are measured instead of those of the entire population (as from a census). Note that sample-based estimates will vary depending on the particular sample selected from the population, but all attempt to approximate the actual figures. Measures of the magnitude of sampling error reflect the variation in the estimates over all possible samples that could have been selected from the population using the same sampling, data collection, and processing methods.

Estimates of the magnitude of sampling errors are provided in the form of margins of error for all key ACS estimates included in this report. The Census Bureau recommends that data users incorporate this information into their analyses, as sampling error in survey estimates could impact the conclusions drawn from the results. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise indicated. This means the 90 percent confidence interval for the difference between the estimates being compared does not include zero.

Nonsampling errors in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey is designed, how respondents interpret questions, how able and willing respondents are to provide correct answers, and how accurately the answers are coded and classified. The Census Bureau

employs quality control procedures throughout the production process—including overall survey design, question wording, review of interviewers' and coders' work, and statistical review of reports—to minimize these errors.

The final ACS population estimates are adjusted in the weighting procedure for coverage error by controlling specific survey estimates to independent population controls by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. The final ACS estimates of housing units are controlled to independent estimates of total housing. This weighting partially corrects for bias due to over- or undercoverage, but biases may still be present; for example, when people who are missed by the survey differ from those interviewed in ways other than age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. How this weighting procedure affects other variables in the survey is not precisely known. All of these considerations affect comparisons across different surveys or data sources.

For further information on the ACS sample, weighting procedures, sampling error, nonsampling error, and quality measures from the ACS, see <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf>.

MORE INFORMATION

Data supplementing Figures 4 and 5 are available in Appendix Tables E and F. Sortable versions are on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/marriage/data/acs/Appendix_Tables_EF.xls>. Appendix Table E shows, for each state, the percentage of ever-married men and women that had married two or more times. Appendix Table F contains this information at the MSA level.

To access ACS tables about households and families, see the American FactFinder on the Census Bureau's Web site at <<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>>.

Additional working papers and information about marriage and divorce are available on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/marriage/>.

SUGGESTED CITATION

Lewis, Jamie M. and Rose M. Kreider, "Remarriage in the United States," *American Community Survey Reports*, ACS-30, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2015.

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Appendix Table A.

Margins of Error¹ for Table 1 Estimates—Marital History for People 15 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex: 2008–2012

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Characteristic	Total, 15 years and over	15 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 to 69 years	70 years and over
MALE											
Total	11,934	3,322	6,313	7,500	5,949	5,131	17,245	19,155	17,700	18,708	10,309
Percent											
Never married	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.21	0.37	0.34	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.03
Ever married	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.21	0.37	0.34	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.03
Married once	0.12	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.37	0.32	0.18	0.13	0.08	0.10
Currently married ²	0.18	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.22	0.44	0.46	0.29	0.23	0.09	0.18
Married twice	0.03	X	X	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08
Currently married ²	0.03	X	X	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06
Married three or more times..	0.01	X	X	X	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05
Currently married ²	0.01	X	X	X	Z	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03
FEMALE											
Total	10,156	2,784	6,708	7,437	4,581	3,343	19,273	18,323	13,941	17,339	10,348
Percent											
Never married	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.29	0.24	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.04
Ever married	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.29	0.24	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.04
Married once	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.11	0.17	0.30	0.26	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.08
Currently married ²	0.14	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.20	0.40	0.38	0.25	0.22	0.08	0.19
Married twice	0.02	X	X	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06
Currently married ²	0.02	X	X	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.04
Married three or more times..	0.01	X	X	X	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03
Currently married ²	0.01	X	X	X	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02

X Not applicable.

Z Rounds to zero.

¹ This number, when added to and subtracted from the corresponding estimate in Table 1, represents the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.

² Does not include those currently separated.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

Appendix Table B.

Margins of Error¹ for Table 2 Estimates—Characteristics of People 15 Years Old and Over by Times Married: 2008–2012

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Characteristic	Total	Never married	Ever married		
			Married once	Married twice	Married three or more times
Total	7,593	278,004	262,442	44,023	20,049
Percent	X	0.12	0.11	0.02	0.01
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					
White alone	36,598	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.01
White alone, non-Hispanic	11,425	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.01
Black alone	15,581	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.02
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	10,768	0.26	0.28	0.17	0.09
Asian alone	12,426	0.15	0.13	0.06	0.02
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3,269	0.55	0.65	0.37	0.16
Some other race alone	63,542	0.17	0.15	0.06	0.03
Two or more races	46,951	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.05
Hispanic (of any race)	6,764	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.02
NATIVITY					
Native	105,852	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.01
Foreign born	100,552	0.14	0.11	0.04	0.02
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Less than high school	146,603	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.02
High school graduate	157,496	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.02
Some college or associate's degree	52,644	0.14	0.12	0.04	0.02
Bachelor's degree or more	274,475	0.14	0.16	0.04	0.01
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
Employed	135,254	0.15	0.15	0.02	0.01
Unemployed	32,599	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.03
Not in labor force ²	114,272	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.02
INCOME³					
Less than \$25,000	219,818	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.01
\$25,000 to \$49,999	44,158	0.15	0.13	0.03	0.02
\$50,000 to \$74,999	87,265	0.15	0.16	0.06	0.02
\$75,000 to \$99,999	58,367	0.16	0.19	0.07	0.04
\$100,000 and over	80,762	0.12	0.15	0.06	0.03
POVERTY STATUS					
Below poverty level	142,869	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.02
100–199 percent of poverty level	139,476	0.11	0.10	0.05	0.02
200–299 percent of poverty level	84,438	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.02
300+ percent of poverty level	320,216	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.01
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
Household receives public assistance ⁴	133,116	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.02
TENURE					
Owns home	477,122	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.01
Rents home ⁵	471,132	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.01
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS					
With own children ⁶	355,344	0.10	0.13	0.05	0.02

X Not applicable.

¹ This number, when added to and subtracted from the corresponding estimate in Table 2, represents the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.

² Includes those aged 15 who do not have information on employment status.

³ Person's total income adjusted using the Consumer Price Index.

⁴ Includes households that receive cash public assistance income, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, previously known as Food Stamps) benefits.

⁵ Those who occupy without cash payment are included with renters.

⁶ Includes never-married children under 18 years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

Appendix Table C.

Margins of Error¹ for Table 3 Estimates—Marital History by Sex for Selected Birth Cohorts, 1940 to 1944 Through 1975 to 1979: 2008–2012²

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Characteristic	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975 to 1979
NUMBER								
Men.....	9,995	15,692	16,553	14,840	14,726	19,656	18,703	14,003
Never married	3,496	6,183	11,324	15,613	18,607	22,150	32,089	35,286
Married once	9,310	13,453	16,289	20,316	18,800	31,772	32,026	34,557
Married twice	7,612	8,408	9,225	9,198	10,681	7,728	7,362	5,881
Married three or more times	4,628	5,417	5,968	5,613	4,720	3,900	2,448	1,621
Women.....	12,370	13,686	15,850	16,589	16,142	18,308	21,012	16,028
Never married	4,088	5,822	9,710	13,303	15,632	16,659	22,542	26,166
Married once	12,084	13,342	16,051	21,092	19,663	18,724	35,029	30,482
Married twice	7,205	8,459	9,749	9,875	9,803	9,242	6,180	7,026
Married three or more times	4,629	5,123	5,918	5,576	5,417	3,621	3,272	2,061
PERCENT								
Men.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Never married	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.23	0.32	0.36
Married once	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.24	0.31	0.36
Married twice	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.06
Married three or more times	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02
Women.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Never married	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.23	0.27
Married once	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.27	0.28
Married twice	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07
Married three or more times	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02

X Not applicable.

¹ This number, when added to and subtracted from the corresponding estimate in Table 3, represents the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.

² This table includes people 15 years old and over.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

Appendix Table D.

Margins of Error¹ for Table 4 Estimates—Number of Times Married for Currently Married Wives and Their Husbands: 2008–2012²

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Number of times wife has been married	Number of times husband has been married							
	All current marriages				Married within the last year			
	Total	Married once	Married twice	Married three or more times	Total	Married once	Married twice	Married three or more times
NUMBER OF MARRIAGES								
Total.....	226,797	188,853	37,851	13,714	12,616	10,352	4,816	3,163
Married once	199,598	177,484	25,136	6,034	11,089	9,973	3,160	1,418
Married twice	30,330	14,653	16,509	8,212	4,714	2,538	2,944	1,889
Married three or more times	11,046	5,486	7,673	5,696	2,802	1,288	1,859	1,612
PERCENT OF MARRIAGES								
Total.....	X	0.05	0.04	0.02	X	0.27	0.23	0.16
Married once	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.28	0.31	0.16	0.08
Married twice	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.24	0.14	0.16	0.10
Married three or more times	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.07	0.10	0.09

X Not applicable.

¹ This number, when added to and subtracted from the corresponding estimate in Table 4, represents the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.

² This table includes people 15 years old and over who are married, spouse present.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

Appendix Table E.

Percentage of Ever-Married Men and Women 15 Years Old and Over That Had Married Two or More Times by State: 2008–2012¹

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

State or equivalent	Percent married two or more times			
	Men		Women	
	Percent	Margin of error ²	Percent	Margin of error ²
U.S. total	24.8	0.04	24.4	0.04
Alabama	31.9	0.28	30.9	0.25
Alaska	28.2	0.83	29.1	0.68
Arizona	28.0	0.27	28.3	0.24
Arkansas	34.6	0.35	34.5	0.31
California	20.8	0.10	20.7	0.08
Colorado	25.8	0.22	26.7	0.23
Connecticut	19.7	0.28	18.4	0.28
Delaware	26.0	0.57	24.4	0.50
District of Columbia	19.7	0.89	15.4	0.58
Florida	30.5	0.16	29.4	0.14
Georgia	27.7	0.21	27.4	0.22
Hawaii	20.5	0.41	19.3	0.38
Idaho	29.3	0.43	30.9	0.45
Illinois	21.2	0.15	20.8	0.13
Indiana	28.4	0.23	28.7	0.21
Iowa	23.0	0.27	23.4	0.25
Kansas	26.7	0.31	27.2	0.27
Kentucky	30.4	0.28	30.2	0.25
Louisiana	28.1	0.27	27.0	0.29
Maine	28.0	0.46	27.3	0.37
Maryland	22.8	0.24	21.2	0.22
Massachusetts	17.4	0.21	16.2	0.17
Michigan	24.5	0.14	24.2	0.14
Minnesota	18.4	0.17	18.8	0.16
Mississippi	30.7	0.41	29.3	0.35
Missouri	29.0	0.21	29.0	0.21
Montana	28.2	0.54	28.7	0.43
Nebraska	21.6	0.31	22.0	0.30
Nevada	31.4	0.43	31.6	0.32
New Hampshire	24.7	0.40	24.1	0.36
New Jersey	17.2	0.17	15.8	0.16
New Mexico	26.7	0.41	26.7	0.36
New York	17.9	0.11	16.4	0.09
North Carolina	26.7	0.18	26.8	0.18
North Dakota	18.1	0.51	19.1	0.47
Ohio	26.2	0.17	25.9	0.16
Oklahoma	33.3	0.27	33.9	0.24
Oregon	29.9	0.32	31.1	0.32
Pennsylvania	20.5	0.12	19.8	0.11
Rhode Island	20.6	0.57	18.9	0.44
South Carolina	27.4	0.29	27.1	0.23
South Dakota	21.3	0.46	21.7	0.53
Tennessee	31.6	0.24	31.4	0.22
Texas	26.1	0.12	26.1	0.12
Utah	22.7	0.37	23.2	0.30
Vermont	24.6	0.55	23.5	0.55
Virginia	24.7	0.21	23.9	0.16
Washington	27.2	0.20	27.9	0.20
West Virginia	28.9	0.39	28.5	0.35
Wisconsin	20.6	0.20	20.6	0.19
Wyoming	30.4	0.83	30.8	0.76

¹ This table includes people living in households and group quarters.

² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.

Appendix Table F.

Percentage of Ever-Married Men and Women 15 Years Old and Over That Had Married Two or More Times by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2008–2012¹

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Metropolitan statistical area	Percent married two or more times			
	Men		Women	
	Percent	Margin of error ²	Percent	Margin of error ²
U.S. total	24.8	0.04	24.4	0.04
Abilene, TX	28.8	1.36	31.1	1.20
Akron, OH	25.2	0.63	25.3	0.60
Albany, GA	31.1	1.64	30.6	1.51
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	19.9	0.52	19.1	0.54
Albuquerque, NM	25.3	0.58	26.1	0.56
Alexandria, LA	30.8	1.68	29.2	1.28
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	20.7	0.56	20.5	0.53
Altoona, PA	22.9	1.46	22.4	1.19
Amarillo, TX	32.0	1.09	32.0	1.07
Ames, IA	19.0	1.28	17.8	1.38
Anchorage, AK	27.8	1.05	29.6	1.03
Anderson, IN	34.5	1.45	34.8	1.45
Anderson, SC	27.7	1.24	28.9	1.11
Ann Arbor, MI	21.4	0.93	21.1	0.76
Anniston-Oxford, AL	34.6	1.67	34.0	1.45
Appleton, WI	16.6	0.85	18.0	0.89
Asheville, NC	30.5	0.97	30.3	0.91
Athens-Clarke County, GA	24.6	1.23	24.9	1.21
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	25.2	0.29	24.7	0.29
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	23.0	1.07	22.1	0.94
Auburn-Opelika, AL	30.7	1.75	31.2	1.63
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	29.7	0.81	28.8	0.80
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	24.2	0.48	25.8	0.45
Bakersfield-Delano, CA	24.5	0.59	25.0	0.64
Baltimore-Towson, MD	22.9	0.39	21.8	0.30
Bangor, ME	28.0	1.25	29.5	1.20
Barnstable Town, MA	21.6	1.06	20.1	0.98
Baton Rouge, LA	28.2	0.68	26.6	0.66
Battle Creek, MI	28.5	1.15	28.3	1.27
Bay City, MI	23.1	1.47	24.9	1.35
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	30.7	0.91	32.5	0.88
Bellingham, WA	27.7	1.36	26.0	1.19
Bend, OR	31.8	1.42	33.3	1.25
Billings, MT	25.6	1.17	27.9	1.28
Binghamton, NY	23.1	0.88	22.4	0.92
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	30.1	0.64	28.9	0.50
Bismarck, ND	17.2	1.27	19.0	1.20
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	27.0	1.49	27.6	1.34
Bloomington, IN	30.6	1.29	31.0	1.26
Bloomington-Normal, IL	23.1	1.10	24.4	1.12
Boise City-Nampa, ID	29.4	0.72	31.1	0.80
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	16.6	0.25	15.4	0.21
Boulder, CO	23.0	0.88	23.3	0.94
Bowling Green, KY	31.8	1.62	30.7	1.78
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	27.9	0.98	31.1	1.25
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	17.0	0.48	15.3	0.45
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	18.3	0.87	15.9	0.82
Brunswick, GA	34.3	2.04	35.6	1.82
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	19.6	0.40	18.1	0.45
Burlington, NC	26.8	1.73	29.0	1.51

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table F.

Percentage of Ever-Married Men and Women 15 Years Old and Over That Had Married Two or More Times by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2008–2012¹—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Metropolitan statistical area	Percent married two or more times			
	Men		Women	
	Percent	Margin of error ²	Percent	Margin of error ²
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	21.6	0.97	20.3	1.17
Canton-Massillon, OH	26.7	0.87	26.7	0.77
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	32.6	0.89	31.5	0.75
Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO	31.3	1.80	28.6	1.39
Carson City, NV	34.7	2.81	37.6	2.45
Casper, WY	29.7	1.83	32.0	2.05
Cedar Rapids, IA	24.2	1.03	23.9	0.82
Champaign-Urbana, IL	24.0	1.07	23.9	1.07
Charleston, WV	29.1	1.10	28.8	0.97
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	26.4	0.86	26.3	0.66
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	24.3	0.45	24.3	0.37
Charlottesville, VA	23.9	1.28	23.0	1.21
Chattanooga, TN-GA	33.7	0.83	32.9	0.84
Cheyenne, WY	30.3	1.94	32.6	2.02
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	18.3	0.18	17.7	0.14
Chico, CA	31.5	1.26	34.6	1.49
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	25.6	0.39	25.4	0.34
Clarksville, TN-KY	30.2	1.02	31.5	1.26
Cleveland, TN	33.4	1.71	35.7	1.69
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	22.6	0.33	22.1	0.34
Coeur d'Alene, ID	34.8	1.64	37.5	1.47
College Station-Bryan, TX	23.7	1.39	25.4	1.35
Colorado Springs, CO	27.3	0.71	28.5	0.63
Columbia, MO	25.5	1.47	25.4	1.51
Columbia, SC	26.4	0.54	25.2	0.69
Columbus, GA-AL	31.5	1.08	31.1	1.17
Columbus, IN	29.7	1.92	30.3	1.84
Columbus, OH	25.9	0.41	25.8	0.40
Corpus Christi, TX	28.8	1.11	27.8	1.00
Corvallis, OR	25.2	2.12	28.4	1.91
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	33.2	1.42	34.4	1.21
Cumberland, MD-WV	27.6	1.58	25.5	1.40
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	25.8	0.24	26.3	0.24
Dalton, GA	32.6	1.70	32.5	1.51
Danville, IL	31.4	2.08	31.3	1.82
Danville, VA	29.5	1.57	28.5	1.58
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	26.4	0.68	26.2	0.81
Dayton, OH	28.5	0.59	28.0	0.56
Decatur, AL	33.3	1.19	33.4	1.41
Decatur, IL	30.8	1.69	30.6	1.38
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	33.0	0.88	33.8	0.84
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	24.5	0.30	25.4	0.38
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	23.2	0.58	23.7	0.75
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	22.5	0.24	21.9	0.25
Dothan, AL	32.5	1.22	33.4	0.89
Dover, DE	29.4	1.43	28.3	1.26
Dubuque, IA	16.6	1.45	17.4	1.29
Duluth, MN-WI	22.8	0.76	23.3	0.78
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	23.3	0.92	22.9	0.89
Eau Claire, WI	18.6	1.02	19.4	0.85

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table F.

Percentage of Ever-Married Men and Women 15 Years Old and Over That Had Married Two or More Times by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2008–2012¹—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Metropolitan statistical area	Percent married two or more times			
	Men		Women	
	Percent	Margin of error ²	Percent	Margin of error ²
El Centro, CA	20.6	1.30	18.6	1.25
Elizabethtown, KY	31.1	1.67	29.8	1.39
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	26.5	1.43	27.5	1.35
Elmira, NY	24.6	1.88	25.3	1.56
El Paso, TX	21.4	0.71	18.2	0.52
Erie, PA	23.0	0.80	22.3	0.84
Eugene-Springfield, OR	32.6	0.97	33.8	0.98
Evansville, IN-KY	30.0	0.97	30.1	0.91
Fairbanks, AK	28.6	2.28	29.2	2.06
Fargo, ND-MN	18.4	1.15	18.3	0.99
Farmington, NM	25.3	1.62	26.5	1.62
Fayetteville, NC	28.3	0.91	27.4	0.99
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	31.0	0.84	32.6	0.89
Flagstaff, AZ	23.9	1.38	24.0	1.67
Flint, MI	27.4	0.85	25.8	0.69
Florence, SC	27.6	1.40	26.7	1.15
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	28.8	1.42	29.6	1.26
Fond du Lac, WI	19.6	1.03	20.7	1.20
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	24.7	1.19	26.2	1.01
Fort Smith, AR-OK	37.6	1.12	38.0	1.04
Fort Wayne, IN	24.1	0.79	25.2	0.62
Fresno, CA	20.9	0.64	21.3	0.54
Gadsden, AL	34.6	1.82	34.1	1.64
Gainesville, FL	26.4	1.42	28.1	1.33
Gainesville, GA	25.1	1.07	27.4	1.22
Glens Falls, NY	24.4	1.34	23.5	1.53
Goldsboro, NC	30.0	1.76	30.3	1.36
Grand Forks, ND-MN	17.2	1.19	19.7	1.27
Grand Junction, CO	31.4	1.50	32.7	1.84
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	23.7	0.57	24.0	0.57
Great Falls, MT	30.6	1.76	32.0	1.66
Greeley, CO	25.5	1.05	27.9	1.21
Green Bay, WI	19.2	0.80	19.9	0.70
Greensboro-High Point, NC	26.4	0.69	25.9	0.62
Greenville, NC	26.5	1.56	25.1	1.34
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	26.5	0.73	27.0	0.76
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	33.6	1.42	31.2	1.32
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	28.5	1.11	30.0	1.03
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	20.5	1.02	22.1	1.45
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	22.8	0.65	22.2	0.65
Harrisonburg, VA	24.1	1.84	23.0	1.51
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	20.4	0.52	18.7	0.42
Hattiesburg, MS	28.6	1.81	31.2	1.74
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	30.7	0.90	30.6	0.93
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	29.8	2.62	29.3	2.04
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	19.2	0.96	21.0	0.83
Honolulu, HI	18.9	0.45	17.5	0.49
Hot Springs, AR	39.1	2.16	38.6	1.82
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	24.6	1.30	25.3	1.18
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	24.2	0.26	24.0	0.27

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table F.

Percentage of Ever-Married Men and Women 15 Years Old and Over That Had Married Two or More Times by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2008–2012¹—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Metropolitan statistical area	Percent married two or more times			
	Men		Women	
	Percent	Margin of error ²	Percent	Margin of error ²
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	32.9	1.01	31.5	1.12
Huntsville, AL	30.7	1.00	29.7	0.86
Idaho Falls, ID	26.9	1.38	27.3	1.59
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	27.0	0.42	26.9	0.41
Iowa City, IA	19.1	1.21	20.1	1.13
Ithaca, NY	21.8	1.60	22.0	1.91
Jackson, MI	29.7	1.17	29.6	1.31
Jackson, MS	27.8	0.93	26.8	0.93
Jackson, TN	32.1	1.63	29.3	1.48
Jacksonville, FL	31.7	0.53	31.4	0.50
Jacksonville, NC	22.5	1.48	26.1	1.35
Janesville, WI	24.3	1.39	25.2	1.15
Jefferson City, MO	26.9	1.38	27.5	1.48
Johnson City, TN	32.4	1.31	32.2	1.26
Johnstown, PA	18.4	1.07	17.3	1.00
Jonesboro, AR	32.6	1.51	33.8	1.36
Joplin, MO	34.2	1.15	35.8	0.98
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	25.1	0.92	26.3	0.82
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	24.7	1.42	24.1	1.40
Kansas City, MO-KS	27.4	0.37	27.3	0.33
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA	25.8	0.98	26.3	0.99
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	29.0	1.07	29.0	0.99
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	32.1	1.04	31.4	0.88
Kingston, NY	23.5	0.96	24.5	1.14
Knoxville, TN	31.3	0.68	30.6	0.69
Kokomo, IN	31.2	1.65	31.8	1.27
La Crosse, WI-MN	20.6	1.23	18.6	1.09
Lafayette, IN	25.9	1.33	26.0	1.28
Lafayette, LA	24.2	1.09	24.3	1.15
Lake Charles, LA	31.1	1.30	31.1	1.34
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	41.0	1.56	42.3	1.75
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	32.6	0.81	32.0	0.79
Lancaster, PA	19.7	0.63	19.5	0.54
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	25.6	0.78	24.5	0.64
Laredo, TX	16.6	1.26	14.1	1.30
Las Cruces, NM	26.0	1.34	23.6	1.31
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	29.8	0.54	29.7	0.48
Lawrence, KS	25.7	1.96	26.1	1.86
Lawton, OK	35.1	1.67	34.0	1.43
Lebanon, PA	24.6	1.44	23.1	1.02
Lewiston, ID-WA	34.0	2.06	36.6	1.83
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	28.3	1.79	27.2	1.59
Lexington-Fayette, KY	27.8	0.74	28.7	0.70
Lima, OH	27.7	1.35	26.1	1.63
Lincoln, NE	22.1	0.98	21.2	0.89
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	33.6	0.72	32.4	0.66
Logan, UT-ID	18.1	1.22	18.0	1.17
Longview, TX	34.1	1.13	33.3	1.25
Longview, WA	36.6	1.94	36.5	1.54
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	17.5	0.15	17.0	0.14

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table F.

Percentage of Ever-Married Men and Women 15 Years Old and Over That Had Married Two or More Times by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2008–2012¹—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Metropolitan statistical area	Percent married two or more times			
	Men		Women	
	Percent	Margin of error ²	Percent	Margin of error ²
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	29.1	0.50	29.3	0.48
Lubbock, TX	27.3	1.24	29.6	1.07
Lynchburg, VA	27.2	1.10	27.1	1.06
Macon, GA	29.3	1.38	29.8	1.24
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	24.1	1.80	26.4	1.67
Madison, WI	19.3	0.64	19.0	0.60
Manchester-Nashua, NH	22.0	0.80	21.7	0.70
Manhattan, KS	21.3	1.43	23.4	1.67
Mankato-North Mankato, MN	16.9	1.27	17.7	1.13
Mansfield, OH	28.8	1.61	27.9	1.30
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	16.1	0.79	15.0	0.73
Medford, OR	35.2	1.45	36.2	1.37
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	29.0	0.53	27.4	0.45
Merced, CA	19.2	1.21	20.3	1.19
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	26.7	0.27	24.1	0.27
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	29.4	1.58	29.4	1.23
Midland, TX	28.5	1.52	30.0	1.67
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	18.8	0.39	18.5	0.40
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	18.0	0.24	18.3	0.21
Missoula, MT	26.7	1.88	25.8	1.67
Mobile, AL	32.3	0.96	30.6	1.00
Modesto, CA	22.4	0.88	24.3	0.80
Monroe, LA	32.3	1.51	30.7	1.33
Monroe, MI	26.3	1.35	26.0	1.38
Montgomery, AL	31.8	1.02	29.7	0.82
Morgantown, WV	22.4	1.39	23.6	1.44
Morristown, TN	35.5	1.70	35.3	1.54
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	30.3	1.30	31.6	1.47
Muncie, IN	34.3	1.56	34.4	1.65
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	28.4	1.09	29.6	1.21
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC	32.1	1.38	32.1	1.27
Napa, CA	24.4	1.29	25.6	1.55
Naples-Marco Island, FL	27.9	1.07	28.3	1.11
Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, TN	29.4	0.53	29.5	0.43
New Haven-Milford, CT	19.1	0.60	17.9	0.54
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	25.2	0.56	24.1	0.51
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	15.8	0.11	14.2	0.09
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	25.3	1.02	25.6	1.01
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	32.1	0.73	31.4	0.61
Norwich-New London, CT	23.1	1.03	22.7	0.95
Ocala, FL	36.5	1.22	35.7	1.05
Ocean City, NJ	22.8	1.78	22.5	1.37
Odessa, TX	28.9	1.69	30.5	1.65
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	23.4	0.74	24.3	0.67
Oklahoma City, OK	31.6	0.48	32.0	0.46
Olympia, WA	29.7	1.13	31.0	1.01
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	22.1	0.52	22.3	0.52
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	28.1	0.48	26.7	0.44
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	20.5	1.06	21.4	1.11
Owensboro, KY	30.2	1.63	29.3	1.53

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table F.

Percentage of Ever-Married Men and Women 15 Years Old and Over That Had Married Two or More Times by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2008–2012¹—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Metropolitan statistical area	Percent married two or more times			
	Men		Women	
	Percent	Margin of error ²	Percent	Margin of error ²
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	21.2	0.58	22.1	0.54
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	32.5	0.72	32.9	0.68
Palm Coast, FL	30.7	2.13	31.7	1.98
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	36.7	1.89	36.9	1.53
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	30.1	1.21	30.0	1.36
Pascagoula, MS	33.8	1.92	34.5	1.47
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	33.6	0.89	33.7	0.80
Peoria, IL	26.3	0.75	25.8	0.83
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	18.9	0.18	17.8	0.16
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	26.1	0.30	26.5	0.26
Pine Bluff, AR	35.5	1.73	36.8	1.86
Pittsburgh, PA	20.0	0.28	19.2	0.26
Pittsfield, MA	23.7	1.52	21.6	1.12
Pocatello, ID	26.5	1.64	30.1	1.86
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	25.6	0.71	25.4	0.58
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	26.5	0.41	27.3	0.37
Port St. Lucie, FL	33.2	0.97	31.7	1.07
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	19.5	0.66	18.4	0.56
Prescott, AZ	40.3	1.58	40.1	1.47
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	20.0	0.47	18.4	0.41
Provo-Orem, UT	16.2	0.62	17.3	0.73
Pueblo, CO	31.0	1.33	29.6	1.25
Punta Gorda, FL	38.0	1.57	36.8	1.55
Racine, WI	23.2	1.12	20.9	1.04
Raleigh-Cary, NC	21.8	0.53	23.0	0.46
Rapid City, SD	27.8	1.51	29.0	1.61
Reading, PA	22.9	0.81	22.3	0.70
Redding, CA	34.7	1.19	36.4	1.39
Reno-Sparks, NV	33.5	0.98	33.9	0.87
Richmond, VA	26.0	0.50	24.6	0.42
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	23.8	0.38	24.2	0.26
Roanoke, VA	28.7	1.02	29.1	1.07
Rochester, MN	15.7	0.94	16.1	0.81
Rochester, NY	21.1	0.50	19.9	0.43
Rockford, IL	25.8	0.94	26.1	0.76
Rocky Mount, NC	27.8	1.43	27.2	1.22
Rome, GA	30.9	2.22	30.5	1.80
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, CA	25.8	0.42	25.6	0.37
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	24.2	1.13	22.4	0.96
St. Cloud, MN	15.7	0.82	15.6	0.94
St. George, UT	28.7	1.75	30.4	1.69
St. Joseph, MO-KS	32.0	1.40	32.2	1.48
St. Louis, MO-IL	24.9	0.31	24.6	0.27
Salem, OR	29.8	0.96	31.8	0.81
Salinas, CA	20.7	0.73	20.5	0.81
Salisbury, MD	29.1	1.49	28.3	1.42
Salt Lake City, UT	23.9	0.54	23.8	0.49
San Angelo, TX	32.3	1.97	31.5	1.66
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	26.3	0.39	25.5	0.37
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	21.6	0.32	21.8	0.28

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table F.

Percentage of Ever-Married Men and Women 15 Years Old and Over That Had Married Two or More Times by Metropolitan Statistical Area: 2008–2012¹—Con.(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2012.pdf)

Metropolitan statistical area	Percent married two or more times			
	Men		Women	
	Percent	Margin of error ²	Percent	Margin of error ²
Sandusky, OH	28.8	2.00	27.1	1.51
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	18.6	0.25	17.7	0.23
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	15.5	0.34	15.4	0.33
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	28.8	1.05	29.1	0.89
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	22.5	1.01	22.3	0.71
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	23.5	1.12	25.4	0.98
Santa Fe, NM	29.1	1.56	27.8	1.43
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	26.3	0.82	27.2	0.69
Savannah, GA	26.4	0.89	26.6	0.82
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, PA	17.7	0.57	17.5	0.58
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	24.4	0.28	24.9	0.29
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	31.0	1.35	31.9	1.56
Sheboygan, WI	20.6	1.31	18.9	1.04
Sherman-Denison, TX	37.7	1.56	39.5	1.38
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	33.8	0.98	31.9	0.96
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	22.4	1.21	22.9	1.25
Sioux Falls, SD	18.5	0.87	19.5	0.91
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	26.7	0.91	26.6	0.86
Spartanburg, SC	28.0	1.16	27.5	1.08
Spokane, WA	28.5	0.72	29.7	0.87
Springfield, IL	28.2	1.17	28.6	0.93
Springfield, MA	20.7	0.62	20.3	0.54
Springfield, MO	31.4	0.97	32.2	0.97
Springfield, OH	31.8	1.48	29.9	1.18
State College, PA	21.2	1.22	18.2	1.07
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	27.4	1.34	27.1	1.46
Stockton, CA	22.8	0.66	23.0	0.59
Sumter, SC	25.7	2.16	24.3	1.54
Syracuse, NY	21.4	0.65	20.0	0.53
Tallahassee, FL	31.9	1.01	30.1	0.97
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	31.2	0.37	31.0	0.31
Terre Haute, IN	33.3	1.28	33.0	1.39
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	34.8	1.78	36.8	1.76
Toledo, OH	26.1	0.67	25.6	0.60
Topeka, KS	28.7	1.10	29.3	0.95
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	16.5	0.99	14.7	0.73
Tucson, AZ	29.7	0.65	29.3	0.55
Tulsa, OK	33.1	0.51	33.4	0.39
Tuscaloosa, AL	31.2	1.25	27.1	1.18
Tyler, TX	30.6	1.23	30.7	1.16
Utica-Rome, NY	21.6	0.93	19.3	0.80
Valdosta, GA	28.8	1.72	29.6	1.30
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	27.4	0.94	26.1	0.85
Victoria, TX	29.0	1.88	27.3	1.54
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	21.6	1.38	22.2	1.40
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	26.7	0.48	26.6	0.39
Visalia-Porterville, CA	20.7	1.00	22.0	0.85
Waco, TX	29.5	1.12	30.6	1.14
Warner Robins, GA	30.6	1.99	31.4	1.79
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	20.4	0.21	18.0	0.19

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix Table F.

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Metropolitan statistical area	Percent married two or more times			
	Men		Women	
	Percent	Margin of error ²	Percent	Margin of error ²
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	22.2	1.19	22.9	1.02
Wausau, WI	19.8	0.95	19.4	0.86
Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA	28.6	1.65	27.8	1.48
Wheeling, WV-OH	24.7	1.11	25.8	1.08
Wichita, KS	29.3	0.67	30.3	0.63
Wichita Falls, TX	32.1	1.26	32.7	1.32
Williamsport, PA	27.9	1.28	25.7	1.29
Wilmington, NC	29.2	1.07	29.2	1.03
Winchester, VA-WV	29.2	1.66	29.5	1.50
Winston-Salem, NC	26.8	0.83	26.7	0.73
Worcester, MA	18.8	0.66	17.8	0.48
Yakima, WA	27.3	1.39	28.3	1.17
York-Hanover, PA	23.9	0.76	25.0	0.72
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	25.3	0.66	24.8	0.60
Yuba City, CA	26.7	1.50	30.7	1.46
Yuma, AZ	26.7	1.31	28.0	1.45

¹ This table includes people living in households and group quarters.² Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008–2012.